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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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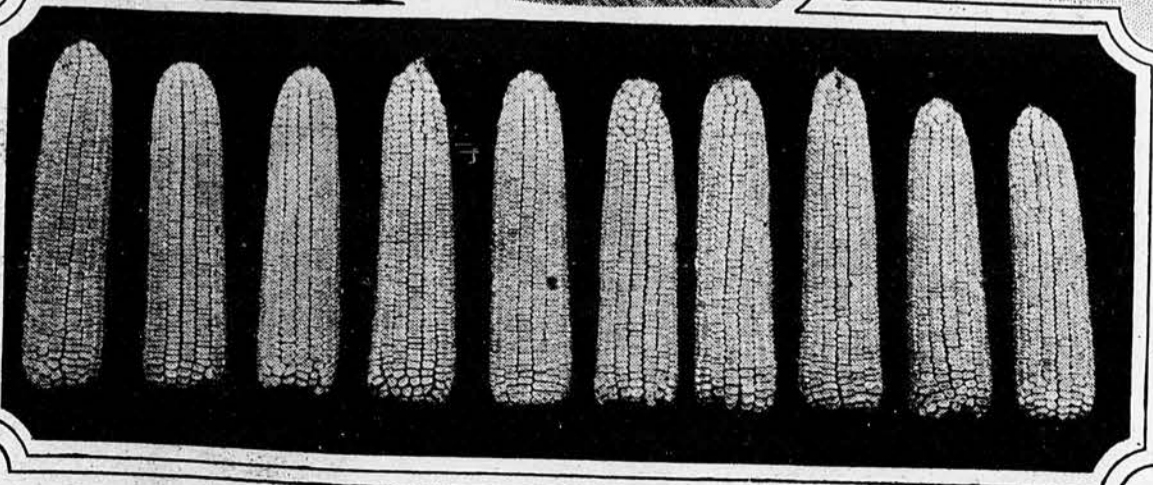
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Speaking of Winter Sports~

- 1. Saw up the Wood
- 2. Fix the Old Fence
- 3. Top the Kafir
- 4. Pick your Seed Corn



4

When Do You Cut Alfalfa?

Yield and Quality of Hay, as Well as Time Stand Will Last, Depend on This

BY S. C. SALMON

AS MOST farmers no doubt are aware, opinions regarding the frequency of cutting and the best time to cut alfalfa have undergone a decided change in the last 20 years. At one time it was thought that delaying the cutting of alfalfa was injurious to the stand and that early and frequent cuttings were beneficial. A little later the idea prevailed that cutting off the new shoots that start up from the base of the plant about the time alfalfa reaches full bloom is injurious, and consequently that the alfalfa should be cut before these shoots appear or at least not late enough so that that would be cut off. The extensive investigations at the Kansas Experiment Station and at a number of other stations in the

THE eighth article in the special alfalfa series, which appears on this page, is of particular importance to every farmer who grows this crop. This week S. C. Salmon, professor of farm crops at the Kansas State Agricultural College, corrects some mistaken ideas about the results of cutting alfalfa at various stages of its growth, and gives you the most up-to-the-minute information, proved thru extensive experiments, showing that it depends a good deal on just how you wish to utilize the crop as to when you should cut it. Kansas Farmer is bringing you this special series of articles in the belief that they will help you realize greater net returns from this most profitable crop.

United States have shown very clearly that these ideas are entirely wrong. They show, for example, that so far as the stand is concerned, the longer the alfalfa is allowed to stand and the fewer cuttings there are during the summer, the better it will be for the alfalfa plants and the longer the stand will be maintained.

Some of the reasons for this also have been discovered. For one thing, if the alfalfa is cut frequently, as occurs when it is cut before the new shoots appear, there is no opportunity for the plant to store reserve food in its roots, it goes into winter in a weakened condition, and is likely to be injured by low temperatures. It also has been found that alfalfa cut frequently is more easily attacked by bacterial wilt, a disease which in recent years has caused tremendous losses.

Maintaining the stand, however, is not the only factor to be considered. The quality of the hay and the yield also are important, and it is well-known that when cutting is delayed too long, the leaves drop off and the quality of the hay is greatly impaired. For this reason, it is necessary to compromise somewhat between cutting at those stages of growth which will produce the best yield and best conserve the stand, and cutting at those stages which will produce the best quality hay. Furthermore, the exact practice which a farmer may follow to best advantage will depend to a considerable extent upon his local situation and the things that he wishes to do. If, for example, he wishes to retain his stand of alfalfa at all costs, he probably will find it advisable to delay cutting until the plants practically are in full bloom.

He will find it necessary to modify this somewhat in wet seasons since alfalfa often does not bloom profusely under such conditions. A good quality of hay ordinarily can be obtained by cutting in full bloom, but the quality deteriorates rather rapidly after full bloom. Consequently, if there is a large acreage to be cut, it would be advisable in such cases to begin cutting so that the last of it may be cut soon after it reaches the full bloom stage. If, on the other hand, alfalfa

is to be grown in rotation with other crops, it seldom will be desirable to leave the field for longer than from 4 to 6 years. Furthermore, if the farmer is depending on alfalfa for a protein feed for young stock, he may find it to his advantage to cut somewhat earlier than full bloom in order to get a high protein hay of the best quality. Such a farmer probably will find it desirable to cut somewhat more frequently and earlier than the one who does not grow his alfalfa in rotation with other crops and wishes to retain a stand as long as possible.

In recent years, some farmers have found it possible and practicable to take off the first crop of the season rather early and permit the later crops to reach a more advanced stage of growth. Thus, the first crop, according to these farmers, may be cut very soon after it begins to bloom and before it gets too stemmy, thus permitting them to obtain a better quality of hay than otherwise would be possible. The second, third and fourth crops then may be left until the full bloom stage before they are cut. Usually these later cuttings of the season do not make as rank a growth as the first crop of the season, and consequently there is less objection from the standpoint of quality in permitting them to stand for a longer time. Arrangements such as this may permit a better distribution of labor with respect to other crops as well as to affect some improvement in the quality of the hay.

That New-Born Calf

BY VERNON E. CROUSE

We are just now in the midst of the fall and early winter freshening season for our herd. Several years ago I noticed a survey showed 34 per cent of the cows freshened during the fall months. These fall freshening cows produce more fat, and we think we can make them produce more economically.

In addition to the problem of feeding them properly we need to consider the care of the new-born calf. Calving presents a danger from infection to both cow and calf. Clean maternity stalls for the cows due to freshen are a safeguard. The walls of the stall should be disinfected and plenty of clean straw provided for bedding.

The time spent making frequent trips to the barn is a necessary precaution. Occasionally assistance is necessary, and it should be given quietly and sympathetically. After calving the cow will usually take care of herself. Perhaps a bucket of lukewarm water should be provided soon after calving. It always seems to have a quieting, stimulating effect on the cow.

The real danger lies in the care of the calf. Infections may come from external and internal sources. The clean stall is provided. As soon as the calf is partly dry saturate the navel with iodine or mercurochrome. This will need to be repeated several hours later after the cow stops licking the calf. An extra precaution is sprink-

ling the navel with powdered starch or finely sifted slaked lime after the application of iodine.

It is not necessary to hurry the calf in nursing the first time. As soon as it can make the grade let it nurse. The cow's udder should be washed off with a mild disinfectant prior to the first nursing of the calf. Many continue this each time as long as the calf nurses the mother. Where you have had indigestion disturbances this surely is necessary. Undoubtedly it is a safer practice to let the calf take only a limited amount the first few days. The feeding periods should be frequent but of short duration.

We have always found it a disadvantage to leave the calf with its mother over the period when the milk is not fit to sell. They are harder to teach to drink, and what may have been gained by leaving them with the mother is lost later on. A 12-hour period without food usually is enough to stimulate the desire for food, and it places the calf in a teachable frame of mind. Do not try to force it to drink. Time is the only remedy we have ever found practicable.

Cleanliness in weaning the calf is important. The attendant's hands need to be washed thoroughly. The bucket should be sterilized. The milk should be about blood temperature. Underfeed rather than overfeed the first few weeks. Between feedings the calf will lick the sides of the stall and pick up any refuse in the stall. This emphasizes the value of clean quarters.

I believe I am safe in saying an observing lover of livestock can tell on entering a calf barn if the milk for each calf is weighed or not. If you are feeding one or so, maybe you can guess the amount, but when many are being fed you will profit by measuring or weighing the amount for each. In this way a definite increase in amount can be added at proper intervals. The value of a time for romp and play for the calf each day is important. I prefer to let them have this romp after feeding, at least as soon after as they will forget about nursing each other. Many times you can arrange to let them in a large pen while you are cleaning their quarters. If on nice days they could get some direct rays of the sun another benefit would be added. Calves with such opportunity for exercise each day will be stronger and more muscular.

Do not forget to teach them to eat good clever or alfalfa hay early. Whole corn is a good grain to feed. Remember you can put middles on them with good legume hay, and too much grain may have the same effect as too much candy for a growing boy.

Many times we may forget to supply water in addition to the milk the calves are getting. They will relish some water each day and it should be placed before them at all times.

Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

Someone was telling me the other day about a man who was working on a plan to change the ocean currents so that in winter the currents would warm the land and in the summer he would have the cold ocean currents flow so that the land would be cooled. Another fellow is working on a scheme whereby it will be possible to

warm an entire city by heating the wind. During the last week we have wished both these inventors immediate success. No doubt they could have sold some common stock on their ideas if they had been out for that purpose.

The thermometer hung pretty close to the zero mark most of the week. It did not waste much time climbing up and down the mercury column. In this immediate neighborhood we got very little snow. South of us only 2 miles the ground was covered with a great deal more snow than we had. Frequently rain and hail will quit rather abruptly, but it is very unusual for a snow to do that. The severe cold with a scant covering on the wheat probably did it no good. The coal and feed piles disappear pretty rapidly during cold weather. We were thankful we had the silage to open for the stock. The animals certainly enjoy the warm, steamy silage when the weather is cold and the stock tank is covered with ice. I believe that if the stock were consulted about how their winters could be made more pleasant they would vote for a tank heater.

It seems as if Pawnee county is going to get into the potato business, judging from the amount of seed potatoes being shipped in this season. So far three carloads have been ordered for this county, and a fourth was ordered thru our county but was to be delivered to Rush county. Potatoes were a good price last season, and it has stimulated the interest in growing this crop. Our soil is fine for potatoes, and we are able to grow potatoes superior in quality to those grown in the Kaw Valley. Most of our land is lacking in organic matter, but quite a percentage of the potato crop is going to be planted on alfalfa sod that is well supplied with nitrogen and organic matter. On the better land and where irrigation is carried on in good season it is easy enough to get as high as 200 bushels an acre. All the seed coming in this season is Certified Cobblers. It doesn't pay to plant any other variety. The best time to buy seed usually is just after digging time in the North. The longer one waits the higher the price. In 15 out of 17 years seed potatoes have been the highest in February. As soon as planting gets well underway in the South seed potatoes begin to rise in price.

There seems to be a general feeling that something has gone radically wrong with the dairy business. A local dairyman was telling me that three months ago he had no difficulty in selling bred heifers at \$80 to \$100. Now he says the same grade of heifers are hard to move at \$65. It is peculiar why a 2 per cent increase in butter should occur at the same time that a 2 per cent decrease in consumption occurred. Both together it makes a 4 per cent change over what has been in the past. Probably if there has been an overproduction in the dairy business the change back to a profitable business will be pretty rapid. No one who does the work on a dairy farm really gets very excited about the dairy business, and a lot of folks milk cows because they have to rather than starve. But if there is no profit to be had the business will be dropped quickly merely from a dislike of the business. When the wheat crop fails the cows and chickens are images of worship, but when the wheat crop is good and the price high then they are just plain fowls and dumb brutes. Someone has said that the dairy cycle covers a period of 15 years. At least they estimate that has been the case since 1885. If that is true, 1930 is the year for the depression to come. Looking at the situation from a statistical and local viewpoint the above estimates begin to appear like there was some truth in them.

From the large number of inquiries coming into the county regarding alfalfa seed, it seems as if Kansas was due for quite a boost in her alfalfa acreage. It is either that or farmers generally have learned that it pays to plant the best Kansas grown seed they can buy. I suppose the seed grown here is as free from noxious weeds as any. The major part of the impurity is foxtail seed. It is difficult to remove by any ordinary fanning mill.

"Women's styles travel in cycles."
—Fashion note. Buy-cycles, of course.

A New Service for Readers

IN THIS issue we are announcing a new service that is available to subscribers. Thru an arrangement with the Federal Life Insurance Company of Chicago, Kansas Farmer offers the protection of a \$10,000 Farmers' Special Automobile Travel and Pedestrian accident policy to readers over 10 and less than 70 years old, who are not crippled to the extent that they cannot travel in public places.

This new policy pays \$10,000 maximum indemnity for accidental death and \$25 a week for 13 consecutive weeks for disability. It also protects you while using or operating farm wagons, movers, binders, plows and other farm machinery while you are engaged in your regular work on the farm.

The cost is but \$2 a year. This exceptional coverage and protection is made available at this extremely low yearly rate by the Kansas Farmer thru its family or group insurance plan. Full details are given on page 23. Why not turn to that page now, and find out all about this unusual opportunity to provide real protection for your family?

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 68

January 25, 1930

Number 4



Master Farmers of 1929 Are Honored

Each Man Selected Is a Worthy Addition to Those of Other Years

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

THE 10 men who were selected as the class of Master Farmers for 1929, by Kansas Farmer, because of their intelligence, ability, industry and leadership, were the guests of honor at the annual presentation banquet held at Topeka on the evening of January 17. This project, sponsored by Senator Arthur Capper thru his Kansas farm paper, is an expression of his deep interest and faith in agriculture, present and future. He feels that thru this work recognition will be given to agricultural leaders equal to that tendered in other phases of business and industry.

In the words of Senator Capper, "Master Farmer awards are made thru Kansas Farmer in recognition of intelligence, skill and sincerity of purpose exhibited in the operation of the farm, in business methods, in home life and public spiritedness; and in recognition of the contribution each Master Farmer's individual efforts have made to the agricultural progress of the state."

At the banquet 200 outstanding leaders from every walk of life gathered to pay their respects to these men who have kept faith so well with the soil. The fact that these folks braved highways heavy with snow and a 10-degree-below-zero temperature, indicates the keen interest all business has in agriculture. They wished to meet and learn to know the men who are setting the pace for progress in all rural life. For four solid hours they forgot other things and centered their interest on the problems and successes of the greatest industry on earth—agriculture. The applause that acclaimed each one of the "Master Farmers" was from the heart. These many guests of Kansas Farmer, who rank as powers in their particular lines, eagerly listened to the facts which prove that farm life can be and is, both profitable and satisfying.

Must Merit Degree

It must be understood that this honor degree cannot be bought, and that no man may nominate himself as a candidate. The Master Farmer project for 1929 was started early in the spring last year—the third year for the work. Kansas Farmer invited nominations of men who seemed capable of measuring up to the high standard set. Exactly 311 nominations were received, representing 81 of our 105 counties. Each man received a work sheet to fill out that re-

quested information on 25 major subjects which in turn were subdivided into numerous parts regarding the farmer personally and his operations. Several hundred questions had to be answered in all.

All Farms Were Visited

When these work sheets were returned to Kansas Farmer, some preliminary eliminations were made, after which a representative of the publication made a personal visit to the farms of the men who seemed able to qualify. This required 14,000 miles of travel by motor car. The work sheets were rechecked with the men who filled them out, farms were carefully inspected, photographs were taken to better picture each farm

plant to the judges and neighbors were interviewed. All of this information was turned over to the judges, who were: F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College; J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and Will J. Miller, president of the Kansas Live Stock Association, who made the final selections. The candidates were known to the committee of judges by number only. It was felt that in this way the selections could be made in an impartial manner that would be entirely fair to every candidate. In this regard President Farrell said: "No doubt we have made many mistakes in our eliminations, but on the other hand we are sure that no man

was included in the class of Master Farmers for 1929, who doesn't belong there."

Well-known speakers paid tribute to the Master Farmers for 1929, and those who have been selected in previous years. These included President Farrell; Maurice L. Breidenthal, president of the Kansas State Chamber of Commerce, Kansas City, Kan.; Marco Morrow, assistant publisher of the Capper Publications, Topeka, and F. B. Nichols, managing editor of all of the Capper farm papers, who acted in the capacity of toastmaster.

It was with keen regret that Senator Capper had to be absent from the banquet. Official duties in Washington made it impossible for him to come to Kansas at this time. However, his heart and thoughts were with this excellent group of Kansas farmers on this occasion, which was

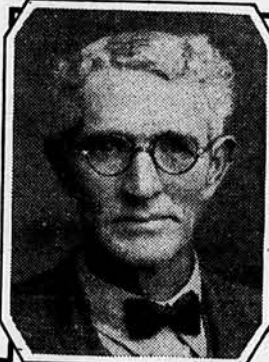
proved by the fact that during the banquet a messenger boy handed the toastmaster a telegram which contained the Senator's personal message, and here it is: "Matter of great regret to me I cannot attend Master Farmer banquet this evening. As a Kansan I am more proud than I can state of the Master Farmers of Kansas and the type of high citizenship, neighborliness and top-notch farming they represent. As publisher of the Capper Farm Press, I am proud and very happy that we can award the title of Master Farmer to those outstanding Kansans and farmers: John Coolidge of Greensburg; Harlan Deaver of Sabetha; Henry Duwe of Freeport; Ivan Frost of Otego; George B. Green of Whiting; J. R. Henry of Delavan; George W. Kinkead of Troy; E. P. Miller of Junction City; William C. Mueller of Hanover, and Alva B. Stryker of Blue Rapids. They are worthy additions to the Master Farmers of past years and all Kansas takes an honest pride in their accomplishments and what these accomplishments mean to the future of Kansas agriculture. Arthur Capper."

Word From Others

Telegrams also were received from Master Farmers of Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia, congratulating the new class of Master Farmers in Kansas.

Marco Morrow, the assistant publisher, who represented Senator Capper at the banquet, said: "I am (Continued on Page 12)

The 1929 Class of Master Farmers for Kansas



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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I PUBLISH the following letter because it seems to me to be the honest expression of the writer, and maybe expresses the opinion of other readers:

"I have read and reread your editorial, 'A Vast National Experiment.' I do not pretend to know the outcome. I am satisfied, however, that there would not even be standing room in the jails and penitentiaries of this country if all violators of the law were brought to trial, nor would our present courts in continuous session be able to try them. When the Volstead law went into effect there was a short dry spell. Then the men who took a drink once or twice a month became uneasy and began making wine and home brew, and now many of them drink steadily. I have worked in several construction camps during the last summer. There was plenty of liquor for those who wished to buy. There may be a majority in favor of prohibition, but the prohibitionists in this state were always afraid to resubmit the question. I believe that at least 45 per cent of my acquaintances drink. While I have been an abstainer for a great many years and was a prohibitionist for half as many, I now look upon it as a mistake. I believe your criticism of the Senators was justified. President Hoover is undoubtedly making an honest effort to enforce the law. His efforts would be as effective if he tried to sweep back the Atlantic with a broom or prevent floods on the Mississippi with a bucket."

Too Many Unproved Assumptions

I N DISCUSSING either prohibition or religion, it seems to me that a great many persons base their arguments on unproved assumptions and therefore arrive at unwarranted conclusions. I think this criticism may be made of the defenders of prohibition as well as of those who attack it. One assumption that used to be made a great deal oftener than now was that intoxicating liquor was responsible for nearly all the crime and poverty there was in the world, especially in this country. While there is no doubt that intoxicating liquor has been responsible for a great deal of crime, poverty and disease, there are other, many other, contributing causes.

On the other hand, it is common for the opponents of prohibition to assert that it has been responsible for a vast amount of crime and a great number of criminals. They glibly say that men drink more because the law forbids them to drink, forgetting apparently that every law on the statute books defining crimes great and small and providing penalties for the commission of the same is a prohibitory law, and if their argument is sound, then every such law incites men and women to commit crime. Therefore the way to best protect the rights of person and property would be to repeal all laws forbidding the commission of crimes. Anarchy, that is, no law at all, would be the ideal condition. There has been no time within at least two generations when the sale of intoxicating liquors has not been recognized as an evil and laws have been made to restrict it. These efforts have varied from low license to high license and local option.

Persons who were licensed to sell were required to sell under certain conditions; they must not sell to minors or habitual drunkards or after a certain hour of the night. The restrictions varied, of course, in different localities. In some very new, wild and woolly towns there were no restrictions, and for that matter, no limit by law to any kind of conduct. Any kind of lawful restriction placed on the sale of intoxicants that was not imposed on other lines of business was a tacit recognition of two things; one that the business was, to some extent, harmful, and the other that the government, state or local, had the right to place such restrictions on the business as the governing power might deem necessary; that of course carried the logical conclusion that the government might prohibit the business entirely.

Every kind of regulation and restriction that can be imagined has been tried in different places and at different times; not a single one has proved to be an entire success, and the only question, after all, to be determined is what kind of restriction does most to reduce the acknowledged evils of the liquor traffic.

Many wild statements have been made about

the amount of liquor consumed under prohibition. It is utterly impossible to determine how much liquor is manufactured or consumed. The writer of this communication says that 45 per cent of his acquaintances drink. Maybe that is true. No such proportion of my acquaintances drink.

But if so, then he is entitled to credit for remaining a totaler with intoxicants flowing so freely and continuously about him. There can be no reliable statistics concerning the consumption of home brew or of the amount sold by bootleggers.

However, we can arrive at some reasonable conclusions concerning the effects of intoxicating liquors. It is generally conceded that bootleg liquor is more deleterious and more intoxicating than so-called pure pre-Volstead liquors, and it also is known that in the days of the saloons the saloon keepers did, to a considerable extent, protect their customers. If there were too many drunk men about their places there might be so much complaint that the municipal authorities would refuse to renew their licenses. Therefore it was customary to have rest rooms in connec-



tion with the saloons, and when a customer got so pickled that he was not able to navigate he was not thrown out on the street to be arrested by the police, but was laid away in the rest room until he had slept off, to a considerable extent, the effects of his intoxication. The bootlegger has no such facilities for caring for his customers, so it is reasonable to suppose that a larger percentage of "drunks" are arrested now than were arrested under the old regime.

Now I suppose it will be admitted that prohibition comes as near being a failure in the City of New York as in any place in the United States. In 1900 New York had a population of approximately 3,300,000. During that year there were 42,012 arrests for drunkenness. The number of arrests rapidly increased, so that in 1903 the number mounted up to a total of 53,396. At that time the population of what now constitutes Greater New York was 3,500,000. In 1928 the population of Greater New York was 6,064,000, and the total number of arrests for drunkenness was 13,353; in other words, with more than 2½ million less population in 1903 the number of arrests for drunkenness was four times as great as in 1928. Certainly prohibition has not increased drunkenness in New York. Whether prohibition is responsible for it or not, it is perfectly evident that there is vastly less drunkenness than there was under the old order.

Another effect of drinking intoxicants is alcoholism. It is generally supposed that raw alcohol enters into the composition of bootleg whisky to a greater extent than it did in the old days of licensed distilleries. If so, then alcoholism must increase if the consumption of bootleg liquor is greater or anywhere near as great as under the old order.

Also the opponents of prohibition are accustomed to refer to Kansas as one of the "wettest"

states, on the theory of course, that the more stringent the prohibition laws the more liquor will be consumed. If that is true then Kansas ought show a greater percentage of deaths from alcoholism than any other state. In 1916 just before prohibition was put into effect in the United States as a war measure, the death rate from alcoholism in the United States, as a whole, was 5.8 to 100,000. The death rate in 1928 for the entire country was 4 to 100,000, a decrease, as you will observe, of more than 25 per cent, notwithstanding the more deleterious kind of liquor furnished by the bootleggers.

In Kansas in 1916 the deaths from alcoholism numbered 2.2 to 100,000, while in 1928 the number had declined to 1.4 to 100,000, a decline of nearly 50 per cent. I might also say that Kansas is one of three states having the lowest death rate from alcoholism. Cirrhosis of the liver is a disease generally attributed to alcoholism. In 1916 the deaths from this disease in the United States was 12.3 to 100,000. In 1928 the number of deaths from this disease was 7.5 to 100,000, a decrease of very nearly 40 per cent.

These statistics seem to me to be significant. They show that drunkenness has evidently greatly decreased in the city which is supposed to be the wettest in the United States. They show that, taking the country over, deaths directly from alcohol have decreased more than 25 per cent, and that the deaths from cirrhosis of the liver, a disease most frequently attributed to alcoholism, have decreased 40 per cent. They show also that Kansas, Tennessee and Mississippi have the lowest death rates from alcoholism.

Let me say that these statistics are not furnished by the Anti-Saloon League or any other prohibition organization, but by the New York World, a strong anti-prohibition paper. I take the figures from the World Almanac of 1930.

I believe that my reader is an honest man. I am wondering what conclusion he draws. I will just leave that to him.

Should File a Complaint

What steps should be taken where a man leaves a family of six children and goes off with another woman to another state? The mother of these children is too religious to have the law "put on" this man. I believe there is a difference between being religious and being a sincere Christian, as there are so many kinds of religions and isms. Can a true Christian take this matter to court, as the Bible is strong on going to law against a brother?

It occurs to me that anyone who believes in government at all must necessarily believe in law, and in the application of the law where it is violated, to punish the offender. I also think there is certainly fully as much scriptural authority for compelling obedience to law as there is for not going to law. However, this is a matter that this deserted wife must determine for herself. I, of course, cannot be the keeper of her conscience.

Her lawful remedy is to file a complaint against this recreant husband, have him sent for by a requisition issued to the governor of the state in which he now resides, brought back here and prosecuted for failure to provide for his family, and also the crime of adultery. One of these is a penitentiary offense and the other a misdemeanor.

Wife's Consent Not Needed?

We are living on a rented farm in Kansas, but own a 160-acre farm in Oklahoma, which is deeded to my husband. Can he dispose of this farm without my consent?

A man in Oklahoma cannot deed the homestead without his wife's consent, but he might deed other land without her consent. I fear that in a case of this kind by reason of the fact that neither the husband nor wife are living upon this land they could not claim it as a homestead, and as the land is in the husband's name my opinion is he has a right to deed it without his wife joining in the deed.

Optional With Commissioners

Do Kansas counties have to pay bounty on crows' heads? McPherson county has quit on everything except coyotes.

The last legislature amended the old bounty law as follows: "The county commissioners of any county in this state, when they deem it advisable, may appropriate from the general funds

of their respective counties a sum sufficient to provide for the eradication of coyotes, jackrabbits, pocket gophers, crows and predatory animals in their respective counties, along such lines as shall be recommended by the Kansas State Agricultural College."

Section 3 of the same act provides that the county commissioners of each county shall at the first meeting of the board following the taking effect of this act, place and thereafter pay a bounty of \$1 on each coyote scalp, if said coyotes are caught and killed in such county: Provided, that said board of county commissioners may if they deem it advisable pay an additional bounty of \$2 for each coyote scalp so caught and killed in their respective counties.

As will be seen, it is optional with the county commissioners whether they pay bounty on any animals except the coyote.

Children's Consent Needed

A and B are husband and wife. They owned a home which was in B's name. B died. At her death there was a will which said that the place was to be left to A for a home as long as he lived. Can A sell this property without the consent of her children?

N. G. N.

No. A, of course, would have the right to refuse to take under the will unless he had made a written agreement to waive his statutory rights. If he did waive his statutory rights he only has a life interest in the property and of course could not give title to it without the consent of B's children. If on the other hand he should refuse to take under the will he is only entitled to one-half of this property, and again he could not give title to all the property without the children joining in the deed.

Half to the Wife

A and B are husband and wife. A owns 480 acres in Western Nebraska. B owns 120 acres as a life dower. A and B both have children by former marriages. B's estate and personal property is in Kansas. A is now a resident of Kansas. What share would B hold in case of A's death? What share of personal property would A hold in case of B's death?

H. W. W.

In case of A's death without will B would inherit one-half of his property, personal and real. In case of B's death without will A would inherit one-half of her personal property. As I understand, she only has a life estate in the real property and consequently the real property at her death would go to the heirs mentioned in the will under which she inherited.

Can Remove the Hedge

I own an 80-acre farm near Hutchinson which has a hedge on three sides. There are no buildings on the land. The county highway runs along one end of this place next to the hedge. Is there a state law giving the county the right to pull this hedge, which it proposes to do?

S.

Chapter 159 of the Session Laws of 1927, an act relating to the removal of hedge fences, weeds, signboards or board fences bordering on any highway in this state, and amending Section 2,612 of Chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes, provides that the board of county commissioners of any county in this state are hereby authorized to

cause the removal of any hedge along any road in their respective counties when in their judgment, they having first made suitable investigation of conditions, such hedge should be removed. The county may pay all expenses incident to removing such hedge out of the state and county road fund when applied to state and county roads, and out of the county and township road fund when applied to county and township roads.

The Buyer Must Pay

A salesman sold A some fruit trees and bulbs, to be shipped C. O. D. A did not sign any paper or pay any money down. Later A found she could buy the same things cheaper elsewhere, and wrote to the company before the order was shipped cancelling the order. The company refused to cancel it and shipped the goods. A refused to accept them. The company is having the goods held at the express office and is trying to force A to settle for them. Will A have to accept them?

E. R. S.

If A can show that fraud was used in obtaining the order, then my opinion is that he cannot be held liable, but if there was no fraud in obtaining the order even tho the goods were sold



at a higher price than they might have been obtained elsewhere, my opinion is that the buyer would be held on his contract. If, however, it can be shown that the cancellation order was received by the company before these goods were shipped, the court trying the case might hold that inasmuch as the company had not yet incurred any expense or liability in the case that the cancellation order was a valid order and should have been accepted by the company. The burden of proof would be upon the purchaser to show that a cancellation order was sent to the company before the trees were shipped and that it was received by the company before the trees were shipped.

Must Pay the Cost

A married man with two children ordered a course from the International Correspondence School. He was to pay \$185 for the course at \$5 a month. After the first lesson he wanted to give it up, but the agent

told him he would have to pay for the entire course. He has paid \$100. Can the company compel him to pay the balance? He is just a common laborer and does not have anything aside from the household goods. Can it garnishee his wages?

R.

Assuming that this man signed a contract agreeing to take this course, he is obligated by such contract, provided, of course, that the correspondence school fulfills its part of the contract or stands ready to fulfill its part of the contract. As the head of a household his household goods are exempt from execution. If the correspondence school brings an action on this contract the probability is it would get a judgment, whether for the full amount I do not know. The court might hold that inasmuch as the correspondence school had not furnished the instruction, even tho it was the fault of the party signing the contract that they did not, that it would not be entitled to the full amount of the contract. If the court so held undoubtedly a jury would be disposed to find for the man who signed the contract, especially in view of the fact that he has already paid \$100, as I understand it. If, however, the correspondence school should get a judgment for any amount while the household goods would be exempt from execution, our garnishment law would seem to apply and the company might garnishee his wages to apply on the judgment to the extent of 10 per cent of his earnings in any one month.

Must Build the Fence

I have 130 acres of winter wheat. My neighbor on the adjoining quarter wants to pasture his wheat. There is no division fence. We don't want our wheat pastured. What can be done to stop him from pasturing our wheat? I have asked for a division fence. What is the law in Colorado regarding this question?

P. M. C.

You can compel your neighbor to build his share of the division fence. The law in this regard is quite similar to the one in Kansas. Apply to the township fence viewers and ask for a view of the partition fence and an order of the fence viewers requiring your neighbor to build his half of the fence.

Two Actions Are Possible

A leases his land to an oil and gas company which drills and finds gas and sells the gas to a manufacturing plant and receives payment for the same, but fails to pay A his royalties as the lease calls for. Can he hold the manufacturing company for the royalty? A notified the manufacturing company that he was not getting his royalty from the gas company.

J. T. A.

He can bring suit against the gas company and at the same time garnishee the manufacturing company which is buying the gas.

Hounds Have No Protection

A has a farm on which he wishes to protect the fur bearing animals for his own use. B and C have hounds which they use to catch such animals. What right have B and C to hunt on A's land without A's permission? Would A have the right to kill such dogs when hunting on his land?

S.

B and C have no right to hunt upon A's land without his permission. Unless these hounds were listed for taxation they would have no protection under the law in any event, and in my opinion even if they were listed and were trespassing upon A's property and he should kill them, he cannot be held financially liable.

High Sugar Is Voted Down

The Senate by vote of 48 to 38 refused to increase the tariff on sugar. It was a great fight. Senator Capper voted against adding 50 million dollars a year to the American home's sugar bill. The following extracts are from his speech delivered in the Senate January 15, 1930.

MR. PRESIDENT, we are seeking to protect the cane and beet sugar growers in the United States. If we levy a high tariff we militate against the Cuban sugar industry, and encourage the importation of sugar from the Philippines and from Porto Rico and Hawaii. If we levy a lower tariff we discourage Philippine importations for the benefit of Cuba. The beet and cane sugar farmers of the United States get no protection in either case. The tariff does not protect them against Cuban sugar, nor against Philippine sugar, nor against the sugar of Hawaii or of Porto Rico. However they might frame the sugar-tariff section and hang it on the wall for luck.

Yet the House bill, as I understand it, proposes to increase the duty on sugar by levying an additional burden of from 80 to 90 million dollars a year on the people of the United States. The Senate Finance Committee proposes a lesser increase, amounting only to about 50 to 55 million dollars a year.

If that increase of some 50 million dollars a year in the cost of sugar went to the American sugar grower, our problem would be comparatively a simple one. But that increase, whether 50 or 60 million dollars a year under the Senate amendment or 90 or so millions under the House bill, will be paid by farmers and other consumers—but not to American farmers growing sugar beets or sugar cane. American farmers themselves will pay 20 to 25 million dollars more annually for the sugar they use; the American

growers will get possibly 2 or 3 millions—probably not that much.

Mr. President, our protective tariff system proposes that for the protection of American industry and American labor and to foster and preserve what we sometimes call the American standard of living, American producers shall be protected against cheap foreign labor and cheap foreign production costs by the imposition of import duties on the commodity or product to be protected.

So far that policy has been justified by its fruits. But it is becoming increasingly plain that the protective tariff by itself does not afford that protection to the wheat grower, the cotton grower, or the grower of any other surplus crop. We are trying other means to afford the wheat grower and the cotton grower the protection it is admitted he is entitled to but does not obtain from the operations of the protective tariff system.

A different set of condition leads to a similar result in the case of the American sugar grower.

Statistics show that there has been no material increase in sugar production in the continental United States following previous increases in the tariff. On the other hand, each increase since we took over the Philippines has shown an increase in Philippine production and importation into the continental United States.

In 1921-22 the continental United States produced some 1,200,000 short tons of sugar, including both beet and cane sugar. In 1921 the duty on sugar was increased from 1.35 cents a pound to 1.64 cents and in 1922 it was increased to 1.76 cents a pound.

But in 1927-28 the continental United States produced a total of only some 1,100,000 short tons of sugar. Beet-sugar production remains

practically stationary. Cane-sugar production in Louisiana dropped from 170,000 short tons to 70,000 short tons. I understand that prospects now point to a production of about 200,000 short tons of cane sugar for 1928-29.

How about the island production? In 1921-22 Philippine production was under 400,000 tons, Porto Rico about the same, Hawaii produced more than 500,000 tons, Cuba's production was around 4 million tons.

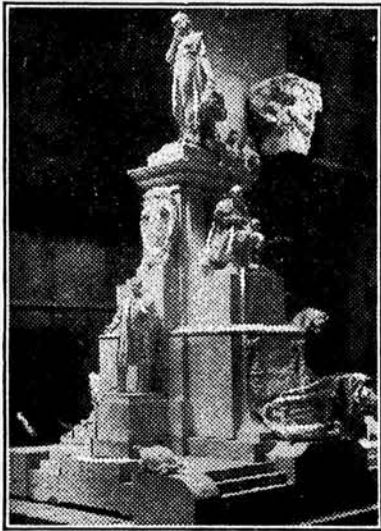
By 1928 Porto Rican production had increased to approximately 700,000 short tons, compared to less than 400,000 short tons six years previously. Hawaiian production increased to more than 800,000 tons, the Philippines to more than 600,000 tons.

I see no reason to doubt the statement of General Leonard Wood that Philippine production can be increased to 5 million tons. And as we increase our tariff rate on sugar the production in the Philippines is bound to increase. Thru manipulating the sugar tariff we can increase our consumption of Philippine sugar at the expense of Cuba, or we can limit importations from the Philippines and favor the Cuban producer.

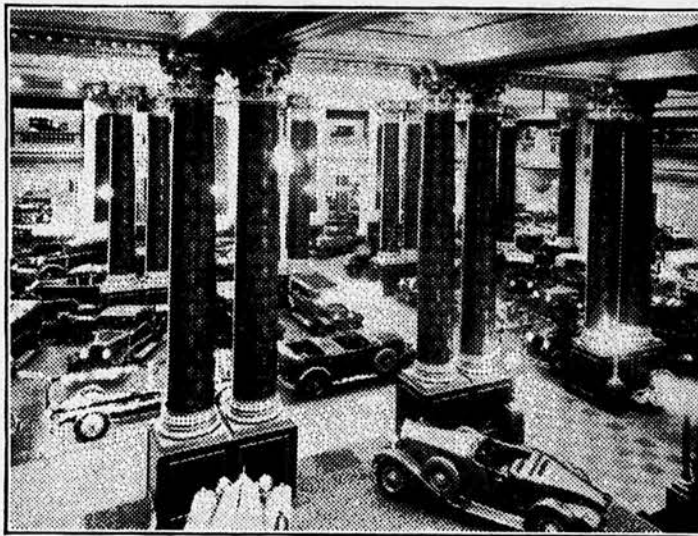
Mr. President, I am perfectly willing to assess an increased tariff on the consumers of sugar in the United States if the cane and beet sugar growers in the United States can derive the benefit of that increase. But I can see no advantage to American sugar growers in juggling with the tariff for the benefit of the Philippines as against Cuba, or vice versa. On paper, the protective tariff on sugar gives the advantage to the beet-sugar grower and the cane-sugar grower of the United States; but in effect that tariff is largely only a scrap of paper.

Mr. President, for the reasons outlined I must vote against any increase in the tariff on sugar.

World Events in Pictures



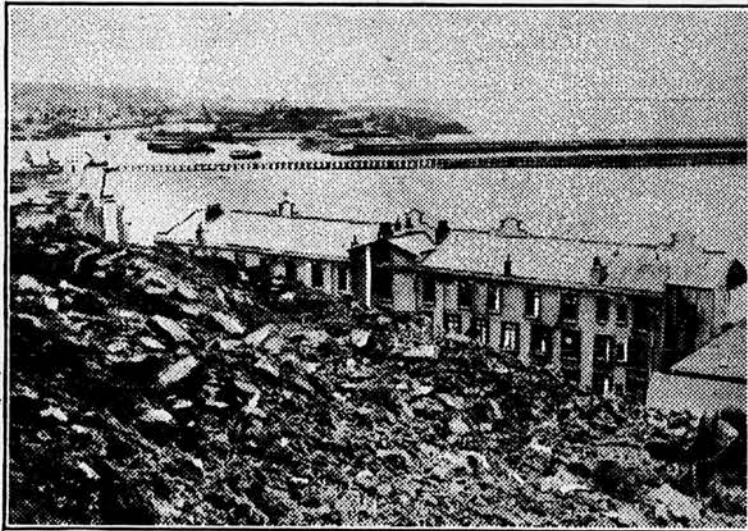
The Monument Which Will Be Erected in Madrid, by the Government of Spain to President Machado of Cuba, Commemorating a Mutual Friendship



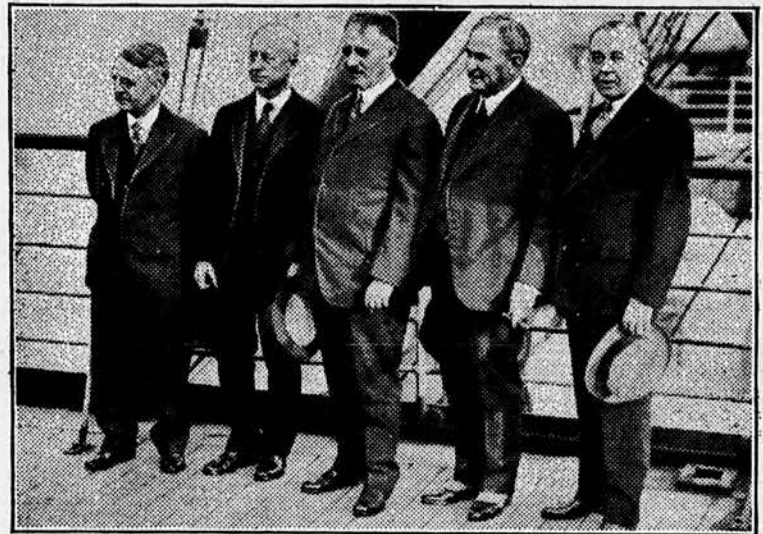
A General View of the Display Rooms of the Grand Central Palace, New York, Where the 30th Annual National Automobile Show Was Held. This Exposition of the New Creations of the Motor Car Manufacturers, Included 44 American and two Foreign Made Cars



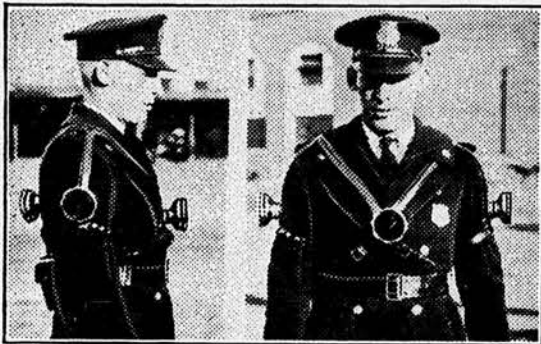
Jiggs Ullom, Los Angeles, with One of His Prize Charges Which He Raises on His Wildcat Farm, Formerly Devoted to the Production of Peaceful Bovines. The Cats Are for the Movies



This Mountain Came to Town, at least Part of It. Thousands of Tons of Earth Slid Down from Nearby Peaks into the City of Boulogne, France, Periling Lives and Property. The Large Building in the Photo Is the Hotel Imperial, and Seems to be Between Two Evils—the Landslide and the Sea



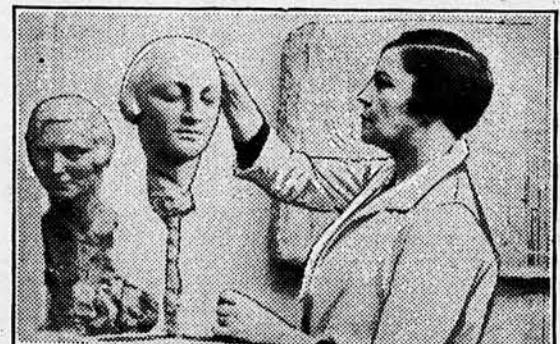
American Delegates to the Five-Power Naval Conference at London. Left to Right, D. W. Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico; C. F. Adams, Secretary of Navy; H. L. Stimson, Secretary of State and Chairman of Delegation; Senator J. T. Robinson, Arkansas, and Senator D. A. Reed, Pennsylvania. Ambassadors Dawes and Gibson Already Were in London



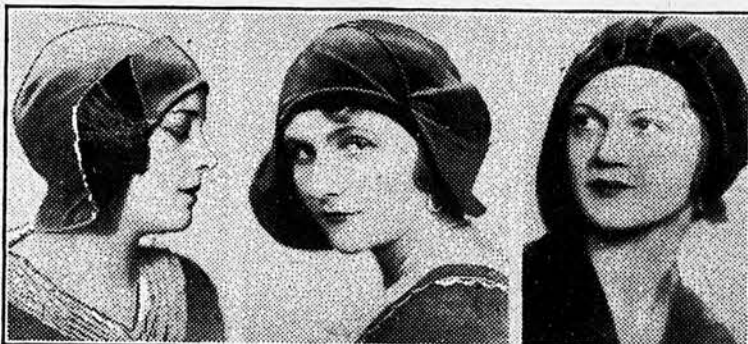
This Brand New Scheme to Equip Policemen with Red and Green Lights Worn on Their Person as Stop and Go Signals for Directing Traffic at Night Has Been Inaugurated by the Norfolk, Va., Authorities



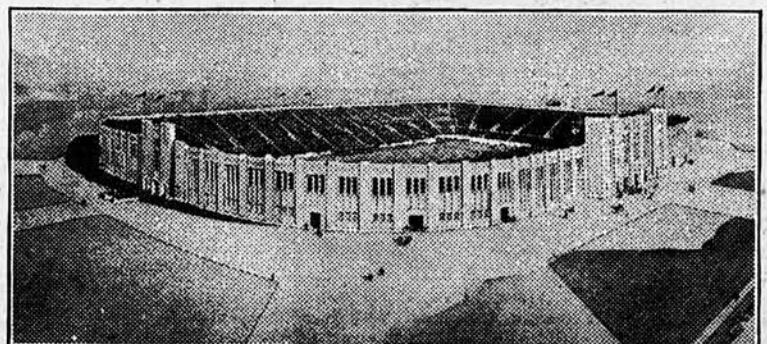
Dr. Enrique Olaya, Colombian Minister to the United States, Photographed Just Before He Sailed for His Native Country Where He Will Accept the Candidacy for the Presidency



Jeanne Blanchot Whose Hats Are All the Rage in Paris, at Work in Her Studio. Thru Experience in "Shaping" Heads, She Has Developed a Talent for Sculpture, and Some of Her Work Has Drawn Praise from Critics



A Trio of Chic, Close-Fitting Hats from the French Capital Which Are Destined to Become Quite Popular with America's Fashionable Women in the Spring



The Engineer's Drawing of Notre Dame's Stadium Which Will be Completed in 1930. It Will Seat Nearly 90,000 and a Top Deck to be Added Later Will Accommodate 50,000 More. The Structure Will Cost \$1,400,000 When Completed

WIBW Makes New Neighbors for You

Time Is Set Aside for Thoughtful Moods as Well as Entertainment

RADIO has made us neighbors of a great many worth-while folks who otherwise we might never have known. It is a fine thing to turn on a little electrical switch, twist a dial knob or two and be able to sit and visit with the best thinkers and speakers of our time. By virtue of that simple operation we are able to bring into our homes the latest news of world-important events, or if we prefer we find the most sparkling entertainment features merely by advancing the dial a few points.

As you already know, WIBW is searching everywhere to bring you the best talent available. Thru the broadcasting station of the Capper Publications you travel the length and breadth of our entire country. For your more serious moods WIBW and the Columbia Chain bring you the voice of Dr. Charles Fleischer, a speaker and writer of national repute, whose talks deal with subjects of nation-wide interest and importance. He is known as "Columbia's Commentator," and you may hear him every Sunday morning at 9:50 o'clock over WIBW. He doesn't tire you because he limits his time to 10 minutes. He is a stimulative, thought-provoking, inspiring speaker and writer. His sincerity and straightforwardness have made Dr. Fleischer one of America's most dependable guides. Because he is honest by nature, his outspokenness is not objectionable; his liberalism is virile but constructive.

Is Famous Character Artist

Doctor Fleischer's career is well-known in Boston, where he long ago was hailed as one to carry forward the traditions of Lowell, Parker, Emerson and Wendell Phillips.

Now let's change the nature of our radio program to enjoy Lee Morse, popular young Majestic Theater of the Air singer, whose deep, deep voice is scarcely distinguishable from a male singer's. She sings Southern ballads and old folk songs. She and Wendell Hall are among the most popular entertainers on the Majestic program.

But Mr. Hall deserves more notice than mere mention of his name gives. He is known on hundreds of stages in America and for scores of phonograph records. Officially he is the "Red Headed Music Maker," and has earned recognition as one of the most famous character artists of the music world. Hall's specialty is Southern songs and old-time American ballads of the pioneer and frontier type. He has a ringing tenor voice, and plays excellent banjo accompaniment. He is master of ceremonies for the Majestic Theater of the Air. During the war he was an entertainer for the A. E. F., altho he went to France as a doughboy to fight in the trenches. His natural gift made him far more in demand to revive the troubled spirits of the troops as an entertainer.

The fourth artist we introduce this week is Will Osborne. He is

the originator of the popular type of crooning for which he is famous. He is Canadian by birth and started his musical career at the ripe old age of 8 years. In his early youth he played the piano and drums so well that he won a place in the St. Andrews College Orchestra in Toronto. Music appealed to him so strongly that he decided to make it his life's work, and he organized an orchestra while still in his teens. Shortly afterward he went to New York and it was not long before he was on the air over a local city station. At that time he introduced the slow rhythm and crooning style, and was the first singer to present this type of music over the air.

Several months ago Mr. Osborne was signed up as an exclusive artist by the Columbia Artist's Bureau, a division of the Columbia Broadcasting System. He recently concluded engagements at the new Fox Theater in Brooklyn and the Palace Theater in New York City. In truth he has a nation-wide following as fan mail reaches him from all parts of the United States.

WIBW's Program for Next Week

SUNDAY, JANUARY 26

- 8:00 a. m.—Morning Musicals (CBS)
- 9:00 a. m.—Land o' Make Believe (CBS)
- 9:50 a. m.—Columbia's Commentator (CBS)
- 12:00 m.—Vierra's Royal Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
- 12:30 p. m.—The Aztecs (CBS)
- 1:00 p. m.—The Watchtower Program IBSA
- 1:30 p. m.—The Ballad Hour (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Symphonic Hour (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—Cathedral Hour (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 4:30 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Twins
- 5:00 p. m.—Rabbi Levey's Question Box
- 5:15 p. m.—Recording Program
- 6:00 p. m.—Our Romantic Ancestors (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Leslie Edmonds' Sport Review
- 6:45 p. m.—The World's Business—Dr. Julius Klein (CBS)

- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—The Children's Corner (CBS)
- 10:45 a. m.—Leo and Bill, the Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
- 11:15 a. m.—The Polynesians
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Ceora B. Lanham's Dramatic Period
- 2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:10 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 3:30 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
- 5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:10 p. m.—Vierra's Royal Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
- 6:30 p. m.—Voices from Filmland (CBS)
- 7:00 p. m.—Topeka Federation of Labor
- 7:30 p. m.—The Sod Busters
- 8:00 p. m.—Capper Club Skit



- 8:30 p. m.—The Cotton Pickers
- 9:00 p. m.—Washburn College School of Music
- 9:30 p. m.—Voice of Columbia (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:05 p. m.—Voice of Columbia (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Jan Garber and his Hollywood Orchestra (CBS)

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Reveille (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Request Musical Program
- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—The Pot of Gold (CBS)
- 10:45 a. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
- 11:15 a. m.—The Polynesians
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—Patterns in Prints (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—H. T. Burleigh Girls' Quartet
- 2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:10 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 3:30 p. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Inter Collegiate Debates KSAC
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:10 p. m.—Vierra's Royal Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
- 6:30 p. m.—Jayhawk Ensemble
- 7:00 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 7:30 p. m.—The Sod Busters
- 8:00 p. m.—Blue Lantern Night Club
- 8:30 p. m.—The Polynesians

(Continued on Page 22)



Dr. Charles Fleischer, Upper Right, Comes to You Every Sunday Morning Over WIBW and the Columbia Chain. He is a Speaker and Writer of National Repute. At Center, is Lee Morse, Whose Deep, Deep Voice is Scarcely Distinguishable from a Male Singer's. Her Southern Ballads and Old Folk Songs Make Her Popular. Wendell Hall, Lower Right, Has Earned Recognition as One of the Most Famous Character Artists of the Music World. Lower Left, is Will Osborne, Who Started His Musical Career at the Ripe Old Age of 8 Years

- 7:00 p. m.—Vierra's Royal Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:30 p. m.—Pipe Dreams of the Kansas Poet
- 8:00 p. m.—Majestic Theater of the Air (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Robert Service Violin Ensemble
- 9:30 p. m.—Arabesque (CBS) Courtesy Kansas Power and Light Co.
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

MONDAY, JANUARY 27

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Reveille (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Request Musical Program



As We View Current Farm News

Some Arithmetic Is Recommended That Should Help Dairy Prices

IF YOU have been waiting for just the right time to get rid of some of your cows you know are not producing enough, well—now is the time for all good dairymen to come to the aid of their industry. With the present butter storage situation and the recent decline in price of butter and other dairy products, you scarcely can afford not to eliminate the low producers. O. E. Reed, chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, urges that such action be taken. He assures us that from 5 to 10 per cent of the lowest producers could be culled from herds without any danger of causing a shortage of dairy products. In this connection, he said that while some time ago cows producing from 200 to 250 pounds of butterfat a year may have made a profit, today it requires a better cow.

Other important facts Mr. Reed points out include: "One-third of our dairy cows are not returning a profit to their owners. Dairymen are faced with the problem of adjusting production to demand. This cannot be done as readily as in a steel factory, for example, but ridding themselves of poor producers will help greatly. Should a surplus amounting to 2.5 days' supply be accumulated in the United States we could eliminate by culling out 2 per cent of our lowest producing cows—those that are not making a profit, but on the other hand are producing at a loss. Quality of dairy products has a definite relation to demand. The production of a clean, wholesome, safe supply of milk largely is the problem of the producer. It has been estimated that every year approximately 40 million dollars is lost to the industry thru low grade milk and cream, and much of this loss is suffered by the farmer. The demand for dairy products never will reach its peak until the product offered for sale is of the highest quality."

Here, then, is a fine example that seems contrary to the arithmetic we learned in school. It is a case in which dairymen may subtract something from what they already have, and their answer will be larger than the total in the first place. Or in other words, subtract 5 to 10 per cent of the lowest producers from your dairy herds and the answer you get is higher average production, lower overhead costs and larger net profits. And, gentlemen, this is a case in which figures don't prevaricate.

To go on with the lesson in mathematics: Subtract poor housing, inadequate rations and faulty systems of handling milk; add good dairy barns and equipment, balanced feed and careful sanitation, sterilization and refrigeration, and your answer in cash will be cost plus, because better equipment and correct rations will pay for themselves and return a profit; at the same time you reduce the bacteria count, add to the quality of the milk and multiply the number of consumers.

Now to add to the opinion that something more than talking ought to be done about this, let's consider the action of the Federal Farm Board. A warning against over-production of dairy products and an injunction to farmers to use their own butter and other dairy products in their homes are contained in resolutions adopted by the Dairy Advisory Commodity Committee and approved by the Federal Farm Board.

Little, But Oh My!

FARMERS spend a good deal of time putting on special receptions for various kinds of insects, with more or less fatal results to these pesky guests, so it may sound unusual to hear of a bug party of exactly the opposite variety. In this case the insects were treated royally. They were brought in first class passage on a fine steamship from Italy and were transferred with great care by Government officials to the department of agriculture laboratory at Arlington. These bugs are destroyers of the dreaded corn borer, and experiments are to be conducted with them in this work. Tiny insects they are, but they will be the big bugs of this particular party, and we hope a good time will be had by all those present.

What Air Programs Cost

SOMEBODY pays the radio bill even if we don't have meters—but it is worth it. Radio regulations and legislation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, cost more than \$628,100, according to Government reports.

And of course all of us got into the game by purchasing 4 million sets valued at 750 million dollars, and we bought 70 million tubes. The broadcasting stations come in for their share of the big party, as revealed by the Federal Radio Commission, to the tune of from \$7,933 to \$458,256 a station, depending on the size and power.

By the way, did you ever wonder just how to classify this particular instrument of entertainment? Down in Alabama folks have been think-

ing about that question. And strange to say they have decided that a radio is a radio and not a musical instrument. Therefore retailers who sell radios in that state do not have to pay a retail music dealer's license tax, according to the assistant attorney general. "A musical instrument has been judicially defined as 'a contrivance by which musical sounds are produced,'" he says, "and there could, in my opinion, be no serious contention that a radio is such a contrivance." Well, it certainly isn't when the air is full to overflowing of static.

Side-Tracked Agriculture

THERE is an example of genuine co-operation between farmers and railroad folks in shipping—"believe it or not"—in evidence at Emporia. There the Santa Fe has gone into the cattle feeding business with results that seem to favor the agriculturists.

The railroad has a number of sheds where stock is fed and sheltered until it is heavy enough for market or until market conditions suit the stockmen. A new 10-pen shed that will accommodate 750 head will be built this year. Many cattle raisers, who in the past years have shipped their livestock direct from pastures to markets, now are taking advantage of this new cattle feeding industry.

Sheep feeding has been for many years one of the largest businesses in Emporia and every year thousands of head of sheep, being shipped to mar-



kets, are unloaded at Emporia and kept for a feeding period. The sheds will accommodate 60,000 head at once and they now hold 20,000 head. Sheep are fed from 30 to 90 days. While the cattle feeding business is new, 2,302 head have been fed this year.

Many of the cattlemen spend huge sums for the stock feeding, but they believe that they make it back by having better stock to sell. An Oklahoma man, who still has 407 on feed, has spent \$13,000 so far on feed. One Emporia stockman's bill is \$1,500, another's is \$1,600 and another's \$2,150.

This side-tracked agriculture seems to have a wide acquaintance, since sheep being fed at Emporia now were shipped from Texas, Colorado, Utah and the Mexican border. It might be said that under-fed and unfinished sheep, so far as profits are concerned, might be considered nothing more than wolves in lambs' clothing.

Good Start and Still Going

OUT in Kearney county—where the West has been sartered for some time—shipments were heavy for 1929. The value of farm products freighted out of the county last year amounted to a million dollars, an increase of \$400,000 over 1928. This total included 562 carloads—157 of wheat, 103 of maize, 40 of corn, 76 of broomcorn, 7 of sugarbeets, 91 of cattle, 5 of horses, 18 of hogs, 64 of hay and 1 of poultry. All of which indicates the potential growing power of our western country.

Relieving Corn Husking Pains

IF THE combine had its metal mind centered on a life of ease as a one-crop machine it has another series of clanking thoughts coming, for, mark you, this is an age of diversification. Heretofore used only for the harvesting of wheat, it already has stepped into the harvesting of other

small grain crops and now it has been successfully used for harvesting corn. Fred Armstrong of Goodland has led the way.

The combine cuts the corn, shells it, and shreds the stalks, cobs and husks, scattering them over the ground. The machine takes six rows at a time, and will cover more than 20 acres a day. When the machine finishes its job the corn is ready for market and the ground is partially in condition for the next crop.

In addition to harvesting the corn the combine cuts and threshes the weeds that may be in the field. The weed seed and cracked corn are separated from the shelled corn, and run into sacks to be used for chicken feed. Getting the weed seed out of the field is of considerable help to the next crop. Another advantage is the saving of stalk cutting. The shredded stalks are scattered on the ground to fertilize the crop and need not be burned to clear the field. If use of this combine becomes general it will eliminate another back-breaking, time-taking, hand-torturing job.

Good Farm Wives, Too

WE ARE bound to have better farmers in the future, with the start the boys and girls are getting in 4-H club work. M. H. Coe, state club leader, reports that projects undertaken during 1929 by 11,029 boys and girls brought a total profit of \$207,788.16, and they earned that on an investment of \$187,696.79. The total value of the projects was \$395,484.95. Further profits of \$8,174.90 were netted by winning exhibitors at fairs and livestock shows. And on top of this is the net profit in the form of knowledge and ability that will be invested in the progress of Kansas agriculture. Girls apparently took more interest in this work than boys. They were active in 7,407 projects while the boys tackled 5,615. Well, we need just as many good farmers' wives as we do farmers.

Feed Our Feathered Friends

A FINE little old lady in Shawnee county cooked a share of her meager supply of food and gave it to the birds. That was done out of kindness. Farm folks who scatter a little grain out on the snow these sub-zero days are prompted by the same urge, but in return they reap a reward, because so many of our birds really are winged benefactors of agriculture.

Big Dirt Chasing Crop

HOW many brooms are in a carload of the particular kind of corn from which they are made? After you figure that out just multiply that by 11, and you will have an idea of the size of W. H. Tilford's crop, who farms near Moscow in Stevens county. He had that many cars to sell this year, but stored it in his large sheds until he was ready to market it.

And Windshield Was Clear

DRIVING along a Kansas highway one day recently, we observed how one motorist solved the problem of keeping his windshield free from frost and sleet. He placed a small candle on the ledge of the windshield and the heat thus generated did the work.

He Who Giggles Last

CITY folks may smile when the farm boy tries to pull a self-closing door shut after him, or when he doesn't quite figure out right at first how to extract food from a cafeteria. But just turn the tables around and there is plenty of room to giggle about the antics of town folks. For example, in Kansas City the other day the cry of "Wolf, wolf," spread over the city. It was alleged that such an animal was lurking in the vicinity of the War Memorial opposite the Union Station. Well, after searchers sought the wolf for some hours, and other searchers searched for the original searchers at the request of parents and some wives, their efforts were rewarded by bagging the game. The best available authorities on the scene of the slaughter pronounced the deceased a coyote. But 'tis peculiar after all that this vicious beast had a rope or collar around its neck. And during the period of the chase one woman telephoned a report that a patrolman and several hunters were chasing her neighbor's police dog. Another smiling instance we recall is that of watching a sporty city resident trying to pull a badly tangled rope and leather halter down over a horse's ears.

What the Folks Are Saying

Will There be an Upward Trend in Wheat Prices Before so Very Long?

FORECASTS of shorter wheat crops in the southern countries should be encouraging news to Kansas farmers who have held their wheat. Argentina and Australia together probably will harvest about 200 million bushels less wheat this year than they did a year ago. Recent reports place the crop in these two countries at 300 million bushels, as compared with 500 million bushels last year and a five-year average of 380 million bushels.

It is not likely that the exports from these countries during the next six months will be more than one-half to one-third as much as for the same period last year. During the first six months of the 1929 season 237 million bushels of wheat were shipped from these two countries. It is estimated that the shipment for the same period this year will be about 150 million bushels.

Weather conditions in Argentina have been unfavorable to the wheat crop. On the basis of temperatures and rainfall during the growing season the new crop is estimated at 150 to 175 million bushels. Other estimates place the crop at 200 million bushels. If these estimates are correct, not more than 100 to 110 million bushels will be available for export this year, as compared with 250 million bushels exported last year.

The Australian crop is placed at 50 to 60 million bushels less than last year. It is probable that exports during the next six months will not exceed 50 million bushels. This compares with 84 million bushels exported during this period last year and an average of 75 million for the last five years.

George Montgomery.
Manhattan, Kan.

I Believe in Silage

Someone asked me a few days ago if I thought a silo was a paying proposition. I told him that I was sure that it is. I now have 70 well-bred Shorthorns on my farm of 249 acres, and I am sure that I can increase this number considerably if I provide more silage.

I am feeding the cows silage, prairie hay and some corn, and am producing about 130 pounds of cream a week; before the price went down this was bringing \$50. I do not wish to sell whole milk, as I need the skim-milk for the calves and what pigs I wish to raise. Unless I happen to get hold of a cow that does not milk easily I take all the calves off the cows and raise them by hand. I have raised three calves on one cow; last year I sold three that I had raised on one cow for \$120.

The calves I raise by hand get whole milk for 30 days; then they are fed a ration of skim-milk, silage cut to 1/4-inch lengths, prairie hay and oats.

If one has a silo it is possible to clean the fields off in the fall. I then spread manure on them. I now have a field which has received 367 loads of manure, after which it was listed. It will be planted to corn next spring.

I do not have to worry about the weather when I have plenty of silage available. I have a silo 14 by 40 feet, and when I get it full in the fall I am satisfied that I am "well fixed" for the winter. It seems to me that Kansas needs many thousands of additional silos.

John Rushton.
Auburn, Kan.

Water, and Big Crops

About 81,000 acres, or 85 per cent of the irrigated acreage in the state, is in that portion of the Arkansas Valley between Dodge City and the Kansas-Colorado state line. The larger part of this, 65,000 acres, is irrigated by ditches taking water from the Arkansas River. There are seven such ditches in use. The five principal ones are the Amazon, Great Eastern, South Side, Farmers' Ditch and Garden City Ditch. They irrigate a fairly compact body of land between Garden City and Lakin. The other two are the Frontier and Fort Aubrey. They irrigate small tracts of land around Cool-

idge and Syracuse. The balance of the land irrigated in this district is irrigated by pumping plants pumping from the ground water, popularly known as the "underflow" of the Arkansas River.

There are several hundred pumping plants in the upper Arkansas Valley, most of them being on the "first bottom" where the depth to water is from 8 to 12 feet. Around Garden City these plants are very numerous, and almost every bottom-land farm has its pumping plant. Throughout the rest of the valley pumping plants are more scattered except for a small area around Dodge City, where in recent years a number of small plants have been installed, principally for the irrigation of truck crops. Between 1913 and 1915 a large number of deep-well pumping plants were put in on the upland northwest of Garden City. Some of these were intended to supplement the water supply of the Great Eastern canal and some for the irrigation of new land. The great increase in both the cost of power and freight rates since these plants were installed, together with drop in prices of farm products following the close of the war, has made the operation of the plants of doubtful value. Many of them are standing idle and probably will remain so until there is a favorable adjustment of the relation between cost of operation and value of farm crops.

Crops grown in the upper Arkansas Valley consist largely of alfalfa, wheat and other general farm crops, although since the building of the beet-sugar factory at Garden City in 1909 there has been a considerable acreage in sugar beets. Alfalfa has been the predominant crop, but usually between 5,000 and 10,000 acres of sugar beets are grown every year.

About 10 years ago an unusual interest was manifested in the growing of truck crops. This resulted in the organization of truck growers' associations at Garden City and at Dodge City. The Garden City association in 1922 had 40 members, with 2,000 acres in Sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, onions, tomatoes, melons and similar crops. Among other things, this association is reported to have shipped 60 cars of onions and 120 cars of Sweet potatoes during the 1922 season. The Dodge City association had 17 members and about 200 acres in truck crops, of which Irish potatoes predominated. While truck growing at Dodge City is comparatively new, the results obtained have been so satisfactory that much new development is taking place there. These associations which are organized for the purpose of producing a more uniform product and providing

an orderly system of marketing such products, are opening up a new field, with almost unlimited possibilities, and are doing much to create a new interest in irrigation.

Topeka, Kan. George S. Knapp.
Division of Water Resources,
State Board of Agriculture.

Let's Save the Soil

Three years ago neither I nor any member of my family had ever seen a terrace. But at that time I happened to read an article about terraces that gave me a great deal of interest in the idea, for I realized that we were in need of just such a plan. I studied some bulletins and obtained the help of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and in the summer of 1927 we had our first experience in terrace building.

We have had considerable experience in terrace building since then. In fact my son Glen has been working this winter on our fourth field. But do not understand me to say that we have four fields entirely finished, for there is not one of them but what should have, and we expect that some day shall have, another terrace below the ones already built. But our idea has been that the most good could be accomplished by terracing first, as fast as we have time to do it, the higher side or end of these hill fields, thus deflecting the surplus rainfall that would otherwise sweep from the top to the bottom of these fields, carrying with it the fertility and organic matter that when once gone is gone forever.

One error that I think many folks make is in thinking that only the steep hill fields need terracing. While the results of erosion do not show so plainly on the long gradual slope as they do on the steeper land, still the waste is steadily going on, often much more rapidly than we realize. And the terracing is so much more easily and cheaply done on the gradual slopes that it seems to me that it is well worth while on many fields of this kind.

As to what kind of machinery and power does the best work and is the most economical to use, I think this would depend largely upon the conditions surrounding the one having the work done. Several jobs of terracing have been done in our county within the last year, and so far as I know all of them except ours and that of one neighbor have been done with a township road grader drawn by the regular grader tractor, and both grader and tractor operated by the men who run them when they are used at road work. The township charges \$4 an hour, which of course includes the hire of the operators, and so far as I

have heard the work done has been very satisfactory and the cost is generally thought to be quite reasonable.

But after our first summer's experience, we had a chance to buy (or rather steal) an old Martin ditcher. It belonged to a rather wealthy estate and the heirs didn't know how badly we wanted to buy it—they knew only how badly they wanted to sell it. So we bought it at a very low price, and even then doubted whether it was worth it. But it has done good work. We work four horses on it, and of course we have to first move the dirt with a plow before we move it to its new location with the ditcher.

So if we reckon the regular going wages, I have an idea that the township grader outfit does it for a lower price than we can do it with our ditcher and horses. But we can do the work at a slack time when possibly our time is not quite worth the going wage, or we can do it just when we want it done and not have to wait until the township outfit can get around to our job. And I am pretty sure that we can do at least as good a job as the larger machine is likely to do. Still I have an idea that if we hadn't stolen that old Martin ditcher we would be hiring the township grading outfit to do our terracing rather than to buy a new ditcher.

I ran across an editorial some time ago that I wish I had saved. The gist of it was that the only way, so far as the writer knew, to restore to the soil of our hill fields the fertility that has been washed away is by terracing. Oh, how I wish that terracing could do that! But strong as I am for terracing I know that it can never do it. Fertility that is washed away can never be brought back. But I'll tell you what terracing can do. It can prevent the rains of the future from washing away the fertility that still remains in the soil, as well as that which we may add to the soil in the form of fertilizer, either of the commercial or the barnyard varieties or by the growing of legumes. And that is certainly well worth while.

Waverly, Kan. Chester Smith.

262 Pounds at 6 Months

Edward Lohmeyer, who lives 3 miles south of Greenleaf, is an enthusiastic booster for the Washington County System of feeding hogs. He used this plan in feeding 23 spring pigs last summer, and marketed them at 6 months and 1 week old at a weight of 262 pounds.

John V. Hepler.
Washington, Kan.

Buy Alfalfa Seed Now!

In so far as possible Kansas farmers who contemplate seeding alfalfa this year should locate and purchase the seed during the winter. There is considerable quantity of good adapted Kansas grown seed in the hands of our growers, and this seed should be retained in the state. If purchasing is postponed until seeding time such seed may find its way into the commercial seed channels and not be available for our use.

R. I. Throckmorton.
Manhattan, Kan.

'Twas a Good Story

That was a mighty fine article about my farm which you ran in the Kansas Farmer. I encountered many inquiries regarding my method of filling silos at the National Dairy Show at St. Louis and elsewhere. I certainly have been asked many questions in regard to that article in Kansas Farmer!

My calf barn is completed. I am selling 318 gallons of milk daily.
Junction City, Kan. E. P. Miller.

Better Burn 'Em Outside

Old papers should not be burned in stoves or in a furnace. They will cause a stoppage of the air circulation, and they may cause fires. They should be burned outside the buildings.

Climax, Kan. Myron Lane.

Capper Prizes for Farm Speakers

IN ACCORDANCE with the recommendation of the second annual convention of the Future Farmers of America and the Agricultural Section of the American Vocational Association, a national public speaking contest for members of the Future Farmers of America will be held in connection with the National Congress of Vocational Agriculture Students at the American Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City in November, 1930.

Since one of the aims of the new organization of vocational agriculture boys, known as the Future Farmers of America, is to develop rural leadership, there appears to be a splendid opportunity for encouraging such development thru agricultural public speaking contests. Several states have been holding statewide contests of this character and plans are under way to determine also regional winners in the North Atlantic, Central, Southern and Western sections of the country. To make possible a national contest among regional winners, Senator Arthur Capper has generously availed an annual fund of \$2,400 as prizes and travel expense money for the contestants.

Participation in the national public speaking contest shall be limited to the following subjects: What the F. F. A. May Mean to American Agriculture; The Relation of the Farmer to the Success of the Federal Farm Board; Co-operative Marketing as a Solution of Farm Problems; The Opportunities for and Limitations of Corporation Farming; What My Home Project Work in Vocational Agriculture Has Taught Me About Farm Operation and Management; Equalization of Taxes as a Farm Relief Measure; The Machine Age and Its Effect on American Agriculture, and The Value of the Federal Farm Loan System to the American Farmer.

All details as to Kansas entries in this contest are available from L. B. Pollom, Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture in Kansas, Topeka.

Then 6 Inches of Snow Came!

And So We'll Have a Good Crop Season in Kansas in 1930, Maybe?

BY HARLEY HATCH

AFTER several days of forecast threats of snow it finally came, and as I write we have something like 6 inches of snow "on the level." In reality, there is no level, for the snow has drifted considerably, and the east and west roads have been blocked in places for the last two days. The county snow plow passed this farm yesterday and we probably will get our mail today, after being without it since the middle of the week. While the snow has drifted to some extent there is enough left on the wheat fields to provide protection against the freeze that accompanied zero weather. Snow and cold and a hard freeze used to be thought the harbinger of a good crop season; if it works out we are in for plenty of grass and grain in 1930 but, like many old signs, it can fail.

'Tis a Real Plow

The new Coffey county snow plow was given its initial trial yesterday, and if it works as well at all times as it did then it is a success and one of the best investments the county commissioners have ever made, and the commissioners of Coffey county are not noted for throwing away money. The plow is powered by a big Caterpillar tractor, and takes the snow right down to the ground and throws it clear out to the roadside ditches. This is the way it should be done, for the little drags and plows make but a small path thru the snow, and when the snow melts this narrow track becomes a small brook right down the track. Those of us who live on east and west roads appreciate this snow plow; the dwellers along the north and south roads seldom find their roads drifted, as the snow nearly always is blown from the wheat fields and meadows by a north wind. In times like this I often have wished that we lived either north or south from town instead of 12 miles almost straight west, but this new county snow plow is going to help out a lot. In times long gone I used to say that I would never again buy a farm in Kansas lying west of town, for then we faced the sun over a long road both going and coming from town. The motor car has cured that, and now comes the snow plow to do away with the other objection.

Radio News From WIBW

But if we have failed to get the mail for a short time we have been supplied with the news of the day and know what has happened almost as soon as those who live near the happenings. This is being written at 9:30 a. m., and already we have received the latest news from three stations. WIBW, Topeka, which gives weather forecasts and news at 7 a. m., KMBC and KMMJ. So the mail carrier, when he does come, will bring us few of the main events which we do not already know, even to the result of the last basket ball game. And we have other things beside the radio and the chores to pass away the short days and long evenings. We have access to the immense library of the Kansas State Teachers' College at Emporia, the city library at Burlington and at Sunnyside schoolhouse is a box of books from the Kansas State Traveling Library. This box was opened at Grange the other evening, and in it I found Claude Bowers' "Jefferson and Hamilton," the best history of the early days of the republic I have ever read. Those who believe that our country is degenerating and that there has been a lowering in morals and ability of our public men should read this great work and change their minds. I think this book is in most public libraries; if it is not, it should be.

Rough on the Soldiers

This book "Jefferson and Hamilton" reminds us that in the first Congress that assembled after the Constitution was adopted Alexander Hamilton brought out his plan for paying

off the debts owed to the soldiers of the Revolution and to others who had furnished supplies to the armies. This was the right and only course to follow, but his intentions had in some way leaked out to privileged parties and before the old soldiers knew what was to happen the speculators had bought their warrants, in many instances as low as 10 cents on the dollar. It was not known at the time but it came to light in later years that out of 64 members of the first house 29 had been buying up the warrants for 10 or 15 cents on the dollar when they knew that later action on the part of Congress would make them worth 100 cents. In a number of states it was necessary that a voter should be worth considerable property before being qualified. This had the effect of disfranchising many old soldiers who had followed Washington during all his campaigns and of allowing the vote to notorious Tories merely because they had money. What would happen to a Congressman today who would beat an old soldier out of his pay check? And what would happen to election laws that would prevent old soldiers from voting?

Yes, We Planted Darso

A friend writes from Lebo, Kan., asking if we have had experience in growing a grain called "Darso." He has been growing it for the last two years, having planted 30 acres last season, which made 25 bushels an acre. He writes that he considers the grain as good as kafir and the fodder much better. The land on which this Darso grew was upland and of no especial fertility in the beginning, and which has since grown 48 grain crops. He finds that Darso ripens 10 days earlier than Blackhull kafir. Yes, we gave Darso a brief trial a number of years ago; a friend sent us seed from Oklahoma; it made a very good grain crop but we at that time considered it a hybrid, a cross between some kind of cane and red kafir. Such grains of uncertain parentage vary greatly, and it is possible that the Darso of our Lebo friend may not be like the Darso that we grew at all. At that time we thought the grain partook more of the nature of cane than of Red kafir. If one wanted grain quality together with good feeding value in the fodder I would consider Atlas cane better than Darso—as I know it. Atlas would have the advantage in grain and quality and amount of fodder, but it would fall behind Darso in length of time required for ripening.

Too Many Substitutes

The markets for most products of the farm have not been doing so well of late. Dairy products have been hit hardest, and the latest local quotation for butterfat is but 25 cents a pound. This is truly a starvation price; I know of no dairyman, even those best situated, who can produce butterfat at a profit at such a low price. Perhaps dairying has been a little overdone of late, but the main cause, as I understand it, for the extremely low price is the great and increasing use of butter substitutes. Altho butterfat has been lowering in price for some time, the retail price of butter has been lowered but little. Rather than pay 50 cents a pound for butter, consumers have bought freely and increasingly of butter substitutes at prices ranging from 15 to 20 cents a pound. Here we have an instance of what high retail prices can do to the market for farm products. Corn prices fall rather than gain even tho the quality is increasing right along, due to the drying out of the grain. Hog prices fluctuate every week over a 50-cent range, but on the whole it pays better to feed corn to hogs now than to any other domestic animal. The Kansas City hog market has been better than that of Omaha right along by from 20 to 30 cents a hundred. Most farmers expect to see higher prices for both corn and hogs by the time spring opens.



Long-Bell Posts, which have seen actual service for at least 10 years on some farm in your State, will be shown in later issues of this publication. Similar posts are on display at your local Lumber Dealer's. If you are interested in the experiences of others, a copy of our booklet, "Serving Through the Years", is yours for the asking. Long-Bell Silver Spots, the posts everlasting, creosoted full length under pressure, may be obtained for your fence line in round, halves or quarters from your Lumber Dealer.

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Kansas City, Mo.

Good Luck to Wide-Awakes

Our Capper Club News Mailing List Has Grown Large Enough to Be Put on Stencils

BY J. M. PARKS
Manager, The Capper Clubs

OUR official paper, The Capper Club News, is growing more and more like a "real magazine." The "subscription" list now is so large that we no longer write the names and addresses each week. We have a stencil cut for every member and prospective club member. In fact, the



Florence Mock, Leader of the "Wabaunsee Bouncers" and Some of Her White Rocks

News is following right along in the footsteps of its big brothers, The Capper Publications.

One of the functions of the News is to enable prospective members to learn more about the Capper Clubs. We may tell you a number of things that members are required to do, but there is no way by which you can catch the club spirit so well as by reading, from week to week, the newsy little letters, reports, poems, and articles written by club folks themselves. In this way you become acquainted with boys and girls all over the state who are doing just about the same things you are doing—whose problems are just about the same as yours.

We are not able always to send some one to talk to you, who make inquiries about the clubs, but we are glad to send the Club News as our messenger. After you read a few copies, you will be tempted to have the News sent to your friends also. The following letter will give you some idea of the way our subscription list grows:

Dear Club Manager:
You will find inclosed two application blanks. One is my own and the other is Christine Lallak's. We receive Capper Club News regularly and enjoy it immensely. We are sorry to see that Washington county was not yet represented, so we decided to do our part.

Would you please send me five booklets and application blanks in order to get new members?

I should appreciate it greatly if you would send Capper Club News to the following: Alice Fetrow, Leon Fager, James Speers, Walter Raiston and Helen Baird. Their address is Haddam, Kan. If they do not join the Capper Clubs, you may discontinue these the first of April. Also send the News to Lela Sanders, Ottawa county, Lamar, Kan.

I take this opportunity of thanking you and wishing all of the Capper Clubs good luck again this year. Don't you wish the Wide Awakes of Washington county good luck?
Sincerely yours,
Haddam, Kan. Selena McMillen.

Here's another typical letter from one who desires to get lined up with our peppy group of folks:

Dear Club Manager:
I have read much about the Capper Clubs, and I think I should like to be a member, so I can work for prizes as the other folks do. I think I may be able to win—at least I can try. If I become a member, I shall do my share for the Capper Clubs.
Yours sincerely,
Tyro, Kan. Eva Nitz.

Perhaps you, who are not familiar with our club activities, think that the contests will not begin until late in the spring. The fact is, one contest has just closed. It was a story contest, and the winners received cash prizes, too. Next we are going to see who among our folks can write the best poem and draw the best cartoon. Cash prizes will be offered for these also. All of the high grade cartoons and poems will be published in the Capper Club News. Now, won't that be interesting? The Club News is free. If you want to know the outcome of these contests, just write to the club manager and say, "Please send me the Capper Club News each week, so I can learn what is being done by club boys and girls."

An airplane has climbed to a height of over 3 3/4 miles. We understand that the pilot could see no sign of the cost of living coming down.

Scientists say the Maya civilization was destroyed by malaria. We've always wondered what shook down the temples.



Clarence Hedstrom of Marion County, Winner of the Baby Beef Profit Cup, in His "Cowboy Togs"

The Capper Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas
J. M. Parks, Club Manager

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of _____ county in the Capper Clubs.

I am interested in department checked:

Baby Chicks Gilt Small Pen Sow and Litter Farm Flock
Dairy Calf (?) Turkey (?) Sheep (?) Bee (?) Beef Calf

If chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning club work in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, and will make every effort to acquire information about care and feeding of my contest entry.

Signed _____ Age _____

Approved _____ Parent or Guardian

Postoffice _____ R.F.D. _____ Date _____

Age Limit, Boys and Girls 10 to 21. (Mothers also may use this blank)

Fill Out This Coupon and Send It to J. M. Parks in the Capper Building, Topeka, and Get a Start for Profits in 1930



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is yours for
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Your copy of this beautiful 5-color catalog is waiting for you. Mail the coupon below and it will be sent to you without cost.

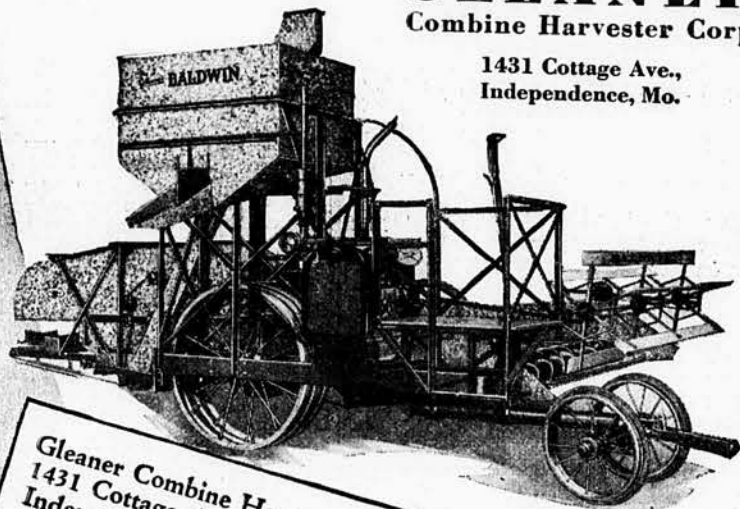
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Please send my FREE copy of the first edition of
the 1930 Gleaner Baldwin Combine Book.

Name _____
Address _____
R. F. D. _____

Master Farmers of 1929

(Continued from Page 3)

mighty sorry that Senator Capper cannot be here tonight personally to speak to you and to award the medals to the Master Farmers of 1929. But I know I am not half as sorry as he is. This occasion is one that is near to his heart. And I know it is difficult for him to entrust this duty to others. But my regret at the Senator's absence is somewhat assuaged by the fact that I have the honor and pleasure of representing him here—and there is no man in the wide world whom I would rather try to represent." In his talk just previous to his presenting the Master Farmer Gold medals, Mr. Morrow stressed the need of learning to live as well as learning how to make a living, as exemplified by the Master Farmers, and he emphasized the importance of keeping in step with progress in all phases of life. His poem, written for this particular occasion, was one of the high spots of the program. It explained his reaction to the entire project in this way: "It seems to me the Master Farmer is exactly the kind of man I'd like to be." Mr. Morrow had a special message for each Master Farmer on whom he conferred the honor degree.

Keen Interest Is Shown

Mr. Breidenthal emphasized the importance of agriculture to industry and its relation to the program of the state chamber of commerce. Mr. Nichols, the toastmaster, said: "I am delighted with the interest the Middle West has taken in honoring the trail blazers of Kansas agriculture, and I am sure that it is not going too far to say that the Master Farmer project has brought a new epoch in rural affairs which will mean much to the progress of the agriculture of our state. For we have met to do honor to farmers who, thru the exercise to the utmost of the facilities which God gave them, have been able to set their pegs of progress farther along the goal of life than the average man has been able to go. And they have done this by hard work and intelligent effort. All thru their careers are evidences of the free play of keen individual initiative. They have not been bound by dismal rules laid down by the dead hand of the past, but have made their farming operations conform to the conditions of today—to life as we must live it now. Kansas Master Farmers believe that there never has been devised, and that there never will be devised, any system save by the exercise of those qualities which have been prerequisites of success, the qualities of hard work, of keen intelligence and of unflinching will. The new Master Farmers whom we have met to honor tonight have these qualities, as they have demonstrated in a lifetime of service to the agriculture of our state.

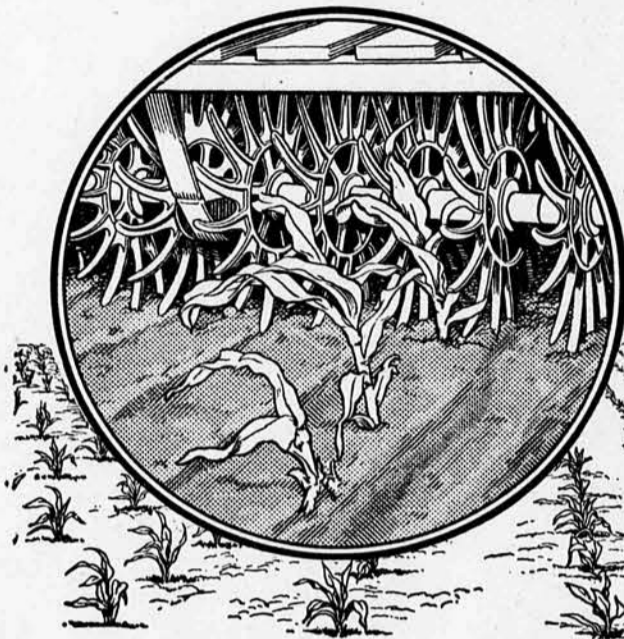
Adequate Recognition for Agriculture

"In conferring the degree of Master Farmer on these men we are beginning, in our Kansas rural life, to give the professional standing which has meant so much to the progress of other lines of industry and work. Thru advanced degrees and thru honors heaped upon them in their organizations, the incentive has been provided to make the young doctors, lawyers and engineers do their best. We all yearn for the appreciation of our fellows, and the experience of the American nation in the last quarter of a century has shown that this is a tremendous prod to effort. Certainly the commercial organizations by the use of various titles and steadily advancing positions to their employees, have found it of value. But human rewards of this nature have been notably lacking in agriculture. Now we are correcting this deficiency."

Because we believe you will be interested in knowing something about these 10 new Master Farmers as a group, we are giving the address made by President Farrell, for it is a composite of these newly named agricultural leaders. Here is the complete address:

"For the third time we have met to indulge in the pleasurable activity of recognizing excellence of perform-

McCORMICK-DEERING Tillage Tools



The McCormick-Deering ROTARY HOE is a tool that will do a young crop more good, and do it faster, than any other implement yet invented. It breaks crusts, mulches, conserves moisture, keeps weeds down, and thoroughly cultivates crops of young corn, beans, mint, beets, or potatoes. Working widths, 7 to 10½ ft. Two or three 2-row hoes and a Farmall tractor make an outfit for fast work.



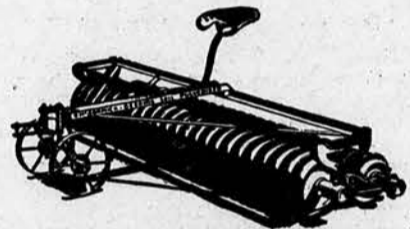
This is the ROTARY HOE . . . one of the many tillage tools in the McCormick-Deering line

The full line includes disk harrows; soil pulverizers; field, orchard, and row-crop cultivators; spring-tooth harrows; cover-crop harrows; peg-tooth harrows; quack-grass harrows, etc.

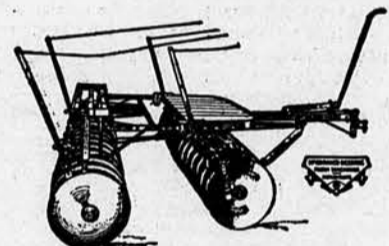
Right now is a good time to make sure that your implement shed holds no badly out-of-date or worn-out tillage tools.

Cull out the wasters and replace them with new, efficient McCormick-Deering equipment.

The McCormick-Deering dealer will show you the latest, improved McCormick-Deering Tillage Tools. Write for a folder. Address



SOIL PULVERIZERS, for horses or tractors, double and single gang, in rolling widths ranging from 39 to 121 inches



The McCormick-Deering line includes Disk Harrows of every type, for tractor and horse operation

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. OF AMERICA Chicago, Illinois
(Incorporated)

Are You a Good Buyer?

You hear a lot of talk these days, about the value of the farmer's dollar. Well, it isn't as great as some of us would like to see it, but after all,

Your dollar's value to you depends upon how far you make your dollar go—how much you get for it. How you spend your income is of almost as great importance as the income itself. You know some families in your own neighborhood who get along better and seem to have more of the good things of life, than many other families whose income is much greater. Success depends upon the outgo as much as upon the income. Before you sell the products of your farm you wisely study the market. It is equally important to study the market before you buy. The advertisements in Kansas Farmer bring the world's markets to you. They are your shopping guide. Commodities of all sorts for the house and farm, from the powerful farm tractor to the package of breakfast food, are described in them. And you can depend upon what they say. Don't skip the advertising columns. They help you to make your dollar go farther.

Look to the following advertisements for informational booklets or offers which will interest you:

Serving through the Years	Page 10	Killifer Tillage System	Page 18	Bargain Fence catalog	Page 21
The New Gleaner Combine	Page 11	How to Raise the Yield	Page 19	Hull your own oats	Page 21
Tillage Tools	Page 12	Power & Light from the wind	Page 19	Kozy brooder houses	Page 22
Fence News	Page 13	Save your Pigs and Chicks	Page 19	Farm fence book	Page 22
Smut Control	Page 15	Books of Biography	Page 19	Sure Poultry Profits	Page 22
Helps in cooking	Page 16	More Chicks per Hatch	Page 20	Kill the Rats	Page 22
Good Books cheap	Page 17	Harness Bills' Catalog	Page 20	Cheap Accident Insurance	Page 23
Fruits, shrubs, flowers	Page 18	Warm water for stock	Page 20	Baby Chick, poultry and live stock offerings, Farmers Market Place	Page 24-5-6-7
Alfalfa, Clover, Timothy	Page 18	How to Smoke your own meat	Page 20	Galloway's Offer	Back Cover
Good seeds	Page 18	New book on Threshing	Page 21		
Farm Planning Book	Page 18	Two and three row listers	Page 21		
House Lighting	Page 18	Save your Pigs	Page 21		

ance in a great profession. In 1927 there were 15 recipients of this recognition; in 1928 there were 10; and tonight there are 10. These 35 men are those who in the last three years have been declared Master Farmers of Kansas in a project sponsored by Kansas Farmer under the inspiration and thru the generosity and public spirit of the owner of that paper, Senator Arthur Capper.

"Two years ago and again one year ago the method by which these men are selected was explained. There is no need to explain the method this evening. It is important to say, however, that no man can buy the honor that these men have earned. The honor comes only to a carefully selected group of men who have distinguished themselves in the business of farming and in the art of living on a farm, and who have the high esteem of their neighbors and of those with whom they transact business. The 10 men whom it is our privilege to honor tonight were selected from a list of 311 Kansas farmers who were nominated for the honor by their neighbors and other admirers. Selection was not an easy task, particularly after the choice was narrowed down to about 25 men. The judges who made the selections feel that while they undoubtedly eliminated some worthy contestants, they certainly retained no unworthy ones.

"The ten Master Farmers of 1929 represent 10 Kansas counties as follows: Doniphan, Brown, Jackson, Marshall, Washington, Morris, Geary, Harper, Jewell and Kiowa. This wide distribution of excellent farmers is a credit to the state. It indicates, as any state-wide survey would, that whatever part of Kansas one visits one always can find excellent people.

How Farms Were Acquired

"These 10 Master Farmers are as various as they are excellent. In age they average 50 years but range from 64 to 39. They have lived in Kansas an average of 41 years, the time ranging from 19 to 61 years. Five of the 10 always have lived in Kansas. Eight were born and reared on farms. Seven acquired their farms entirely by purchase. Three acquired farms partly by purchase and partly by inheritance. The 10 families of these men contain an average of four children each and range from one child to six children. The area of land farmed, including land rented in addition to that owned, ranges from 197 acres to 982 acres and averages 543 acres a farm. All 10 of these men are members of farm organizations and seven have been or still are officers in farm organizations.

"The farm practices of these men are interesting and significant. Every one of the 10 produces leguminous crops and plows under some legumes each year to help to sustain soil productivity. All of them return to the soil in some form a substantial part of the straw produced on the farm. Each is a conservationist and practices the basic principles of conservation so that his farm, like good wine or a good friend, improves with age.

"Of the 10 men nine have tractors; 10 have motor cars; two having more than one car each; 10 have their farms electrified; 10 have power-driven clothes washing machines in their homes; 10 have herds free from tuberculosis; on the average the 10 men feed to livestock 97 per cent of the feed crops produced on the 10 farms; nine produce all the legume hay they feed; six produce an ample supply of silage; six use purebred sires.

"Each of the 10 has one or more grain drills, mowers, and rakes; nine have manure spreaders, tractors and cream separators; eight have feed grinders, gasoline engines, listers and two-row cultivators; seven have motor trucks; six have corn planters and corn binders; five have hay loaders, corn shellers and fanning mills; two have power sprayers and two have combines. It is doubtful whether the 10 best business enterprises of Topeka are more adequately equipped than are the farms of these 10 men.

"The following figures show an interesting comparison of crop yields for the five years ending with 1927:

Crop	Average Yield Per Acre	Ten Master Farmers	Entire State
Corn	33 bushels	19.96 bushels	19.96 bushels
Wheat	29.98 bushels	12.15 bushels	12.15 bushels
Oats	42 bushels	23.82 bushels	23.82 bushels
Alfalfa	2.38 tons	2.36 tons	2.36 tons

"The business practices of the 10

men are interesting. Each of the 10 has increased his net worth in the last 10 years. Each keeps some kind of farm accounts. Each carries fire and tornado insurance on his buildings. Nine carry life insurance; six have provided specifically for an educational fund for their children. Each of the men studies and uses market reports, many of them receiving reports by radio; eight belong to co-operative marketing associations; five belong to cow testing associations; nine sell at least a part of their products on a specialty basis such as

certified seed, graded eggs, first grade cream and purebred livestock.

'Tis a Dominant Force

"The most important part of any business is the home that the business supports. This is especially true of the farm business because in farming the home and the business usually are inseparable. The most important person in the home is the mother of the family. Usually her spirit is a dominant force in the farm business. On this subject Abigail Adams said, 'No man ever prospered in the world

without the consent and co-operation of his wife.'

"For these reasons, in the selection of Master Farmers of Kansas, the home conditions are given great weight. So long as the present judges do the selecting no farmer who does not provide a comfortable home for his wife and family will be declared a Master Farmer of Kansas.

"All 10 Master Farmers of 1929 have convenient, comfortable homes in clean yards free from weeds and rubbish and with well-kept lawns, (Continued on Page 27)


COLORADO Fence NEWS

Matters of Interest to Western Farmers and Ranchers... Published by The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company

Movable Fence Idea Gaining Popularity

Hogging Down Corn Saves \$4 to \$5 Per Acre

EVERY year, more and more western farmers are coming to realize the profits that lie in temporary fence. In one farm operation alone—that of hogging down corn—enough extra money can be made in a few years to pay for re-fencing and cross-fencing the extra farm. After that, it's clear profit in the bank.

This is not idle theory. Thousands of experiments have proved conclusively that hogging down corn saves four to five dollars an acre.

If corn is 80c and hogs save two bushels per acre that the pickers would miss, you have saved \$1.60. Add to this the elimination of picking cost, which figures between \$2.50 and \$3.00 an acre.

In addition, the hogs fertilize the field and you do away with hauling, cribbing and feeding expense.

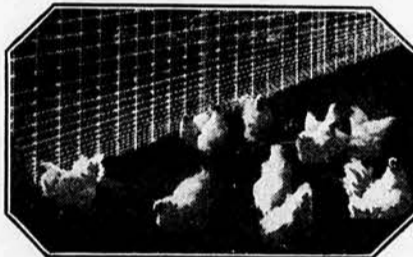
Easily driven steel posts, such as COLORADO Silver Tip, are essential in temporary fence work.



Uncle Charley Sez:

This farm relief of Uncle Sam's is great stuff—but what we need relief from most is the bird who thinks growing one or two crops is farming... The bible don't say anything about it, but it's gospel truth that the farmer who don't diversify and rotate is headed for the poorhouse... "Sell your crops on the hoof and then you can buy a new roof," say I.

German Analysis Proves Value of Copper in Wire



PROFITABLE POULTRY—There's money in poultry raising if you keep your chickens and hens safely enclosed. Colorado Poultry Fence, shown above, will protect your poultry profits.

SOME FOLKS' eyes get the better of them. They buy beautiful cars, radios, books and other luxuries on the installment plan and get their incomes mortgaged to the neck. Then they can't afford necessary things, vital things—such as improvements in their homes or, if they are farmers, new fencing, farm buildings and livestock. The wise man doesn't fall for everything that appeals to his eye or ear.

Hog Raising Book Free to Farmers

As a service to western farmers, The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company published, about a year ago, *Modern Methods of Hog Raising*.

This book has been acclaimed everywhere as one of the most complete, practical and dependable books on modern hog raising in existence. Many thousands of copies have been distributed, free, to western farmers.

You cannot afford to be without this valuable book. If you have not yet received your copy,

Send in the Coupon Today

Corrosion Tests Show Weight Lost by Non-Copper Wire

DOES the two-tenths of one percent copper content in COLORADO wire products really make them last longer?" asked a Texas farmer recently.

We refer this and all other farmers to a comprehensive series of tests recently made in Germany, the results of which were published in *Stahl und Eisen*.

The copper-bearing wire, after exposure for a year and a half, showed only half as much loss in weight due to rusting as the wire with no copper content.

The author points out that the copper in the wire not only prevents rusting, but preserves the zinc coating over a much longer period.

The actual results were as follows:

Period of Exposure, Months	Kind of Steel	Cop. %	Loss in weight %
Black wire. 2 1/2	No copper		
	added	0.03	23.0
Galvanized wire 2 1/2	No copper		
	added	0.03	12.0
Galvanized wire netting 18	No copper		
	added	0.03	28.1
	Copperadded	0.23	16.0
	Copperadded	0.23	7.0
	Copperadded	0.15	19.3

Check List for Your Convenience

Check here what you need in the way of fencing materials and other wire products. Then tear out this list and take it to your dealer. It will serve as a reminder.

- Woven Wire Fence
- Poultry Netting
- Barbed Wire
- V-Mesh Fence
- "Cinch" Fence Stays
- "Silver Tip" Steel Posts
- "Silver Tip" End and Corner Posts
- Gates and Gate Fittings
- Bale Ties
- Nails, Tacks, Brads, Staples, etc.
- Plain Wire
- Corn Cribs
- Post Driver
- Fence Stretcher
- Wire Splicer

All Made by
The COLORADO FUEL & IRON CO.
DENVER, COLORADO

THE COLORADO FUEL & IRON CO.,
708 Boston Building, Denver, Colorado

Please send me, without cost or obligation, your book
Modern Methods of Hog Raising.

Name _____

Street or R. F. D. _____

Town _____ State _____

130-J

Pencil and Paper Fun for Winter



The name of one of our Presidents is concealed in this puzzle. Can you tell which one it is? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

We Hear From Cleo

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I have brown hair and gray eyes. My teacher's name is Miss Englund. She is a dandy teacher. There are nine pupils in my grade. I have three sisters and one brother. Their names are Donna, Chlois, Lillian and Dean. For pets I have five cats and one dog. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys.

Pierceville, Kan. Cleo Pittman.

Will You Write to Me?

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. My birthday is May 19. My teacher's name is Mr. Holderman. We like him very much. There are only four pupils in our school. I have one sister and two brothers. My sister's name is Gladis and my brother's names are Bob and Gene. We have a black and white spotted kitten we call Bigger. I would like to get letters from some of the girls and boys.

Tobe, Colo. Doris Strepy.

Lolita Likes Her Teacher

I am 7 years old and in the third grade. My teacher's name is Miss McClean. I like her very well. I have two sisters and one brother. Their names are Dorotha, Velda and Kenneth. For pets I have a cat named Betty, a dog named Shep and a pony

named Jack. I live on a 320-acre farm. I'd like to hear from some of the girls and boys.

Hanston, Kan. Lolita Hertel.

Well?

Tenderfoot: Isn't it great to be well?

First Class Scout: Yes, especially when you're sick.

Likes to Ride Horseback

I am 10 years old and in the fifth and sixth grades. I go to Alamota school, District No. 1. I go 1 1/2 miles to school. For pets I have four cats, two dogs, one horse, two pigs and one cow. The cat's names are Blacky, Tabby, Nabby and Bluey; the dog's names are Billy and Rover; the horse's name is Billy; the cow's name is Spot and the pigs' names are Pig and Eee. My teacher's name is Miss Stevens. I haven't any brothers or sisters. I like to read the girls' and boys' page. This is the first letter I have written to you. Niles Kuehn.

Alamota, Kan.

A House With Underwater Doors

Here probably is the best built of all wilderness homes. It is the house or lodge of a colony of beavers that have made their home on a stream in the Northern wilderness.

First they dammed the stream to form a pond several feet deep, so that water would always be sure to cover the submerged doorways to their house. There is no entrance above the water, and if the pond should become shallow enough that ice sealed the doorways in winter the beavers would die, imprisoned in their own home. They seem to know this, and their dam is 400 feet long and 5 or 6 feet high, raising the water of the stream far enough that the ice holds no threat.

The house, which is nearly 20 feet across and 6 to 8 feet high, is built of large sticks, brush, stones and mud. In autumn, before ice covers the pond, the beavers plaster the outside of the walls with mud. This freezes into a coating that is hard as cement and defies the efforts of lynxes, wolves or other prowlers to break in and disturb the beavers in their winter quarters.

There is a dome-shaped room inside the house, with a dry shelf above the water on which the beavers can eat and sleep.



A Beaver Home

Diamond Puzzle

1. — — — —
2. — — — —
3. — — — —
4. — — — —
5. — — — —

1. A vowel; 2. A large vessel (sea-going); 3. To command; 4. A boy's name; 5. A consonant.

From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond reads the same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

Takes Music Lessons

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Ervy. I like her very much. I have one sister. Her name is Vera. She is 13 years old. I have a cat named Dandy. She is black and white. I take music lessons. I have taken 20 lessons. We live on a 1,000-acre farm. My birthday is July 25. Have I a twin? I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Frances Lingenfelder.

Hanston, Kan.

I'd Like to Hear From You

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. My teacher's name is Miss Knisel. I like her very much. My birthday is June 27. Have I a twin? I have two brothers and two

sisters. My brothers' names are Leland and Kenneth and my sisters' names are Deloris Jean and Della Mae. For pets we have two dogs named Trixie and Jip and three cats which we haven't named. We live on a 240-acre farm 2 1/4 miles east of Navarre. We have 1 1/4 miles to go to school. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys.

Hope, Kan. Twila Longhofer.

There Are Seven of Us

I am 11 years old. I go to Bowring school. I have four brothers and two sisters. My teachers' names are Mrs. Wallace and Mrs. Payne. For pets I have a dog named Maggie, a cat named Tom, a Shetland pony named Shorty and a riding horse named Trix. I have to go 1 1/2 miles to school. My father takes me. I have a little niece that lives just across the road from me. She is 4 years old. She has a little dog named Bozo. I would like to have some of the girls and boys write to me.

Josephine M. Bowhon.

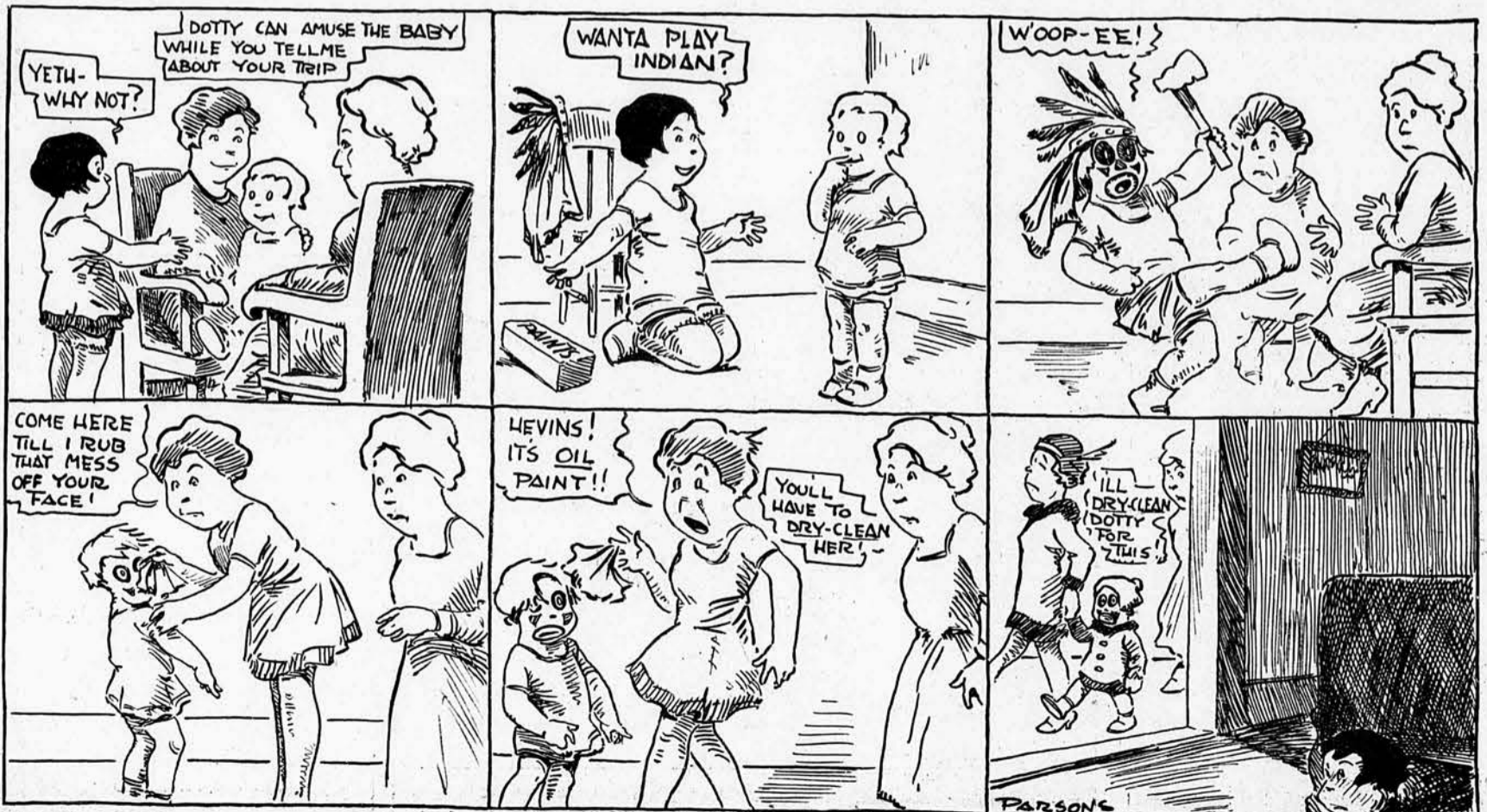
Bowring, Okla.

Make Soap Pictures



Take a piece of soap, smooth off one end, and with a jack knife or gauge cut out a design or picture just as you would if you were making a linoleum print. Cut away the part that is to be white in the picture and leave the black part standing.

Then roll ink across the design that you have cut and print it on a thin piece of paper or cloth. In this way you can print designs on handkerchiefs, make greeting cards, book plates, or pretty little pictures. Here are two pictures that were made on soap. See what you can do!



The Hoovers—Dotty Entertains a Visitor



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Shopping Around for Medical Aid May Result in All Sorts of Complications

A BUSINESS man who thinks he knows the art of buying has published a remarkable piece in the Survey Graphic about buying medical care. Says he: "The market is not like other markets; the price does not seem to behave as a good price should; the maxims about how to buy do not seem to apply. . . . The average patient cannot tell in advance just what he wants. He takes a vague and indefinite demand to market. He is nearly always an indifferent and very often a sorry judge of the quality of the service he seeks."

The last sentence tells the story. The unskilled man is a sorry judge of his medical needs. Let me point this by quoting from a letter just received from "Discouraged Reader."

"About one year ago, I was reduced in flesh from 180 pounds to 130 pounds. Being a young man 24 years old, I was feeling well, but was passing a large quantity of water every 24 hours, so I was at a loss to know the cause of losing weight so fast. I at once sent my water to a chemist to be analyzed, who reported sugar, and advised me to use Insulin. I began using Insulin about six months ago, which clears up the urine, but as soon as I stop it seems to color up right away. I have gained 30 pounds in flesh and am feeling pretty good. How long, Doctor, will it take Insulin to cure me, or is it a cure? Will I always have to use Insulin to live?"

Briefly to answer his questions: Insulin is not a cure for diabetes. It supplies by artificial means a digestive aid that the healthy body manufactures for itself without aid. If he really needs Insulin there is little hope that he can ever quit using it.

But now to point out his mistake. He was "shopping around," guided by his own superficial knowledge. He does not know, and I cannot tell him, whether he really needs Insulin. Perhaps a strict diet would control his trouble without Insulin. This man should have a family medical adviser, a man sought out while in good health and carefully sized up as to discretion, education and judgment. The urine should have been analyzed by this doctor. The mere diagnosis of diabetes by no means justifies a prescription of Insulin. The first step of the wise family doctor would be to regulate the patient's diet. Many cases of diabetes can be wholly controlled by diet. If diet alone will not answer, then comes the fine point of just what amount of Insulin is necessary, and in this again the patient needs the studious guidance of the family doctor.

The answer to this patient and to many others is that your own judgment is not to be trusted in medical matters. Every head of a family should give serious thought to the selection of a family doctor, and this should be done before any emergency comes. Family doctors are not infallible, but if carefully selected any money that you spend with them is sure to be a wise investment; far better than "shopping around."

Trouble From the Tonsils

Is there any cure for ulcers in the mouth, and what should one do for them? My tonsils have been giving trouble for some time. The doctor says remove them. Do you suppose tonsil trouble could cause the ulcers?

Your last sentence may give you your answer. Infected tonsils will produce stubborn ulcers in the mouth, and the only cure is to clean up the diseased tonsils.

See a Good Doctor

Our baby has had a gathering in the head which has been running for six weeks. Is this likely to hurt his hearing? Can you recommend a good wash to stop the discharge? B. L. D.

A running discharge from the ear indicates a ruptured drumhead. It is not safe to use any washes excepting such as may be necessary to cleanse the external ear. A running ear in a young child is tremendously important, because it may lead to deafness, and if both ears are deafened the

child cannot learn to talk. If washes are used there is a big chance that you will wash away the healing granulations, and thus do harm rather than good. I know the difficulty some of you have in reaching a good doctor, but you can't weigh such things against the chance of your baby becoming deaf.

A Lazy People!

I am troubled with bloating after meals, and would surely like something to cure it. Is there any pill to take for the same after meals? What would prevent the bloating? N. T.

The cure for this trouble does not lie in taking a pill, but in thoroly masticating and digesting your food. We are a lazy people. We prefer to keep our bad habits and take pills to do the work our teeth and stomach should do. The only remedy for this is to eat carefully a properly selected and prepared diet. Our friend N. T. should make sure that his teeth are sound, that he eats slowly, that he masticates thoroly, that he avoids excess in starches and fats and eats a well-balanced ration and that he takes plenty of time for his meals.

Better Drink More Water

I am afraid that I have Bright's disease, because I have so much uric acid in the urine. How seriously would this interfere with length of life? Can you suggest any helpful diet? T. R. D.

How do you know that it is uric acid? A few years ago almost all the troubles of the human body, especially if rheumatic, were ascribed to uric acid. Nowadays it is agreed that urates are a normal part of the urine, and that uric acid in excess is not very common. It never was supposed to lead to Bright's disease, in any event. Let me suggest that you drink plenty of fresh water, eat less meat and more green vegetables and see if the trouble disappears.

And Don't Forget Greens

I read where the leafy vegetables were highly recommended for cure of constipation. What kind of leafy vegetables should one eat? S. K. F.

Some of the leafy vegetables that are most available are lettuce, cabbage, Swiss chard, cauliflower, beet tops and other greens. Spinach also is very good for those who like it. In certain seasons these vegetables are more easily obtained by city people, but with present knowledge of home canning all of our folks should be able to get them. They are worth while.

J. K. Herron is Dead

J. K. Herron, 69 years old, who was asphyxiated at his home at Sterling a few days ago, had been district manager for the Capper Publications there for more than 16 years. Mr. Herron was found dead in his home. Soot had stopped up the chimney and carbon monoxide fumes, gathering in the house, caused death.

Mr. Herron came to Sterling from Redding, Iowa, 17 years ago. He was born at Scrogginsville, O. His territory for the Capper Publications comprised Rice, Reno and Ellsworth counties. He is survived by his wife; three daughters, Mrs. Charles Oyler, Hutchinson; Mrs. Arthur Hirst, Wadmedani, Sudan, Africa; Ruth Herron, Garden City, and one son, Paul Herron. The burial was at Sterling.

Help With Farm Problems

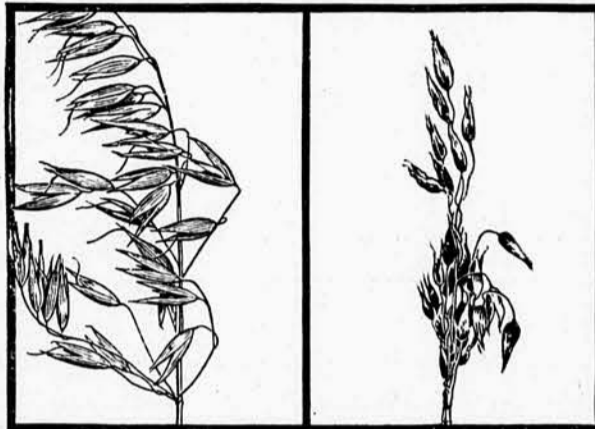
Any of these Farmers' Bulletins may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

- 1,564, Farm Budgeting
- 1,224, Wheat Scab and Its Control
- 1,553, Planning and Recording Farm Expenditures
- 1,209, Planting and Care of Trees
- 1,187, Essentials of Breeding
- 1,368, Breaking and Training Colts
- 1,337, Diseases of Poultry
- 602, Production of Clean Milk
- 976, Cooling Milk and Cream on the Farm

If you so request, the department also will include a list of all Farmers' Bulletins available for free distribution.

Control SMUTS for Bigger Oats Yield

No Seed Injury with Easy Ceresan Dust Treatment



HEALTHY SMUTTY
Ceresan increases oats yields by preventing smut losses.

Now is the time to choose between a good stand and big acre yields of oats this season, or poor germination and a short, smutty crop.

The annual smut damage inflicted on oats is very severe. Destruction of a fifth of the crop is not unusual. Sometimes the loss is even more. In 1929, state and federal authorities say, oats suffered more than normal smut damage in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. The preceding year, Iowa's loss alone was 18,000,000 bushels.

Control Smuts before Planting

Now, by seed treatment with Du Bay Ceresan, you can control both loose and covered smuts before you plant. Farmers and farm authorities know this from actual experience. For example, Wisconsin Circular 133 states that Ceresan has given very good control of oats smuts. The *Plant Disease Reporter* for August, 1929, reported that dust treatment with Ceresan gave "good control" of oats smut in Iowa, and in Kansas, Ceresan dust treatment gave "excellent control" of oats smuts.

Harmless to Seed

Easy Ceresan dust treatment puts an end to the risk of seed injury that is always present in the wet formaldehyde treatment, which sometimes injures as much as 30% of the seed. Ceresan destroys smut organisms on seed oats, but is harmless to germination.

Ceresan Increases Oats Yields

By preventing crop damage from oats smuts, Ceresan increases yields per acre. The Illinois Agricultural Experiment

Station said in a bulletin that Ceresan gave perfect smut control, increasing the yield on smutty 60-Day Oats by 13.8 bushels per acre and on smutty Big 4 Oats, by 19.1 bushels per acre over the yields from untreated seed. These increases were about double the increases obtained by formaldehyde treatment.

Also Controls Barley Diseases

Dust treatment of seed barley with Ceresan gives excellent control of stripe and covered smut and usually prevents seedling blight. An Illinois Experiment Station bulletin says: "For the treatment of these diseases, Ceresan seems to stand alone at the present time. . . . This treatment controlled all three diseases remarkably well." In another practical test, Ceresan gave perfect control of both covered smut and stripe disease and produced a yield increase of over 5 bushels per acre.

Ceresan dust seed treatment is also effective in controlling many seed-borne diseases of spring wheat; rye; sorghums, such as kaffir corn and milo maize; millet and cotton.

Quick and Easy Seed Treatment

Dust seed treatment with Ceresan is quick, easy and inexpensive. Only 3 ounces required per bushel of seed oats, barley or cotton; 2 ounces per bushel of seed wheat, rye, sorghums or millet. No muss or bother. Just dust it on according to simple directions. Bigger yields of better grain pay big returns on this small investment. Seed treated as long as a month before sowing may be stored safely. Ask your dealer at once for our free Ceresan pamphlet, or write to Bayer-Semesan Company, Inc., 105 Hudson St., New York, N. Y.



CERESAN

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Dust Disinfectant for Seed Grains and Cotton

SEMESAN JR. SEMESAN SEMESAN BEL
for Seed Corn for Flowers and for Seed Potatoes
Vegetables

MAYBE YOU ARE BUYING NEW IMPLEMENTS OR EQUIPMENT THIS SEASON. Use the Farmers' Market Page to sell the old.

A True Saying, Little Things Count

Small Kitchen Tools Are Handy, Inexpensive Time Savers

TO THOSE of us who are busy, every discovery that will save time and strength we hail with delight. There are many things we wish to do in our leisure moments, so we wish to make these intervals as long as possible. "If I only had more time to spend on my books and magazines, or in my flower garden, or with my friends," perhaps we say, and sigh. Here I will tell you how several little tools that cost a trifle may be used to save time and strength.

First, I sing the praises of the measuring spoons. I keep one in the tea caddy, one in the coffee can, one in the salt jar, one by my baking powder can, and a few others among my baking utensils. Then they are always right where I need them.

A supply of knives is another essential of good and quick work. I buy those with sharp edges and

Genuine Help in Leaflets

WE KNOW that the duties of the farm home woman are numerous, exacting and varied, and because of this we are constantly on the look-out for new ideas and improvements that will be of help to her. It is impossible to print all the usable things we find, so we devised the plan of supplementary leaflets. Glance over this list and check the ones best suited to your needs. The cost is that of mailing, 2 cents for 1, 10 cents for 6, 20 cents for the 12. Address Rachel Ann Neiswender, Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Salad Lore
Canning Meats
Toothsome Candles for Winter Evenings
Apples in Many Ways
Quick Breads
Oven Meals
A Note-book on Fish and Cheese
Six Things to Do with an Old Felt Hat
A Reducing Diet
Pamphlet of Games
Efficient Cleaning
Habit Training in Children

firm handles. There are always at least a half dozen small knives, some with sharp points, a bread knife, a carving knife and these are kept where most used. "Reach rather than step," is my motto.

I also keep a sharp pair of scissors handy; I use a good many marshmallows in desserts, and one can quickly cut them with scissors. Of course there are other uses.

A kitchen without brushes seems lacking. I have a whole row of them above the sink; the handles are all lacquered, and they make a gay array. Vegetable brushes—how quickly you can clean vegetables with these—take hair silk from corn, grease your pans, and clean your sink and table. I find many uses for brushes of various kinds.

I spent almost a whole forenoon before the holidays cutting out animal and doll cookies for a kiddies' party; this led me to the investigating of cookie cutters. I found a set of cookie cutters fastened in a framework, which when pressed into the dough, cut many cookies at a time; and these were in different patterns. These are new, and may not yet be found everywhere.

Egg and vegetable slicers and cutters enable one to slice or cut vegetables in fancy shapes in quick time. Of course, you have a food chopper and bread crumbler and such common utensils that lighten labor.

My twine holders, which contain cords of different sizes, is a boon. Close by on a sharp hook hang bags for ready use. A baby monkey wrench and screw driver are two kitchen tools that I would not want to do without.

Let us remember that no artisan can be successful without tools, and we can be glad that many of the kitchen tools are inexpensive.

"What Can I Do Now, Mother?"

BY CATHARINE WRIGHT MENNINGER

HERE are a few of the ways I have answered this oft-repeated question:

I have taken a clay or cob pipe and a small pan of soapy water, and taught my children the old, but ever delightful pastime of soap bubbles. We have found, too, that a soda straw, held with one end just at the surface of the soapy water, will cause much merriment as a result of the piles of bubbles which appear in the pan.

Roy, age three, and I tried this the other afternoon: I took some pieces of heavy paper and sketched pictures of animals, houses and so on. Then I made dots at intervals and punched holes thru the dots. Roy did the rest. He threaded the

By Mary M. Wright

outline with a shoe string, and was quite proud of his efforts. Colored yarn threads used in a crewel needle or steel bodkin would be more attractive. Be sure to knot the end of the thread, so the string will not pull thru.

Another day we collected some empty spools, and a small pan containing a piece of cloth well soaked with ink or water color paint. First we would press the spool firmly on the cloth, then on a piece of paper. If the paper is unglazed and slightly absorbent, the color will not "run." The spools could be nicked or carved to add beauty to the design. Triangular, oblong and other shaped pieces of wood can be used to develop modernistic designs for a new lamp shade for mother, while the small son or daughter is "making a picture." Smaller children like this better than brush painting.

Editor's Note: Every mother since Eve has been confronted with the problem of keeping the active child entertained or profitably busy. But few of us have solved our problems so well as Mrs. Menninger. Mrs. Menninger is not only the mother of two active youngsters, but has equipped herself for training them well by studying specialized child training methods. Her problems are the same ones that are puzzling you, and me. All of us wonder how to entertain children, how to teach them to eat, how to break up temper tantrums, how to teach obedience, how to remedy stuttering, how to overcome fears and a thousand other things that have to do with their mental well-being. If you are a young mother, and would like the help of Mrs. Menninger who understands both theory and practice in child training, write to her, care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. All inquiries will be considered strictly confidential if you wish, and they will be answered personally. Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope, please.

Make Your Own Rugs

TO ADD a touch of individuality to your home, nothing could be more effective than a crocheted rug. Such rugs are lovely for almost any room you care to use them in, bath, bedroom, sun porch, and even the living room if you have a piece or two of old fashioned furniture to go with them. These rugs can be made out of yarn or rags. And if you enjoy needlework, it should take only a few hours to make one.

There are lovely color combinations which can be used to brighten up the duller room—combinations in which green, blue, tan, gold, or lavender predominate—whichever you wish.

To make a rug-mat 20 by 30 inches requires about 11 skeins of yarn. Of course, the size of the rug and the amount of yarn required will depend on the room in which you intend to place the rug.

If Eggs Are Not Available

Here is my recipe for eggless noodles:

1 cup flour 1/2 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon baking powder 1/2 tablespoon lard

Mix with milk until stiff, have broth well seasoned, using plenty of flour. Roll thin and make into a roll, cut in short lengths, then sprinkle into the boiling broth.

Jackson County.
Mrs. C. Fleming.

Tried and True Icings

BY NELL B. NICHOLS

THE ICING does not make the cake any more than handsome clothes make a woman beautiful. Yet, fine icings, like good looking clothes, do improve appearances wonderfully. Fashioning frostings that melt in the mouth is a skill every cake maker will do well to acquire.

Occasional mishaps are not uncommon even in excellent cooks' kitchens. Boiled icing, for example, has a habit of misbehaving. It is so easy not to cook the sirup long enough or to pour it on the egg whites so rapidly that the whites are not cooked. A soft frosting is the result. Of course, it is annoying, but setting the bowl of icing in a pan of boiling water and cooking it longer in this way will remedy the condition. The mixture must be beaten continually during the re-cooking. It is ready to spread when the icing clings to the spoon lifted above the bowl. When it drops or runs off, the cooking is not complete.

When cooked icings are beaten too long or are cooked too long they become too hard to spread. It is safe to add 2 or 3 tablespoons of milk and reheat the frosting to the boiling point, but do not let it cook. It will be smooth after this treatment.

Haven't you put icing on a layer in a hurry and then discovered it wants to run off? A good plan to follow when this occurs is that of letting the cake stand until the icing is firm before putting the layers together.

Every cake maker has pet tricks in making icings. One of my favorite stunts is that of adding a little peppermint candy to chocolate icing, the

cooked kind. I also cook orange peel occasionally, put it thru the food chopper and sprinkle a few spoonfuls of it between layers and on top of the cake wearing a carmel icing. The delicate orange-carmel flavor ever wins praise. Usually I use a boiled white icing on devil's food cake. Then one square of bitter chocolate is melted and spread over the top of the white icing. This always wins favorable comment. And when I want a thick icing, I use gelatin in its manufacture. This is a reliable recipe:

Inch High Icing

1 teaspoon gelatin 1 cup sugar
3 tablespoons cold water 1/4 cup hot water
2 egg whites 1/2 teaspoon vanilla

Soften the gelatin in the cold water and dissolve it over hot water or steam. Dissolve the sugar in the 1/4 cup of hot water and boil, without stirring, until the sirup will spin a thread when dropped from the spoon. Strain the gelatin thru cheesecloth into the sirup. Have egg whites beaten stiff in a large bowl and slowly add to them the sirup, beating constantly with a spoon. Add the vanilla. Continue beating until the icing is so thick it will hold its shape. Then spread as thickly on the cake as you wish.

Save Money By Sewing

A WOMAN said the other day that home-dress-making, along with walking, is a lost art. Perhaps so. Yet the woman who is clever with a needle and who has average good taste, can still save money by making at least some of the things for the family. And there is no question but that we have the assurance of better materials.

153—This sports frock of novelty wool crepe will appeal to the school-girl, and will give service. It is made with 2 yards of 39-inch material with 3/8 yard of 35-inch contrasting material for the miss of 8 years. It's simple to make, consisting of a two-piece bodice pointed at the front, which is seamed at the sides and shoulders. The skirt is in four sections, seamed and pressed into plaits at front following perforations for same and stitched to the skirt. Feather-weight tweed in beige and brown checked pattern with brown woolen trim, tweed-like cotton in yellow and brown with yellow trim, and bottle green wool jersey self-trimmed are interesting ideas. Designed in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

3237—Costume Slip. A charming costume slip with a long-waisted fitted bodice pointed at center-front, has an attached skirt that is fitted



thru the hips by means of pin tucks. Designed in sizes 16 and 18 years and in 36, 40, and 42 inches bust measure.

3242—Princess Tub Frock. Don't be deceived, this is not a kimono, but one of the up-to-date kitchen frocks. This design would be charming in orchid and purple dot pattern in cotton broadcloth. The plaited ruffling would be plain, but harmonious. Designed in sizes 16 and 18 years, and in 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure.

All patterns are 15 cents and may be secured from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Our large Fashion Magazine is 15 cents a copy, but only 10 cents when ordered with a pattern.

Women Sponsor a Library

Effingham Club Members Recognize the Value of Good Reading Material

BY MRS. C. M. MADDEN

SOME years ago Effingham had a wonderful community club with a membership, at one time, of 140. The club met weekly and had evening entertainments once a month. They sponsored speakers, banquets and minstrels, the men entertained, there were plays and pageants, in fact they had everything even to a circus. But there's a limit to all things. The work became so heavy no one cared to longer assume leadership and the club almost ceased to exist. However, there was a fund of \$600 in the treasury, and the question arose as to what could be done with the money for the greatest community good. After several meetings, when everything, from a drinking fountain to a welcome sign, had been discussed, the ladies decided on a library. The club reorganized adding the word Library to their title. Mrs. Frank Sutter was president when the club secured a small brick building at the corner of Howard and Sixth Street with nearly a half block of ground. The city dads took care of the back taxes and the club paid the owner \$450 for the building. Trustees were appointed who for the club deeded the property to the city in return for a 50 year lease. The building was remodeled and some furniture secured. Books were purchased and donated. The library now has over 1,000 volumes of fiction, history, reference and children's books, and many magazines. The first year the club members, now limited to 35, took turn caring for the library two afternoons a week on Wednesday and Saturday. The last year a member living in town, has been retained at a nominal fee to care for it. Non-club members pay a dollar for a card for a year. Funds for library support are raised in various ways, old papers and magazines are collected and sold, a silver musical tea was given in March, a book party in August, a corn carnival on Main Street from 7 to 12 p. m. September 21. There were all manner of attractions, noise and eats, bingo and tango stands. College women fried hamburgers, high school professors managed wrestling matches and minstrel shows, staid farmers guessed your weight. Every one helped and the proceeds for the evening in a town of 600 people were \$412.

The grounds secured with the building have been plowed, sown to grass, edged with iris. Climbing roses have been planted at the south side of the building. Next year the ladies hope to have a hedge of spiral alternating with the tall mock orange blossoms. Their goal is a "Free Library" with a beautifully landscaped lawn, a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

Women's Service Corner

Our Service Corner is conducted for the purpose of helping our readers solve their puzzling problems. The editor is glad to answer your questions concerning house-keeping, home making, entertaining, cooking, sewing, beauty, and so on. Send a self addressed, stamped envelope to the Women's Service Corner, Kansas Farmer and a personal reply will be given.

Correct Weight

How much should a girl 17 years old, and 5 feet 4 inches weigh? Also a girl 11 years old and 4 feet 8 1/2 inches? Barbara.

The girl 17 years old should weigh about 122 pounds, and the girl 11 years old should weigh about 68 pounds.

Remove Lime Deposit

I want information on dissolving or releasing a very heavy coating of lime on an aluminum teakettle. Mrs. W. L. M.

To remove the lime deposit from your teakettle, fill it with water, add a large spoonful of sal ammoniac, and bring to a boil. Empty the kettle and let it stand over the fire until very hot, when the deposit will peel off. Afterwards fill with water containing sal soda, boil, and rinse.

The deposit may also be dissolved in a weak solution of muriatic or acetic acid, but it must be remem-

bered that these are deadly poisons. Immediately fill the kettle with water, add 2 to 4 ounces of hyposulphide of soda or baking soda, and boil. Let this stand in the kettle for two to three days, and afterwards rinse with boiling water.

Maternity Dress Catalogs

Will you please send me names and addresses of firms that make a specialty of maternity clothes, dresses especially; and that will send out catalogs? Mrs. V. S. L.

I am glad to send you the names of two companies which specialize in maternity dresses and outfits. I shall



Always welcome the small helper. The excellent housewife is one who was welcomed as a child in her mother's kitchen.

be glad to send these to any other woman who wishes the information. Send a 2-cent stamp with your letter.

Why the Oilcloth Cracks

Is there some method to prevent oilcloth from cracking, if so, I should like to know of it. Mrs. K. O. G.

The trouble with your oilcloth cracking probably is because you do not wash it in the correct way. It should not be scrubbed with a stiff brush or mop, or saturated with water, nor should sal soda or other strong washing compounds be used upon it. The surface is merely paint, you know, and if it becomes soaked, especially with water containing strong soapsuds or washing compounds, it is sure to crumble and break.

Movers Take Notice

BY HILDA RICHMOND

A NEW family moved into the community and they took a most sensible and practical way of introducing themselves. The week they came the local newspaper in the nearest town carried a complimentary notice of the departing family copied from the home newspaper, sent by the coming family for that purpose. The account told the names of the members of the family, that they were workers in community life and that the neighborhood they left would miss them greatly. It was the slight task of mailing the paper and asking that the notice be inserted that brought the result. In the letter the newcomer mentioned that he wanted the journal in the new location as soon as he knew the price of it and could arrange for a subscription.

Once on the ground and without the goods entirely settled the children were placed in school, and the first Sunday the whole family went to the country church. Their church letter was read by the pastor for they had brought it with them. They entered into the Sunday school work instead of looking sad and lonely, so many persons met them more than half way. Even country people have to be more careful than they were in pioneer days about receiving strangers with open arms.

Then the family proceeded to introduce themselves at the bank, select a doctor on whom they could call in emergencies and look up relatives and friends of people back in the home community. Needless to say there was little homesickness, and no break in community life. Think of this if you are changing localities.

TRADER HORN

Being the Life and Works of Alfred Aloysius Horn

Who is Trader Horn?

Trafficker in ivory, apes and peacocks. Collector of gorillas, live and dead. Hunter of elephants, lions and leopards. First white man initiated into "Egbo." Let the Trader tell you of his life spent in Central Africa.

THE RED KNIGHT OF GERMANY

By Floyd Gibbons

The story of Baron Von Richtofen, Germany's great war bird. Von Richtofen in the World War shot down more than 100 enemy planes. His combats are described vividly. See the pictures of the German hero and the airman by whom he met death.

THE DOCTOR LOOKS AT LOVE AND LIFE

By Joseph Collins, Founder of the Neurological Institute

The most enlightening discussion yet written of sex in the life of today. Do characters in fiction behave like human beings; the fundamentalists and modernists of psychology; the sex urge, its onset and management; sexual frigidity and martial incompatibility, and matrimony wreckers are discussed by the author.

OUTLINE OF HISTORY

By H. G. Wells

The master work of the popular novelist and social historian throws new light on the history of mankind. One thousand two hundred pages, with the original maps, diagrams and illustrations.

REVOLT IN THE DESERT

By T. E. Lawrence

The "uncrowned king of three nations," the leader, during the World War, of Arabian desert tribes which had been disorganized for centuries. The story of his career told by himself is more thrilling than that of any Arabian Knights hero.

COUNT LUCKNER THE SEA DEVIL

By Lowell Thomas

Our most chivalrous enemy ten years ago, he comes today as ambassador of peace and friendship. This gallant adventurer, in an old schooner, sank fourteen allied ships without loss of a single life.

THE BOOK OF WOODCRAFT

By Ernest T. Seton

The most complete book of woodcraft yet printed—woodland songs, dances and ceremonies, signaling and Indian signs, games for the camp, Indian songs, campfire stories, rope tying, etc.

THE FABULOUS FORTIES

By Mead Minningreode

The decade that made slavery a national storm center—The decade of the Covered Wagon—The decade of the Gold Rush—The Mormons—Horace Greeley and the Old Tribune—such is the Fabulous Forties, the subject of one of the most delicious, hilarious histories ever written.

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Send me—without any obligation on my part—complete facts and terms of your Salesmen's Offer.

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P. O. _____ State _____
St. or R. F. D. _____

P.S. Even though you are not interested in making money selling Stark Trees, you WILL be interested in our remarkable 1930 Catalog showing NEW BURNING-STARK FRUITS, SHRUBS, FLOWERS and VEGETABLES in actual size and natural colors. Ask for them — SEND COUPON ABOVE.

Save \$3.00 Per Bu. on RED CLOVER

Order now! Prices may go up later

I want all my friends to get in on this big bargain on Northwestern Red Clover, Hardy Lot "Shoshone." It has been recleaned six times for sowing, and is a practical seed that comes direct from big producing fields. This seed has the natural small mixture of alfalfa and sweet clover found on every farm in the northern part of the country. Just the amount wanted by most good farmers who appreciate the value to the soil of a slight mixture of these deep rooted legumes.

At this low price even the big supply I have on hand will go quickly. So order now as later prices will probably be higher. I'll send FREE samples.

\$11.40 PER BU. Bags Free	ALFALFA "Northwestern" Hardy Recleaned 6 times for sowing. \$11.70 BAGS FREE
	Sweet CLOVER White Blossom. Un- hulled Sweet Clover, per 30 lb. Bu. \$1.90 BAGS FREE
	Clover-Timothy A rich mixture; will give big stand. \$5.40 And only 5 Bu.

My Big New FREE Farm Seed Catalog
Quotes Lowest Prices. Write For It.

"You'll find Grimm from Montana and Utah; hardy alfalfas from Dakota, Montana, Utah, Nebraska and Kansas; Red Clover, Sweet Clover, Timothy mixtures, etc., at the lowest prices offered anywhere. Send for free copy."—Earl E. May.

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167 S. First St. Rockford, Ill.

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. McCune

ONE of the surest ways of finding out what a Christian is would be to read and re-read the Beatitudes. They must be read with thought, and the reader ought not to be too unwilling to ask himself now and again just where he would score, on the basis of these immortal sayings. That they are hard requires no argument. They are exceedingly hard. That is one of their beauties. Are not men ever and again attempting the difficult? Look at Byrd. He has reached the South Pole by air, but it took more than cranking the engine and making the final dash.

But what is a Christian? Here are one or two definitions. "A Christian is one who is responding to all the meanings he finds in Christ." Or this: "To be saved, for St. Paul, is to be a new kind of person, with a new inner nature, a new dimension of life, a new joy and triumph of soul." Or this: "It does not take much of a man to be a Christian, but it takes all there is of him."

The Beatitudes, I suppose, might be taken as Christ's prescription of a happy life. Everybody wants the secret of a happy life. The psalms begin with the description of such a life. "Blessed is the man who —." The way here marked out is one fraught with many a bump. But is not happiness worth several bumps? Life is not sugar and spice and all things nice. As Carlyle said, it is a stern pilgrimage thru burning sandy solitudes and regions of thick-ribbed ice.

One of the qualities needed for the happy life, says Jesus, is meekness. He says that folks of this type are going to inherit the earth. The exact opposite of this type is found in Revelation 3:17. But they are not described as exactly happy. The swelled and bumptious evidently are not going to inherit the earth, altho they talk as if they owned it now. Here, for instance, is an Englishman with a wife and three children. He owns the earth, or talks as if he did, and his children imitate him. He is not bothered with church and religion, and all that.

He went his way, drank good liquor, had good times, was not too scrupulous in business. The years passed. One child, then grown, committed suicide, another went to prison, and the father himself died very miserably. You can match that story out of your own observation, no doubt. A little meekness would have saved this human waste.

A while ago the great nations of the world went to war. Meekness did not work, they said. The question that staggers Europe at present is how to recover from what happened between 1914 and 1918.

I wish we had more time for this one virtue. But suffice it to say that meekness does not mean flabbiness, or wateriness. The meek are terrible sometimes, in the fierceness of their fighting for some good cause. Jesus was meek, but he was not effeminate. One cannot jump at conclusions on a subject like this. He must think it out, and then act on his thinking.

And then, there are the pure in heart. They are going to see God, Jesus says. But purity is discounted now. The books that are published are, many of them, written as if there were no such thing as purity in the calendar. Is it a fact that purity is a source of strength? We used to repeat in school Tennyson's lines about "My strength is as the strength of ten because my heart is pure." If anyone would know about such a virtue a traveler like Livingstone would, mingling as he did with the most primitive races, as well as these in the higher walks of life. Speaking of Central Africa, he says, "No one ever gains much influence in this country without purity and uprightness. I have heard women speaking in admiration of a white man, because he was pure, and was not guilty of any secret immorality. Had he been, they would have despised him in consequence. Secret vice becomes known thruout the tribe." Yes, purity counts. Purity is power. The pure shall be fit to see God. They may see Him now, and experience Him. It is not something to be waited for, in the hereafter.

A good question for discussion would be, is it of advantage to an employe to work for a Christian employer? Or this: How can we be sure that the Christian's righteousness exceeds that of those who are not Christians? (Verse 20.)

Lesson for January 26—A Christian According to Christ. Matt. 5:1-48. Golden Text—Matt. 5:3.

\$5 for Telephone Letters

You no doubt regard the telephone as one of your most valuable daily needs. Kansas Farmer would like to have a statement of the one time when your telephone served you best out of all the thousands of times you have used it. Perhaps quick work with the 'phone saved a life in your family. Possibly you completed a profitable business deal that would have been lost but for rapid communications. But don't limit yourself to those ideas. Just write a short letter telling how you have used the telephone to advantage. The writer of the best letter will receive \$3. The second prize is \$2. Letters must be received by February 8. Please address Desk 20, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

For the Sheepmen

Breeds of Sheep, Farmers' Bulletin No. 576-F, and Sheep Raising for Beginners, Farmers' Bulletin No. 840-F, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

It would seem that a professional lobbyist is merely a public-spirited citizen who manages to get privately paid for it.

Incidentally, one of the best ways to put an end to all wars is not to begin any.



RED BRAND HOUR

TUNE IN

- WLS Chicago (Key Station, NBC Farm Network)
- KSTP St. Paul
- WBOC Duluth
- WOW Omaha
- WOO Des Moines
- WDAF Kansas City
- KWK St. Louis
- WSAI Cincinnati
- WTMJ Milwaukee
- WHAJ Louisville
- WSM Nashville
- WMC Memphis
- WSB Atlanta
- WAF Birmingham
- WSMB New Orleans
- KVOO Tulsa
- WKY Okla. City
- KTHS Hot Springs
- WFAA Dallas
- WBAP Fort Worth
- KPRO Houston
- WOAI San Antonio

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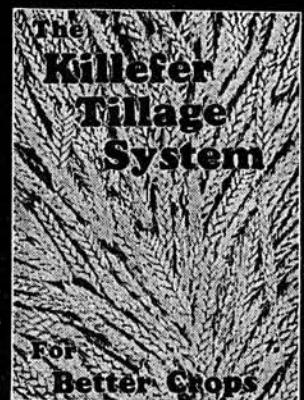
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B O O K D E P A R T M E N T



Modern Books of Biography Throw New Light On the Civil War Period

BY D. M. HARMON

BIOGRAPHIES seem to have taken the literary field the last few years, and in that time most of us have learned more history than we did all thru our school days. Remembering a name because it is connected with some particular date, battle or period is far more difficult than remembering the particular name because it means to us a living person who had certain characteristics and reacted a certain way on certain occasions. The school of biography has grown until the outstanding characters of nearly every period of history now have a book or two to their name. One of the most interesting periods for us is that of the Civil War. This week we shall review several of the outstanding books covering that period.

The Tragic Era

Claude G. Bowers has taken as his subject in *The Tragic Era*, the revolution that occurred after Lincoln and while Andrew Johnson was attempting to carry on the affairs of the country. History has never really done justice to this period. The Johnsonian era has always carried an air of drabness about it, a feeling of anticlimax as if nothing could really matter now that Lincoln was gone from the picture. As a matter of fact, it was a time of the greatest activity on the part of the radicals who believed that the spoils belong to the victors, and wanted to give the South a good "rubbing in" of the ointment of defeat. Johnson's task was to stave off this attack and at the same time keep the ship of state on an even keel. His theory of defense was essentially sound, but he lacked the statesmanship of Lincoln and the personality to build up an effective fighting machine around him. One by one the old Lincoln cabinet deserted, and at last came the impeachment case—which failed, but the career of Johnson had collapsed.

Mr. Bowers carries his story on thru the Hayes-Tilden controversy to the end of the carpet-bagging in the South and the beginning of the period of real construction. This book has been hailed as a splendid piece of writing. Some of the statements in it are so astounding that without a citation of the source they would have been scarcely believed. The book is well indexed and has a very complete table of contents, making it valuable as a textbook.

The Making of a Martyr

In this biography, Robert Penn Warren draws for us an unforgettable picture of a man who had a big idea, but who was a little premature in springing it, and who, because of his miscalculation, was driven to the scaffold in a lumber-wagon with flat wheels and there hanged by a gentle-

man in a top hat. (One reviewer remarks that he is somewhat disappointed after singing about it all these years to learn that it was not a sour apple tree.)

Knight of the Confederacy

No American can understand the Civil War without knowing Robert E. Lee. "Marse Robert" was the soul of the Confederacy. He epitomized the Old South. In the last months of the conflict, he was the South. A great deal of literature has been written about him, but even yet he remains a more or less legendary figure. We know him as one of the world's greatest military geniuses. As the son of Light Horse Harry Lee. As the son-in-law of George Washington's adopted son. As a cavalier of cavaliers. But what of the man himself?

The explanation for many of Lee's actions during the war, which have somewhat bewildered students of this period, has been clearly indicated by the author of "Marse Robert: Knight of the Confederacy." It is a frank, interpretative biography, yet thru it shines an intense and understanding sympathy for one of the greatest and at the same time, one of the most pathetic figures in our national history. James C. Young, the author, is a young Georgian by birth. He has spent years in gathering the material for this brilliant biography of General Lee.

Jefferson Davis

In the book "Jefferson Davis," Allen Tate, the author, sees the most neglected man of his stature in our history. Jefferson Davis was a traitor in Northern eyes, a failure in Southern eyes and a man thoroly misunderstood by both sides. Mr. Tate is a southerner by birth and tradition, but he writes without bitterness.

There have been many other novels written on this period, but these and perhaps one other, "Abraham Lincoln," by Raymond Holden, pretty well cover the period of the Civil War, and are well worth your time reading.

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In this day and age when we have become accustomed to pay "just a little more" for most everything we buy, it is refreshing to find something for just a little less. The Vaccine Laboratories Department at the Kansas State Agricultural College has reduced its price on anti-hog cholera serum from \$1 a hundred cubic centimeters to 75 cents, and the price of Blackleg Filtrate from 15 cents to 10 cents a dose, and of Blackleg Aggression from 25 cents to 15 cents a dose.

Paint works better when it is warm, and sticks better to a dry surface.

Books of Biography

THE above mentioned books and any other just off the press, or any of your old favorites, are available to you thru the Capper Book Service. Remit the price listed and your order will be mailed to you postpaid. If the book you want is not listed here, write for our price.

The Tragic Era, by Claude G. Bowers	\$5.00
Marse Robert: Knight of the Confederacy, by James C. Young	\$4.00
John Brown: The Making of a Martyr, by Robert P. Warren	\$5.00
Jefferson Davis, by Allen Tate	\$3.50
Abraham Lincoln, by Raymond Holden	\$3.50
The Raven, by Marquis James	\$5.00
Polk (a diary), edited by Allan Nevins	\$5.00
Daniel Webster, by Allan L. Benson	\$5.00
Mad Anthony Wayne, by Thomas Boyd	\$3.50
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Lord Nelson, by C. S. Foster	\$4.00

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Users of Economy Hog Houses say that they save 98% of their litters! Why? Because of the many features not found in other houses. Room for 8 sows and 60 little pigs—no losses from trampling or overlying. Little pigs have separate pens (with double floor)—only come out at feeding time. Ventilated—sanitary—no sharp corners. Perfects the McLean System. Even temperature of 72° in little pig pens and 40° in sow pens is kept at all times. Get more information on this centrally heated (patented) hog house.





Protective Service

Membership in the Protective Service is confined to Kansas Farmer subscribers receiving mail on a Kansas rural route. Free service is given to members consisting of adjustment of claims and advice on legal, marketing, insurance and investment questions, and protection against swindlers and thieves. If you keep your subscription paid and a Protective Service sign posted, the Protective Service will pay a reward for the capture and 30 days' conviction of the thief stealing from the premises of the posted farm. Write for reward payment booklet.

Confession of Farm Thieves Tells How It's Done And How They Were Caught

WE DROVE from Kansas City last June 1 and arrived at Alfred Heck's farm, east of Lawrence, about 8 o'clock in the evening. In talking of we, I mean Charles Blades, Lawrence Kistner and myself, John Haas. We entered the chicken house on the Heck farm and took out chickens which were loaded into the back of the Ford roadster we drove from Kansas City. I got in the Model A Ford roadster that was in the Heck garage and

sacks. We drove thru Lawrence going south and stopped at Glead's Poultry Store where we attempted to sell the chickens. Mr. Glead telephoned Sheriff R. R. Rutherford, who responded promptly and arrested us. Before the sheriff arrived Blades threw a 38-caliber revolver and shells for it in a feed bucket."

Blades and Haas are serving sentences in the Kansas Industrial Reformatory at Hutchinson and Kistner is serving a Douglas county jail sentence. The \$50 Protective Service reward for their capture and conviction, both Mr. Heck and Mr. Wise are Protective Service members, has been divided between Herbert Glead and W. R. Ellison of the Kaw Valley Produce Company. Mr. Glead telephoned to the sheriff, and evidence given by Mr. Ellison aided Sheriff Rutherford in gaining a confession.



Virgil L. Lundstadt Had His Protective Service Sign Posted When Thieves Stole From His Farm, Resulting in a \$50 Reward

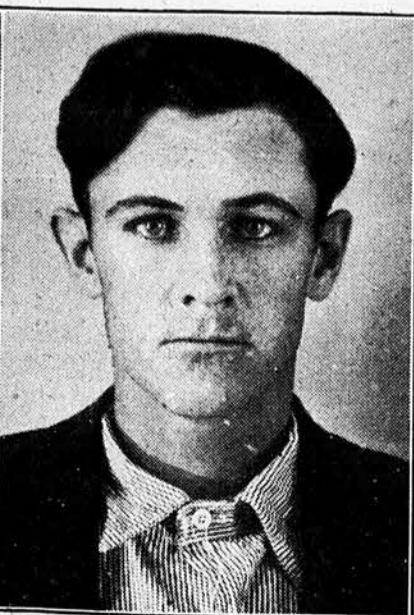
drove it to Lawrence. Blades and Kistner drove the roadster that had the chickens in it and stopped at the Kaw Valley Produce Company in Lawrence where they sold the chickens for \$41.50. After the chickens were sold Blades and Kistner met me and Kistner got in the Model A roadster with me. Then we drove both cars to Kansas City.

The following Saturday afternoon we drove from Kansas City to the farm of Charles Wise east of Lawrence. Kistner was not along this time. Finding no one at home, we both loaded 42 spring chickens in four

Member Gets \$50 Reward

When Virgil L. Lundstadt of Lyon county returned from Osage City with his family one morning last fall he saw two young men run out of his home into a nearby cornfield. He followed the boys with a shotgun after instructing his wife to have a line telephone ring given asking for help. The boys kept running after he had commanded them to halt and had fired his gun into the air. They separated and Mr. Lundstadt continued after one and caught him. Even the whole countryside responded in a search for the other young thief, he could not be found.

Willard Carlstrom, the one who was caught, served a 60-day sentence in the Lyon county jail. Because Mr. Lundstadt had his farm posted with a Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign at the time of the theft of personal property and because of his good work in capturing Carlstrom, he has been awarded a \$50 Protective Service reward. Is your farm posted with a Protective Service sign so that a cash reward can be offered for the capture and conviction of any thief stealing anything from the premises of your farm? If you are a Kansas Farmer subscriber living on a Kansas rural route you can obtain your Protective Service sign by remitting 10 cents to the Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka.



John Haas, Left, and Carl Bedsaul, Who Confessed to Stealing From Kansas Farmer Protective Service Members



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For Each Member of Kansas Farmer's Family Between the ages of 10 and 70 Years. Through an arrangement made with the Federal Life Insurance Company of Chicago, Kansas Farmer offers the protection of a \$10,000.00 Farmers' Special Automobile, Travel and Pedestrian accident policy to each and every one of its readers more than 10 years of age and less than 70 years of age, not deaf, blind or crippled to the extent that they cannot travel in public places.

Kansas Farmer welcomes this opportunity to be of service to its readers and enabling them to purchase this travel accident protection. How many cases have you heard of where the untimely death of parents has resulted in unnecessary hardships for the children? If anything happened to you, are your loved ones safe? Have you protected them? Why wait? Tomorrow may not be soon enough.

This exceptional coverage and protection is made available at this extremely low yearly premium rate by the Kansas Farmer through its family or group insurance plan. We have always considered our readers as a large family. Our desire to safeguard their welfare is identical with the family tradition. We are interested not only in their civic, state and national rights, but we are also concerned with the prosperity and happiness of each individual. We know from experience that protection against farm machinery accidents as well as other forms of accidents is needed and will be appreciated by our readers.

And It Costs Only \$2.00

This Farmers' Special Accident Insurance Policy is issued in consideration of the payment of \$2.00. This extremely low price is made possible because the expense of issuing and mailing the policies, keeping records, in fact every bit of the cost except the payment of claims is taken care of by Kansas Farmer. While the policy carries a farmers protection clause, it also offers protection to those not engaged in farming. Part 3 of this policy, which pays \$2,000.00 death benefit for automobile accidents, is well worth the price of the policy to anyone who drives a car.

Read What This Policy Pays

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS

- (a) For loss of life, both hands or both feet, sight of both eyes, or one hand and one foot, sight of one eye and one hand or sight of one eye and one foot sustained exclusively of all other causes, as a direct consequence of the wrecking or disablement of any steam railroad passenger car or regularly licensed passenger steamship in or on which the Insured is traveling as a fare paying passenger in a place regularly provided for the sole use of passengers, the Company will pay the sum of **\$10,000.00**
- (b) For loss of either hand or foot or sight of one eye sustained as a result of accident specified in Paragraph (a) of this part, the Company will pay the sum of **\$ 4,000.00**

STREET CAR, BUS AND TAXICAB ACCIDENTS

- (a) For loss of life, both hands or both feet, sight of both eyes or one hand and one foot, sight of one eye and one hand or sight of one eye and one foot, sustained exclusively of all other causes, as a direct consequence of the wrecking or disablement of any passenger street car, elevated or underground railroad car or any public omnibus, taxicab or automobile stage plying for public hire, which is being driven or operated at the time of such wrecking by a driver licensed to drive such car and in which the Insured is traveling as a fare paying passenger or exclusively of all other causes, as a direct consequence of the wrecking of any passenger elevator (elevators in mines excluded) in which the Insured is riding as a passenger, the Company will pay the sum of **\$ 3,000.00**
- (b) For loss of either hand or foot or sight of one eye sustained as a result of accident specified in Paragraph (a) of this Part, the Company will pay the sum of **\$ 1,200.00**

AUTOMOBILE AND SPECIFIED FARM MACHINERY ACCIDENTS

- (a) For loss of life, both hands or both feet, sight of both eyes or one hand and one foot, sight of one eye and one hand or sight of one eye and one foot resulting, exclusively of all other causes, as a direct consequence of the wrecking or disablement of any vehicle, operated by any private carrier or private person, in which the Insured is riding, or resulting as a direct consequence of being thrown from such wrecked or disabled vehicle, the Company will pay the sum of **\$ 2,000.00**
 - (b) For loss of either hand or foot or sight of one eye sustained as a result of accident specified in Paragraph (a) of this Part, the Company will pay the sum of **\$ 800.00**
- The word "vehicle," as used in this Part, shall mean a wheeled conveyance, horse drawn or motor propelled, and no other. As to all persons engaged in farming, this Part shall cover as vehicles all tractors, farm wagons, mowers, binders, sulky plows, sulky cultivators and other farm machinery which is designed to be ridden upon while in use.

PEDESTRIAN AND MISCELLANEOUS ACCIDENTS

- (a) For loss of life, both hands or both feet, sight of both eyes or one hand and one foot, sight of one eye and one hand or sight of one eye and one foot, sustained exclusively of all other causes, as a direct consequence of being struck, knocked down or run over while on a public highway by any horse drawn or mechanically propelled vehicle, excluding injuries sustained while working in the public highway or while on a railroad right of way; or, by being struck by lightning or a cyclone or tornado; or, by the collapse of the outer walls of a building; or, by the burning of any church, theatre, library, school or municipal building, in which the Insured shall be at the beginning of such fire, the Company will pay the sum of **\$ 1,000.00**
- (b) For loss of either hand or foot or sight of one eye sustained as a result of accident specified in Paragraph (a) of this Part, the Company will pay the sum of **\$ 400.00**

AVIATION OR AERONAUTIC ACCIDENTS

- For loss of life, resulting, exclusively of all other causes, as a direct consequence of the wrecking or disablement of any aeroplane or dirigible airship in or on which the Insured is riding as a fare-paying passenger, provided such aeroplane or airship is operated by an incorporated common carrier for passenger service and, at the time of such wrecking or disablement, is in charge of a licensed transport pilot, and is flying upon a regular passenger route with a definite schedule of departures and arrivals between established and recognized airports, the Company will pay the sum of **\$ 500.00**

WEEKLY INDEMNITY FOR TOTAL LOSS OF TIME

If the Insured shall be immediately and wholly disabled by the means and under the conditions as set forth under Parts I, II, III, IV and V and be prevented by injury from performing any and every duty pertaining to his or her usual occupation, the Company will pay for such loss for a period not exceeding thirteen consecutive weeks accident indemnity as follows:

- Under Part I — Twenty-five Dollars **(\$25.00) Weekly**
- Under Part II — Fifteen Dollars **(\$15.00) Weekly**
- Under Part III — Ten Dollars **(\$10.00) Weekly**
- Under Part IV — Seven Dollars **(\$ 7.00) Weekly**
- Under Part V — Five Dollars **(\$ 5.00) Weekly**

ACCUMULATIVE BENEFITS FIFTY PER CENT

Each consecutive full year's renewal of this policy shall add ten per cent to the specific losses as set forth in Parts I, II, III, IV or V until such accumulation reaches fifty per cent at the end of the fifth year, there being no further accumulations after the fifth renewal.

Do Not Confuse

THIS OFFER with Regular Life or Health Insurance. It is TRAVEL ACCIDENT Insurance, and Protects You Only as Listed and as Shown in Policy.

It is by no means complete coverage. A policy that will cover you against all accidents would cost you many dollars, but at the same time this is one of the most liberal Insurance offers ever made.

No one can afford to be without this policy considering the great and rapidly growing number of accidents of all kinds everywhere.

Sound, Safe and Reliable

The Federal Life Insurance Company of Chicago is amply able to fulfill all of its obligations. It is one of the leading insurance companies issuing accident insurance and has a record of twenty-five years' successful business operation.

The Federal Life Insurance Company has assets exceeding \$10,000,000.00. It has paid policy holders over \$12,000,000.00.

It has an income over \$4,500,000.00. It owns its own building at 168 North Michigan Boulevard, Chicago. It has representatives and offices from coast to coast and has a very high reputation for the prompt settlement of claims.

This new policy pays \$10,000.00 maximum indemnity for accidental death and a maximum indemnity of \$25.00 per week for 13 consecutive weeks for disability. It also protects you while using or operating a farm wagon, mowers, binders, plows and other farm machinery engaged in your regular work on the farm.

YOU MAY BE NEXT

One out of every 11 deaths is caused by accident—over 30,000 people are killed or injured every day. 7,000 passengers are killed every year in railroad accidents; 57 automobile accidents occur every hour. Over 15,000 persons were killed and over 700,000 injured in highway and street accidents throughout the nation in 1927. No one is immune.

Special Note

Every member of the family between the ages of 10 and 70 years may secure this wonderful policy for only \$2.00 per year for each policy. The only requirement is that some member of the immediate family be a subscriber to Kansas Farmer. The policy can be renewed each year upon the payment of \$2.00.



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Subscription Rates:
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Notice—Not more than one policy can be issued to any one person, but any or all members of a reader's family may each secure one.

Application

Print—each name and address clearly and carefully. Illegible names will delay the delivery of your policy.

for \$10,000.00 Farmers' Special Accident Insurance Policy issued to readers of KANSAS FARMER

KANSAS FARMER
 Insurance Department, Topeka, Kansas.

I am a reader of KANSAS FARMER, more than 10 years of age and less than 70 years, not deaf or blind or crippled to the extent that I cannot travel safely in public places, and hereby apply for a \$10,000.00 Farmers' Special Automobile, Travel and Pedestrian Accident Policy in the Federal Life Insurance Company issued through KANSAS FARMER. Enclosed is \$2.00 (two dollars).

Full name..... Age.....
Print plainly and carefully

Postoffice..... State.....

R. F. D..... Occupation.....

Full name of beneficiary.....

Postoffice..... State.....

Relationship of Beneficiary.....

Master Farmers of 1929

(Continued from Page 13)

shrubs and flowers. All 10 homes are modern; all have good heating systems, sewage disposal and modern lighting. Of the 40 children involved, five have college training and six others have finished high school.

Read Many Good Books

The home libraries of these 10 men contain the works of a great variety of authors including the Bible and Shakespeare, Tennyson and Browning, Mark Twain and John Milton, Roger Babson and Theodore Roosevelt, Alexander Dumas and Victor Hugo, the Harvard Classics and the Book of Knowledge, Jane Austin and Nathaniel Hawthorne, Sir Walter Scott and William Makepeace Thackeray and many others, including, presumably for the purpose of 'preserving the averages', Harold Bell Wright and William Jennings Bryan.

Of the 10 men eight are active church members. The church contributions of the group range from \$50 to \$250 a year and average \$155 a year. Every one of the 10 men contributes to church and charity. Five have served on local school boards, one for as long as 15 years.

It is significant that these 10 men have faith in the land and in their profession. Eight of the 10 are investing some surplus funds in more land. One can understand this faith when one learns that all these men have prospered during the last 10 difficult years and that one of them has made a net gain of 82 per cent on his investment in the last five years, or about 16 per cent a year.

Not the Complaining Kind

In 1912, before the term 'farm relief' had been coined Abe Martin asked, one morning: 'Who ever knew a farmer who was not always complaining about hard times?' 'If Abe were here instead of in Indianapolis tonight, we could show him at least 10 such farmers. These Master Farmers are not the complaining kind. They stand on their own feet on their own land under their own wide-arched Kansas sky.

Perhaps we could truthfully say of them that they exemplify in some degree the indomitable spirit expressed by Walt Whitman, the fine spirit of independence of the man who loves and understands the out-of-doors: 'Afoot and light-hearted I take to the open road, Healthy, free, the world before me, The long brown path before me leading wherever I choose. Henceforth I ask not good fortune, I myself am good fortune. Henceforth I whimper no more, postpone no more, need nothing. Done with indoor complaints, libraries, querulous criticisms, Strong and content, I travel the open road.'

The neighbors of these men, and we who have investigated their records, know them to be exemplars of many of the finest things about good farming and good citizenship; know them to be men of strong faith, clear vision, integrity and ability. They are the kind of men whose performance, as farmers, as citizens and as human beings, points the way for the general population of the countryside to better farming, better citizenship and better living.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

BY J. W. Johnson Copper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., has for sale some nice young Shorthorn bulls. They are of serviceable ages and possess the well known Amcoats quality always found in the Scotch breeding and are being priced worth the money. You can write for full particulars and prices.

William Bohlen, Downs, who advertises regularly his bred Duroc sows and gilts at private sale in Kansas Farmer about this time of the year, is starting his advertisement again in this issue. He is offering sows and gilts bred to farrow in March and April, and fall pigs

that have been immunized and that are ready to ship at once.

Walter W. Oelschlager, Palmer, Kan., is a Washington county Holstein breeder that is closing out a choice little herd of cows and heifers at auction, Tuesday, Feb. 5. The sale is advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer and is well worth your time if you are looking for choice Holstein producing cows. They were fresh in November and December. The farm is 15 miles north of Clay Center on highways 15 and 9. Write for catalog at once.

I have just received a letter from J. A. Sanderson, Oronoque, Kan., Norton county, who will sell 50 spotted Poland China bred sows and gilts at his farm joining Reager, a small railroad station 11 miles west of Norton. This sale will be advertised in the next issue of Kansas Farmer. There is some real breeding and real individuals in this herd and in this sale. You write today for the sale catalog and be sure of receiving it on time. Address J. A. Sanderson, Oronoque, Kan.

One of the well known and highly thought of breeders of Poland China hogs in Kansas is O. G. Smith of Colony, who will hold his annual bred sow sale Wednesday, February 5. This sale is advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Smith, who is a careful and painstaking breeder of Poland Chinas has been persistently before the public with public sales and always has an offering that doesn't need apologies sale day. Write for his sale catalog for the February 5 sale and look over the array of choice breeding to be found in it and plan to be there sale day. It is a sale worthy of your consideration if you are in the market for sows this winter.

In Kansas Farmer this week will be found the advertisement of Vern Albrecht's annual Duroc bred sow sale at Smith Center, Kan., and the date this year is February 5 and the sale will be held in Smith Center, as usual. Vern Albrecht is as well known as any breeder of Durocs in the West, and until last year he has been a strong contender in the show ring at the leading state fairs. However, he was not idle during the show season but showed successfully at Norton, Belleville, Smith Center, Goodland, Colby, Sylvan Grove, Beloit and Mankato fairs and gathered up over 300 ribbons and medals. His junior yearling boar, Monarch Colonel, was grand champion at many of these shows and was not defeated by a Kansas boar during his show career. The 45 big, choice gilts in this bred sow sale are either by this boar or bred to him. Look up the advertising in this issue and write for the sale catalog.

In the November 16 issue of Kansas Farmer appeared the advertisement of Ed Wells' Shorthorn dispersal sale at his farm near Concordia. The sale was advertised for November 25, but because of a very bad day because of illness of his son, the date was not set until recently. E. A. Cory, Shorthorn sale manager, Concordia, has announced the date for February 11, and the sale will be held on that date. It is a complete dispersal of a well bred herd of registered Shorthorns. Six of them are owned by Maxell Donald, a son of Ed Wells, the great Carpenter & Ross bull. One-third of the offering includes the great foundation cow, Pleasant Maid and her produce, and it is sure to be a good place to buy registered Shorthorns at prices not likely to be high. For further particulars write to E. A. Cory, Concordia, at once. He will be glad to tell you all about the offering. Or you can write to Mr. Ed Wells, owner, whose address is Ames, Kan.

During February and early March there will be a purebred hog sale in the big Decatur county pavilion in Oberlin every Saturday, and others during the week. Several of them will be advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer. He is selling 45 head of bred sows and gilts and they will be up to the expectations of anyone who is looking for top sows and gilts to start a foundation with, or for sows to strengthen his herd. The date of his sale is February 15. Look up the advertisement in the next issue of Kansas Farmer. On March 1 Vavroch Bros., Oberlin, sell 50 Duroc bred sows and gilts in the sale pavilion in Oberlin. They are as good as any you can get. They are advertised in this issue, and you can write them any time for their sale catalog. Address them at Oberlin, and J. H. Brown about his Poland Chinas at Selden, Kan. Decatur county is headquarters for good hog sales this winter.

Dr. C. B. Van Horn, Topeka, has rented his Crestline farm, one and one-half miles southwest of Topeka, and on February 25 will disperse his herd of registered Holsteins. There is a nice lot of cows that are freshening now and others that will freshen between now and early spring. Robert Romig has been employed as sale manager and the sale catalog is being compiled and will be ready to mail out soon. There will be about 40 head cataloged and probably half of them will be cows and heifers, most of them either fresh recently or to freshen between now and early spring. There is a young herd bull with 1,000-pound record on both sides. The sale will be held at Crestline farm and will be advertised in Kansas Farmer soon. Doctor Van Horn's herd is known as one of the good herds in the vicinity of Topeka. It is federal accredited and has been culled closely to just good cattle, and while it is not a large herd, it is one of the real good herds of Shawnee county. Write either C. B. Van Horn, Topeka, or Robert Romig, Topeka, for the sale catalog and it will be mailed promptly as soon as it is off the press.

LIVESTOCK NEWS By Jesse R. Johnson 1015 Franklin Ave., Wichita, Kan.

I have just received a very interesting letter from Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Heaton of Holly, Colorado. The Heaton are well known breeders of milking Shorthorns. They formerly lived at Kinsley, Kansas. The Heaton herd carries the blood of the most famous sires of the breed. Just now they want to reduce the herd and are making attractive prices on both females and young bulls.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle Feb. 11—Ed Wells, Concordia, Kan. Postponed sale. Feb. 12—E. H. W. Hartman, Valley Center, Kan.

Holstein Cattle Feb. 4—Walter W. Oelschlager, Palmer, Kan. Feb. 25—Dr. C. B. VanHorn, Topeka, Kan.

Jersey Cattle Feb. 5—H. L. Cudney and W. H. Lovell, Trousdale, Kan.

Poland China Hogs Feb. 5—Otho G. Smith, Colony, Kan. Feb. 8—J. Barrott & Sons, Oberlin, Kan. Sale pavilion, Oberlin.

Feb. 15—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan. Sale in pavilion, Oberlin, Kan.

Feb. 25—Clyde Corcoran, Oberlin, Kan. Sale pavilion, Oberlin.

Reg. Jerseys and Duroc Bred Sows Sale on H. L. Cudney farm 25 miles south of Larned, 30 mi. northwest of Pratt, 25 mi. southeast Kinsley. Wednesday, Feb. 5th Our entire herd of mature Jersey cows. 15 in milk and bred to the great young bull, a son of BRILLIANT ST. MAWES LAD. All cows have County Cow Testing records. Herd yearly average up 312 lbs. fat. Hood Farm, Flying Fox and other good blood represented. Also a few young bulls. Herd Federal accredited. 30 registered immuned sows and gilts. The blood of GOLD MASTER Daddy Longlegs, and Super Col. Bred for March farrow to DADDY LONGLEGS and THE COL. (recently heading the Shepherd herd.) Write for catalog. H. L. Cudney & W. H. Lovell, Trousdale, Kan. Boyd Newcom, Auct. Jesse R. Johnson, fieldman for Kansas Farmer.

JERSEY CATTLE JERSEY BULLS Grandsons of St. Mawes Lad, the Gold Medal Sire, with 22 tested daughters average production 771 pounds of butterfat, the only bull of the breed to make Gold Medal with daughters under two years age. BROOKSIDE STOCK FARM, Sylvia, Kan.

Choice Jersey Cows and Heifers Shipped on approval. A few fresh and heavy springers from highest producing herd in North Central Kansas. C. T. A. Records. Also bull calves. Come and see them. F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE To Reduce Our Herd We offer 30 long two year old Guernsey heifers that will freshen in September and October and some nice young cows. Also three two year old bulls. Address: WOODLAW FARM, Rt. 9, Topeka, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE POLLED SHORTHORNS Established 1907 Royal Clipper 2nd and others head one of largest herds in U.S. Breeding and quality among the very best. 20 bulls, 20 heifers, 10 to 20 mos. old. \$100 to \$500 ea. Some halter broke. Certificates and transfers free. 2 del. 100 miles free. Phone our expense. Price list ready. J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE Bonnie Lea Shorthorns Newtondale, a richly bred Avondale sire heads the herd. Have for sale Lord Orange by Maxwellton Rodney 4th by Imported Rodney, his dam a Cruickshank Orange Blossom by Lookatonga Sultan. He's a March yearling. Was Junior Champion at Central Kansas Free Fair 1929. WILLIAM PAGE & SONS, Detroit, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE HEATON'S MILKING SHORTHORNS Holly, Colo. Now offering an eleven months old roan bull, also cows, heifers and calves. Best bloodlines. Farm 4 mi. west. W. K. Heaton.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS Whiteway Hampshires on Approval Choice bred gilts sired by grand champion boar and bred to junior and grand champion boar. Little Rock and senior and grand champion boar Muskogee, Okla. Also fall pigs. F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS REGISTERED BIG TYPE Spotted Poland China Bred Gilts of Leading blood lines for sale. Also few real fall boars. Sired by Wild Giant straight son of Wildwood, out of Pickett's Giants. Frank Beyerle & Sons, Rt. 1, Maize, (Sedgwick Co.) Ks.

Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer \$7.00 per single column inch each insertion. Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns \$2.50. Change of copy as desired. LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

SPECIALISTS in Attractive Farm Letterheads Write for Samples Capper Engraving Artists. Engravers Dept. M. TOPEKA-WICHITA Feb. 12—J. A. Sanderson, Oronoque, Kan. Duroc Hogs Feb. 5—H. L. Cudney and W. H. Lovell, Trousdale, Kan. Feb. 5—Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan. March 1—Vavroch Bros., Oberlin, Kan. Sale pavilion, Oberlin.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE WASHINGTON COUNTY Holstein Dispersal All Purebreds Sale at the farm on highways 9 and 15. Half mile east and two south of Palmer and 15 miles north of Clay Center. Palmer, Kan. Tuesday, Feb. 4 Nine cows in milk that freshened in November and December. Five heifer calves and one bull calf. Average Washington county C.T.A. records for 1927 was 318 pounds of fat. For the year 1928 that average was 324 pounds. The monthly averages now being made by these cows are all substantially better than the two previous years. For sale catalog address, Walter W. Oelschlager, Owner, Palmer, Kan. Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer.

Meadview Holstein Farms Young bulls for sale. Calves up to breeding age. Sired by our Carnation bull Prosperator Imperial Cornduke whose five nearest dams average 34.71 lbs. butter in 7 days. Three world record dams appear in his four generation pedigree. Out of cows with records of over 700 lbs. butter and 15,000 lbs. milk in one year. Write E. A. Brown. BROWN & COOK, PRATT, KANSAS

DUROC JERSEY HOGS Duroc Bred Sow Sale Smith Center, Kansas Wednesday, February 5 45 outstanding bred gilts either bred to or sired by MONARCH COL., champion and sire of champions. These gilts are medium type, easy feeders and quick maturers. A September boar given away sale day. Write for catalog and information to Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan. "Kansas greatest winning Herd" Sale in Smith Center.

IF YOU WANT HOGS ready for market in 6 mos., get a boar sired by Revolution. Mike Stensnas & Sons, Concordia, Kan. Well Bred Duroc Gilts for sale. Bred for March and April farrow. We still have a few good boars. Reg., Immuned. J. C. STEWART & SONS, Americus, Kan.

DUROC SOWS AND GILTS Bred to real sires for March and April farrow. Also fall pigs immunized and guaranteed. WM. BOHLEN, DOWNS, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS Poland China last spring boars, bred gilts, and a lot of splendid fall pigs, either sex, for sale. H. B. Walter & Son, Box K-62, Bendena, Kan.

O. G. SMITH'S Poland China Sale 40 great Gilts bred for March litters Colony, Kansas WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5 They are the Smith kind, big and good. The offering is mostly by Twilight and Village 2nd, two great sires. Others by Best Goods, Master Evolution and Play Boy. Bred to three great boars. Write for sale catalog to O. G. SMITH, COLONY, KANSAS



O. E. BUTLER
President

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When it comes to price the New Galloway is about \$50.00 cheaper than any separator in the same class and same capacity, due particularly to our method of Selling Direct-from-Factory-to-Farm, Big Demand, and a 35,000 Factory Capacity, which means lowest manufacturing cost. All of which you get the profit of when you buy a Galloway Separator.

Run 180 milkings through the Galloway on your own farm. Check up the skimming, the turning, the cleaning. Compare its operation side by side with any or all others. If the Galloway doesn't beat the entire field, send the Galloway back. If the Galloway beats them all, pay for it on easy terms. Send for Free Catalog. Ask for our Special trade-in offer, that saves you \$50.00 cash difference.

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It's a well-known fact, proven by over 25 Years of Success, that on Separators, Spreaders and Engines, the Galloway Company leads the World for low prices. Hundreds of thousands of customers throughout the U. S. and in foreign countries further establish this fact beyond dispute. On other farm supplies as listed to the left, Galloway prices are lower than prices on the same Quality of Merchandise from other sources.

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REMEMBER THIS! Every time you save money on what you buy you make just that much more on what you produce.

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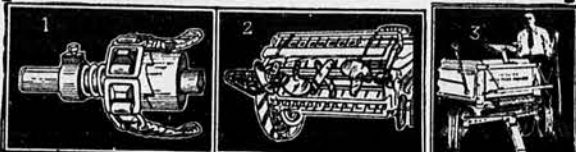
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