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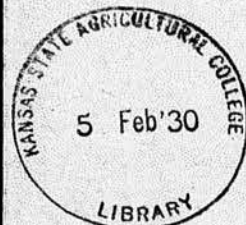
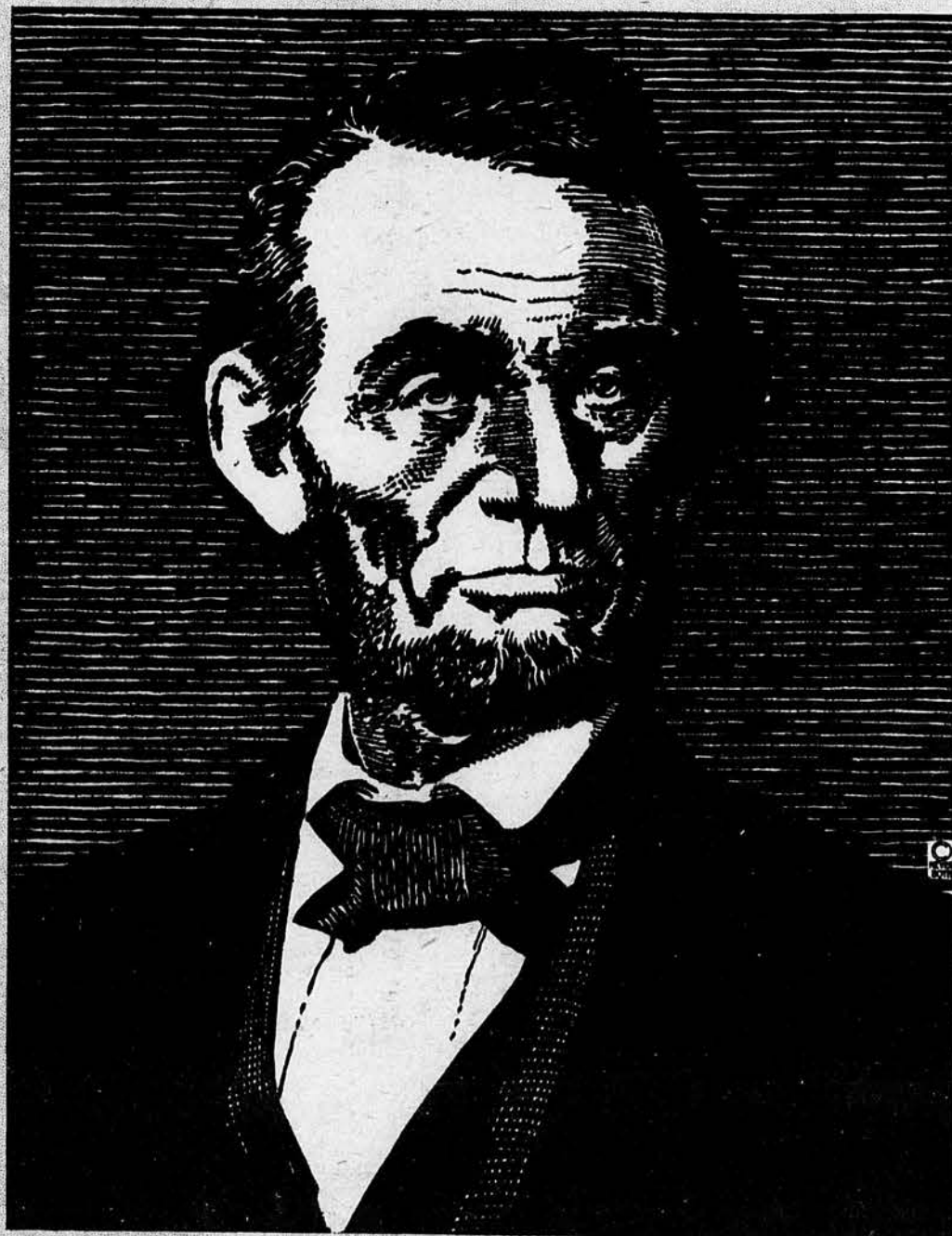
# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 68

February 8, 1930

Number 6



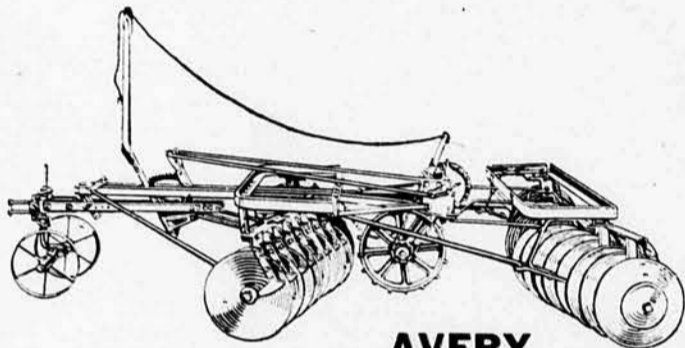
ABRAHAM LINCOLN 1809 - 1865

" . . . . . that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

—from the Gettysburg Address

## Lincoln's Birthday, February 12

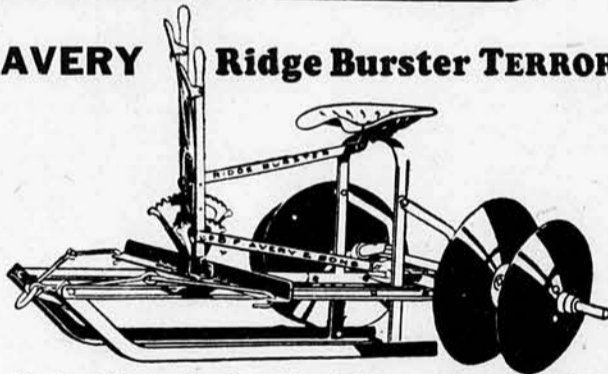
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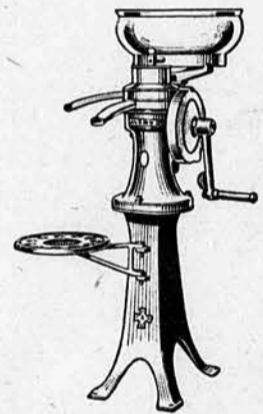
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# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 68

February 8, 1930

Number 6

## Clark County Man Is Wheat Champion

*T. L. Bair Selected Because He Efficiently Follows Practices That Are Adapted to His Particular Locality*



By Raymond H. Gilkeson

**A**CAREFUL study of production methods, insect and disease control, seed selection and moisture conservation, and the ability to apply what he learned in better than the average manner, resulted in the selection of T. L. Bair, Minneola, as the Kansas Wheat Champion of 1929. Announcement of this championship was one of the big features of the annual Farm and Home Week program in Manhattan this week, and it brought the climax of another year's work in the Wheat Belt Program, sponsored by the Kansas State Agricultural College and co-operating agencies.

Like the champions of other years, Mr. Bair works intelligently in an effort to make "good better" in methods and yields. Thru his efforts he is making contributions to the agricultural progress of Clark county and the Southwest that will be of lasting benefit.

Mr. Bair had a 60-acre field entered in his county wheat contest. That his methods are right is proved by the fact that his yield on this field averaged 42.5 bushels. His winning bushel had a test weight of 58.5 pounds with 13.85 per cent protein. The wheat contained no smut or rye, the general condition was good and it was practically free from damaged kernels. Mr. Bair didn't grow more wheat to the acre than any other man in the state; neither is he singled out as the champion because he received more dollars for his crop. Those things are important. But the reason he was selected as the leader in this worth-while contest is due to the fact that he efficiently follows practices of wheat growing

champions than for any other producer. Therefore this outstanding grower for 1929 must deal with everything that affects the wheat crop in his part of the state. He found wheat straw worm and promptly plowed it out of existence. No more rain falls on his land than on land owned by others, but he saves all of the moisture that seems possible for the wheat when it needs it. Early seedbed preparation is stressed in his work, and he believes it is one of the most important factors in successful wheat production. It is only natural that Mr. Bair should be questioned as to how he would handle his wheat land in the event it was too dry to work for some time after harvest or if he failed to work it. Emphatically he answered that he would summer-fallow the ground. So it is early seedbed preparation or no wheat so far as his system is concerned. His tractor and one-way plow fall in behind the combine and seedbed work for the next crop, for the first time over, is finished soon after harvest is done. If necessary the plowing goes on at night. Mr. Bair has added a good many bushels to his acre yield thru early plowing.

### Summer Fallows His Land

He purchased the first one-way plow in his county, and most of his seedbed work is done with it. This practice has proved satisfactory because one year in four of summer fallow allows plenty of time for all of the straw to be thoroughly rotted. And that tells Bair's rotation story. One-fourth of his land is fallowed every summer. No row crops, wide-spaced or regular, enter into this rotation, because Mr. Bair has discovered that they drain too much moisture from the ground that should be there for the next wheat crop. The land to be fallowed is left in wheat stubble all winter to catch and hold the snow. In the spring it is plowed with the one-way and worked four to six times before planting with one-way and spring-tooth harrow to keep down weeds, volunteer and to conserve moisture. There is no trouble from soil blowing.

All of these careful methods that have been mentioned have the logical support of pure seed protected against smut. Bair has used the same

type of seed—Turkey—for 17 years. Four years ago he purchased a seed-treating machine and has used it and will use it every year that it seems at all essential. Incidentally, he carries a wheat variety test for his Farm Bureau.

Power equipment has replaced horse-drawn machinery because Mr. Bair figured he couldn't afford not to make the change. Tractor plowing and combine harvesting result in better jobs done in fewer days at smaller overhead costs. The saving in hired hands alone that would be required to handle 480 acres of wheat is no small item. Power farming has enabled Mr. Bair to grow into big operations because with it he can do his work when he knows it should be done. His system must be right, because last year when the wheat average for his county was 16 bushels to the acre, his average for the 60-acre contest field was 42.5 bushels, and it was between 30 and 35 bushels for his total acreage.

Operating costs are being held down by putting machinery under good shelter when it isn't in use. The original machine shed was enlarged by 40 feet last year, so it now is 70 by 74 feet. It is of metal sheeting, was quickly and easily put up by Mr. Bair and his son, and one carpenter who worked about two days; the cost was reasonable and will be returned more than once before the shed has to be replaced, in the saving on machinery. In addition it is convenient and tends to decrease the danger of fire loss.

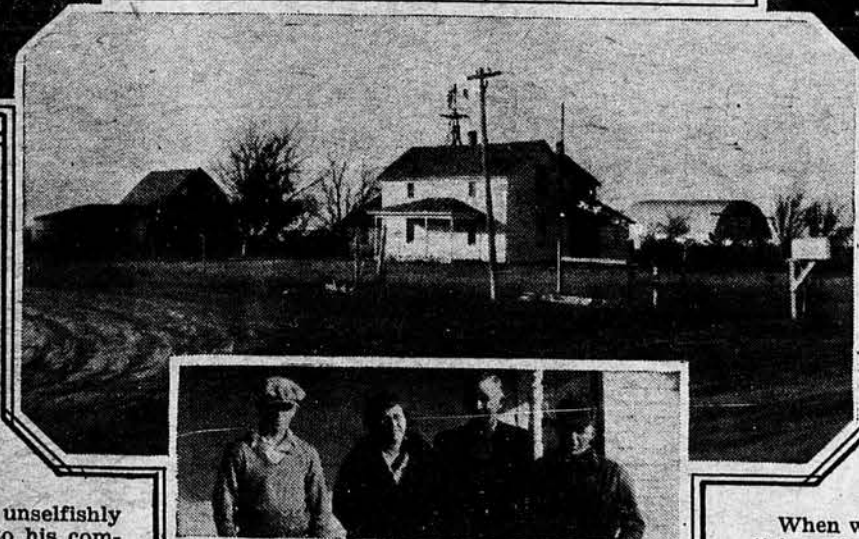
Mr. Bair's farm is in the northern part of Clark county. The soil is officially known as Richfield Silt Loam, which is one of the most



that are adapted to his locality. Like A. R. Schlickau, Reno; Herman A. Praeger, Barton, and W. A. Barger, Pawnee, the wheat champions respectively of the three preceding years, Mr. Bair has adopted methods that have been found, thru years of exacting experimenting, to be best for the individual producer and for his community as a whole.

Certainly Mr. Bair is interested, and justly, in earning the greatest returns on his investment of time, money and labor. But in addition he unselfishly spends considerable time passing on to his community the things that have proved so satisfactory for him. Take the Hessian fly situation. He studied the matter until he knows when the fly is dangerous by learning what it is like in the different stages, and where to find it at different times during the year. In the fall of 1925 he became so interested in fly control methods that he gave his time to go with the county agricultural agent to interview every farmer in his section of the country and encourage his neighbors to practice early seedbed preparation, early plowing, covering the stubble well, destruction of volunteer, and fly-free date seeding. Mr. Bair practices the recommended methods of control.

Wheat problems have no more respect for



The Group Photo Shows T. L. Bair, Second From Right, State Wheat Champion of Kansas for 1929; Mrs. Bair, William at Left, and Otis, Who Is Farming 500 Acres of Wheat, at Right. The Center Picture Shows the Bair Farmstead Near Minneola in Clark County. Note the Huge Machine Shed in the Background, Which is Proving a Good Investment for Its Saving on Important Farming Machinery. At Left, Above, We See Mr. Bair at Work on the Machinery Shelter; He and Otis Did Most of the Building Work. At Right Above, Mr. Bair and R. D. Nichols, of the Agricultural Economics Department, K. S. A. C., Are Examining a Farm Account Book. Mr. Bair is Working With the College in Obtaining a Check on Wheat Production Costs

important soil types of Southwestern Kansas. It is quite uniform, usually a grayish-brown or brown, containing a considerable percentage of fine sand. The depth of the top soil is about 12 inches. This type of soil also is found in Southeastern Hodgeman, Eastern Ford, Southern Gray, Haskell, Western Grant, Stanton, Southern Hamilton, and Northern Norton counties, with isolated patches in Rush, Ness, Pawnee and other counties south of the Arkansas.

When we consider the rainfall at the Bair farm it is quite obvious that early seedbed preparation is very valuable. At Minneola, Mr. Bair's home town near by, the rainfall is 20.21 inches a year. About 6.8 inches, or one-third of this, falls during July, August and September. With seedbeds ready to catch and store this summer rainfall, there is more chance of having enough moisture available to carry the wheat crop thru November, December, January and February, or the period in which precipitation is only 2.6 inches.

It is interesting to note the other departments on this champion's farm. For some years he paid some attention to hogs. They were discarded, however, because he found he could get as much or more wheat to the acre than corn, that the

(Continued on Page 29)

# KANSAS FARMER

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## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

FARMERS in Kansas are entitled by law to refund of the state tax on all gasoline used for agricultural purposes on the farm. For last year the State Auditor reports that the refunds aggregated \$1,562,126.38, or 17 per cent of the total gasoline sales in the state. The inference that more than 1 gallon of gasoline out of every 6 in Kansas is used for agricultural purposes, in tractors, gasoline engines and so on seems out of reason to the Chanute Tribune, which suggests that "it might be worth somebody's while to make a detailed study of the gasoline refund business."

Certainly tax refunds should not be made to persons not actually entitled to them, if any machinery can be devised to check the users. This ought to be possible. For one thing, the amount of gasoline for which the tax shall be refunded can be calculated on the basis of the number of tractors and other gasoline vehicles used in farm work, and fixed at an arbitrary quantity accordingly. Or detailed reports might be required of the number of engines used and the number of hours during which they were worked, and the refund rated on that basis. Other methods that would stop leaks in gasoline refunds probably can be suggested.

The state in collecting the gasoline tax has an infallible procedure, but apparently none whatever in the refund. It is a matter that probably is capable of a more business like handling.

### "The Party"

IN HIS speech before the Kansas Day Club, Hanford MacNider touched a sensitive spot in Republicanism when he peeled the hide of such quasi-party men as Senator Borah, who accept election, stump the country for the ticket and platform, and then turn about and throw monkey wrenches into the machinery. The Idaho Senator excels in this strange sort of activity. It was in no small part due to his pre-convention speeches and his work in the convention that prohibition went into the party platform at Kansas City. And it was at his demand that the President called Congress in extraordinary session. Yet he has been a thorn in the side of the administration. The able and brilliant Idaho Senator is so completely inoculated with the political disease of disaffection that he even devotes himself to the job of placing obstructions against the carrying out of policies originated by himself.

Mr. MacNider did a good descriptive job, but his speech was lame in proposing what to do about it. There is apparently nothing to do about it, from his diagnosis, and this may be because he has a fallacious idea of what the party itself is. "The party," he said, "and when I say the party, I mean those who sit in high places and chart its course—" Well, that is not the party. If it were, Mr. MacNider's remedy might have some efficacy. What he suggested is that the President refuse patronage recognition to obstructive Senators. If the President and his high counselors were in fact the party, that might work very well. But it is not even tried, because the party extends down to the grass roots. When tried in the past the party turmoil it created was such as to discourage similar efforts. Even the Senate majority found that refusing committee recognition to recalcitrants somehow failed to work and played into the hands of the supposed victims. It then turned about and gave them recognition, and this has worked no better.

The only solution seems to be to educate the home folks to elect men whose party responsibility can be depended on. As Mr. MacNider observed, this is difficult, because if the Senator "believes that certain legislation is not for the good of the country, he'll be just as bad as the other fellow if he does not vote against it and fight it with everything he's got." But the home folks should be the best judges, and are the final judges. And in every state they are the party.

### The Modern Human Standard

ONE of the sanest speeches to come to our notice on business conditions for 1930 is that of Merle Thorpe, editor of Nation's Business and former teacher of journalism at the University of Kansas. "If we keep on peddling these rumors," declared Mr. Thorpe, referring to ex-

pected business recession, anticipated business failures, cancellations of orders, increased unemployment and the like, "we'll make them come true." There is no sounder psychology than that.

The need of the moment, more than usual, according to the editor of Nation's Business, is salesmanship. It is the key to American prosperity. "We have reached our high state of prosperity," he points out, "thru the most advanced understanding of selling the world has ever known. It amazes other countries. They do not understand that our selling goes further than mere counter pushing. It goes much deeper than that. Our conception of selling is to arouse desires and stimulate wants, to make people dissatisfied with the old and archaic, and by constant iteration to send them out to work harder in order to get the latest model—whether it be an icebox or a rug or a new home."

The former dean of journalism in Kansas has become one of the outstanding successes



of magazine journalism in the United States, and his brilliant and much discussed address at this time indicates why. The philosophy as well as psychology of prosperity are familiar to him, from much study and contact with business.

American salesmanship, which is the keystone of his address as it is of American prosperity, in point of fact is a corollary of industrial expansion. We have the capital, the plant, the skilled labor, the skilled management, the money system, the initiative, the ambition and the enthusiasm necessary for a national prosperity exceeding that of any former time. Nothing is needed to complete the structure of prosperity except the market. And salesmanship makes the market.

Inventive genius, the creation of new time-saving and labor-saving tools, machines and articles we have in abundance. Salesmanship is the educational factor that comes in and prepares the market, the consuming public, to make use of these appliances and comforts which mitigate the toil and drudgery of life. If it is said that all these new things complicate life, it may be said that their use simplifies it and creates leisure. Salesmanship complements and completes the genius for creation and production, by creating the market, without which the expanding production would be useless and mere waste.

Mr. Thorpe in this stimulating address mentions an English textile manufacturer who complained to him of tariff barriers against competition by foreign producers in the American market, who saw the matter in a somewhat new light when he replied that American producers in the last 10 years had "plowed into the market 10 billion dollars of fertilizer." It is the expenditure

of 10 billion dollars in advertising and salesmanship.

"Some day," declared Mr. Thorpe, "some one in writing the history of this marvelous decade, will give to advertising its rightful place in our economic, social and educational life. And may that future historian, reviewing the next 25 years which we are entering, be able to say that—

"About 1930 advertising itself began to understand more clearly its responsibilities in an era of civilization's advance. And this new conception rapidly spread to the four corners of the earth and increased by leaps and bounds the standards of living of millions of people."

### A New Era in Enforcement

ATTORNEY GENERAL MITCHELL has taken another step forward in prohibition enforcement by his order requiring total abstinence in his enforcement corps.

Enforcement slowly takes on an improved status. For the first five or six years the enforcement personnel was made up of political hangers-on, appointed as a part of the perquisites and patronage of Congressmen. It was not surprising that scandals were rife in this service. But prohibition enforcement was feeling and finding its way. Two years ago the personnel of the entire force was taken out of politics and placed under the civil service rules. This required considerable time, but has been accomplished. In the last month the President's Law Enforcement Commission among its recommendations suggested that the prohibition enforcement be transferred from the Treasury to the Department of Justice. And now the Attorney General, about to take over the service, issues his order barring persons who use liquor.

In his campaign last year Mrs. Hoover declared that he "wished the prohibition policy to succeed." His administration is backing it at every point. No policy of the government has ever been so malevolently attacked, but it is succeeding notwithstanding. Resistance cannot hold out against the determination of public opinion, Congress, which listens closely to the grass roots, the administration and the firm footing of prohibition in the constitution itself.

It is easier to amend the constitution of a state than of the Federal Government, but it was because prohibition was imbedded in the constitution of Kansas that it wore out opposition and resistance in this state. It will be the same with federal prohibition. No administration in Kansas ever failed to support it. One of the first Governors elected in this state after prohibition, John A. Martin, was known to be personally opposed, but from the hour of his inauguration he stood up for the law, and as a consequence of the attitude of his administration prohibition gained in prestige. All other Governors followed the same course, as all Presidents will do.

The Hoover administration has been more aggressive and has shown greater earnestness in building up prohibition enforcement than any of its predecessors, and Attorney General Mitchell's action is the latest evidence of its determination to make the law respected and effective.

### The World Court Issues

LIVELY interest is being shown by the League of Women Voters, a widespread nonpartisan women's organization, in ratification of the Root formula, approved by President Hoover and accepted by other nations, looking to American participation in the World Court. The other day a group of Illinois women, after a search for the elusive Senator Deneen, ran him down between the Capitol and the Senate office building, after vainly searching for him in his office and in the Senate, and plumped the question squarely at him.

"I do not understand that question is up at this time," the Illinois Senator countered. "If it does come up, I will consider the problem very carefully. One ought to keep his mind open. I am not sure what the policy of the administration will be, but I take it for granted nothing will be submitted to Congress before the termination of the London naval conference."

The Senator's open-mindedness was not satisfactory to his women constituents. "We're not

going to wait," their spokesman insisted. "There is a very real interest in the court in Illinois, and we are going to make that interest more apparent in the letters you will receive."

Both Kansas Senators are for the Root formula, but Senator Deneen's position is made difficult by the fact that the late Senator McCormick, whose wife is fighting for Deneen's seat, was one of the most radical opponents of the World Court, and Mrs. McCormick has stated that she is against it as a creature of the League of Nations.

Senator Glenn, the other Illinois Senator, is less amenable to the women's campaign than Senator Deen. During Glenn's campaign for the Senate he announced himself against going into the World Court. He told the women: "I feel under some obligations to carry out that declaration, unless there has been a very drastic change in the situation."

The junior Illinois Senator wound up his reply to the Illinois women's delegation with the remarkable statement: "I have just returned from Illinois and I find that nobody knows anything about it, or what it's all about."

The implication seems to be that if nobody in Illinois knows anything about the World Court or what it is, that is entirely satisfactory to him. It shows how casually a United States Senator can take a question of great consequence to the world as well as the United States.

There was an Ohio Senator once, Stanley Matthews, whose inquiry, "What have we to do with abroad," rang across the country. And about the same time a New York Congressman, Fernando Wood, publicly relieved himself of the remark that "it is necessary to pander to moral sentiment." The two statements sum up what amounts to the complete political philosophy of some of our eminent Congressional statesmen.

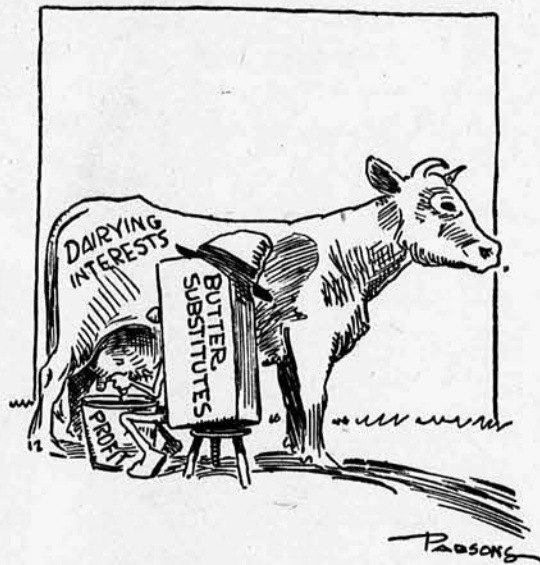
### A State of High Taxes

**I**N AN analysis of cost of government in 1928, the National Industrial Conference Board reports that aggregate costs were a little over 12 billion dollars, of which something over 9 billions were provided for by taxes and fees, and a trifle over 3 billions by borrowing and bond issues. For the whole country the costs of state and local government amounted to something over 6 billion dollars, or to \$48.24 per capita.

Kansas is neither the highest nor the lowest on the list, but is considerably above the average of \$48.24, the per capita cost of government, state

and local, in this state being given as \$52.93. The Kansas excess over the average of all the states is \$4.69 per capita or for the population of this state about 8½ million dollars.

Against this high rate for Kansas, some of the most populous as well as some of the least, spend more money per capita. Nevada, with a cost of \$86.84, heads the list, and California comes sec-



ond with a cost of \$78.16 per capita. New York is third at \$76.10; while Alabama is at the bottom with a per capita cost of but \$17.68.

Among southern states, Virginia, North Carolina and Arkansas have made long strides in late years industrially and educationally and in road building, yet do not show it in their cost of government in any notable way. North Carolina, which has the heaviest bonded debt in the country for its population and is building roads on bond issues and stands among the leading states in good roads, spends for state and local government but \$29.19, which is 45 per cent less than the Kansas figures. The per capita cost of government in Arkansas is but \$19.96, the lowest in the country, except Alabama and Georgia. Virginia's per capita expense is \$28.43.

In the group of states, the west north central, in which Kansas is included, Minnesota, \$57.14,

and South Dakota, \$55.74, alone exceed Kansas, Nebraska's expense being \$8 per capita less than that of Kansas, and Missouri's \$15.26 less. In fact, of the 48 states 11 only exceed Kansas in cost of government per capita.

As these figures relate to tax collections (fees included) only, they are somewhat misleading, to the extent that bond issues figure in improvements of roads. Kansas pays as it goes in road work.

### May Have Name Changed

When he was a boy A's father and mother died. A was placed in an orphan's home. The courts of Kentucky placed him in B's home. He ran away and was raised by C. C did not like A's name and so gave him the name of D. A married and had children under the name of D. Now can A's children get back the original name of A or must they keep the name of D? A never was legally adopted nor did he have his name changed by law. I. D. M.

These children can go into court and ask that the name under which they have been known shall be changed to the name which they desire to be known by.

### Our Washington Delegation

Could you tell me the names of the two Senators, also the names of the Representatives from Kansas?  
S. R. K.

The Senators are Arthur Capper and Henry J. Allen.

The representative from the first district is William P. Lambertson; second district, U. S. Guyer; third district, W. H. Sproul; fourth district, Homer Hoch; fifth district, James G. Strong; sixth district, Charles I. Sparks; seventh district, Clifford R. Hope; eighth district, W. A. Ayers.

### Can Marry in Six Months

When a woman comes from another state to Kansas, how long must she live in Kansas before she can sue for divorce? And how long after the divorce is granted before she can marry again? Is adultery a ground for divorce?  
L. K.

It would be necessary for her to establish a residence in Kansas for one year before she can file suit for divorce. After the divorce is granted if it is not contested and if no motion is made to set aside the decree of divorce, it becomes effective in six months, that is, the person obtaining the decree would be permitted to marry again in six months after the decree is granted.

Adultery is one of the grounds for divorce in Kansas.

# A Dollar a Day for Taxes

*From a Radio Address by Senator Capper Broadcast from Washington Over the Columbia Chain*

**W**E AMERICANS are the richest people in the world today—and we admit it. Also we probably have the most expensive system of government. There are other governments whose peoples are more heavily burdened with taxes, in proportion to their income. But only because they have had more wars than we have had, and are preparing more carefully for future wars.

A recent report from the Industrial Conference Board shows that in 1928 the people of the United States paid nearly 9½ billion dollars in taxes to the federal, state and local governments.

The board reports our total tax bill was 9,289 millions of dollars, to put it a little differently.

Yet this huge total does not begin to represent the total of government expenditures. Including expenditures from funds raised by bonds, and from customs duties not included in the taxation report of the board—as I understand that report—the total is more like 12,000 millions of dollars.

But sticking to the lower figures of taxes collected as such, the fact remains that the average family in the United States pays approximately a dollar a day in taxes.

We Americans not only admit we are the richest people in the world; we also believe in our government. We believe in it so thoroly that 1 in every 11 of our inhabitants, it is figured, is on the public payroll, either part or full time.

In this connection it might be interesting to note that 11 per cent of the national income goes for taxes.

Draw your own conclusions. The comparison is there. Eleven per cent of the national income goes for taxes. Eleven per cent of the population is on the pay roll. Perhaps we strike a better balance than generally is realized.

Now if 11 per cent of the national income goes to support the 11 per cent of the population on the government payrolls, this country is rich enough to stand the tax burden, if that tax burden were equitably adjusted.

It is not equitably adjusted. Some pay much more than their share of taxation, whether you attempt to measure that share by ability to pay or by benefits received from government. And some pay much less, measured by the same two yardsticks. Both yardsticks, in my judgment, should be used in levying and collecting taxes.

It is easier to state the problem than it is to solve it. Taxes are going to increase, rather than decrease. What the government spends, the people pay. So when the people demand that the government spend more money, it should not be forgotten that the people must pay.

Schools and highways are not the only government expenditures aside from what used to be included in the cost of government. The Federal Government contributes funds to assist the business man, thru the Department of Commerce, thru the consular and diplomatic services in the State Department, thru the Bureau of Standards, thru countless other sources.

Thru the protective tariff the Federal Government not only collects tariff duties to protect manufacturer and working man against foreign manufacturers and cheap foreign labor—it gives the manufacturer a domestic market in which he can charge higher prices sometimes than the tariff itself would indicate.

Our tremendous natural resources, the energy and genius of our people, are not entirely responsible for American prosperity that is sometimes the despair of the rest of the world. The Government has had something to do with it. At least that is what all good protectionists believe, and the results seem to justify that belief.

The farmer has not been the first to demand and receive government aid, not by several jugfuls.

Federal taxes have been slightly reduced, as the tremendous expenses of our latest war are gradually being paid off. But the states have increased their expenditures about 25 per cent, and the local taxing districts, about 20 per cent.

Highways and schools have taken a large share of the increase. Both doubtless good investments, tho costing much money. Also and naturally, there has been much extravagance. Economy is hard to practice with one's own money. And public officials spend other folks' money.

Furthermore, so long as 72 per cent of the Federal Government's expenditures must go to "pay for wars, past and future, I can see little hope of any great retrenchment in federal expenses. Nor do I look for decreases by the states and local taxing units. These are more likely to increase for reasons already given. But the people do have it in their power to compel state and

local governments to distribute the tax burden more equitably.

I believe my own state of Kansas is typical of a number of states. Kansas has a population of 1,840,000. State and local taxes for the current fiscal year were more than 113 million dollars. A tax of \$60 per capita.

Fifty years ago when Kansas had a population of 995,000, state and local taxes were a little more than 5½ millions, or \$5.72 per capita.

Personally, I believe it worth \$54.18 a year more to live in Kansas these days.

If the 113 million dollar state and local tax burden of Kansas were as equitably distributed among the people and property of Kansas today as was the 5½ million dollar tax burden of 50 years ago, it would be well worth the difference.

But times have changed. Conditions have changed. Sources of income have changed. Governor Reed of Kansas, who is making a courageous attempt to solve the tax problem in that state, recently appointed a tax code commission to study the problem. The most striking thing in its report, to me, is that while the land and tangible property of Kansas produces not more than half the income of the people of Kansas, it pays this year 84.1 per cent of the total tax burden in Kansas.

Intangible property, which produces nearly half the income even in the farming state of Kansas, pays a very small fraction of the remainder of the 113 million dollars.

Kansas and most of the other states, faces the problem of cutting down the burden on the land and tangible personal property, and shifting a proper share of the load to income-producing property—or to income itself—that now escapes taxation.

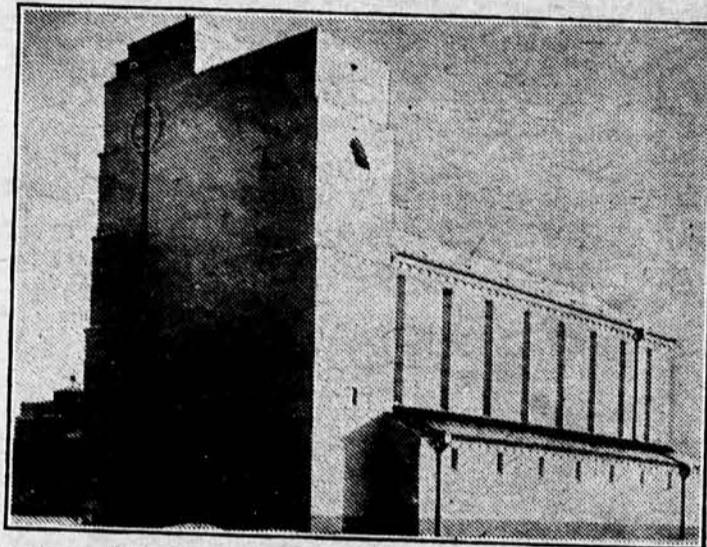
It is an old saying that you cannot eat your cake and have it. I might say that by our taxation systems we are allowing those of our citizens who get their income from intangible property to eat the other fellow's cake and largely keep their own.

I am sure it is easier to state and declare the tax problem than to solve it. But it is a worthwhile job and I suggest that every man and woman in the land interested in the future of their children and of the country should give it some close attention.

# World Events in Pictures



New Use for Free Air Service at Filling Stations. Kathleen Lee Demonstrated to the Gas and Oil Men's Convention, Chicago, How Clothes Can be Cleaned. Brush 'em down After Buying Gas, You Know



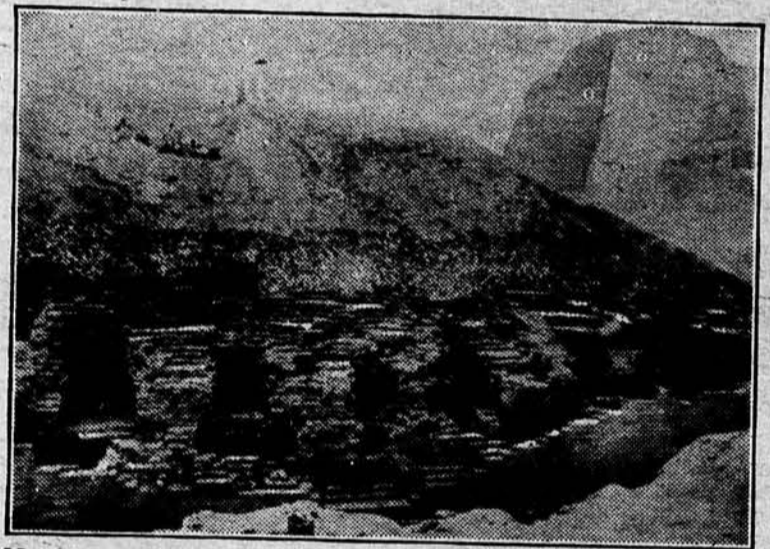
A View of the St. Boniface Church Which Has Just Been Completed at Erlangen, Bavaria. Note How the Modernistic Style of Architecture Has Been Followed for This Religious Edifice



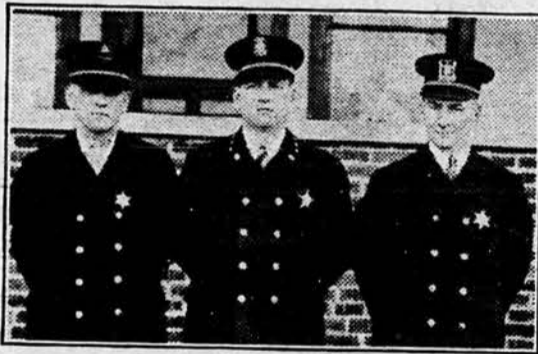
A Smart Dress for Next Summer. This Attractive Pussy Willow Print Features Blue Leaflets on White. The Skirt Is Much Longer Than Styles of Last Summer, Being Nearly Half Way to the Ankles



"All That's Going Ashore Must Walk!" The Mighty Columbia River Frozen Solid, With the S. S. N. R. Lang Held in Its Icy Grip. The Ship, Ladened With Paper From the Mills at Camas, Wash., and Passengers, Cannot Budge. Folks Aboard Had to Walk Ashore



Members of the University of Pennsylvania Museum's Expedition Are Clearing This Large Mastabah, or Tomb in Egypt, Which Is Believed to Have Belonged to a Member of the Royal Family, and in Which 40 Individual Graves Already Have Been Found. The Meydum, or False Pyramid, Is Shown in the Distance at Right



Frank, Lester and Clayton Tiffany, Three Brothers Who Are on the Police Force of Lake Forest, Ill. Their Father Has Retired From the Same Force



Roland M. Smythe, New York, an Authority on Obsolete Securities, Just Can't Be Bothered With a Telephone. He Decided 40 Years Ago It Interfered With His Work and Had it Taken Out



A Close-up of Phil Scott, Famous British Boxer, As He Arrived on the S. S. Homeric at New York, Enroute to Miami for His Battle With Jack Sharkey



A view of the Strawn Wreckage of the Ill-Fated T. A. T. Maddux Plane, Which Crashed Near San Clemente, Calif., During Foggy Weather, With a Loss of 16 Lives



At Center Is the Bridal Couple, Princess Marie Jose of Belgium and Crown Prince Humbert of Italy, Photographed During Their Visit to the Pope

# As We View Current Farm News

## Farm Market Should Improve Every 33 Seconds if Figures Are Right

**T**HE market for foodstuffs produced on the farm automatically gets better every 33 seconds. That is because our population increases by one person every half minute or so. In the course of the immigration committee's hearing on January 22, at Washington, on the Johnson and Box bills regarding Western Hemisphere immigration, Chairman Johnson found a need for exact figures on the country's present population. He dispatched a message to the immigration bureau and obtained this information: One birth every 13 seconds, one death every 23 seconds, one immigrant entering the country every 1½ minutes, one emigrant leaving the country every 5 minutes.

The average increase in the country's population, as based on these figures, was placed at one every 33 seconds, with the excess of births over deaths estimated at 900,000 annually. One new mouth to feed every 33 seconds should be a big factor in balancing supply and demand of farm products.

### We Have Made Progress

**A** RECENT addition to the Kansas Historical Society museum at Topeka makes one stop to think just how much progress this agricultural state has made. This is a little, old piano which came into Kansas by ox team before the Civil war. It has only six octaves on its keyboard, a single pedal, is 4 feet high and about as wide. It is one of the first upright models to be made in America. The trip from New York to St. Louis was made by boat when it was brought West in 1854, and from St. Louis to Kansas by ox team. Those were the days when men were testing Kansas and Kansas was testing men. Since the advent of this little instrument, when living was made up of dangers and uncertain rewards, we have grown to one of the wealthiest states in which agriculture offers real opportunities for the individuals who study it and apply the things they learn. Now very fine pianos and other musical instruments are to be found in a large percentage of our farm homes, as well as radios that bring in the world in less time than it used to take to hitch up a yoke of oxen.

### Study Goes on Forever

**I**T USED to be said of doctors and lawyers, because theirs are professions, that when they were graduated from school their studying had only started. Well, if that makes a profession out of any business, agriculture certainly deserves a reserved seat in the front row. Study has boosted wheat production in Kansas until ours is the queen of all producing centers; by the same token thousands of poultry flocks have been built up that average near the 200-egg mark; Kansas now has a 1,000-pound butterfat producer and thousands of exceedingly profitable dairy animals; time has come to mean something to hogs and beef calves, and crop production has been increased generously thru proper feeding of the soil. Agriculture must be a profession!

### They'll Keep in Cans

**A** DELEGATION of business men from Parsons called upon Governor Clyde M. Reed a few days ago and presented him with the first two cans of chicken ever factory canned in Kansas. A chicken canning plant recently was opened for business in this Southeastern Kansas town, with a capacity for more than 1,000 of the birds a day, which for a time, at least, will make Parsons one of the leading poultry markets of the state, so these gentlemen informed the governor. Maybe that's the silver lining to the dark cloud, if there is such a cloud, of huge quantities of dressed poultry in cold storage. Perhaps other communities will find room for canning factories, and markets will grow so that it won't be long until Kansas farm folks will have to hurry to fill the demand.

### Always Room at the Top

**W**ORRY no more about the opportunities of today. Vice-president Charles Curtis, in an address before a graduating class in Philadelphia, declared the chances for the youth of today are as good if not better than ever. "There never were greater men and women than those who manage our great enterprises today," he said. And we agree with him. Agriculture isn't just farming today. It has enlarged and has divided into many specialized branches. The farm boy today can start out for himself perhaps even better than the young man who desires to enter

other business for himself. New methods and efficient equipment are available to handle farm work in a most efficient manner with, on the average, good returns. Agriculture always has been the most important work. Now it is looked on as a big business and a profession. Authorities seem to agree that the next few years will see farming come into its own. It has its problems—perhaps more of them than any other line of endeavor. But it also has its rewards and it develops valuable thinking men and women. And, too, there always is room at the top for Master Farmers.

### In Poetry and Pictures

**H**ORSERADISH roots grown in the Kaw Valley have found country-wide fame and are shipped in containers of various sizes, after being properly prepared, to hundreds of jobbers from coast to coast. This Kaw Valley product is to be found on many tables in numerous states. But its usefulness doesn't end as a relish. It is reported that a good many folks come to the horseradish factory in Topeka to buy the roots for indigestion, stomach ulcers and rheumatism, saying that specialists have recommended such procedure.

But here is the best of all. This lowly product of the soil helps certain artists attain the heights



of fame. A part of the Western Coast shipment is said to go to Hollywood. Screen tears, you will understand, are very valuable, and if produced at just the right instant aid screen stars in their efforts to express all the agonies of the stories they are playing. Horseradish as a tear producer was introduced only after numerous other things had failed; it has proved the most efficient method of compelling "saddened" leading ladies to shed streams of tears. And perhaps you will remember that Walt Mason cut loose and raved in rhyme about the beauties of horseradish several years ago. Anyway it's a subject that one can get warmed up to.

### Need Rapid Calculation

**I**F YOU happen to know how many people live in each county in Kansas you no longer will have to wonder in which county each motor car you see belongs. There are tags in front of 'em and tags behind 'em as they lightly charge along. Wyandotte county has the largest population so it gets No. 1. Greeley county boasts more room to each inhabitant, and therefore is awarded No. 105. The rest of the counties come in between some place. Here is a chance to brush up on your knowledge of how many folks live where.

### A Disappearing Act

**T**HE \$250 gold piece may disappear from the list of American coins. Now that would be too bad, especially since we haven't seen one for, well, how long has it been? Seriously, however, Secretary Mellon recently requested Congress to enact legislation to provide for the discontinuance of this piece. He said the gold was needed for

credit purposes and that the pieces disappear from circulation, especially after being given away as Christmas presents. This must be a wealthy country if so much gold can drop out of sight just at that season. Silver and bills also do a disappearing act about that time, but they stay in circulation.

### He Farms for Beauty

**T**HE state capitol grounds will boast numerous beds of prize-winning dahlias next spring and summer, instead of the customary cannas, as a result of the offer made by Frank Payne, owner of the largest flower farm in the state, at Shawnee. He has donated 1,000 bulbs. Here is a Kansan who is doing a might good job of advertising Kansas all over the country. He even sent some of his flowers by airplane to California where they won second for best basket of mixed flowers in an international show at Oakland. He is doing much to show that Kansas is a beautiful state as well as a productive one.

### Three-Fourths Too Many

**M**ORE cows than dogs are being kept as pets in the United States. Now that is, indeed, a startling statement. It is amusing to think of folks trying to fondle a cow, and perhaps make it follow them down the street, like they would a dog. And we wonder what a "lap cow" would be like in comparison to a lap poodle? But the statement stands: More cows than dogs are being kept as pets, and Kansas has its share of them. It was made by J. C. Nesbit of the agricultural college, to a group of Lyon county farmers. "Only one-fourth of the 23 million cows in the country pay for their keep," he said. Something can be done about it.

### If Hens Could Talk

**W**ITH all this disturbance about parrot fever, or psittacosis, if you can pronounce it, we can be thankful destiny didn't fix things so we would have to depend on these feathered broadcasting stations for eggs instead of on the good old hen. And fate again was kind in making chickens so they couldn't talk. It is our suspicion, however, that if some poultry in the state could talk they would have some rather caustic remarks to make about the treatment they are getting.

### Faithful to Her Task

**A** SNOWDRIFT spoiled a perfectly good record for Pauline Hanus, of Marion county. She is a senior in high school and never had been absent nor tardy since she started in 12 years ago, altho she had to walk 4 miles to school every day. Daily she bravely made the effort thru severe storms as well as sunshine. Then this year's snows had to block the roads so they were impassable. Well, if we had a vote on this, our ballot would be in favor of eliminating this particular storm period, instead of spoiling such a fine record. All over Kansas we find farm folks who are just that faithful to the things they have to do. That is the reason for our agricultural progress and a high standard of living on our farms.

### Stunts for Two

**A**N AIRPLANE landed in a pasture owned by R. R. Crenshaw, who farms near Chase. Mr. Crenshaw assisted the pilot in repairing the machine, and then his hospitable wife gave the aviator a good dinner, refusing to take any pay. The pilot then gave a 30-minute stunt display, with just his two new friends to view the performance.

### From Barn to Parlor

**N**O ONE would expect the floor of an old stone barn to be transformed into a medium of music, guardian of books and decorative furniture. But that is exactly what happened down in Anderson county. Mrs. Fred Johnson, of near Greeley, writes that age-old walnut lumber which had served as the floor of an old rock barn in her vicinity has been turned into a radio cabinet, a bookcase and two end tables. Carl Johnson, Walter Perkins and Dwight Perkins, all students in the manual training class of the rural high school at Richmond, did the work. The old barn, which had a haymow floor of walnut boards, blew down some time ago. The boards were carefully stored away with no one ever dreaming that they one day would be put to their present use.

# Just Name What You'd Like Tomorrow

## The Shrefflers and "Sunshine" Help Folks Help Themselves to Good Music Every Morning in WIBW's Request Program

**H**ERE are three smiles, folks, from WIBW radio entertainers who help you keep the morning going right. They are on the request program from 9 to 10 o'clock, and they leave it up to you to decide what they will play and sing for you. From letters of appreciation and loads of requests that have been received, we feel that this is one of the most popular features over the broadcasting station of the Capper Publications.

This trio of entertainers includes Boyd and Maudie Shreffler, otherwise Mr. and Mrs., and Violet Clarkson, whom you have learned to know over the air as "Sunshine." The Shrefflers are veteran entertainers—but that doesn't tell anything about their ages. They have been with the station ever since it started in the Jayhawk hotel. This couple is widely known over the state and is very popular in Topeka.

Boyd always wears a smile you know he means and he likes to be greeted by his first name. He directs two bands—"The Oklahoma Revelers," and the "Merrymakers." Mrs. Shreffler always accompanies the bands. She has the best music memory of anyone ever presented over WIBW. She never uses music to present her morning request numbers, and as you know, she is called upon to play everything from the latest popular hits to some of the best classical numbers. It seems that her musical repertoire includes most everything we ever have heard. Sometimes she has to think a minute before she can start a number. In extreme cases she will ask someone in the studio to hum part of the tune for her. After that her fingers make the requested selection take the air in a rollicking fashion. The Shrefflers say that music, aside from being their life's work, is intensely interesting to them, and from it they derive inspiration and pleasure. That fits in with what other musicians have told us; and most of them, aided no doubt by an environment of music, are able to maintain an optimistic outlook on life.

Today, more than ever, music is a controlling force in our lives. In days gone by, we didn't have an opportunity to hear much of it. Many homes knew little of its helpfulness. Only on special occasions were the members of numerous families afforded the treat of music. But now, with the radio in the home, the simple turning of a dial brings in the thrilling voices of the world's greatest artists. Under their spell our lives seem to reach out thru this new door opened by the radio, for a glimpse of values which before we did not know existed. Into your lives WIBW is endeavoring to bring happiness, comfort and of course, information.

### "Sunshine" Is a Kansas Girl

Now it's time to talk about "Sunshine." She's "just folks" like all the rest of us, whether we live in town or on the farm. Her radio name suggests her disposition—cheerful, happy, helpful. And listen, folks, here's a little secret. As this is being written we see her working industriously over a typewriter at the other side of the editorial room. She doesn't know we are telling you about her, and probably won't until the paper comes off the press.

She apparently hasn't any age at all—or else she can very conveniently forget it. But perhaps folks at Goff, Kan., in Nemaha county, could tell you a lot of things about her, because that is where she hails from. One day last September, during the Kansas Free Fair, "Sunshine" dropped in at WIBW's studio in the Bungalow in the Air, to see a friend. Nope, we can't give his name. Well, this friend knew that "Sunshine" had broadcast from two Nebraska stations and one in Iowa, that she had been the soloist with a popular orchestra in our neighboring state on the north, that she had won first place in vocal contests two different years while in school in Nemaha county, and that she had studied under some very fine teachers. What was more natural then, than to welcome a friend and fellow musi-

cian by asking her to broadcast? "Big Nick" was on hand to hear this and right away he gave "Sunshine" a special place on WIBW's broadcasts.

Hundreds of letters come to WIBW telling how well "Sunshine" is liked. A lot of them ask questions about WIBW's request soloist and we are going to try to answer some of them now. Look out, here, tho! The first couple of hundred ask her age. We've already told you all we know about that. One letter reads: "Is Sunshine a child?" Oh, no, not that. She just isn't old, that's all. She is about 5 feet 2 inches tall, her 104 pounds make her seem tiny, she has light brown hair and brown eyes. "Big Nick" says her voice takes to radio in a very excellent manner.

Boyd and Maudie and "Sunshine" frequently are called upon to entertain at different gatherings in Topeka and they always make a big hit. But you wish to know all about the rest of the program for next week, and you will find it filled with things of interest. Be sure to tune in the Abraham Lincoln drama on Wednesday evening.



The Folks Behind These Smiles Are Boyd and Maudie Shreffler at Top, With "Sunshine" in the Oval. This Trio Is Responsible for the Request Program Over WIBW Every Morning From 9 to 10 O'clock. Hundreds of Letters Come to WIBW Weekly to Acclaim This Program One of the Most Popular of Broadcasts

### WIBW's Program for Next Week

#### SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 9

- 8:00 a. m.—Morning Musicals (CBS)
- 9:00 a. m.—Land O'Make Believe (CBS)
- 9:50 a. m.—Columbia's Commentator—Dr. Chas. Fleischer (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 Boys
- 5:00 p. m.—Rabbi Levy's Question Box
- 5:15 p. m.—Recording Program
- 6:00 p. m.—Our Romantic Ancestors (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Leslie Edmund's Sport Review
- 6:45 p. m.—The World's Business—Dr. Julius Klein from Washington (CBS)

- 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, FEBRUARY 10

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revellie (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 Children's Corner (CBS)
- 10:45 a. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
- 11:15 a. m.—The Polynesiens
- 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 Dramatic Hour (CBS)
- 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.—Southwestern-Washburn Basketball Game
- 9:00 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 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 Orchestra (CBS)

#### TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revellie (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
- 9:45 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:15 a. m.—Senator Capper's Political Talk (CBS)
- 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 Polynesiens
- 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.—American School of the Air (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—H. T. Burielgh 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.—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 Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
- 6:40 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 7:00 p. m.—The Sod Busters
- 7:30 p. m.—KSAC-St. Louis U Basketball Game KSAC
- 9:00 p. m.—Graybar's Mr. and Mrs. (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—Conclave of Nations (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:05 p. m.—Will Osborne and His Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Publix Radio-vue (CBS)

#### WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12

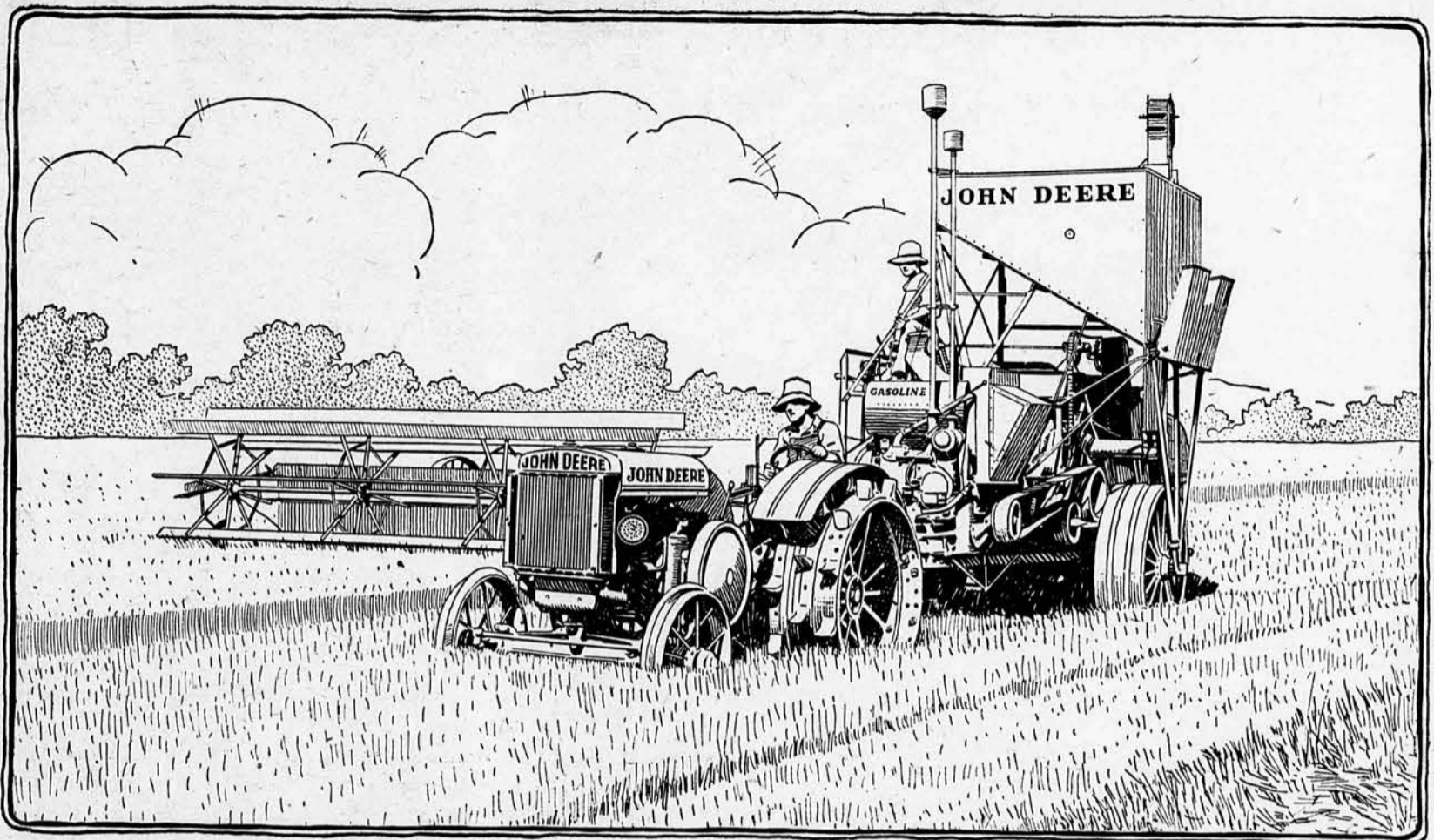
- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revellie (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musicals KSAC
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Request Musical Program
- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—Scales and Measures (CBS)
- 10:45 a. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
- 11:15 a. m.—The Polynesiens
- 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.—Program KSAC
- 2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:10 p. m.—On Brunswick Platters
- 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.—Commodore Ensemble (CBS)
- 7:00 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 7:30 p. m.—The Sod Busters
- 8:00 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
- 8:30 p. m.—The Polynesiens
- 9:00 p. m.—The Modocs
- 9:30 p. m.—Abraham Lincoln-Drama (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:05 p. m.—Abraham Lincoln-Drama (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Rally Round the Flag-Columbia Male Chorus and Symphony Orchestra (CBS)

#### THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revellie (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather

(Continued on Page 29)





## “I Am Perfectly Satisfied With My Four John Deere Combines—”

*H.S. Carpenter*  
Hugoton, Kan.

**SATISFACTION** is what you want in the combine you buy. You want dependable service year after year at low upkeep cost.

Either the John Deere No. 2 or the No. 5 Combine will give you this profitable service. The No. 2, shown in the scene above, is built in 12- and 16-foot sizes for the larger farms. The No. 5 is the new lighter-weight machine for the medium-sized or small farm. It is built in 10- and 12-foot widths.

Here are some of the features that have helped build John Deere popularity:

1. **SAVES, CLEANS THE GRAIN**—The John Deere has ample capacity with grain-saving features to thresh and clean the crop to best advantage.
2. **EASY TO OPERATE**—Simple construction with main controls on operator's platform, provides one-man control for quick adjustment and good work.
3. **THREE WHEELS IN LINE**—This construction assures greater flexibility and lighter draft. Platform follows contour of the field, cutting at proper height full length of cutter bar.
4. **HIGH, WIDE WHEELS**—More wheel area than any other combine. Wheels roller-bearing equipped, assuring light draft.
5. **BUILT TO LAST**—John Deere high quality materials and workmanship throughout. Wide safety-margin of strength in every part. High-grade bearing equipment and grease gun oiling system lengthen life.
6. **POWERFUL MOTOR**—Reserve power to maintain correct operating speed in the pinches is built into the motor that operates the John Deere.

**Get All the Facts About  
John Deere Combines  
Before You Buy**

**H**ERE is the verdict of a big operator whose combines must give uninterrupted service . . . . . one who demands efficiency in saving and cleaning the grain . . . . . one who weighs values on a basis of performance out in the field.

And Mr. Carpenter is but one of thousands of satisfied owners who are praising the John Deere. From every section come the letters of satisfied users. “I especially like the great capacity of my John Deere,” says John Farney, Plevna, Kansas. Orville J. Meade, Boise City, Oklahoma, “cut 800 acres without a penny of expense.” “My 18-year-old son and 16-year-old daughter harvested 1400 acres while I hauled the grain to market,” writes John Spiedel, McLaughlin, South Dakota.

“I have run threshing machines pretty near all my life, but my John Deere Combine does better work than any thresher I’ve ever seen,” says Mr. Henry Ehrhardt of Hooker, Oklahoma.

Clean threshing, good cleaning, and saving of the grain are qualities that are increasing the profits of John Deere owners. Capacity for any crop, low up-keep costs, ease of handling, sturdiness of design and all-around dependability are features every owner likes.

You want all of these qualities in the combine you buy—you want them because they have proved their value in every grain-growing section. Learn more about the John Deere—write **TODAY** for free literature describing it. Use the coupon printed below.

**Clip and Mail Today** ➔

John Deere, Moline, Illinois.

HM-111

Gentlemen:

Please send me complete information on:

- John Deere No. 2 Combine.  
(Built in 12- and 16-ft. sizes.)
- John Deere No. 5 Combine.  
(Built in 10- and 12-ft. sizes.)

Yours very truly,

.....  
.....

# Grain Saving Combines That Are Easier to Operate

# Eight More Farm Thieves Sentenced

## Stealing Decreases as Farmers Co-operate With Law Officers

**A** WEEK during which no thefts were reported to the Kansas Farmer Protective Service, January 18 to 25, followed by a week in which only two thefts from Protective Service members were reported shows that the guns are aimed correctly in the fight against farm thievery. The fewer thefts reported in 1929, less than half the number reported in 1928, is the fruit which is being borne from the co-operation by Protective Service members with their local law officers and sheriffs and among themselves in working together for the elimination of farm thievery. Most of the rewards paid by the Protective Service for the capture and conviction of more than 200 thieves have been paid on young men sentenced to jail or to the Kansas Indus-

the December 28 issue of Kansas Farmer. The Protective Service will appreciate receiving more such letters, and hopes to print the best of them sometime in the future.

### Labette County

Three hundred dollars have been paid for the capture and conviction of the eight young men pictured on this page. All of them stole from farms where there is posted a Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign. George Tranberger was found guilty of stealing chickens from Protective Service Member W. F. Maddy of near Dennis. He is serving a sentence in the Kansas Industrial Reformatory at Hutchinson on a forgery charge after having been sentenced to jail for stealing Mr. Maddy's chickens. The prompt report and work of Mr. Maddy, upon discovering the theft of his chickens, was responsible for the capture and conviction of Tranberger, and accordingly the \$25 Protective Service reward, due in case thieves are sentenced to jail, has been paid to Mr. Maddy.



Thornton Harryman, Left, and Claude Burkett

### Barber and Miami Counties

George Smith is serving a sentence at the Hutchinson institution after having been caught and convicted of stealing chickens from Protective Service Member J. D. Fair, who lives near Sharon. According to Sheriff

reward to Mr. Fair, who reported his theft promptly and co-operated with the sheriff.

Sheriff J. C. Young of Paola and Homer Judd of near Wellsville shared in the Protective Service reward paid

and Burkett. The \$50 Protective Service reward has been paid to this poultry dealer, who welcomes every opportunity to work with the law officers in the apprehension and conviction of poultry thieves.



George Tranberger

trial Reformatory. This fact emphasizes the lack of parental guidance and the lack of assuming proper social responsibility on the part of the sentenced young men. This condition is unfortunate, but inmates of the Kansas Industrial Reformatory get guidance to make them better citizens than they were in their home community. The discipline, schooling and hard work at the industrial reformatory will ground into the inmate, unless he is naturally unlawful, a desire to increase his social and economic worth in whatever community he might reside after being paroled.

Several helpful letters have been received from Protective Service members saying what they would do with thieves; they were in response to a request for such letters, printed in



John Trumbley, Left, and Delbert Gepner

K. I. Burgess of Medicine Lodge, he and Fair were responsible for bringing George Smith to justice. The Protective Service Department has followed Sheriff Burgess' request and has paid the \$50 Protective Service

reward for the apprehension and conviction of Floyd Ayres. Ayres is serving a term in the state industrial reformatory after pleading guilty to stealing cream from Protective Service Member Judd.

### Clay County

John Trumbley and Delbert Gepner were found guilty of having stolen chickens from William Gepner of near Clay Center and from John Morris, Jr., of near Clifton. Both are Protective Service members. Three Cloud county men had a part in the apprehension and capture of the chicken stealers, and accordingly the \$50 Protective Service reward has been divided between them—Sheriff Ed Sparger, A. S. Harrington and Emil Neander, all of Concordia.

### Cherokee County

On the charge of stealing chickens from Protective Service Member Ira L. Miller of near Baxter Springs, Thornton Harryman plead guilty and has been sentenced to the reform school at Hutchinson. Claude Burkett plead not guilty to the same charges to which Harryman plead guilty and in his trial he was found guilty of being the leader in stealing Mr. Miller's chickens. Burkett now is serving a sentence at the Kansas Industrial Reformatory. A poultry buyer located at Joplin, Mo., was responsible for the capture and conviction of Harryman

### Summer County

The \$50 Protective Service reward paid for the capture and conviction of James Craig has been divided between Deputy Sheriff Dale Sholes of Wellington and Ray Behringer of near Wellington. Craig confessed to stealing harness from Protective Service Member Behringer.

### Sign Means Reward. Get Yours.

Every Kansas Farmer subscriber is entitled to a Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign which makes possible the payment of a cash theft reward. The cost of the protective sign



James Craig

to a subscriber whose subscription is paid at least one year in advance, so that he may share in the benefits of the Protective Service, is 10 cents. Kansas Farmer subscribers whose subscriptions are not paid at least one year in advance should get their Protective Service sign from their local Kansas Farmer subscription representative when he calls on them to renew their subscription. A request mailed to the Protective Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, will bring a booklet explaining all points regarding the Protective Service Department and the payment of cash rewards. Send today for this booklet telling about the sign thieves pass up to steal from farms where this protective sign is not posted. Thieves hate rewards!



George Smith, Left, and Floyd Ayres

**Grain View Farm Notes**

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER  
Pawnee County

Altho the weather man gives no encouragement about better weather coming, general indications are this morning that at least some relief is in sight. The last two or three weeks have been about the coldest we have had for several years. According to some of the neighbors, it got so cold they had to use a blow torch on the cows' udders before they could get the milk started. Someone else was very certain that their hens had been laying frozen eggs. At any rate, it has been most miserably cold, and the ground must be frozen to a considerable depth. Some of the neighbors have had underground water pipes freeze that never did freeze before. At Belpre, a small town south of here, about the whole town was frozen up. Men there have been digging out water mains as deep as 38 inches that were frozen. At Larned there has been a great deal of trouble with frozen water pipes. There are some real cracks in the ground—openings large enough to run the hand down several inches.

What the damage has been to the wheat is hard to tell yet. We have found quite an umber of bunches that show a large percentage of dead plants. Some of the plants don't seem to have much vitality, and what will ultimately become of those will to some extent depend on the weather. It has been alleged that Blackhull wheat is not winter hardy. If this winter does not give it a thoro test it will likely not get another good test for some time!

Last Saturday we pulled the combine out to the oats stack which we had cut for hay last summer. After setting the machine we found the oats hay went thru very fast, and quite a lot of nice oats gathered in the bin. The small, immature grains were blown out, or the cylinder failed to knock them out, so the grains that reached the bin were nice heavy oats. This idea of sowing oats or barley and cutting slightly green and then threshing them during the winter has a number of desirable features. Such a practice provides an ample supply of nice fresh straw, which is scarce these days on most farms. Stock eat the straw handled in this way very well. It makes use of machinery and labor that generally are not working. Another advantage is that the winter's supply of straw is in the stack before harvest and the rush season comes. There is less waste with the crop in the stack than when cut with a grain binder. To make work easier, an elevator should be rigged to take the straw away from the combine and either put it in a rack at the feed lot or in a wagon to be hauled where it is needed.

This seems like the year when all the spring sown seeds should be given a germination test. Corn, without doubt, will germinate low. The fall was met and maturity was slow, and the intense cold in January probably did the seed no good. It is not a very difficult task to run a reasonably good test at home by observing a few precautions. For several years we have been running tests on seed corn by using the rag doll method. We also have had seed tested at the State Laboratory, and find our home test checks very well with theirs. A few hours' time taken to select grains from the seed ears and the few minutes' time it takes each day to keep the tester wet is time mighty well invested. The sorghum and milo seed likely will not test any too high this spring either.

Some of the local produce houses have been buying eggs on a graded basis. Unless a more just method can be worked out we don't like selling on a graded basis. Buyers don't pay for anything higher than firsts. No selects or extras are ever found. For seconds they pay 10 cents less than they do for firsts. It seemed strange to me that in an entire case of Leghorn eggs there was not even a fraction of a dozen of premium eggs. The market quotations quote nice premiums for extra quality eggs. If they are going to buy on a graded basis we want our part of the different grades.

The baby chick season will soon be here. The local hatcheryman seems to

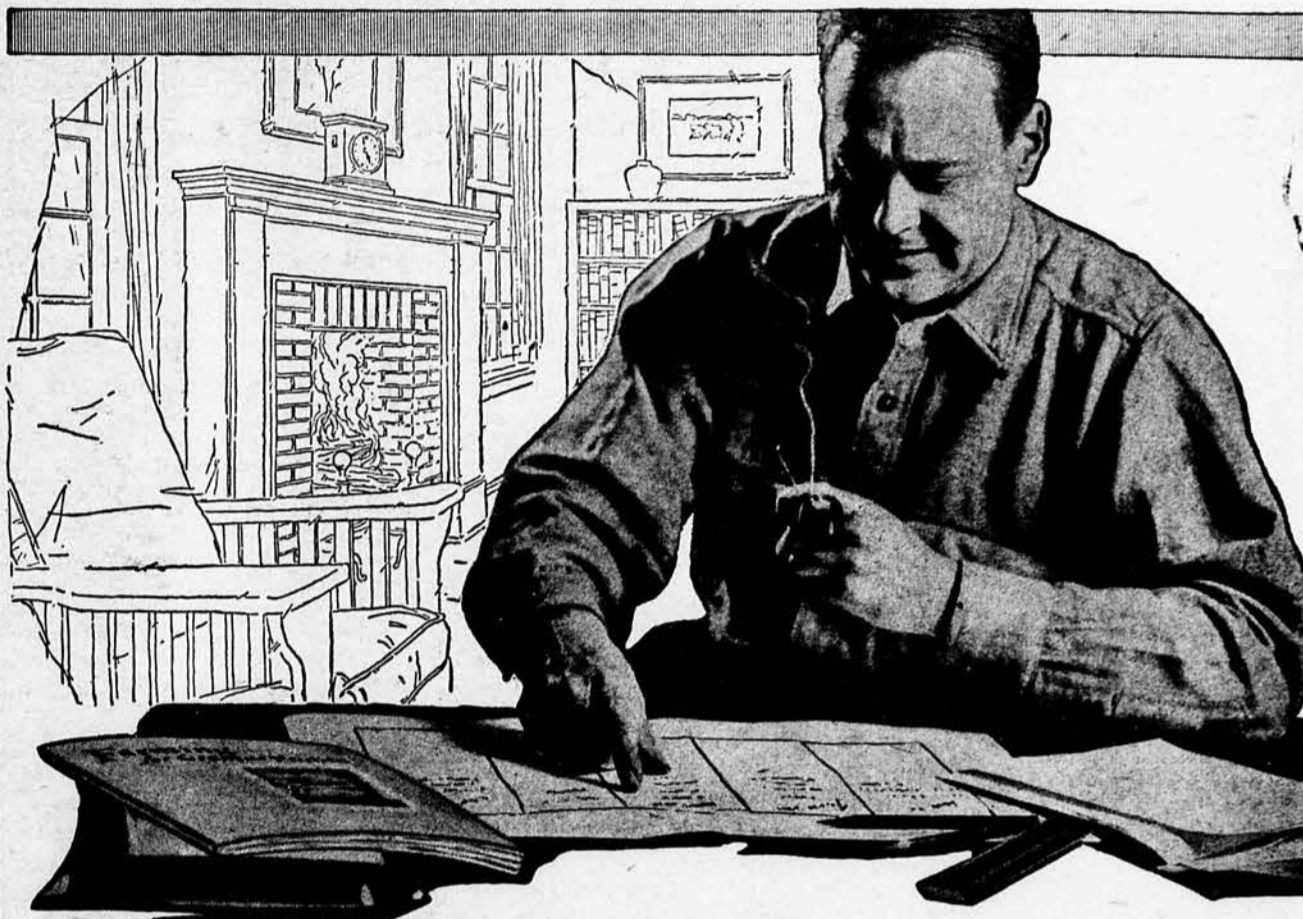
have an increasing demand for chicks 2 weeks old. People seem to be generally coming to the point that if they can get someone else to take the loss up to the 2 weeks age they are willing to pay well for the service. At the reasonable price hatcherymen are offering, it begins to seem as if the economical thing to do is to buy

the started chicks. At any rate, the demand is growing.

It probably is useless to suggest that Dolly Gann and Alice Longworth sit on a log beside the Rapidan and declare a truce. They would doubtless not agree on who was to sit at which end of the log.

The British Labor party proposes to drop the word "Socialist" from its official title. Maybe that means the party has a surplus.

A typewriter ad says children do better in school if they don't learn writing. The signatures of famous men seem to bear out this theory, too.



**This rearrangement of my fields means more income per acre.**

"First—I'll put all my boundary fences in good shape, change one or two cross fences, add a couple more—then by using a few stretches of movable or temporary fence here and there, I'll be able to follow a definite and more profitable plan this year."

**EVERY** year more and more farmers are taking this step. They appreciate the necessity for diversifying and rotating both crops and live stock—they have found that such a plan means more profits because—soil fertility is maintained; yield per acre is increased; early pasturage made available; crops are marketed "on the hoof" at higher prices; live stock and hogs reach market earlier and bring top prices; labor troubles and labor costs are cut down; the fertilizer bill reduced; losses from disease are prevented and much grain and forage often wasted is turned into profit.

These men, who have found their own farm relief, have proved for themselves that with the proper use of fence they can follow a more profitable plan. And they have been surprised to find that the added profits the first year more than paid for the new fence and Red Top posts required to change over to this more profitable system of raising crops and handling live stock and hogs.

**Always use Red Top**

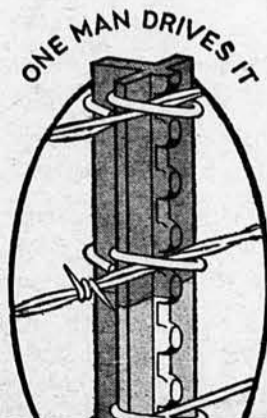
**—the all-purpose steel drive fence post**

No matter for what purpose you need fence posts Red Tops are the best to use. They are strong, sturdy and fully capable of supporting all your fences—permanent boundary and cross fences as well as movable or temporary fences. They are the best for replacing rotting wood posts. Red Tops outlast several ordinary wood posts. They are made from exactly the same long-lived steel as railroad rails. That's why they last so long in the fence lines and stand up so well.

Red Tops save back-breaking post hole digging—one man alone with a Red Top driver can drive 200 to 300 a day. They cut out

the annual restapling job, for fencing erected on Red Top studded tee posts is held in steady security as long as the fencing lasts.

And Red Tops protect stock from lightning by grounding the flash every rod. Red Tops are made in three different styles and in various lengths. There is a Red Top to meet your every need at a price you will be glad to pay.



**See your Red Top Dealer**  
Let him help you select the right type and length of post most adapted to your particular needs. He will help you work out your fencing problems economically.

**RED TOP STEEL POST CO.**  
38 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

## We Had Some Real Winter!

And Livestock Have Required a Vast Amount of Extra Feed to Maintain Weights

BY HARLEY HATCH

WINTER, of the kind we used to have when "Kansas was young" has been with us for the last two weeks. During that time the mercury was down anywhere from 20 to 27 below, according to the thermometer which we read. It does not do to question the veracity of any man's thermometer; it is safer to kick his dog than to do that. So we may conclude that all were right! Anyhow it was a mighty cold time for Eastern Kansas, and likely to prove hard on the peach buds. It is said that 15 below is death to peach buds, and this time there is 5 more degrees on top of that to make the matter sure. It is very hard to estimate what such a cold spell costs in the way of extra fuel, clearing of roads and streets and, greatest expense of all, the extra feed needed to maintain the weight of livestock, to say nothing of making any gain.

### That Snow Plow Helped!

The commissioners of Coffey county must belong to the few whose foresight is equal to their hindsight. On a hot day last summer these commissioners bought a big snow plow costing around \$1,800 and had it on hand ready for use when the first big snow of winter fell. Within the last two weeks this big plow has been over all of the east and west county roads in Coffey county and most of the north and south roads. It would have been impossible to have opened the east and west roads in this region of wheat fields and meadows had it not been for this big plow, which takes the snow right down to the ground and moves it clear out to the ditches. That is, it moved the first snow clear out over the ditches, but so great has been the bulk piled up in the two plowings since that it can no longer be pushed so far. It does, however, make a fine open road where cars can proceed at full speed. Of course it takes power to push such a plow, and this is provided by a 60-horse caterpillar tractor, and it gives even that powerful machine all it wants to do at times. In some places the snow is piled 10 feet high on each side of the road, and cars and trucks passing cannot be seen from the side.

### Smudge Pots Were Active

I suppose the Californians are pitying the prairie dwellers, as they usually do when they hear of below zero weather here. There seems to be another side to this story, however; "Doc" Bixby, a well-known writer on a Nebraska paper, has been in California for the last two months, and his friends supposed he was enjoying the bright sunshine there, but in his last letter he says that he is going to have to come back to Nebraska in order to get warm, as he has done nothing but shiver for the last month. In this respect he is like a Vermont lady who went to California several years ago to escape the severe Vermont winter and who, after it was all over, wrote that in all the course of a rather long Vermont life she had suffered less from cold there than in the one California winter. Of course, this has been an "unusual" winter in California, and "Doc" Bixby tells of the natives camping out under their fruit trees and lighting smudge pots night after night and doing more worrying over the outcome than ever a Nebraska farmer did over his corn in a dry season. Whether people or stock suffer in seasons of severe cold depends not so much on location as on the way they are prepared for it. To tell the real truth, California and Texas folks do more shivering than those in Kansas or Nebraska.

### 30 Acres a Day

I have received in the last week a number of inquiries from friends who want a little more information about the disk attachments which are used on two-row tractor cultivators in cultivating listed corn. One writer says his implement dealer discouraged their use, telling him that the regular

curler to be pulled behind the tractor was better. This dealer must have been trying to sell a curler. There is no use in buying both cultivator and curler at a heavy cost when a set of "disk hillers," as they are called, costs but \$12, and all that is necessary is to take off the four inside shovels of the cultivator and put on the disk hillers. These disks throw the dirt away from the listed corn the first time over and do even better work than a curler, as the weight of the tractor holds them right in the ground. The other shovels are left on the cultivator and can be set to throw back around the corn just the right amount of dirt. When you get your disks and shovels set right you can go down the field on "high" and easily cultivate 30 acres a day. In ordering the disk hillers, which all tractor cultivators use, be sure and get those with long shanks if you wish to use them on listed corn. If you do not specify the long shanks for listed corn you may be sent the regular disks, which have short shanks and are used in laying by top planted corn.

### Rough on the Rats

A paragraph which appeared in this column some time ago regarding the killing of a lot of rats by means of dope brought me as many letters as any subject discussed here in a long time. It seems that all kinds of poisons have been used on some farms with poor success. One man wrote that he could kill the young ones, but the old ones refused to be poisoned. About all the commercial rat killers on sale have the same base—red squill. This is used because it will kill rats, but is not harmful to cats, dogs or farm stock. Often the rat dope offered for sale is old stock, having been kept on the store shelves for a long time. Get fresh dope and feed it as directed. On most farms grain is plentiful, so that poisoned grain is no temptation to the rats. If there is meat lying around that rats can get, it will be hard to provide bait that will tempt them, but if there is nothing of the kind around rats become ravenous for meat, and for this reason hamburger is one of the best poison carriers that can be used. Get plenty of the rat dope and mix up a lot of hamburger so that all the rats can get plenty the first night it is put out. If the rats have not been getting meat of any kind and the rat dope—it can't be called poison—is fresh, I think those who use it will find a lot of dead rats the morning after.

### Let's Support the Board

And now for another question asked by many folks—what do you think of the Federal board for "farm relief?" Can the members do anything or are they trying to do anything? Yes, they are trying and trying hard, too. The names of the board members, especially the head, should be proof of that. That the board is making headway is shown by the agonized yelps that have come of late from grain traders, who think because they trade and speculate in farm products they have prior rights to the producers. The farm board can't do the impossible, of course; if farmers keep increasing production, especially of grains of which the surplus must be exported, even the present price cannot be maintained. Every farmer should co-operate with the board in every way possible until the scheme has had a fair trial. In addition to this, farmers can help themselves by a careful management, by not buying things they cannot afford, by raising every bit of the living possible on the farm and by keeping a good "sharp bitten" dog and setting him on every high pressure salesman who steps on the farm. A little New England thrift injected into Kansas farm business will help farm finances as much as anything, and always remember that the business world is not going to help the farmers one iota—if it is going to cost anything.

# Eveready Layerbilt

## "B" Batteries cost only a few cents more and last 25% to 30% longer



### LAYERBILT CONSTRUCTION

Here is the exclusive Eveready Layerbilt construction. Only 5 solderings and 2 broad connecting bands, all other connections being made automatically. Waste space eliminated. Layerbilt construction is protected by patent.



### CYLINDRICAL CELL CONSTRUCTION

This is a typical cylindrical cell "B" battery. It requires 29 fine wires and 60 solderings—89 chances for trouble. Notice the waste of space between cells.

SUCCESSFUL farmers are economical buyers and their overwhelming choice for Eveready Layerbilt "B" Batteries is based on the fact that Layerbilts offer much longer battery life than any other "B" battery.

Look at the inside construction of the Layerbilt and you'll know the reason why. Eveready Layerbilt "B" Batteries contain unique, patented flat cells and these are packed together tightly, filling all available space. In the Layerbilt you get more "active material" (power-producing elements) than is possible in a battery of equal size made up of individual cylindrical cells.

And these flat cells are not independent of each other, but interdependent. One cell rests on top of the other, with direct contact from cell to cell. This does away with 60 solderings and 29 fine wires, necessary to connect the cells in the ordinary type of "B" battery. You benefit, because the Eveready Layerbilt construction cuts out these 89 chances for trouble.

There are two sizes of Eveready Layerbilt "B" Batteries. Medium Size No. 485 (\$2.95), which will last 25% longer than Eveready Cylindrical Cell Battery No. 772, although it only costs 20 cents more. And Large Size No. 486 (\$4.25), which will last 30% longer than the cylindrical cell Eveready Heavy Duty "B" Battery No. 770, though costing only 25 cents more.

When you buy your next "B" battery, insist that it is one with the Eveready Layerbilt label.

NATIONAL CARBON CO., INC. General Offices: New York, N. Y.

Branches: Chicago Kansas City New York San Francisco

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Tuesday night is Eveready Hour Night. East of the Rockies—9 P. M. Eastern Standard Time, through WEAF and associated N. B. C. stations. On the Pacific Coast—6 P. M. Pacific Standard Time, through N. B. C. Pacific Coast network.

# EVEREADY

## Radio Batteries

# Oil Supplied a Good Start

## And Cattle Have Done Even Better. Brant Brothers Handle 4,000 Head a Year

BY L. H. FAIRCHILD

**T**WELVE years ago, Nathan Brant and his three sons were farming and feeding cattle in Sedgwick county. Their farm, like many in that section, was not very productive, tho they did reasonably well in the cattle business. About that time oil was discovered in the Augusta Field, and some of it was found on the Brant farm. Within a short time that farm produced more money in oil royalties than it had ever returned from the sale of crops or livestock.

Mr. Brant appreciated the fact that he was a livestock farmer and that he probably would do better in that business than in any other. He suggested to his three sons, Orr, Paul, and Vern, that they locate the section where they thought the most profitable livestock feeding could be done and buy a farm there.

The brothers spent some time in visiting most of the southwestern states, but finally selected a farm in Chase county, made up of river bottom land, for the raising of feed crops, and hill land for pasture. During the last 10 years, the three Brant boys have been feeding cattle on this farm. While these years have shown some mighty hard times to cattle feeders in all sections, the net results on the Brant farm show a good profit for this 10 years' work.

### To Chase County

This farm is made up of about 600 acres of bottom land, all of which is cultivated, and the remainder, about 3,400 acres, is in pasture land. About 150 acres of alfalfa hay is raised, and the rest of the bottom land is put into corn. These two feed crops, together with the pasture, furnish most of the feed for the cattle. In addition, a large amount of the neighbor's corn is bought. Cottonseed cake in carload lots is shipped in from southern mills.

The livestock business done on the Brant farm is a big one. From 3,000 to 4,000 cattle are handled every year. Most of these are pastured only, but 1,000 to 1,500 head are fed each winter, and nearly this number are fed grain on pasture for early fall market. Brant Brothers buy most of their cattle in Texas, and New Mexico, and select them themselves, making several trips to buy cattle each year. They usually feed big cattle. They market mostly at Kansas City, tho each year they ship a number of carloads to the Chicago market, when that market is able to handle the class of cattle they have better than the market at Kansas City.

The feeding methods on the Brant farm are somewhat unusual. Most of them have been developed on this farm. Almost all of the feed for the rather large number of cattle fed on this farm is ground before it is fed. This, of course, requires some additional equipment and labor to operate it.

### A Real Experiment Station

"We run our own experiment station here," said Vern Brant, in discussing feeding practices on this farm. "We don't publish our results, but we have been making good use of them." It is easy to see that on a farm of this size where over a thousand head of cattle are being fed most of the time, some conclusive feeding results might be obtained.

About five years ago, feeding lots were arranged so that there were 285 head of 3-year-old steers in each of two lots. To one lot was fed ground corn and cob meal, ground shelled corn, cottonseed cake and alfalfa hay; for the other lot, the grain ration was the same, but all of the alfalfa hay fed was ground. The two lots of steers ate practically the same amount of concentrate feed, but the lot receiving ground hay ate only a little more than half of the hay given to the lot fed whole hay. The steers getting ground hay weighed a little more than those that had the whole

hay, and brought 40 cents more a hundred than the steers on the whole hay. This feeding trial was really the beginning of the present method of feeding cattle on the Brant farm.

All of the first cutting alfalfa hay is ground for the cattle; if the second cutting is coarse, it is ground, too. It has been the experience of the Brant Brothers that there is much less bloat when steers are receiving ground hay as part of the ration. Most of the cattle are started on feed with ground corn fodder, to which additional grain is added as the feeding period progresses. Scouring has been reduced, according to the Brant Brothers' experience, by the feeding of ground

fodder and the gradual addition to this bulky feed of more grain.

A home grinding plant has been set up in the corn crib on the main farm. The feed mill is run with a tractor, which remains belted to it most of the time. Both the mill and the tractor are under cover, so that grinding can be done conveniently in all weather. The mill has an elevating fan by which the feed is lifted into overhead bins. From these bins, the feed is run by chutes into a wagon box or rack in the driveway in the center of the crib. This semi-automatic arrangement allows for the handling of a large amount of feed with a minimum amount of labor. All of the corn fed on this farm is fed as corn and cob meal. With a practice of grinding the feed, the steers lose little of it, and almost no attention is given to the hog business. Another practice somewhat out of the ordinary is that of feeding the cattle three times a day, during the latter part of the feeding period. Brant Brothers say that feeding three times a day results in less over-eating by

the steers, but actually in a greater feed consumption by them.

"We are convinced that we make a big saving of our feeds by grinding them. We also are sure that the time we spend in preparing feed and in our methods of feeding is more than paid for by the faster and cheaper gains that our steers make.

"We feed mostly big cattle. While the market has been off on big cattle some of the time, we have averaged very well with this type of cattle," Mr. Brant remarked.

### 1,200 Pounds Now

In 1906, Nathan Brant, the father of the Brant boys, sold four carloads of cattle in Chicago that averaged 1,700 pounds a head. The cattle marketed from the Brant farm now-a-days usually weigh less than 1,200 pounds—a contrast that calls for changed methods in getting cattle ready for market.

The Brant farm is typical of many such cattle farms in the Middle Western states. The possibilities of care—  
(Continued on Page 26)



# Take advantage of this COST-CUTTING PROFIT-MAKING machine

**YOU NEVER SAW ITS EQUAL**—this Case 3-Row Wheatland Listing Plow pitches in and prepares your seed bed while many farmers are thinking what a tough job's ahead of them.

It covers the ground with such amazing speed that it finishes the job right after harvest when conditions are best—you get the benefit of lower cost of seed bed preparation and higher yield as well.

This tractor lister can be easily changed from a 3-row to a 2-row machine when desired. It handles easily—power lift is operated by a rope from the tractor seat and by handy levers which regulate depth of bottoms.

When planting time comes 'round, you can plant 2 or 3 rows at a time. Attachments for corn, cotton, kafir and other crops are available.

The Case 3-Row Lister is as well-built and long-lasting a machine as you can get—regardless of price. Go to your nearest Case dealer and see this two-in-one time-saving and money-making implement. See for yourself that it's one of the most profitable machines you can have. Get well illustrated folder from Case dealer or write direct to factory.

J. I. CASE COMPANY, INC.  
Dept. 213 B, Racine, Wisconsin

# CASE

QUALITY MACHINES for PROFITABLE FARMING



**CASE CLOD CRUSHER**—gives the final touch that assures a high-yielding seed bed. Built in 4, 6, and 8 foot sections.

**CASE 2-ROW CORN PLANTER** — Fast, accurate—a crop booster and profit-maker. See your Case dealer.

**CASE 2-ROW LISTER CULTIVATOR**. Always runs true. No lever interference for the operator.

# Declining Cost With Corn?

## Will Modern Machinery Bring a Larger Acreage of This Crop in America?

BY FRANK GEORGE

A FEW men now living can recall the great public concern over the first billion bushel corn crop in the United States. That was in 1870. What could be done with such a large production? American farmers answered that question by increasing production to 2 billion bushels in the next 20 years. By 1910, corn acreage crossed the 100 million mark, and the industry was close upon a 3 billion bushel schedule.

For the last 25 years, the corn crop has fluctuated between 2½ billion and 3 billion bushels, and in the last 20 years acreage has remained practically stationary at around 100 million acres. Acreage and production have been held in leash the last 10 years in readjustment to post-war economic conditions, but the economists are agreed now that the industry is on a well-balanced supply and demand basis. Where do we go from here! Will a 3 billion bushel corn crop be sufficient to help produce the livestock products needed by a domestic population of 150 million people by 1950?

The increasing use of machinery and the increase in the size of farms have been outstanding developments in the Corn Belt in recent years. Tracts of 160 acres are now regarded as small farms. There are innumerable instances where farmers have taken on an extra "eighty" of a quarter section to secure the economies of machine farming. The 640-acre tract is being regarded more favorably as a family size farm, and it is pointed out that for maximum efficiency units of 1,000 to 2,500 acres are needed.

### Larger Farms Are Coming

Livestock and dairy farms of 600 acres will be as common in the great American Corn Belt 20 years from now as are 300-acre farms today. These farms will be fully mechanized.

They will be equipped with tractors, four-row planters and cultivators, corn pickers and corn shellers, corn binders and silo fillers. They will produce at low cost and sell at low cost in a domestic market which will have

**JUST** what is the future of corn growing? Will the increasing use of modern machinery result in larger acreages? Will the size of the farms be increased? In this article, which appeared originally in *Better Crops*, Mr. George makes an effort to answer the modern questions in regard to the production of this great American crop. It well deserves the study of every Kansas farmer who grows corn.

been increased by approximately 30 millions of consumers. The sale of cornstalks and other residue for use in the manufacture of by-products will form no inconsiderable part of the farm income.

The American corn industry, like the wheat industry, has had a commercial history of less than 100 years. Corn growers 100 years ago were still using the wooden plows of their ancestors. A cast iron plow had been invented in 1797, but farmers would not use it because they said that cast iron poisoned the soil and ruined the crops. Farmers in New England were using fish to fertilize their corn fields, because experience had shown that by dropping a fish or two in each hill, yields could be secured three times the size of crops on ground not fertilized.

The method of using a fish for fertilizer was to dig small holes in the ground about 4 feet apart, put in a fish or two, drop in four or six kernels of corn, and cover them with a mattock or grub-hoe. According to an early chronicle of the Pilgrims "we manured our ground with herrings, or rather shads, which we have in great abundance and take with great ease at our doors. You may see in one township-100 acres together set with

these fish, every acre taking 1,000 of them! and an acre thus dressed will produce and yield so much corn as 3 acres without fish."

It had taken 200 years for farmers to abandon their wooden plows, but the gradual extension of settlements westward after 1825, when the Erie Canal was opened, and the planting of larger areas, forced men to lighten their labors, and by 1836 two factories in Pittsburg were making 34,000 metal plows a year. Rapid improvements followed in the manufacture of harrows, cultivators, the horseshoe, the grubber, drills and seed-sowers. The Patent Office received many applications for patents on new farming equipment that would increase production.

Public men were amazed at this development in machine farming. Some of them said it would result in an overproduction of crops that would bankrupt the country's agriculture. Others declared that there was no need to worry on this account because

men would soon exhaust their inventive genius. Charles L. Flint, writing in a United States Department of Agriculture report in 1872, declared that "a better knowledge of the strength of materials has enabled us to reduce the size of all the parts of farming tools, and so to avoid the clumsiness of the older style of implements, and, at the same time, to secure much more effective work."

"We have made some progress in the application of steam to the operation of plowing, and the wonderful performances of the steam-plow, in the few instances where it has been tried, have indicated the possibilities of the future, and shown that the time is not far distant when we shall have it in our power to develop the resources of the great West to an extent and with an economy never yet imagined."

### Overproduction in Virginia

"The corn-sheller," he said, "has been brought to such perfection as to separate the corn from the ear with great rapidity, and with the application of little power. It has been adapted to horse-power, also, and to different sections of the country, where different varieties of corn are raised, and to shell one or two ears at the same time. Its economy of time and labor is such as, upon large farms where the product is large, to pay for itself in a single year."

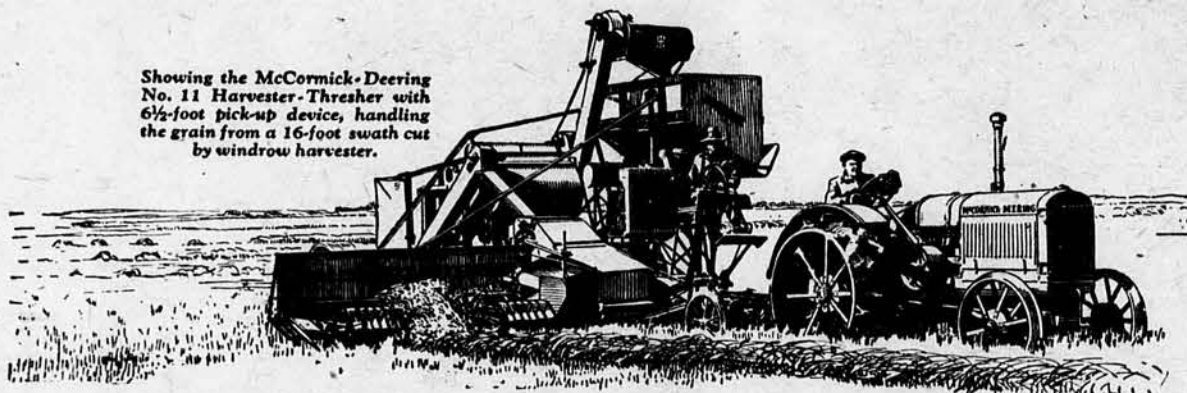
"As evidence that the mechanical genius of the country is not yet exhausted, but is as untiring as ever, it may be stated that the patents issued for improvements in agricultural implements and machinery for 1872 exceeded 1,000 of which 36 were for rakes, 160 for hay and grain harvesters and attachments, 177 for seed planters and drills, 30 for hay and straw cutters, 80 for cultivators, 73 for bee-hives, 90 for churns, 160 for plows and attachments."

There has scarcely been a time in American history when there has not been complaint of overproduction in the corn industry. Nearly 300 years ago, in the Virginia Colony, corn production became so abundant that agents were sent to New England, Nova Scotia, the West Indies, and the Dutch settlements, to offer corn at 25 shillings a barrel, delivered. Hogs multiplied so rapidly that they were allowed to run at large, and many of them reverted to a half wild state. They became more plentiful than deer. By the end of the Seventeenth Century, hogs had become so numerous that it was generally impossible to tell how many belonged to a given owner. Shots sold for 4 shillings apiece, and sows and barrows for 8 shillings.

Agricultural expansion on practically free lands was so rapid for more than 50 years following the opening of the Erie Canal that public men be-

# Play Safe — Select the McCormick-Deering

Showing the McCormick-Deering No. 11 Harvester-Thresher with 6½-foot pick-up device, handling the grain from a 16-foot swath cut by windrow harvester.



**WHEN** you make the great change from binder to combine harvesting, remember that only one harvester-thresher can trace its ancestry back to the Original Reaper. It is the *McCormick-Deering*. Harvester history is a long record of *easier, better, cheaper, and more profitable* harvests. Ever since 1831, when the first McCormick machine went into the field and actually cut grain before the eyes of the world, progress has been made.

Remember that International Harvester pioneered in the building of small combines. For 16 years this company has been perfecting the idea of harvesting and threshing in one swift operation. The McCormick-Deering of today gives you the fruit of this experience.

Write us for a catalog and study the machine this winter. See the McCormick-Deering dealer. Use the harvester-thresher on your 1930 crop.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY  
606 So. Michigan Ave. of America  
(Incorporated) Chicago, Illinois

# McCORMICK-DEERING

**These Owners of McCormick-Deering Harvester-Threshers are making more money. Hundreds have written us of their success.**

I harvested 150 acres of wheat with my 10-foot McCormick-Deering and cut 50 acres with sweet clover in it that was nearly impossible to cut with the binder. You can save the entire threshing bill with a combine as you can cut and thresh as cheap as you cut and shock it with binder.

JOHN BRINEY  
Bluff City, Illinois

We cut and threshed 295 acres in 9½ days at an actual expense of \$46 with the No. 8 Harvester-Thresher. We threshed about 6,000 bushels and the expense alone on that, by the old method, would have been at least \$750, and due to the fall rains we might have been unable to thresh.

EDIGER & TOEWS  
Inman, Kansas

Some of our wheat brought a 30-cent premium per bushel. We have another make of machine but we had to use the McCormick-Deering in the weedy and tough threshing as the other machine would not handle it as well.

C. E. NELSON  
Ashton, South Dakota



came alarmed at the approaching exhaustion of the arable land in the public domain. Agitation was begun for a more intensive agriculture. This culminated in the Hatch Act in 1887, and the nation was launched on a program of growing two blades where one grew before. Twenty-six experiment stations were established in 1888, in addition to the 20 stations already in existence. The practical exhaustion of the free land resulted in rapidly increasing farm land values in the Middle West, and this in turn forced farmers to seek larger yields and to increase efficiency by the use of improved machinery. The greater power needed to pull the heavy machines was supplied at first by big teams; more recently by tractors.

The United States always has been on a basis of relatively cheap food, and is likely to be on that basis for many years to come. Farmers have realized that to secure satisfactory returns for their work they must cut production costs to the bone. Costs have been kept down or reduced by efficient farmers, by the use of high yielding varieties, seed testing, and the right choice of equipment and sizes of teams. The two-row cultivator in the Corn Belt, for example, has been found to save about three-quarters of an hour of man labor an acre each time the corn is cultivated. The saving in man and horse labor on three cultivations amounts to about 70 cents an acre.

Farms with the lowest corn cost, however, do not always have the least labor an acre. Frequently the low cost is obtained by getting higher yields as a result of doing the needed work at just the right time, and thru proper soil treatment, strain and virility of seed corn. It has been demonstrated that with a high grade tractor of 12 to 15 drawbar horse-power, a corn grower can prepare his land for planting at a rate practically twice as fast as with efficient team methods. One man with a two-horse team and riding cultivator can cover 8 to 10 acres a day. With a tractor and four-row cultivator he can cover 60 to 65 acres a day.

**What About Power?**

The horse-drawn picker was introduced 20 years ago, but the number sold during the last five years is almost double the previous rate of adoption. Its use is facilitated by the tractor, and it is estimated that 40,000 mechanical corn pickers are now on farms. Most of the machines are of the one-row type, but two-row pickers are being introduced. The manufacturers of a newly-developed picker declare that the machine will pick clean, and deliver into a wagon, from 400 to 600 bushels of corn a day.

John A. Hopkins, Jr., of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, in a report of the results of a recent survey of farms in Iowa county, declares that "on the typical Iowa county farm of 160 acres with about 100 acres in crops, it should be possible, if the more effective sizes of machines are used, to get along with five horses. On a farm of this size a tractor in addition to the horses is generally of doubtful economy unless the farmer can use a general purpose, cultivating tractor and displace some of the horses. The four or five-horse team is needed for the greater amount of the usual crop growing operations. The addition of a tractor even to a team of four horses would give the farm a power supply equal to eight or nine horses. This is decidedly more than is needed and involves an unnecessary expense.

"A quarter section in this farming area is essentially a one-man farm. It would, therefore, be poor economy to maintain sources of power sufficient to keep two men employed. Where a tractor is kept on a small farm, the number of horses usually will be kept down to four, since this is the size of the team used on most of the operations except plowing and sometimes disking. But reducing the number of horses to four decreases the effectiveness of the outfit in plowing and perhaps disking. Also there is an advantage in having an extra horse during the rest of the year to change about, or in case one horse is incapacitated for a while.

"On farms of somewhat larger size, a tractor generally becomes an economy. For a 240-acre farm with about 150 acres in crops, five horses and a tractor may be expected to furnish

sufficient power. This provides an effective team of horses for any ordinary farm operation, and an auxiliary source of power for use in the rush season when preparation of the soil for crops demands the use of two outfits. The addition of a sixth horse may be convenient during the corn cultivating season, since it permits the operation of two two-row cultivators of the three-horse type. If a second two-row cultivator may be pulled by the tractor, the number of horses on the 240-acre farm usually can be kept down to five."

I recently asked a farm management man who is regarded as one of the best informed experts in this country in this field as to what he would do if he were to go into farming in the Corn Belt. He said that he would undertake a 160 to 240-acre farm at a cost of around \$200 an acre, and expect to secure a labor income of about \$2,000 above operation expenses and 5 per cent on his capital investment. "That \$2,000," he said, "would be equivalent to a salary of \$4,000 in city employment." He pointed out, however, that the \$2,000 labor income is from 50 per cent to 100 per cent more than the common average.

**Solid Ivory**

"Ouch! I bumped my crazy bone!"  
"Oh, well, comb your hair right and the bump won't show."

**Flies Carry Cholera**

How cholera, that enemy of hog breeders and feeders, is carried from farm to farm was a subject discussed by Dr. C. N. McBryde of the Bureau of Animal Industry before 200 Kansas veterinarians who attended the 26th annual meeting of their state association at Manhattan recently. He reported the results of 10 years of investigations, made chiefly in Iowa.

Cholera is not, so much as is commonly supposed, carried by man or by pigeons as they fly from a lot containing infected animals to a clean lot, the study indicated. It was found, however, that the fly is the principal carrier. Both stable flies and house flies seem to be among the most important carriers, and to prevent their spreading cholera, Doctor McBryde is getting at their breeding places, important among which is old straw stacks. Wet straw makes an ideal breeding place for the stable flies.

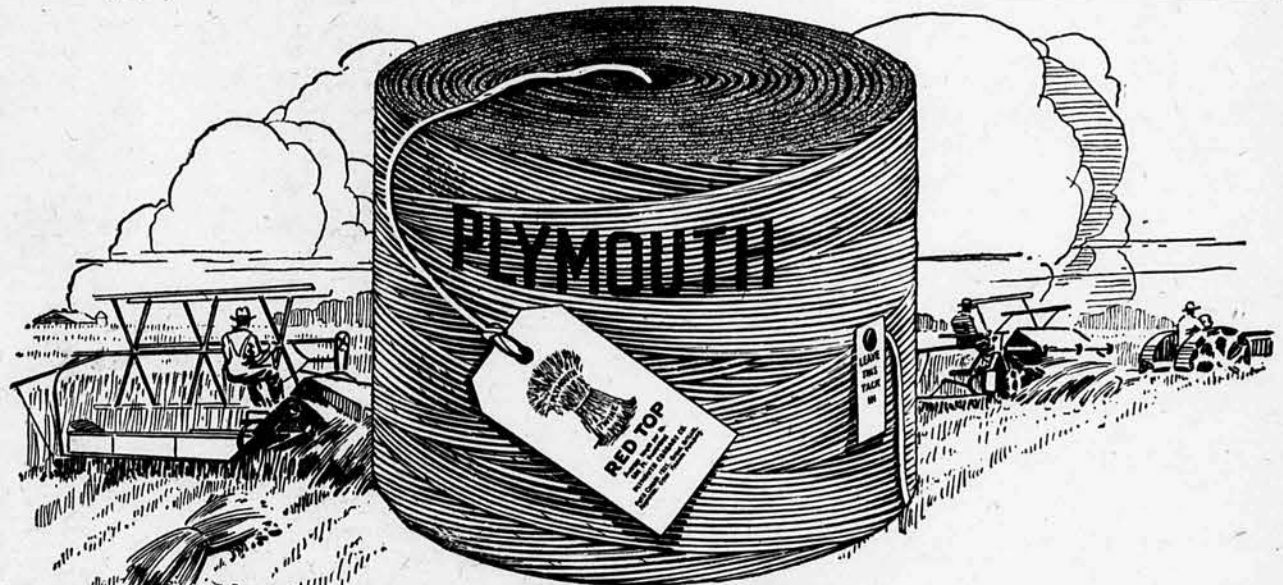
How far the fly will carry the disease varies but has been checked by liberating flies that were colored for later identification. It was learned that they traveled as far as 13 miles, going 6 miles in 24 hours. Horse flies followed a team 2 miles. Thus, Doctor McBryde believes, the fly may be the answer to the question of how cholera develops without any apparent source of infection.

How long cholera germs remain virulent in pens where infected hogs have been depends largely on the season. In July carcasses buried partially and left for study did not transmit the disease after a week, but carcasses left unburied in winter were found to be sources of infection for weeks. A similar situation was found to exist in the case of pens. Pens where sick hogs had been in the summer time were not as a rule infectious to well hogs after 24 hours, and in no case after a week. This was credited to the purifying effect of the sun.

In winter, however, pens remained sources of infection for weeks. However much the sun may be a purifying agent in the summer time, the U. S. D. A. authority recommended thorough cleaning and disinfection of pens before restocking them.

Litter dropping from stock cars as they are pulled across the country by railways is considered another answer to the question of hog cholera transmittance. Many a shipment of market hogs may have cholera and not show it in the very earliest stages, but at this stage the secretions from the eye and nose are the most virulent sources of cholera germs. Similarly trucks may carry the disease.


Trimnings from the infected pork of butchered hogs also may be fed to well hogs, and thus carry the disease to the latter.



**RED TOP SAVES**  
*your time, your grain and*  
**— — maybe your temper**

IT often happens that when there's a good deal of "discussin'" about the price of binder twine at the dealer's store, there's a lot of "plain cussin'" in the harvest field afterward.

You can eliminate both the "discussin'" and the "plain cussin'" by simply saying two words to your dealer in the first place—Red Top.

Insist on Plymouth  Red Top Binder Twine, for besides being the most economical twine a farmer can use, Red Top will save your time, your grain and maybe your temper in

the harvest field.

Red Top Binder Twine (600 ft. per pound) is guaranteed six-point binder twine, emphasizing length, strength and evenness. In every way Red Top is made and wound to lessen the risks of tangles, snarls, breaks. It saves your time and saves your grain. It saves you money in the end.

So remember—to cut your grain at lower cost—buy the binder twine with the top dyed bright red. That red top means "Red Top" and Red Top means the best—the most economical binder twine you can buy.

Plymouth Binder Twine is made by the makers of Plymouth rope.

**PLYMOUTH**  
*the six-point binder twine*

PLYMOUTH CORDAGE COMPANY  
North Plymouth, Mass.  
Welland, Canada

# What the Folks Are Saying

IT IS written: "First in War—First in Peace"—and we think of the soldier and the statesman. In his own mind, however, George Washington was primarily a farmer. "How much more delightful to an undebauched mind is the task of making improvements on the earth than all the vain glory which can be acquired by ravaging it," he wrote to a friend.

Altho that part of Virginia had been settled 150 years, or a longer time than has elapsed since his death, farm practices were more similar to those of the ancient valley of the Nile than on the farms of 1930, chiefly because most operations were carried on by hand. Power even from oxen and horses could be utilized only to a small degree. Washington disposed in his will of 60,202 acres, 12,463 acres of which were in the settled regions of Virginia, yet it was with difficulty that he could produce enough to feed his family, the indentured servants, and the 200 slaves required to operate the estate.

There were practically no roads, and Martha Washington could remember when there was only one coach in all of Virginia. Washington and other favored planters could load tobacco, their one cash crop, from the wharf, but this could not be brought up in wagons but was dragged by oxen in hogsheads thru which an iron or wooden axle was inserted.

One man could care for only 2 or 3 acres of tobacco. His slaves were not very handy with the cradle, so Washington had to hire extra cradlers to cut the wheat at \$1 a day, or for 4 acres, a rather liberal wage for that early day. While small grain was broadcast by hand, corn, tobacco and other row crops were planted by hand, with a hoe. From a diligent study of Jethro Tull's book, "Horsehoeing Husbandry," which was the final word on power farming in England at that time, Washington secured many ideas which he sought to improve the farm practices at Mt. Vernon. Tull believed that wheat and oats should be drilled in rows to be cultivated, and from a description Washington constructed a drill more like the Assyrian model used many centuries before Christ than the modern drill of today.

### On a Wheeled Plow

This seeder consisted of a barrel mounted on a wheeled plow and so arranged that as the plow moved forward the barrel turned. In the barrel, holes were cut or burned thru which the wheat, corn, or other seeds would drop into tubes which ran down to the ground. By decreasing or increasing the number of holes, grain could be planted as desired. Behind the drill ran a light harrow or drag which covered the seed.

On one of his farms he had constructed a 16-sided barn with a 30 foot threshing floor, with spaces between the floor boards so that the grain would fall thru when tramped by horses or oxen in a manner familiar even to the writer of Deuteronomy.

Around 15 bushels of corn and from 8 to 10 bushels of wheat was the best his land at Mt. Vernon could produce. Following the corn crop, the land was allowed to lie fallow and grow up in noxious weeds. During the year of the federal convention, he had 700 acres in wheat, 500 in grass, 400 in oats and several hundred more in buckwheat, barley, potatoes, peas, beans and turnips. One year he raised nearly 2,000 bushels of potatoes. In 1793, he had 300 black cattle of all sorts, but chided his overseer because he had to buy butter for his family, with 101 cows on the place.

In 1789, Washington did not have enough corn, and he contracted with William Washington for 500 barrels of corn, and the following year was compelled to purchase an additional 100 barrels and wanted more. The hogs were fed some grain, but subsisted mostly on what they picked up in the woods, and more than 100 were required every year to supply the household. He wrote, however, that they ought to be put in closed pens with plank floors and have running water available.

Farming was hazardous in those days, and most of the planters were in constant debt. Altho Washington

received an income from his vast estate of from \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year, there were many times when he, too, was short financially. Sending 15 guineas to his mother, he wrote as follows: "I have new demands upon me for more than 500 pounds, 340 of which is due for tax of 1786, and I know not where or when I shall receive 1 shilling with which to pay it. In the last two years I made no crop." It is said that when he traveled to New York, to be inaugurated as President, he had to borrow money to pay his expenses.

With so many mouths to feed in order to raise his crop, it is little wonder that he was in need of more efficient farming and utilization of power. Clearly the difference in farming economic practices between this new country and the old across the sea, which holds even today, he wrote: "The aim of the farmers of this country is not to make the most they can from the land, which is or has been cheap, but the most of the labor, which is dear."

At Mt. Vernon, power and transportation were furnished by 13 yoke of oxen and 130 horses, yet Washington was not satisfied, and was the first American to start raising mules for more efficient power. He wrote to the American representative at the Spanish court to see if the embargo on exportation of jacks could be modified, and, in a sudden outburst of gen-

erosity, the king sent him two jacks and two jennets. Unfortunately, one of the jacks died on the way over, but the rest of the shipment reached Virginia in fine condition. The surviving jack was 15 hands high, had ears 14 inches long, and was said to have possessed magnificent vocal powers. A tour of the state brought in \$678.64. Later Lafayette sent him a jack and two jennets from Malta.

Virginia had no implement dealer to whom Washington might go for equipment or service, but either had to have machinery crudely fashioned out in the plantation blacksmith shop, as he had his drill and also a plow which he designed himself, or have it sent from England. Among later importations were an improved plow and a stump puller, the latter being counted a most valuable labor saving device. Due to crude methods of cultivation, the land was quickly worn out, and it was a problem to clear new land fast enough to replace the old.

Recognizing this waste, Washington tried his best to increase the plant food in the soil, and worked with marl, muck from the bottom of the river, and was one of the few to utilize manure. He experimented with alfalfa as early as 1760, and had a considerable field of it in 1789. He used a spiked roller to crush clods, and also a heavier roller over his wheat where ground was heaving, due to freezing and thawing.

At the time of his death, he had two threshing machines, operated by horse-power, a dutch fan, wheat drill,

a corn drill, machine for gathering clover seed and another for raking wheat. Altho he was the richest man in the country of his day, he had only the crudest of tools compared to the farmer of today. While it is usually thought that farming is becoming increasingly complicated, there are few, if any, farmers today who would think of exchanging their modern equipment for the primitive machinery that Washington's neighbors, around historic Mount Vernon, thought so remarkable.

Chicago, Ill. E. T. Leavitt.

### Let's Wash 'Em Clean

It is estimated that no less than 75 per cent of the bacteria present in milk immediately after it is produced can be traced directly to the utensils. Contamination can be reduced materially by rinsing all of the milk utensils in a good chemical disinfectant solution immediately before they are used. The use of a chemical disinfectant solution is not a substitute for the thoro washing and scalding of utensils. Chemical disinfectants are ineffective in the presence of organic matter such as dried milk and grease.

Manhattan, Kan. W. J. Caulfield.

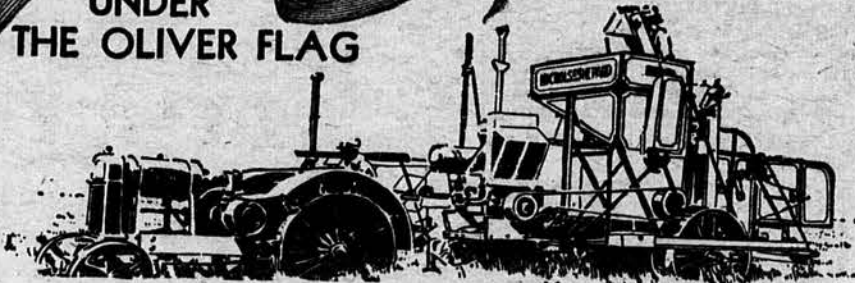
### More Interest

Hubby—"My dear, don't you know that you shouldn't carry money in your stockings? It is safer in a bank."

Wifey—"That's true, Hubby, but I've found it doesn't draw as much interest."

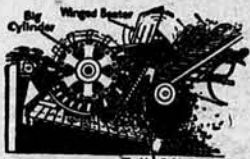


UNDER THE OLIVER FLAG

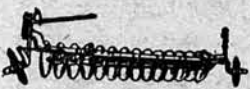


Oliver Hart-Parr Tractor and Oliver Nichols & Shepard Combine

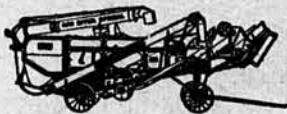
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Big Cylinder Assembled—the greatest grain-saving combination found in combines



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Complete line of Red River Special threshers



Oliver Hart-Parr Tractors that produce POWER economically

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The brass tacks of combines are how they run—how they thresh—how they save the grain.

Keeps running—put in that first brass tack for the Oliver Nichols & Shepard—the combine that keeps making its round, hour after hour, day after day.

Keeps threshing—now put in brass tack No. 2 for the Oliver Nichols & Shepard—the combine that has the famous Big Cylinder and the Man Behind the Gun—the greatest combination ever devised for getting the grain from the straw.

Keeps saving—drive home brass tack No. 3 for the Oliver Nichols & Shepard, the combine that has every point of possible loss thoroughly protected.

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# Pay Before Laying Starts

## The Williams Flock Has Returned as High as \$382.51 a Month From Market Eggs

BY THE time the pullets that now occupy the laying houses on the Daniel Williams farm, Marion county, were ready to lay they had made it possible to figure a good net profit for their owner. Poultry is the only project on this farm and it must pay. We can add to this statement the fact that it does.

And here are the figures, taken from the records Mr. and Mrs. Williams keep, to prove this point. At the first of the season last year, 2,950 chicks were purchased at 12 cents each, or a total cost of \$354. To find this net profit that could be figured by the time they went into the laying quarters, all of the expenses must be added, and that total subtracted from the value of the birds and money received for sales of cockerels. To the \$354 must be added \$64 for interest on equipment at 8 per cent, \$603.32 for feed and \$60 for oil to operate the brooders, which makes a total expense of \$1,081.32.

### Pullets Are Worth \$1.25

From this \$15 can be subtracted for poultry consumed at home, and \$261.80 for 1,317 cockerels sold on the market, or a total of \$276.80. The difference between money paid out and that taken in amounts to \$804.52, which still is to be accounted for before any thoughts of profit can be entertained. The big factor that hasn't been considered is the value of the pullets at the time they were ready for the laying house. In the expenses we figured the cost of the baby chicks, so it is entirely proper to include what the birds were worth at laying age, on the credit side of the ledger. Mr. Williams figures that the pullets were worth \$1.25 apiece when fully developed, and he probably is right, judging from what records of other years show. "We wouldn't have taken \$1.50 for them," he said, "so I don't believe a valuation of \$1.25 is too high." The books show that it cost nearly 69 cents apiece to grow these layers, so if we subtract that amount from the \$1.25 value of each bird, we have a profit of 56 cents a bird. Multiplying that figure by 1,180, which was the number of pullets ready for the laying houses, we have a profit over cost of production of \$660.80 for the flock at laying age.

Now the interesting question is this: What can these birds do in the way of production? Naturally the complete answer cannot be given, for the year still is very young. But we can see how they have started, and then we can turn back to the records of the flock of a year ago, and from those figures forecast with some degree of accuracy what the outcome will be at the end of this year.

### Good Production Ahead

This present flock of layers, having been culled down to 1,160, seems to be giving a good account of itself. Production started in September and by the second week of January one house was up to the 50 per cent mark, with the average for all at 40 per cent. During September, October, November and December, these pullets laid \$795.83 worth of eggs that were sold on the market, besides all that were used at home. With such a good start, and with more birds on hand, it seems as if the Williams family is going to make more money in 1930 than they did last year, if there isn't too much difference in prices.

In the fall of 1928 exactly 1,000 pullets were housed for egg production. From January 1, 1929, to January 1, 1930, \$3,266.40 worth of eggs were sold and a good many were consumed by the family. In addition, \$1,041.52 was received for market birds sold in the summer of 1928. This flock brought in as much as \$382.51 in a single month. That was in May, 1929. And Mr. Williams adds that they didn't suffer for feed, because they ate 2 tons of mash that month at \$50 a ton. If this larger number of birds on hand for 1930, performs as efficiently as the flock

of 1929, and there is every indication that such will be the case, profits will be better. That will depend, of course, on whether the market prices hold at nearly the same level. But these figures show that Mr. and Mrs. Williams know how to handle poultry good production.

### Sell Market Birds Early

These folks would like to get all of their baby chicks about April 1, so that the birds all would develop into layers at the same time, but this hasn't been possible. One hatchery has proved so satisfactory as a source of supply that it has been patronized for six years. No serious losses have been suffered because worm-free methods have been practiced, and feeding and housing are efficient. At the end of each season the records show that a satisfactory percentage of chicks has been saved and that production is far from disappointing. Oil brooders are used with excellent success; an improvement over the coal heaters that have been discarded.

Cockerels were sold from the present flock as soon as they could be picked out, and they brought \$261.80. Perhaps it would have been considerably more had they been kept longer, but they were sold so there would be more room for the pullets. Mr. Williams isn't fixed to keep the male birds. As it is they would crowd the egg producers at the feed hoppers, and this isn't considered good management. It isn't felt that profits would justify an extra investment in equipment to feed out the market birds. It should be explained that separate records are kept on each new brood and at they run for

are sold after a single production. Mr. Williams that production is the most in the pullet year, and for this method the most eggs are produced at the time when prices are good. He isn't interested in a breeding flock because he knows he can get the kind of chicks he needs from his favorite hatchery. The laying houses perhaps are unusual, but apparently they are efficient. They are made entirely of straw, except the frame-work. Mr. Williams and a boy cut and hauled the timber and put up the frame for one house in six days. After that all that was necessary was to thresh straw on this frame. New straw is added every year and patching is done whenever

there is any need. These houses have been used for six years and the cost has been small.

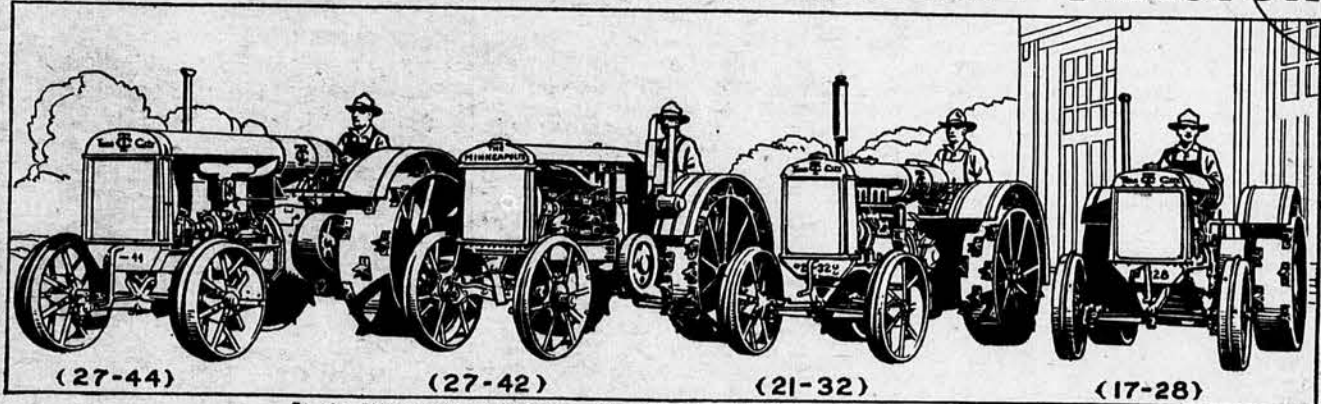
Disease doesn't seem to get started with the Williams poultry. One reason for this is because the chicks are put in clean brooder houses that are moved to new locations every year. Already the brooders have been moved a quarter of a mile from their last year's stand. Chicks are kept outside as much as possible, but in unfavorable weather they do not suffer for sun, if there is any, because Mr. Williams has made special provisions for this. The brooder houses are built with peaked or gabled roofs, but the slope toward the sun is much shorter than the other. Instead of having solid roof on this slope, a prepared glass, which does not eliminate the value of the sun's rays, is placed on frames. Obviously the sun's rays reach every section of the floor inside the brooder, and the chicks thoroughly enjoy this treat on days when they are compelled to stay indoors. And incidentally, Mr. Williams says this arrangement saves a great deal of fuel.

### No Rest for the Wicked

She—"The world is full of rascals. This morning the milkman gave me a counterfeit half-dollar.

He—"Where is it, my dear?"  
"Oh, I've already got rid of it—luckily the butcher took it."

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In the Minneapolis-Moline line of Twin City and Minneapolis Tractors you will find the right size tractor for your farm at the right price for your pocketbook.

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The engineers designing these tractors are practical men backed by years of experience. They have made them to fit your power requirements.

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The world-wide Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Company makes the famous Twin City and Minneapolis Tractors and Threshers, Minneapolis Combines and Corn Shellers, and the complete Moline Flying Dutchman line of implements. You need not look further. Whether you see your dealer first or last, his tractors are so practical you are sure to find just the machine you need. Send the coupon for description of the tractor that interests you.

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## Texts No Longer Supreme

Kansas Farmer is Used by 93 Per Cent of the Vocational Agriculture Teachers

BY A. P. DAVIDSON

Associate Professor of Vocational Education,  
Kansas State Agricultural College

TEXTBOOKS no longer reign supreme in the field of vocational agriculture instruction. The live agriculture teacher looks upon the textbook as a supplemental aid, to be used in conjunction with technical bulletins, agricultural reports and the farm press. Vocational agriculture with its supervised farm practice program necessitates participation on the part of each student enrolled in one or more phases of agricultural production. Teaching farm boys the business of farming implies seasonal instruction. One of the best mediums offering seasonal instruction is the farm press, and vocational agriculture teachers are relying more every year on the seasonal aids available thru agricultural periodicals.

Time was when agriculture teachers blindly followed an approved textbook. Cut and dried courses of study were prescribed for the entire state, often copied from some other state, disregarding regional and local agricultural problems. Vocational agricultural instruction has reversed this process. The local and regional problems are given first attention, and from this premise state and national situations are considered. The course of study is built around the needs of the students and, naturally, local and regional problems predominate.

### A Seasonal Instructor

The keynote of vocational agriculture is participation. Participation is seasonal. If boys are to be prepared to properly execute jobs in connection with their project and home practice activities, they must be instructed. The farm press has always been a seasonal instructor, and the vocational agriculture teacher was quick to recognize its value. Local high school boards where vocational agriculture is offered have been glad to provide a working library for their agriculture department, and national and state farm papers have always been considered essential to such libraries. Publishers of agricultural periodicals have been most willing to co-operate.

In a survey just completed by the writer among the 112 vocational agriculture departments in the Kansas high schools, an attempt was made to evaluate the importance of the farm press in a program of agricultural education. The principal points included in the study were farm papers available thru the vocational agriculture library; the plan of using them in teaching; the opinion of the pupil and the teacher as to the value of the farm paper in an instructional program in vocational agriculture; and the yearly budget allowed for farm papers.

Since farm mechanics constitutes two-fifths of the instructional emphasis in vocational agriculture in Kansas, several publications of a mechanical nature will be found in our vocational libraries, and the term "farm press" will be used to include this group of papers.

A cross section of the farm papers found in the vocational agriculture

library reveals the following 15 publications in order of frequency of occurrence: Kansas Farmer, Breeder's Gazette, Daily Drovers, Kansas City Weekly Star, Vocational Student, Hoard's Agricultural Leaders Digest, Mechanics, Capper's Farmer, The Horn World, National Farm Journal, Better Farm Equipment and Methods, Successful Farming, Farm and Fireside, Reliable Poultry Journal. The range of availability of this list varied from 100 per cent in the case of the Kansas Farmer to 24 per cent in the case of Reliable Poultry Journal. Sixty-seven publications were listed.

### Aids Educators in General

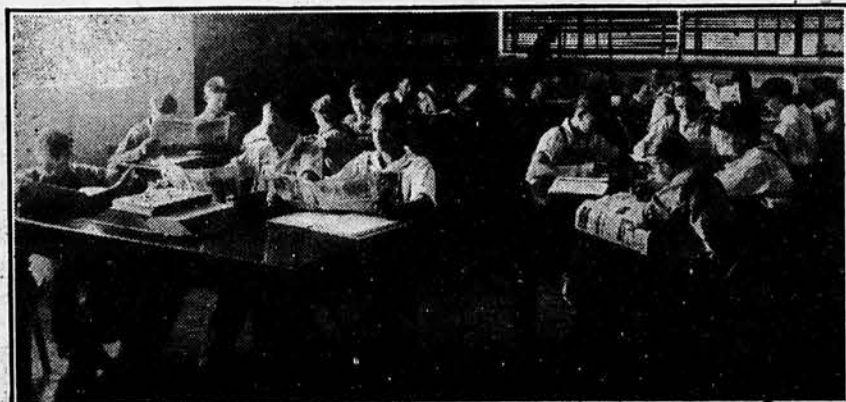
Many factors influence the list of papers found in Kansas vocational agriculture departments, such as type of farming of a given region, phase of vocational program being offered, and cost. With few exceptions all papers were kept in the vocational classroom, and farm papers not kept in the classroom were accessible when needed. The average yearly budget for full time vocational agriculture departments in Kansas for farm papers was \$10.91, and the average budget for half time vocational agriculture departments was \$10.47.

The plan of using the farm paper in systematic instruction is of importance not only to the publisher who has co-operated in making available worthwhile publications, but to educators in general. Vocational agriculture teachers were asked to indicate the principal methods regularly employed, and methods occasionally employed in using the farm paper in systematic instruction. Of the methods regularly employed in using farm papers in connection with vocational instruction, the five following are listed in order of importance, based upon number of teachers using them:

1. Use daily in connection with market studies.
2. In connection with job being studied by the class.
3. In preparation for job in connection with individual project.
4. Have student abstract an article, record in notebook, and make oral report to class when time permits and article is of sufficient general interest.
5. In preparation for job in connection with farm mechanics.

Fifteen different methods of using the farm papers in connection with instruction in vocational agriculture were listed. Systematic instruction in market information stood at the top of the list. Supervised project work, both individual and class, involves the purchasing and disposing of animals and feeds, and participation in such activities offers a splendid opportunity for teaching market trends and practices.

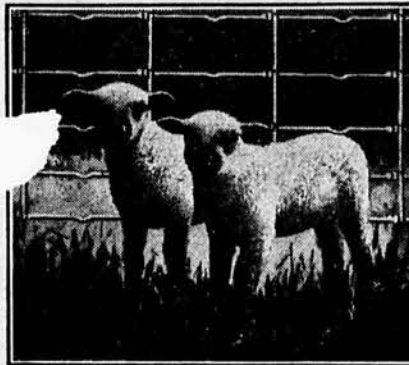
The second most commonly used practice of utilizing the farm paper in teaching was in connection with the job being studied by the class. Vocational agriculture is organized on a productive basis, and farm enterprise jobs are taught in season, and thru supervised home practice work as many improved practices as possible are carried into operation on the boy's home farm. It is only natural



A Farm Newspaper Study Hour. This is the Vocational Agriculture Class of the Argonia High School; Floyd Herr, Instructor

## COLORADO Fence NEWS

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



Western sheep raisers are rapidly coming to realize the economy of fencing their flocks with COLORADO Wolf Proof Fence. This fence was designed especially to protect sheep from wolves, coyotes and other predatory animals.

### Stock Farmer's Income Highest

RECENT farm management studies show that the stock farmer is making a greater profit than is the man who raises little or no livestock.

Successful stock raising means stock-tight fences. It is poor economy to buy cheap fencing materials that will stretch, corrode and break in a few years. It is foolish also to do a half way job in erecting fence.

Two simple rules are solving the fencing problem for thousands of western stock farmers: ONE—Buy Colorado all-steel fence—the fence that will last through the years. TWO—Spare no labor or expense to do a 100% erection job.

### Farm Profits Gain

Western farmers have more money right now than they have had in a long time. They will spend a lot of this money for needed farm improvements. One of the ways they will spend it will be for replacing old worn-out fence and building new fences. As in the past, the big majority will buy fence products made by The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company.

### Sheridan Rancher Lauds 'SILVER TIPS'

UP AT Sheridan, Wyoming, Dan Burns has a 5,000 acre cattle ranch that is famous throughout the West. On it, Dan uses the best of everything that promotes profitable operation.

2,000 Colorado "Silver Tip" posts have already been used to hold the fence on this ranch firm and true.

Says Dan, "They have proved to me to be the strongest post that I have ever used. I put them to the severe strain of driving them into frozen ground in the winter in fencing haystack yards, and I have yet to see an anchor shear off or a post bend."



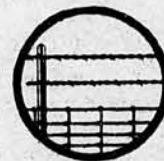
### Uncle Charley Sez:

Some fellers haven't heard about movable fence yet...they're the kind who think the Big Town of Russia is still called St. Petersburg...Speaking of Russia, those Bolsheviks may not be such fancy parlor companions, but they're not so dumb... They ordered 10,000 American combines the other day... To get a little practice with those combines, they ought to start harvesting their wisker crop... Wonder how much a bushel of Russian wiskers would bring at the elevator?

If you were a Prize Hereford...

You'd feel insulted by anything less than the finest fencing that could be bought.

Don't take any chances with your cattle's self respect—fence them with COLORADO woven and barbed wire and Silver Tip Posts.



**COLORADO**  
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## Contentment is the Surest Way to Happiness!

And you will feel much better when you have made provisions for your family. Insurance means protection, protection means assurance and contentment, contentment means happiness. This magazine offers the best insurance value you can buy—insurance that will give you the satisfaction of knowing you have made provisions for your loved ones.

\$10,000 Federal "FARMERS' SPECIAL" Automobile Travel and Pedestrian Travel Accident Insurance Policy for \$2.00 a year.

WRITE US FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

**Kansas Farmer Insurance Dept.**  
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

when the class is being taught to select and store seed corn, to test seed, or to treat seed for disease, that the class would be interested in the experiences of farmers as recorded in the farm papers or in recommended practices and procedures listed.

The third most frequently used method had to do with preparation for individual project jobs. Students enrolled in vocational agriculture are required to engage in some phase of farming under the direct supervision of the vocational agriculture instructor. The individual project is the medium used. In this activity the student is required to assume all financial and managerial responsibility, as well as all manipulative activity. Many farm boys who have had the manipulative experience are offered their first opportunity to develop financial and managerial judgment thru the use of supervised project work. The boy is constantly confronted with the necessity for making judgment decisions, or performing a manipulative job. The farm press offers an opportunity to learn of the experience of persons engaged in similar farming activities.

**Many Helpful Suggestions**

A study of special articles and reporting on them constituted the fourth most commonly used plan of teaching thru the medium of the farm newspaper, and preparing students for the performance of jobs in the field of farm mechanics ranked fifth in order of frequently used practices.

I wrote the state officers of the Future Farmers of America in an attempt to find the opinion of outstanding vocational agriculture students regarding the value of the farm press in their vocational work.

Boyd Waite, Winfield, President Kansas Future Farmers of America, states: "I always read the stories of other fellows' projects. It stimulates me to greater undertakings, and I get many helpful suggestions from their reports."

Elwyn Rufener, Abilene, Vice President Kansas Future Farmers of America, remarks: "Farm papers have helped me a great deal in solving problems in connection with my project activities."

Lee Kapp, Carbondale, Secretary of Kansas Future Farmers, states: "I consider the study of agricultural magazines of great value in our vocational agriculture work. I learned a number of things that helped me in

caring for my project pigs and in connection with draining a field."

In order to get teacher attitude, several successful vocational agriculture teachers were asked to express an opinion relative to the farm press as a teaching device. Ira Plant, Winfield, immediate past president of the Kansas Vocational Association, and former president of the Kansas Vocational Agriculture Association replied: "I consider stories of achievement as carried in our farm journals very helpful and especially stimulating to my boys in their project work."

William R. Essick, Lawrence, president of the Kansas Vocational Agriculture Association, remarks: "I find the farm papers very valuable in teaching seasonal jobs in vocational agriculture."

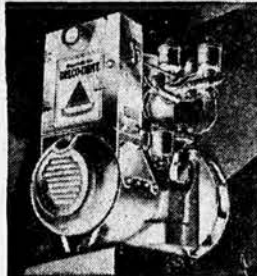
"Good newspaper articles aid the vocational student in setting up achievement goals in his project work, and they serve as a means of making comparisons in project activities," according to Henry W. Schmitz, Manhattan, secretary-treasurer of Kansas Vocational Agriculture Association.

Fred Allison, Abilene, whose supervised practice program has often received favorable recognition, states that, "New ideas and different methods make a direct appeal to the alert farm boy. I have found the farm press a great help in presenting these two things to my agricultural students."

Lester J. Schmutz, Wakefield, an outstanding class project director, says: "My vocational agricultural students have always found the farm press especially helpful in studying the numerous problems arising in connection with class project activities."

The Kansas Farmer has been co-operating with the vocational agriculture instructor in furnishing with each week's issue a brief list of questions over the leading articles. The vocational teachers were asked whether this service proved helpful, and 93 per cent replied that the service was a help and was appreciated.

The farm press as a teaching aid is recognized by vocational agriculture teachers in Kansas, and undoubtedly is a positive factor in vocational agricultural instruction thruout the United States. Farm boys enrolled in these courses are being instructed in the makeup of a farm paper, acquainted with editorial policies, and taught to use the farm journal as a means to an end. It is only reasonable to expect our future farmers to make a more intelligent use of the farm press.



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You may send me, without cost or obligation, a copy of "The New Way to Farm Profits."  
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**The Grain Dealers' Outbreak**

**I**N ITS attack on the Hoover farm relief law and the Federal Farm Board, the Kansas City Board of Trade has appealed to the agricultural committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States for its support, tho the last experience of the Chamber of Commerce in locking horns with Chairman Legge was not very auspicious. Mr. Legge knows the agricultural business, has been in direct contact with it during most of his business life and cannot be bluffed by epithets such as the Kansas City Board of Trade largely relies on in fighting farm co-operation.

The law itself, say the Kansas City grain dealers in their communication to the Chamber of Commerce, seeking its backing, is "socialistic." But if the country has a "socialistic" President, it has confidence in his impartial concern for all interests. The Hoover law contains, according to the grain dealers, "far reaching and dangerous possibilities," it "endangers honest business enterprise and investment" and the board is "using public funds to foster unfair competition."

In fact, the most the Federal Farm Board has attempted is to foster farm control of the marketing of its own products. Have grain dealers some prescriptive right to do the marketing for grain growers? It appears from their protest that having no investment in land, machinery and equipment of farms they nevertheless claim to have a vested interest in marketing grain, and if farmers are assisted by the Government in putting their own marketing on its feet, it endangers the "honest investment" of grain dealers in handling the farmer's crops.

There is no other interest which is barred from marketing what it produces. Moreover, thruout the countrywide discussion of the farm problem for 10 years, all sides have agreed on one point, which is that the problem is not of conducting farm operations but marketing the product. The Federal Farm act is a marketing act. The organized grain dealers are determined to wreck the board and the act, as during many years they fostered corners, facilitated gambling in preference to grain marketing and used the control that they exercised over grain marketing for their own profit and advantage even when grain gambling at times was contrary to the interest not only of the grain producers but also of the public. Some of the practices of the "honest business enterprise" of the grain gamblers never were stopped or even regulated until the law intervened.

Co-operative farm marketing is to have its inning, a new thing and experimental, but entitled to a fair chance to show whether farmers alone must be perpetually subjected to marketing of their products by some outside agency which does not have the farm interest primarily at heart. In this conflict between the organized grain dealers and the farmers the country will back President Hoover and Chairman Legge.

**Cream Wanted**

We have opened a new Direct Shipper Department and will guarantee highest market prices in line with other direct shipper prices. We will pay all transportation charges; also guarantee weights and tests and return of can. Give us a trial shipment and be convinced of our returns and service. Patronize a Home Institution. Write for Direct Shipper Tags.

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Wichita, Kansas.

# Look to Your Gardening Tools Now

## Winter Plans Bring Their Reward in Summer Blossoms

**W**HEN winter weather keeps garden lovers indoors what an excellent opportunity it is to get tools ready for the busy planting season! Good tools add a zest to gardening and if kept in good condition they become treasured personal possessions.

All thru the gardening season my garden basket is my boon companion. It saves running back and forth, to the tool house or losing the smaller tools by leaving them in the garden. For this I have a strong market basket with a flat bottom so that it sits firmly. The inside is lined with black oilcloth with pockets sewed in the sides for tools.

It is seldom that two gardeners would plan and equip their baskets exactly alike because their habits of work differ. In mine I have a



**MARY ANN** says: Of course you never thought, on your wedding day, of the meals you'd cook and the dishes you'd wash. But cheer up, your husband probably never thought of the grocery bills either—so the joke is on both of you.

heavy trowel in one end, on the other a light weight cultivator. A pair of good pruning shears, kept sharp and well oiled, a common steel kitchen fork, scissors, a large pocket knife, a small trowel, made entirely of metal, the handles of wood often come off or loose, gloves, raffia and a steel tape measure that winds on a reel, are in the pockets on the sides. By sewing in the oilcloth pockets the bottom is left free to hold plants that are to be transplanted.

The best tools available are good economy because they will give a lifetime of efficient service while poor ones wear out or break.

A good steel garden rake is essential. I find that one which is neither too light nor too heavy to be easily handled by a woman is better. A straight edged garden hoe and a scuffle hoe is helpful. A scuffle hoe is obtainable for from 90 cents to \$1. The 10-inch size does more rapid work. It can be run between rows planted 12 to 15 inches wide, clearing the entire space between in one operation, so that the ground can be gone over quite rapidly.

A scuffle hoe is one tool that no woman will do without after she uses one once. No lame, aching back accompanies its use. You need not lean over in hoeing as you do with the common garden hoe, no other tool will keep your garden so free of weeds. Before I owned a hoe of this type my paths were marked by the wreckage of plants, for with all the care I could use I began hoeing too vigorously and off came a cabbage or a tomato.

A garden line and reel is a convenient thing to have when laying out lines for planting. A good substitute can be produced from an old broom handle and a ball of butcher's twine by sawing the handle into foot lengths, boring a hole in one end of each piece and sharpening the other end, passing the cord thru the hole and making a knot too large to slip thru the hole, makes the line more convenient to handle than if tied around the stick. If the sticks are made in foot lengths they can be used in measuring the distances between rows.

The question of tools depends a great deal on

By Ruth T. Larimer

the size of your garden. While it is perfectly possible to have a small garden in shape with the simple equipment of a spade, rake, hoe and trowel. A quicker work can be done with modern instruments.

*Who has dreamed of a garden? I have, and I'm sure that you do, too. Sometimes, however, we are at a loss to know how to make the most of our space, and how to group our flowers and shrubs attractively. Do you have garden problems? Do you want help in planning your groupings and your plantings? Mrs. Larimer has given time to this study, and will be glad to help you in any way that she can. Address inquiries to Ruth Larimer, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Send a two-cent stamp with your letter, please.*

### Behold, Some New Desserts!

BY BETTY BARCLAY

**N**EW sandwiches are appearing almost daily. Croquettes, patties, and other warm dainties are always desirable. How about an unusual jelled dainty for dessert? Such a dessert is easily prepared, costs little, and if it contains fruit, it is delightful to balance the rest of the meal.

Each woman knows of several of these desserts, no doubt, but it is possible that among my readers there will be thousands who have not heard of any of those which follow. I doubt if any one reader has heard of the entire group.

The first one is particularly desirable for a luncheon, due to the fact that variations may be prepared so easily. For instance, after a few minutes spent in preparation, the hostess may calmly ask her guests whether they prefer lemon jelly, macedoine pudding, lemon sponge or snow pudding. This looks on the face of it as tho there had been hours spent over the dessert, but really three of these dishes are merely variations of the other. Here are the recipes:

#### Lemon Jelly

1½ cups cold water	1 cup sugar
4 cloves	½ inch stick cinnamon
1 tablespoon gelatin	½ tablespoons cold water
¼ cup lemon juice	Few grains salt

Put sugar, water, cloves and cinnamon in saucepan; place on range; stir until sugar has dissolved, and bring to boiling point. Add gelatin which has soaked in cold water 5 minutes. Stir until gelatin has dissolved; then add lemon juice and salt. Strain into a mold, dipped into cold water, and chill. Spices may be omitted.

For macedoine pudding, add, when jelly begins to stiffen, a mixture of fruits, cut in pieces and drained. Mold and chill.

For lemon sponge, when mixture begins to stiffen, beat with egg beater until light and frothy. Mold and chill.

For jelly in layers, divide jelly in three portions, and put one portion in bottom of mold. When firm, decorate, if desired, with candied cherries and cover with a second portion, beaten until light. When that is firm, cover with a layer of plain jelly. Mold, chill, cut in slices, and serve. The different layers may be colored pink and green.

For snow pudding, add to lemon sponge the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs. Mold, chill, and serve with boiled custard.

### Down Valley View Farm Way

By Nelle G. Callahan



**B**UCKWHEAT cakes, after the old-fashioned method, with bacon, fresh country sausage, or ham, have been bringing the family to the breakfast table without a second invitation these chilly mornings. I use the yeast sponge, stirring them up at night with half wheat flour and half buckwheat flour, and making the batter as thick as very heavy cream. In the morning I add 1 level teaspoon of salt, 4 tablespoons of sugar, and 1 level teaspoon of soda to 4 cups of batter. The result is a truly delicious cake, without the least trace of bitterness, all brown, light and sweet. Be sure to use plenty of fat in frying them, so that they will brown evenly and deep.

I am being most loyal to the farming profession in advocating a liberal use of fat, for naturally the fat which a farm housewife will use is

butter or lard. Right now we are facing an alarming situation in the dairy industry because of overproduction or lack of consumption of dairy products. There are farmers guilty of selling cream, butter, and lard and buying substitutes in place thereof. A daily today prints a warning from the federal farm board urging farmers to consume more of their own produce in their own homes. I have yet been unable to find any substitute for butter or lard from the standpoint of economy, satisfaction, results and health.

### A Little Cook's Breakfast

**D**EAR Little Cooks: I promised a surprise for you this time, didn't I? Now, I know you are all wondering what it is. It's going to be another contest and this time it's for your favorite way of preparing date dishes. I'm going to print a recipe here for making a delicious breakfast using dates with oatmeal, then I want you to send me your recipe using dates. It may be in cookies, candy, a dessert or whatever way you like them best. The contest recipes must be in by February 20. There will be a prize of \$1 for the best recipe and 50 cents for the next best. Every little girl or boy who reads the little cook's letter is invited to enter this contest, whether you are a member of the club yet or not. Here is my favorite date recipe for breakfast:

1 cup rolled oats	4 cups boiling water
1 teaspoon salt	¼ lb. dates, chopped fine

Boil 10 minutes, stirring constantly; then over boiling water 40 minutes longer. A better flavor is developed by longer cooking. Stone dates and cut in pieces, then stir in the mush just before serving.

I'll be watching for your date recipes soon.  
Your little girl cook friend,  
Naida Gardner.

### Enlarging the Living Room

BY MRS. NORMAN DAVIS

**A**TWELVE by twelve foot room, with six and a half foot ceiling; only one north window and the knowledge that this would be our living room for at least five years was the beginning of our present attractive room. The walls were covered with plaster board with the cracks batted, and both walls and ceiling were painted cocoa color. I knew I must plan to make the room appear larger, the ceiling higher and the whole lighter.

Both green and yellow in the proper shades lend light and distance so this was my color scheme. The walls and ceiling were painted a light, clear green. The woodwork and batts were painted ivory, giving a pleasing paneled effect that gave apparent height to the room.

The border of the floor around the rug was painted a rich shade of brown. A light linoleum rug was chosen with an indistinct design in a lighter shade.

To bring sunshine into the room I chose yellow voile glass curtains, as they were thin and did not exclude the light, and the color gives a golden glow to the room.

My little walnut library table and a walnut chair did not require refinishing. A straight, old-fashioned mission settee and a magazine stand were lacquered in Nile green and Palm green, using the light shades for the background and the dark shade for the panels. An old reed wing chair was painted ivory and fitted with gay cushions of black, orange and green cretonne. A magazine basket, home made, was lacquered Chinese red.

Then came the little personal touches, intended to give a "homey" atmosphere to the room. My tapestry scarf would look out of place in the room, so the table was provided with one of yellow checked gingham, bound with black. On it rests a low black bowl of bittersweet. Over the table hangs and old-fashioned framed mirror. The disreputable frame was given a coat of black enamel and the raised figures dusted with gilt bronzing powder. The mirror is flanked on each side with homemade candle sconces, fitted with wooden candles which I painted orange and decorated with a small brush. This grouping is attractive.

A set of black hanging shelves are filled sparingly with bright bound books and bric-a-brac. These shelves are flanked with a pair of home made silhouettes.

With the settee graced with gay cushions, a pretty footstool in front of it, and a rag rug in front of the door, our living room is tasteful, cheerful and attractive and the cost was very small.



# You can make your farming more profitable with a RADIOLA

WITH a Radiola in your home you get crop news, weather forecasts, market bulletins and price reports the day they are issued by the Government and other agencies. The most important items in tomorrow's newspapers reach you today when you have a Radiola to give you instantaneous connection with the great broadcasting stations.

This service is an invaluable one to the modern business farmer. Many owners of Radiolas say they could not afford to be without it. And, in addition, a Radiola is a source of home entertainment without an

equal. It brings you with amazing realism programs that cost millions of dollars a year to put on the air. There can never be a dull evening at home when you have a Radiola to draw music out of the skies.

RCA—the world's greatest radio manufacturing organization—has designed high-power Screen-Grid Radiolas of the latest type that are ideal to use in homes not having central station electric service.

The RCA dealer near you will gladly show you these fine models of the famous Radiola. No finer instruments are built at comparable prices.



Look for and insist upon the famous RCA trade-mark

## RCA RADIOLA

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF THE RADIOTRON  
RADIOLA DIVISION RADIO-VICTOR CORPORATION OF AMERICA

**RCA RADIOLA 22** — Cabinet model, Screen-Grid receiver for battery operation. With enclosed RCA Loudspeaker. \$135 (less Radiotrons)

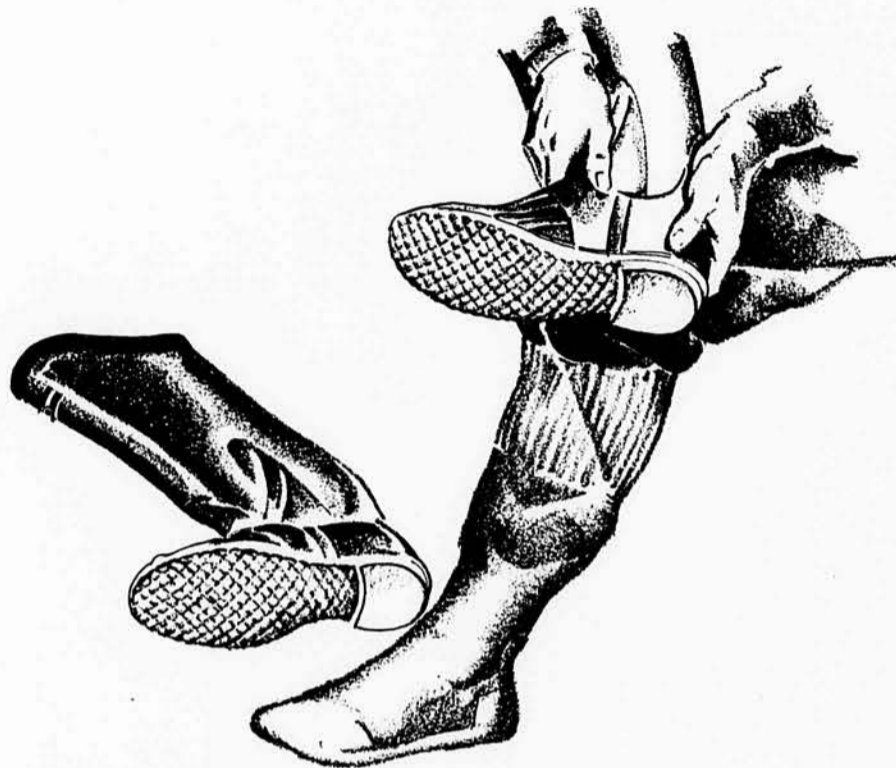
**RCA RADIOLA 21** — High-powered Screen-Grid receiver for battery operation . . . \$69.50 (less Radiotrons)

**RCA LOUDSPEAKER 103** — The leading magnetic-type radio reproducer. Designed to harmonize with home furnishings . . . \$18

\* \* \*

**RCA RADIOLA 33** — Console type. All-electric (A. C.). A magnificent model wrought in a striking, beautiful modern design . . . \$54 (less Radiotrons)

# We want your feet to be really healthy and comfortable



## FIRST:

Get this free book, "The Care of Farmers' Feet," written by Dr. Lelyveld, noted podiatrist. Write to the United States Rubber Company, Dept. FFF-20, 1790 Broadway, New York.



## SECOND:

Demand comfort and flexibility even in the heavy footwear you buy. And—make sure that it fits.

**N**OW, about that little book we'd like you to have. Dr. Lelyveld wrote it especially for the United States Rubber Company. He is a noted podiatrist (foot-specialist) and Executive Director of the National Association for Foot Health.

All through the book you'll find interesting discussions on corns, bunions, ingrown nails, chilblains, itching feet, etc. Not only are the symptoms of various ailments explained—but you'll find simple, common-sense treatments suggested.

In spite of the fact that winter is on full blast now, you've got to be outdoors. Messing around in the hog lots, care of cattle, with those winter feeders coming along.

And it's no fun to have foot troubles in the winter time. That's why we would like very much for you to have this little book, "The Care of Farmers' Feet."

### And see that your heavy footwear fits

Honestly, there's no other piece of footwear that can cause you more trouble than a rubber boot that doesn't fit. That's why "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots and their makers are so strong on fit.

As a matter of fact, "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots are made on costly aluminum lasts

which duplicate the shape of your foot precisely.

When you're in town this week, make this test yourself—slip on a pair of "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots. Note that snug comfortable feeling around the heel and ankle. And the ball of your foot will feel as though the boot were moulded right around it. Take a few steps and notice how that "rocking-chair" curve in the sole, with the square, flat heel, puts spring into your step.

Besides, you'll be sure to notice the smooth, even flexing of rubber and lining over the instep, to avoid any danger of injury to your arches.

### A real test for wear

Just to make sure that your "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots are going to stand up under the rough usage you are likely to give them—in the Blue Ribbon testing laboratories a machine presses rubber against swiftly revolving emery, very much like holding a boot against a grinding wheel. The rubber in some footwear chafes away at the rate of 4/5" per hour. The "U. S." Blue Ribbon standard is 1/5" per hour.

United States Rubber Company



**"U.S."**  
**BLUE RIBBON**



**foot-saving heavy footwear**



### "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots

Get one in your hands sometime. Twist it. Bend it. You'll quickly recognize its superior qualities. Red upper with gray sole, ebony black upper with white sole. Three lengths—knee, medium, hip.



### "U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus (All-rubber arctic)

This is one you'll appreciate on the coldest day. Slips right over your leather shoes. Kicks off in a jiffy. Built to stand the hardest usage. Red upper. Gray sole. Four or five buckles.



### Style for the Modern Farmwife

Gaytees are the most stylish women's overshoes in the world—Paris style authorities have said so. Many different colors and fabrics, too, to match your coat.

Gaytees come in cloth or all-rubber—in high or low height with snap fastener, Kwik-glide fastener, or 4 buckles.



### For Son and Daughter

Keds are the most popular canvas rubber-soled shoes in America. They give barefoot freedom—encouraging the feet to healthy growth—yet afford the protection you want. Keds for gymnasium, basketball and every day wear—for indoor and outdoor use. Recommended by physicians and gymnasts.



Many people envy the man in a "Used" BUICK  
... and no one ever thinks of it as "used"!



The familiar saying, "Happiness is a state of mind," applies to *motoring happiness*, too. And real motoring happiness will be yours if you join with the tens of thousands of men and women who purchase used Buicks from authorized Buick dealers.

Good, sound, logical reasoning tells these buyers they will derive more pleasure from a reconditioned Buick than from a new car of similar price. And the more they drive their Buicks—and experience the thrill of Buick performance—the more convinced they become of Buick's greater value.

Not only does Buick hold greater prestige, comfort and luxury . . . not only does it combine infinitely more power, speed and

all-round performance . . . but it provides that staunch roadability which only a car of Buick size can give, as well as that unvarying dependability for which Buick is world-famous.

Moreover, a Buick is always a Buick—whether one, two, or five years old—because Buick craftsmen build scores of thousands of miles into every Buick.

Decide now to own the Buick you've long wanted. *And make satisfaction doubly sure by buying from a Buick dealer.*

He has an unusually wide assortment. He prices his Buicks fairly and stands squarely back of them. His establishment is *the* place in your community to buy a used car.

*Buick-Marquette Dealers sell used cars on the extremely liberal General Motors time payment plan*

**BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN**

Canadian Factories  
McLaughlin-Buick, Oshawa, Ont.

Division of General Motors  
Corporation

Builders of  
Buick and Marquette Motor Cars

# Another New CASE Tractor

**H**ERE is another new Case Tractor—the Model “C”, a 2-3 plow size. This tractor, which is a smaller brother to the Model “L”, offers something entirely new in power output and all-around usefulness.

**New Power for Size and Weight.** The tractor is low and compact. It is only 48 inches high... weighs but a trifle more than two draft horses... yet it pulls 2-3 plow bottoms... a 22x36 inch thresher with all attachments... or other machines of comparable capacities.

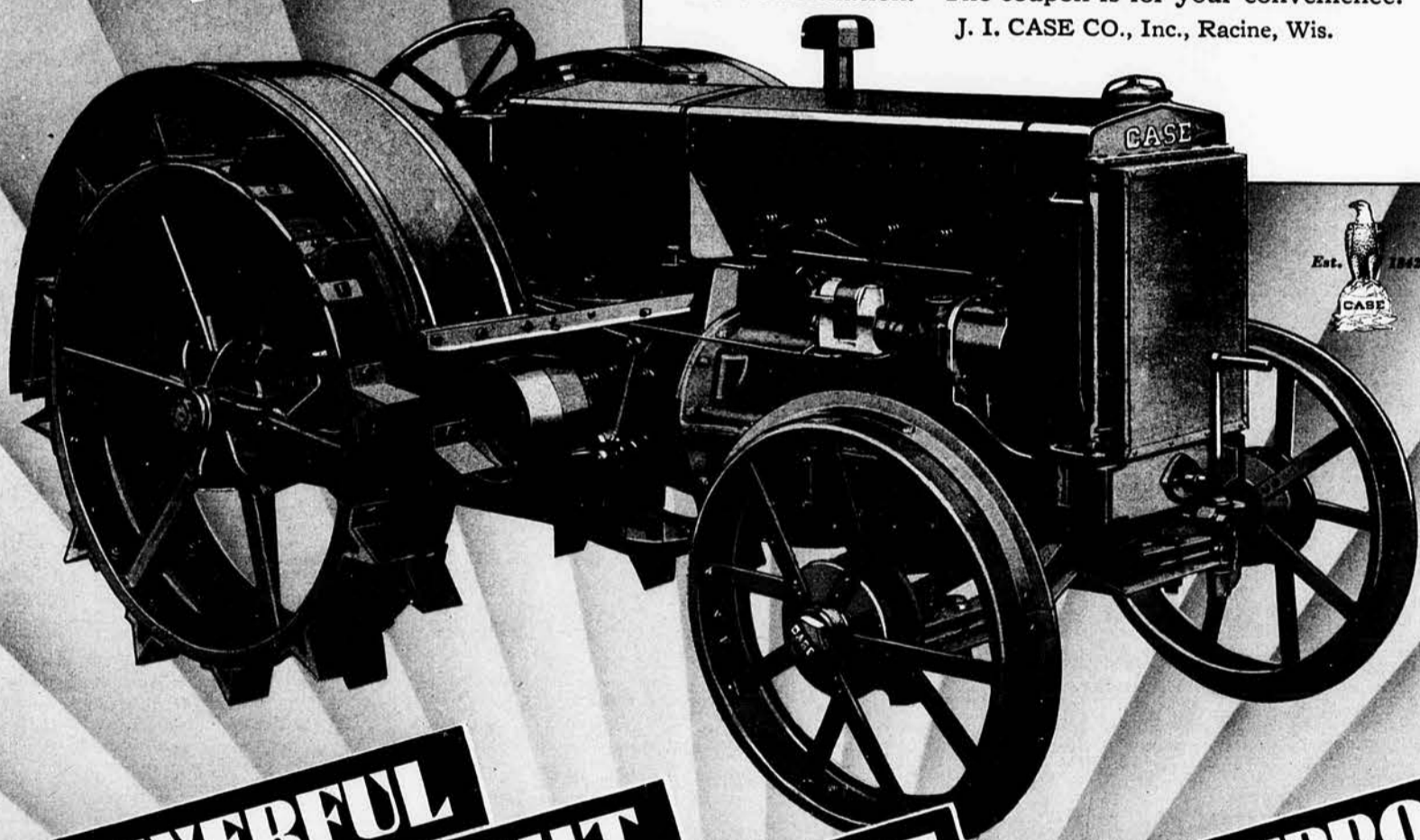
**New Speed for Farm Work.** Three forward speeds,  $2\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $3\frac{1}{3}$  and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles an hour, provide the proper speed for highly efficient performance of every kind of field job. This enables you to do more work in a day.

**New Range of Usefulness.** The tractor is adapted to a wide range of drawbar, belt or power take-off operations. Because of its compactness and light weight, it can be used for more jobs—more days in the year. It turns in short space and is easy to handle.

**Never before have you been able to get a tractor with this combination of power, weight, size, speed and ease of handling.** These advantages mean new opportunities in profitable tractor farming. Send for more information. The coupon is for your convenience.

J. I. CASE CO., Inc., Racine, Wis.

1. Powerful, valve-in-head engine.
2. Removable cylinder sleeves.
3. Heavy 3-bearing crankshaft drilled for pressure lubrication.
4. All parts sealed against dust.
5. Hand operated clutch, easily handled from the ground or tractor seat.
6. Final drive of strong steel roller chains, enclosed and operating in oil.
7. Three forward speeds,  $2\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $3\frac{1}{3}$  and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles per hour.
8. Irreversible steering gear. Outside turning radius—10ft.



**POWERFUL  
LIGHT  
and FAST  
for EVERY PURPOSE**



*Mail This Coupon*

J. I. Case Co., Inc.  
Dept. B-87, Racine, Wis.

You may send me without obligation a copy of your literature on the new Model “C” Tractor.

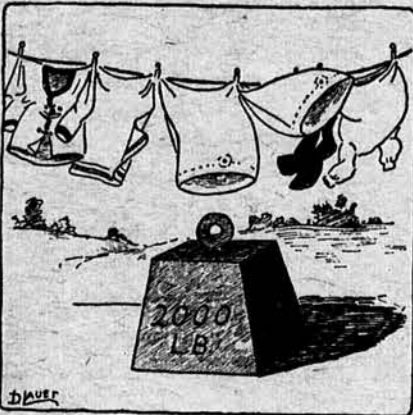
Name .....

Address .....

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# Here's Fun for Every Boy and Girl



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.

## Beans and Shep Are Pets

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to Burnside school. My teacher's name is Miss Miller. For pets I have three kittens and two dogs. The dogs' names are Beans and Shep. I have two sisters and two brothers. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.  
Frankfort, Kan. Freda Flin.

## We Hear From Leora

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Pentico. I like her very much. I have 2 miles to walk to school. I have a brother named Donald. He is in the third grade. My birthday is March 4. Have I a twin? I wish some of the girls would write to me.  
Cuba, Kan. Leora Havel.

## Try to Guess These

- What is that which is full of holes and yet holds water? A sponge.
- What is more wonderful than a horse that can count? A spelling bee.
- Why does a spider appear to have wings? Because it often takes a fly.
- Who are the men who made their mark? Those who can't write.
- What miss is that whose company no one wants? Mis-fortune.
- What is the difference between

twice twenty-two, and twice two and twenty? One is forty four, and the other twenty-four.  
What miss is always making blunders? Mis-take.

## Opal Likes Her Teacher

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to Ijams school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Barry. I like her very much. I have two sisters. Their names are Marjorie and Dorothy. I go to Clay Valley Sunday school. We had a Christmas tree at the church December 23 and a program at the school December 20. I live on a 240-acre farm. I help do the chores every night. I do the dishes most every morning.  
Opal Holt.  
Hutchinson, Kan.

## Taune Plays a Violin

I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. I have brown eyes and hair and am rather short. For pets I have two dogs, a pony and seven cats. I have two brothers and one sister. Altho this is the first time I have ever written you, I have read all of the puzzles and jokes in the Kansas Farmer for a long time and enjoy them very much. I play a violin and hope to be able to play real well some day.  
Taune Ruppe.  
Oakley, Kan.



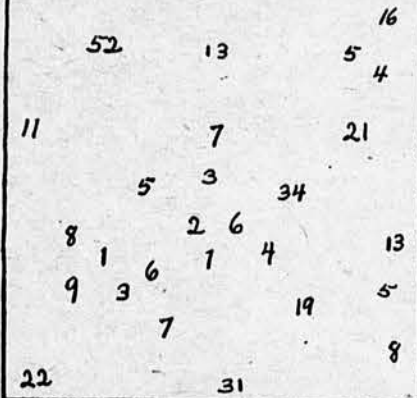
Catfish Halligan, who has the Biggest Mouth in the Neighborhood, Bet he Could Put a Door Knob in his Mouth, and he Won the Bet.

## Edmond Plays Football

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. My teacher's name is Miss McNeil. I have 1 3/4 miles to walk to school. For pets I have a dog, three cats, a pony and a little mule. I al-

ways ride my pony to get the cows. This is my job when I get back from school. I go to town school and we have lots of fun playing football. I enjoy the Children's page.  
Edmond Hebert.  
Miltonvale, Kan.

## NUMBER PUZZLE



Carefully cut out the black circle. Move this from place to place over the numbers. Add up the sum total of the numbers it completely covers in any one position. When you find the position on the paper where the sum total of the numbers covered is greatest, take your pencil and draw around the circle. 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.

## Goes to Dale School

I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. For pets I have a pony named Ginger, a goat named Meggy and three little kittens. Their names are Snowball, Dirty Nose and Mikado. Their mother's name is Nana. I have two dogs named Smitty and Centurius, two Bantams and two chickens. I go to Dale school. My teacher's name is Miss Mitchell. I have two sisters and one brother. My sisters

are Gertrude and Betty Selma. Gertrude is 16 and Betty is 10. My brother is 18 years old. I enjoy the Children's page and wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.  
Udall, Kan. Eleanor N. Craig.

## Goes to Fairview School

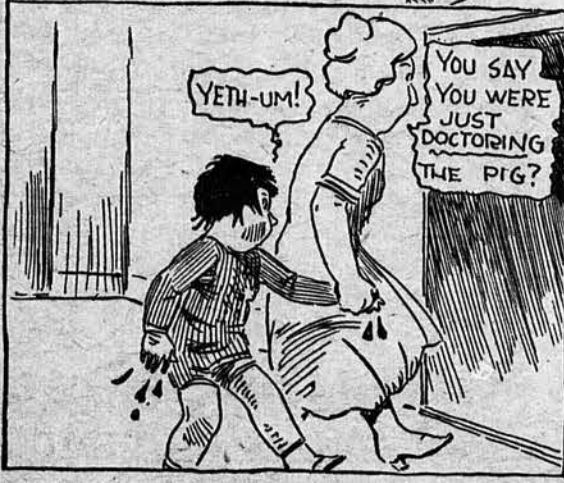
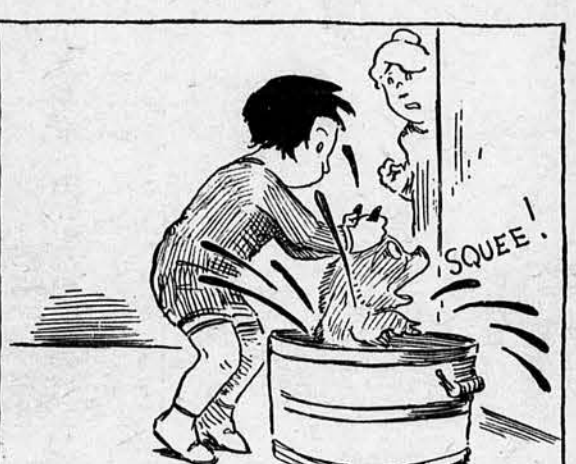
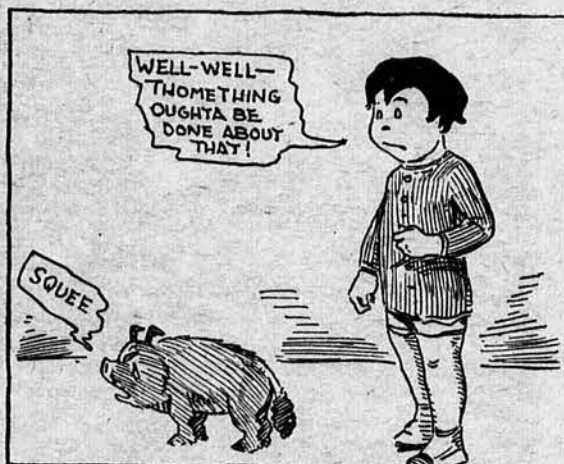
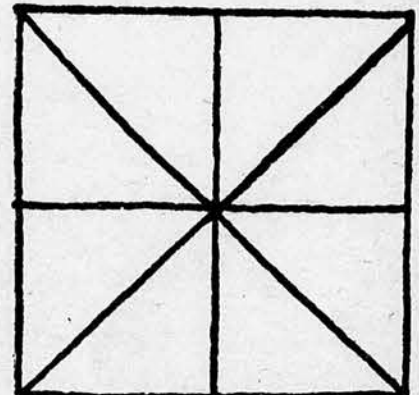
I am 12 years old and in the eighth grade. I go to Fairview school. My teacher's name is Miss Eny. I like her very much. I live 1 mile from school. For pets I have a dog, three cats and a Shetland pony. The pony's name is Beauty. I have two sisters named Esther and Alma Ruby. Esther is 14 years old and a Freshman in high school. Alma Ruby is 8 years old and in the fourth grade. I have black hair and dark blue eyes. I enjoy the girls' and boys' page. I wish some of them would write to me.  
Florence Kramer.  
Halstead, Kan.

## Robert Writes to Us

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I go to Coaldale Grove school. I go 1 mile to school. My teacher's name is Miss Doe. I have five pets—a dog named Bob and four cats named Rags, Proul, Tom and Mamma Kitty. I have two brothers. Their names are Elton and Donald. I weigh 70 pounds. I am 4 feet 3 inches tall. I have brown hair and brown eyes. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.  
Robert Benton.  
Coaldale, Colo.

## Triangle Puzzle

How many complete triangles can you find in this drawing?  
Answer: 16.



The Hoovers—Now Where Did Dotty Get That \$4 Word?



**The Ideal Brooder Fuel**



**Standard Briquets**  
A Blended Anthracite

The test in actual use is the test that counts and here's what M. Southard, Kansas City, Missouri, one of many satisfied users of this ideal brooder fuel, says about Standard Briquets:

"I have found it necessary to fill my brooder stove only twice in 24 hours because Standard Briquets are long-burning and furnish an even heat and best of all, they are economical because there is no waste."

Standard Briquets are sold by leading coal dealers by the ton or in convenient 100 pound bags for brooder purposes. They are smokeless and sootless, will not cake and run together in the fire and form no harmful gases. Be prepared to protect your baby chicks. Be sure to ask your coal dealer for Standard Briquets, a blended anthracite—the only Briquet suitable for brooder use sold in the Middle West.

STANDARD BRIQUETTE FUEL CO.  
Kansas City, Mo.



TUNE IN on WIBW, Topeka each evening at 6 p. m. for the official weather forecast by the Standard Weather Man.



**TRY a De Laval Magnetic Milker on Your Own Cows Without Obligation**

The World's Best Milker.  
Milks better and faster.  
Produces more and cleaner milk. Gives you more pleasure and profit.

**SEND COUPON**

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., Dept. 4271  
New York, 165 Broadway  
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Please send me, without obligation, full information on  Milker  Separator  (check which)

Name.....  
Town.....  
State..... R.F.D..... No. Cows.....



**Rural Health**

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

**Mouth Breathing in Children Probably Will Cause Trouble; Why Not Cure It?**

THEY send us word from the district school that our child is a mouth-breather," writes "A Farmer's Wife." "She seems as healthy as other girls of her age. What difference does it make?" The common cause of mouth breathing in children is disease of tonsils or adenoids. Enlarged growth of these structures blocks the nasal breathing and causes the child to get air in the next easiest way, thru the mouth. This is bad because air breathed in by the mouth reaches the throat and lungs in an unpurified state. It is not warmed and it is not moistened. A child breathing in that way soon develops nasal catarrh, becomes pale, narrow-chested and puny, has a disagreeable voice, pinched facial expression, dropped jaw, protruding upper teeth, defective hearing and becomes dull in school. These symptoms may not all appear in one child, but some if not all will appear.

Adenoids may be suspected in a child who sleeps habitually with open mouth, snores much, has much difficulty with throat and nose, or is afflicted with "sniffles" and takes cold easily.

The same condition that produces enlargement of adenoid tissue often works in the same way at the same time on the tonsils. So it is a very common thing for a child with "adenoids," to suffer also with enlarged tonsils.

Every child normally has some adenoid tissue. It is there for a purpose, being intended to help filter impurities out of the air as it is received by the nose. When this little cushion of tissue becomes diseased it grows abnormally large and obstructs proper nasal breathing. Then we say that the child has "adenoids," and if the obstruction is at all bad the chances are that a surgical operation is necessary to clear away the growth.

**An Operation is Needed**

A 16 months old boy cut the inside cord of the index finger on the left hand. The wound has healed, but he cannot close his finger. Can anything be done? Mrs. W. C.

It would have been better to take the boy to a surgeon while the wound was fresh and have him find the severed ends of the tendon and unite them. It will be a more difficult job now, but it can and must be done. Do not put it off, for the longer you wait the harder it will be to get good results. You owe it to the baby to save him from the humiliating handicap of a deformed finger.

**Use Some Special Care**

What is the medical term for "pink-eye," please? Is it catching? What about keeping the child out of school? E. D. N.

Purulent conjunctivitis, which is the proper name for "pink-eye," is quite contagious, and I do not think a child should be allowed in school having such a complaint. If there is a case in the family, very special care should be taken to see that the patient is given special towels and sheets, for the disease spreads easily.

**Can Cause Rheumatism**

Does a bad appendix cause rheumatism? I am bothered with rheumatism in my back and hip, and have had attacks of appendicitis. S. F. B.

Rheumatism may be caused by a diseased appendix. Any diseased place in the body where pus may exist must be considered as a possible cause for rheumatism.

**No Special Danger**

Will it be dangerous for a man aged 76, in good health, to have a surgical operation for a rupture on the right side that cannot be held at all times with appliances? R. C. B.

If in good health, the operation is quite all right, tho a little more risky than in a younger person.

**Is Not Contagious**

My husband at the age of 29 has been a victim of diabetes for 18 months. Is the disease incurable? Is there any danger of my two children, age 4 and 6, contracting the disease

from their father? Is the disease contagious? Has there ever been a case known where a child has contracted this disease from an older person? Mrs. H. F. S.

Under modern plans of treatment there is much more hope for patients with diabetes. They do not get well, but can learn how to live very comfortably. It is folly to depend on home treatment or the treatment of an ordinary physician. Every case must be carefully studied by an expert in the disease who will lay out for the patient a complete plan of living. The disease is not contagious. The children will not inherit the disease, but may have a tendency to it.

**I Need These Helps**

BY MRS. RAY LONGACRE  
Linwood, Kansas

I certainly am glad we may have incubators and brooders with which to raise chickens. They take the unpleasant part out of the business. I used to set 40 hens at a time, and to care for them was no little task. Why, the expense of feeding those sitting hens was more than it costs to run my incubator.

After caring for my sitting hens I always had to change my dress and clean up before I could go ahead with my housework or do anything for the baby, and that took time. But to care for my incubator is no more of a job than cleaning and lighting my oil stove.

And I never did set a bunch of hens but what some would either break a lot of eggs and smear the others so they could not hatch good chicks, or else they would decide to stand up part of the time, and we all know the disappointment that brings.

My incubator chicks are strong, and there isn't a mite or louse on them. I put them under a nice, warm brooder and it is a pleasure to care for them. Chicks with the hens no doubt have a few lice when taken from the nest. Then a hen either will try to mother the whole bunch and call so many under her there will be several mashed every morning, or else she will be the type to pick the chicks or jump on them when they come near. The busy housewife is convinced that such a hen would be worth more in the laying pen. If the hen won't lay there, simply fatten her to fill the pressure cooker. The incubator pays for itself to hatch off chicks for the home flock, but we can get our chicks so quickly with its use that many times we can hatch to sell, and that is added profit.

Therefore I think incubators and brooders indispensable, and profitable and economical to operate. I am glad I have them to raise for my chicks. I think they are best to raise any breed, but know I need them to raise my favorite, which is English White Leghorns.

**Oil Supplied a Good Start**

(Continued from Page 13)

ful and efficient feeding are well illustrated by the feeding work on this farm. This place further shows that good feeding methods return a profit in the cattle business over a period of years.

"When prices are high enough, anybody can make money feeding cattle," said Mr. Brant. "In such years, it is a fine thing to have a lot of them. In bad years, the more on feed, the greater may be the loss; it takes some careful feeding to come out on those years. Fortunately, we have been able to weather some of the bad years. We have done well during our last 10 years' feeding, and have organized our methods so that we hope to do even better."

Very few of the old-timers actually shot from the hip, but that's where most of the modern shooting originates.



**THIS IS A Long-Bell PRESSURE TREATED CREOSOTED POST that has been in service 14 YEARS on the farm of PAWNEE BILL**

MAJ. GORDON W. LILLIE, or, as he is better known, Pawnee Bill, owner of the famous Buffalo ranch atop Blue Hawk Peak near Pawnee, Oklahoma, writes regarding his Long-Bell Fence Posts:

"I cannot say enough or recommend your Creosoted Posts too highly for they supply a need on my ranch that I have sought for many years. These posts have been in the ground over 14 years and I see absolutely no signs of deterioration."

If you, too, are interested in better fencing, a copy of our booklet "Serving through the Years" is yours for the asking. Long-Bell Silver Spots, the posts everlasting, may be obtained for your fence line in round, halves or quarters, from your Lumber Dealer.

**The Long-Bell Lumber Company**

Since 1875  
202 R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

# Cabbage Is Real Diplomat

This Vegetable Responds to Good Cooking, and Its Uses Are Numerous

BY NELL B. NICHOLS

**C**ABBAGE is indeed a diplomat. In the salad bowl it demonstrates its ability to mix with other foods. There is almost no end to the food-stuffs with which this vegetable may be combined happily. With either diced raw apples or peanuts and mayonnaise or boiled dressing, cabbage makes a delightful salad.

And have you ever tried shredded cabbage with chopped raw carrots and onions on your salad plates? Celery and raisins, carrots and orange, orange and coconut and nuts and pineapple are a few other foods that taste especially good when served with cabbage and a salad dressing.

There is no law against having boiled cabbage occasionally. Most folks are fond of it. Its appearance need not awaken a debate among the diners about its indigestibility. If it is not digestible the trouble is in the cooking and not in the vegetable. Numerous experiments have been conducted to determine the best ways to cook members of the cabbage family. The accepted method is this.

Shred the cabbage, which is best if crisp, very fine. Heat the salted water in a saucepan. When it is boiling rapidly, add the cabbage and boil briskly for not longer than 12 minutes. Then drain and season as desired. And do not use a lid on the kettle during the cooking. The steam, if given a chance will carry off some of the sulphur compounds of the vegetable, which otherwise would be broken down and affect the color, flavor and digestibility of the dish.

Cauliflower is cooked in a similar manner. The flowerets are broken into small pieces. They are dropped into the boiling salted water and are cooked uncovered not longer than 10 minutes. Raw cauliflower is coming to the front as a salad ingredient. Smart hotels serve the little raw flowerets with grated cheese and salad dressing on lettuce leaves. It tastes better than it sounds.

add 1 teaspoon extract of peppermint. Divide the candy into two parts, and to one part add a little red vegetable coloring. Pour on buttered platters and when cool enough, pull each separately, then twist one around the other and form into canes, or sticks.

### For Correct Measurements

Will you please publish the list of approximate equivalents that you printed some time last winter? One of my neighbors uses it and thinks it is fine. Louise A. P.

I am very glad to send you this list, and hope it proves useful to you also. This is available to any woman who wishes it as a handy reminder for her kitchen in measuring ingredients. It will be sent to you on receipt of a 2-cent stamp sent to the Women's Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

### Two Smart Designs

3243—You will like this all-purpose dress which will make up attractively in black crepe silk, with a touch of eggshell crepe. The surplice bodice, with the shawl collar has a most effective closing at the left hip with a buckle, which indicates the normal waistline. It's simple to make, and



## 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.

### Decorated Boxes for Suppers

Do you have suggestions of several ways to decorate boxes in which box suppers may be prepared? We are having an occasion of this kind at our schoolhouse soon and I am interested in getting new ideas. Pearle.

I have had so many requests for new decorations for boxes I have prepared a leaflet containing several new ideas, and you may have this by sending a 2-cent stamp to Rachel Ann Neiswender, Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

### Preserve Lemon Juice

As lemons are so high this winter, I do not want to go another season without having lemon juice on hand. Can you tell me how to preserve it for next winter's use? Mrs. T. P. T.

Lemon juice may be kept indefinitely by boiling down the juice to half its bulk and then bottling, but the fine flavor of the fresh fruit is lost. Use 1 tablespoon to a glass of water.

### Homemade Stick Candy

My children like stick candy but I am not in favor of them eating the store stick candy. Is there a recipe I can make for them? Mrs. G. E.

This recipe for stick candy will please your children, I am sure, and they will think it is much better than the store candy.

2 cups sugar      ½ cup water  
¼ cup white corn syrup      Juice and rind of 1 lemon

Place all together in a sauce pan. Boil without stirring until the crack stage or until a few drops become brittle in cold water. Remove from fire. If you wish peppermint sticks,

comes in sizes 16 and 18 years, and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

3280—Any young miss of 8, 10, 12 and 14 years will like this fashionable jacket suit. It is sturdy in navy blue wool crepe and practical as well. The straight jumper bodice is very smart. This will make a fine garment for school wear. Size 8 requires 2 yards of 39-inch dark material with 1½ yards of 35-inch light materials and 2¾ yards of plaiting.

### Cream Puffs With Fruit

**H**ERE is an excellent filling for cream puffs or cakes. Whip 1 cup cream, add 2 tablespoons confectioner's sugar, and then add ½ cup canned figs and ½ cup diced, sliced pineapple, both well drained, and also ½ cup chopped nuts.

Patterns for the dresses pictured above are 15 cents each and can be obtained by writing to Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

# Popular Novels 75c Postpaid

Mark on this page the books you desire or name them in a letter addressed to the Capper Book Service, Topeka, Kan. Inclose 75 cents for each volume ordered and the books will be sent postpaid to any address as requested. Every book sturdily cloth-bound and printed unchanged and unabridged from the plates of the former higher priced editions. Send for a complete list of these leading 75 cent values.

## The Pick of the Best



**WE**, by Charles A. Lindbergh—The famous flier's own story of his life and his trans-Atlantic flight, together with his views on the future of aviation with a foreword by the late Myron T. Herrick, when he was Ambassador to France.

Every admirer will want to own Colonel Lindbergh's book, the real story of the partnership between an American youth and his unfaltering plane, told with straightforwardness, simplicity and modesty. This is the only book Colonel Lindbergh has written.

**GOD AND THE GROCERYMAN**, by Harold Bell Wright—The powerful and compelling figure of Dan Matthews appears again in this new story by Harold Bell Wright. The author has given a keen and critical analysis of the overwhelming changes that have entered into American life; their value or their lack of it, and the corresponding increased universal need for more religion and more religious thot in the churches and in the homes.



"God and the Groceryman" should be read, not only for the brilliant picture it presents of the conditions of a church and the experiences of its people in a typical American city, but for the story of Joe Padlock, the groceryman, Laura, his wife, their daughter Georgia and her romance with Jack Ellory, a childhood sweetheart. Sane and level-headed, the "old folks" on the farm with their practical philosophy also prove to be delightful characters.

**NEVADA**, by Zane Grey—Perhaps it is because of the blood of Indian Chiefs flowing in the veins of Zane Grey that he is able to write so stirringly of the West. To say the least, "Nevada" is a stirring story. "Nevada" dropped into Lineville's gambling hell one night to find a woman

dying on the floor. He did the one thing his code allowed—and killed the man. The mystery of his whereabouts during the next four dashing years makes this one of Zane Grey's finest stories.

**THEY ALSO SERVE**, by Peter B. Kyne—Mr. Kyne is a Californian and proud of it. He has been a soldier, a business man, a lumberman and a newspaper man. He represents all that is virile and admirable in our national fiction and our national life. You will like this story of real people.



**JALNA**, by Mazo de la Roche—A fascinating story woven around the Whiteoaks, an Anglo-Canadian family, who lived and still live with a kind of Victorian majesty in the Ontario wilderness. Adeline, the old grandmother, tyrannizing, dozing, musing on the past; Renny, master of the clan, with his red head and his fascination for women; Eden, poet and prodigal; Finch, the martyr; Piers, the plowman, and the rascally little Wakefield. These are some of the diverse personalities living so vigorously on that remote estate. The book "Jalna" won the Atlantic Monthly prize of \$10,000 a year ago.

Folks who appreciate good books read regularly the Book Department of Kansas Farmer. They realize that Capper is a reliable name to good books.

This department is for your service and convenience. Order any book printed from the

## CAPPER BOOK SERVICE TOPEKA, KAN.

# Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. McCune

**A**N AMERICAN was one night sitting at a banquet in England, and an Englishman sat beside him. They fell to talking about prohibition in the states. The Englishman waxed angry as he ridiculed the law and its failure, its narrowness, its infringement of personal liberty, and the like. After a while the American said, "There is one question I would like to ask. That is, why it is that you Englishmen always get so angry as you speak of American prohibition? That is one thing I have never been able to understand." The Englishman was quiet for a moment and then replied, "Well, if the truth were known, I guess it's because we know that we cannot compete with a dry United States, and we will have to come to prohibition ourselves, if we maintain our place in the modern world."

The prohibition law is not perfect in its observance, by a long way, today. But there are encouraging signs, which one may mark, if he has eyes to see. Even wet New York has improved slightly. Mayor Walker recently wrote the Rev. Dr. C. F. Reiser as follows, "I no longer drink alcohol in any form. My health is very much better without it. While I enjoyed the alcoholic 'high spots' from stimulants, the 'low spots' of the next morning collected a heavy toll. I find it more agreeable, as well as healthier, to walk on the even pathway, with no stimulant."

Of the lives of two men prominent in the affairs of Europe we read: "Mussolini sleeps 8 hours every night. For 10 years he has not taken a drop of alcohol, and he does not smoke. He regards alcohol and tobacco, indeed, as entirely unsuitable for people who have hard mental work to do." And of Lord Rothermere we read: "This opinion of his confirms my own experience and practice, for out of regard for the heavy responsibilities resting upon me, I have been, for some time past, both a teetotaler and a non-smoker." Lord Rothermere, it will be recalled, is the brother of the late Lord Northcliffe, and owns a long chain of British newspapers.

But the list is not complete. A year ago the editor of the Chicago Evening Post suggested that a good way to spend the new year would be for the young people to sign some sort of pledge. A pledge was written out, and more than 100,000 Chicago people (Chicago, mind you!) signed it. The list included judges, lawyers, leading merchants. The pledge reads: "Believing with the President that the duty of citizens to support the law is co-equal with the duty of their Government to enforce it, I solemnly covenant to obey the laws of my country, so far as they are known to me, without reservation and without exception. In making this pledge, however, I am not surrendering my right to protest against such laws as I may disapprove, or to seek their amendment or repeal by constitutional means."

That sounds good. I believe that another pledge was circulated in other parts of the country, and was largely signed. It is charged by the wet fraternity that the folk who make prohibition a national law and who are now trying to enforce it, are "unco guid," as Burns would say. That they are forcing their narrow notions of what is good upon others. This, however, is a libel rather than a statement of fact. When liquor is sold freely what happens? You who remember the old saloons know only too well. Families suffer. Children suffer. Wives suffer. Carpets went to pay for drink. Good furniture, even food, went to pay drink bills, or rather, they were not bought because the alcoholic glass left little with which to buy the necessities of life. I can remember how the working men's families began to show the effects, at once, of county local option. Women who had taken in washing to help out stopped, because their husbands brought home enough money for the family needs.

But that was not all. Poor folks were not the only ones who profited by what had taken place. The well-to-do and the wealthy were better off. Sons of leading men who had become victims of liquor found it more diffi-

cult to get, and were glad of it. The entire community was cleaner, healthier, happier. More money came into the savings banks. Is this "unco guid?" It is nothing more or less than keeping a poison away from general public use. It is not an invasion of one's personal liberty any more than prohibiting dumping garbage in the street is an invasion of one's liberty.

Lesson for February 9—"Cutting Down the Corrupt Tree." Temperance lesson. Matt. 7:1-28. Golden Text—Matt. 7:19.

## Need More Broomcorn?

A moderate expansion of broomcorn acreage in Southwestern Kansas is justified in 1930, in view of prospective commercial requirements and an indicated small carryover from the 1929 crop. Allowing for domestic and export requirements equal to the average of the last five years, a national crop of about 50,000 tons could be utilized. To produce such a crop with average yields would require an increase of about 5 per cent in acreage over that harvested in 1929. A crop of this size would be comparable to that of 1928, but likely would not bring as high prices as those obtained from last season's relatively short crop.

Stocks of broomcorn remaining for market at the first of December, 1929, were relatively small, and suggested a carryover at the close of the season, June 1, 1931, of not over 18,000 tons, including factory stocks. Domestic requirements in recent years

have averaged a little over 45,000 tons and exports about 5,000 tons, making a total utilization of approximately 50,000 tons. Allowing for a carryover June 1, 1930, about the same as is in prospect for the 1930 season, a crop of around 50,000 tons would appear adequate to supply the probable trade demand. This would be about 7,000 tons over the 1929 crop, but 4,000 tons less than the 1928 production.

While yields vary materially from year to year, the average for the last five years was 338 pounds an acre. Allowing for an average yield in 1930, it would require about 296,000 acres to produce 50,000 tons. This would represent an increase of about 5 per cent over the acreage harvested in 1929, and growers will find it to their interest not to exceed this figure.

Growers outside the established broomcorn districts should make certain of a market for their corn before undertaking to produce broomcorn, since buyers usually visit only important producing areas. Broomcorn production requires special equipment, an adequate supply of labor and experienced handling. Unless a grower has had experience in growing and handling a crop, he is likely to produce brush of low quality which will not bring profitable returns.

## Help for Poultrymen

Poultry Houses and Fixtures, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,554, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A professor declares there are 200 dialects in the United States. But the dollar speaks them all.

**INOCULATE** all clovers  
Alfalfa  
Cow Peas  
Peas and Beans  
Joy Beans

Insist on the Original  
Protect Your Investment in Seed and Labor

**NITRAGIN**

Has Served The Farmer Over 34 Years  
"It's Fresh Each Year" and  
DATED FOR YOUR PROTECTION  
GOOD UNTIL DEC. 1ST, 1930

Undated inoculants may be old and worthless.  
Brands dated beyond 1930 obviously are not fresh each year!

**LEGUME GERMS ARE PERISHABLE**  
The United States Agricultural Department, Farmer's Bulletin No. 1496 says: "Keeping bacteria cultures a long time on shelves of seed stores may easily prove harmful even to the best cultures." Before each new season opens all left over NITRAGIN is returned and replaced. Look for this year's expiration date—December 1, 1930. Insist on NITRAGIN. Order from your dealer or seed catalog. If not carried, order from us direct, stating kind of seed to be inoculated.

Write for free booklet on Inoculation of Legumes.  
THE NITRAGIN COMPANY, 682 National Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

**SHUMWAY'S**  
**Good Seeds**

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New crop, tested seeds, grown from selected stocks—sure to produce. For 60 years satisfied customers have used Shumway's Good Seeds. Prices reasonable.

FREE—Large catalog with hundreds of pictures of vegetables and flowers. Send your own and neighbors' addresses TODAY.

**R. H. SHUMWAY**  
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## MAKERS OF 35 SUCCESSFUL FEEDS



## A WELL BORN PIG is half raised

**T**HE best livestock book ever published reports that pigs from corn-fed sows weighed at birth only one and three-fourths pounds and only 41% of them were strong; while correctly fed sows had pigs that averaged nearly 2½ pounds with 92% of them strong. Bigger pigs and twice as many strong. Sure it pays to feed the sows right—and how these large, strong pigs do move along when fed on NUTRENA Pig Starter. Feed it to the sows and give your pigs a real start before they are born.

NUTRENA contains the elements needed to make hog raising more profitable and more pleasurable. Brings more

pigs through to weaning time—puts on good bone and stretch. The worm controller mixed in the feed helps eliminate worms—starts pigs so that it is easy to grow them to 250 lbs. in six months. Costs average about 3c per day per pig to feed it and it is a common occurrence to put on 1 lb. to 1½ lbs. a day daily gain. Your local NUTRENA Dealer will be glad to give you more information and his special ton price on NUTRENA Pig Starter. It will pay you to get in touch with him.—Nutrena Feed Mills, Inc., 217 Ewing St., Kansas City, Kansas.

"Sacked in the Golden Bag"



**Nutrena**  
25%  
**PIG STARTER**  
(PIG and HOG MASH)

### New Wheat Champion

(Continued from Page 3)

wheat is easier to put out, care for and harvest; that minus the corn crop one set of equipment is eliminated and that the soil moisture content for the wheat crop is higher. A small herd of Shorthorns is maintained, which is headed by a purebred bull. Poultry has received some attention, with profitable results. Eggs from the flock of R. I. Reds are purchased by a hatchery for a premium over market price. Careful culling is practiced and production is held to a high point. The layers enjoy balanced rations and a straw-loft house. Portable brooders are moved to clean ground every year, and in addition the hail-screen run has been used with good success. In all of this work, as well as with the wheat, Mr. Bair keeps in close touch with the agricultural college and the experiment stations.

Mr. Bair is 57 years old and has farmed in Clark county for 25 years. He is a member of his church board and the local school board. He has been a member of the township board, is very active in Farm Bureau work and takes considerable interest in all worth-while community activities. He has three sons and one daughter. Otis, who still lives at home, attended the Kansas State Agricultural College and now is farming 500 acres of wheat for himself. Ross is married and is a farmer. The family lives in a comfortable home.

Second place in the wheat contest was won by Ruben Anderson of Kanorado, in Sherman county. He had 65 acres entered which made an average yield of 35 bushels. Tom Stauth, Dodge City, Ford county, placed third. He had 60 acres entered which averaged 48.3 bushels.

#### This Program Is Important

The five-year Kansas Wheat Belt Program, of which this contest is one feature, is designed especially to fit the needs and natural resources of Central and Western Kansas. Wheat produced in Kansas affects practically everyone in the state, as the average income from this crop is more than 100 million dollars a year.

This five-year program, which now is in its fifth year, is being carried out by the agricultural college in co-operation with the Kansas State Board of Agriculture; Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association; Santa Fe, Rock Island and Union Pacific railroads; Kansas City, Mo., Chamber of Commerce; Kansas State Grain Inspection Department; many local chambers of commerce and county Farm Bureaus all over the Kansas Wheat Belt.

The program provides for improvement along four lines: Marketing, agronomy, entomology and plant pathology. The work in marketing has to do with the handling of wheat on a quality and grade basis, and a careful study of market conditions. The agronomy work considers the proper handling of the soil in order to conserve moisture and to provide available nitrates sufficient to grow a profitable crop, and the use of pure seed of adapted varieties. The work in entomology presents the best methods of controlling insects that affect the wheat crop, such as Hessian fly, Chinch bugs, wire worms and straw worms. The principal part of the plant pathology work is to help in the control of the smuts of wheat and sorghums.

#### Progress Has Been Made

Four year's work on the Wheat Belt Program has shown outstanding results in the improvement of methods of growing and marketing the crop. A campaign to interest elevator men in buying wheat on a quality and grade basis was started in 1926, and now the grain buyers in 10 counties are co-operating in this effort to make it of benefit to the farmer who produces quality wheat. During the four years of the campaign, 2,059,500 bushels of certified and approved seed were sold. Last year, 10 counties in which summer fallow is advisable reported 185,961 acres of fallow or partial fallow, followed by wheat. In 1925, county agricultural agents reported 127,150 acres of wheat being grown in rotation with other crops;

for last year they reported 1,719,476 acres. In 1929, the Farm Bureau counties reported 7,224 farmers controlling insects, affecting wheat on 1,223,557 acres. Last season the straw worm took a good many thousand bushels. But before the summer was over the majority of the best farmers knew the methods of control and they are putting them into practice.

Back in 1925, county agents could report 294,845 acres of wheat treated for smut; last year this had increased to 1,297,366 acres treated. At a conference of all of the Kansas Wheat Belt Program co-operators held at Manhattan, November 9, definite plans were made for carrying this program to farmers and grain men of 60 Kansas counties during 1930. These counties produced 10,338,065 acres or 87.5 per cent of the last Kansas wheat crop. This year's program includes wheat schools and grading schools thruout the Wheat Belt, field test plots in many counties and agricultural trains to be operated over the Santa Fe and Rock Island railroads in July or August.

### Just Name What You'd Like

(Continued from Page 8)

- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musicales 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.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
- 11:15 a. m.—The Polynesiens
- 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.—Program KSAC
- 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.—Curtain Calls (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.—Commodore Ensemble (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Vierra's Royal Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—The Vagabonds (CBS)
- 7:15 p. m.—Five Power Naval Conference—Frederick William File from London (CBS)
- 7:30 p. m.—Alladin Old Time Orchestra
- 7:45 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 8:00 p. m.—Songs at Twilight, Courtesy Capper's Farmer
- 8:30 p. m.—In a Russian Village (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—The Polynesiens
- 9:30 p. m.—National Forum from Washington, D. C. (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:05 p. m.—Dream Boat (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Will Osborne and His Orchestra (CBS)

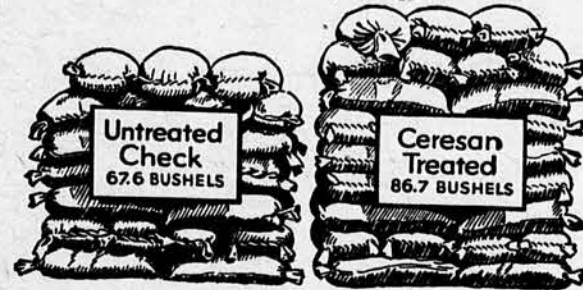
#### FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revellie (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musicales 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 Week Enders (CBS)
- 10:45 a. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
- 11:15 a. m.—The Polynesiens
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Vocational Dept.
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
- 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.—Hotel Paramount Orchestra (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Vierra's Royal Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—Kansas Farmer Hour
- 7:30 p. m.—Missouri KSAC Basketball Game. Alumni Banquet KSAC
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:05 p. m.—Hank Simon's Show Boat (CBS)

#### SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revellie (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musicales 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.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
- 10:45 a. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Adventures of Helen and Mary (CBS)
- 11:30 a. m.—Women's Forum
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Vocational Dept.
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—Patterns in Prints (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
- 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.—Ann Leaf at the Organ (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 4:30 p. m.—Club Plaza Orchestra (CBS)
- 4:45 p. m.—Dr. Thatcher Clark—French Lesson (CBS)
- 5:00 p. m.—Hotel Shelton Orchestra (CBS)
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Program
- 6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:10 p. m.—Vierra's Royal Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
- 6:30 p. m.—Commodore Ensemble (CBS)
- 7:00 p. m.—Dr. Arthur Torrance—Exploring the Jungle (CBS)
- 7:15 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 7:30 p. m.—Dixie Echoes (CBS) Courtesy Nat'l Reserve Life Co.
- 8:00 p. m.—The Nit Wit Hour (CBS)
- 8:30 p. m.—Around the Samovar (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Paramount Publix Hour (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:05 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Hotel Paramount Orchestra (CBS)

# 19 BUSHELS More Oats per Acre through SMUT CONTROL



## ILLINOIS EXPERIMENT STATION Reports Big Increases with Ceresan Seed Treatment

The easiest way to obtain a bigger oats yield without increasing your present acreage is to prevent smut damage by using a safe seed treatment.

Many tests have proved that this is true. The Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station reported that dust treatment of smutty Big 4 seed oats increased the yield per acre from 67.6 bushels for the untreated seed to 86.7 bushels for the treated—a difference of 19.1 bushels. Smutty 60-Day oats treated with the same dust disinfectant, yielded 13.8 more bushels per acre than the untreated seed oats.

The dust disinfectant that produced these profitable yield increases and gave perfect smut control was Du Bay Ceresan. It is always safe to seed oats; deadly only to seed-borne disease organisms that reduce germination and injure the crop.

### Ceresan Prevents Smut Losses

In 1928, Iowa alone lost 18,000,000 bushels of oats because of smut. In 1929, state and federal authorities report smut losses were unusually severe in Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri and Wisconsin.

Such losses now can be prevented by Ceresan seed treatment. Wisconsin Circular 133 reports good control of oats smut in that state with Ceresan. According to the August, 1929 *Plant Disease Reporter*, Ceresan gave "good control" of oats smut in Iowa and "excellent control" in Kansas.



# 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

## It's a Big World and There's a Lot of Automobiles

to say nothing of busses, trucks, vehicles, trains, street cars and any one of these may get you tomorrow. But why worry? You can't always avoid accidents but you and every member of your family between the ages of 10 and 70 can get the protection afforded by our

**\$10,000 Federal "FARMERS' SPECIAL" Automobile Travel and Pedestrian Travel Accident Insurance Policies Which We offer for But \$2.00 a Year.**

A great value. Worth many times the cost. Don't delay. For further information, write the

**KANSAS FARMER, INSURANCE DEPT., TOPEKA, KAN.**

### Controls Diseases of Barley

In Wisconsin, according to Circular 133, Ceresan has given very good control of stripe, seedlings blights and smuts of barley. The Illinois Experiment Station says in a bulletin: "For the treatment of these diseases (stripe, covered smut and seedling blight) Ceresan seems to stand alone at the present time."

### Use on All Seed Grains

Ceresan destroys seed-borne disease organisms on many other seed grains. The January, 1929 issue of *Phytopathology* says: "... Ceresan has given satisfactory results in controlling stinking smut of wheat, covered smut and stripe of barley, loose smut of Tennessee winter barley, the smuts of oats, and covered kernel smut of sorghum." It also prevents disease losses on rye, millet and cotton.

### Quick, Economical Treatment

It costs only a few cents per acre to protect your grain crops against diseases with Ceresan. And only a few minutes are needed for Ceresan treatment. Just dust it on at the rate of 3 ounces per bushel of seed oats, barley or cotton; 2 ounces per bushel of seed wheat, rye, sorghum or millet. Not a disagreeable wet treatment. No danger of injury to germination. Seed may be treated a month before planting and stored without risk of reinfection by disease spores from contaminated bins or sacks.

Ask your dealer today for our free new Ceresan pamphlet. Or write to Bayer-Semesan Company, Inc., 105 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.

# Many Eyes on 1930 Pep Cup

## More Than Half the Counties of Kansas Now Are Represented in the Capper Clubs

BY J. M. PARKS  
Manager, The Capper Clubs



Here Are Some of the Capper Club Cups Awarded for Outstanding Achievements in 1929. There Will Be a Larger List of Similar Trophies Presented in 1930. No. 1 Was Awarded to Clarence Hedstrom, Marion County, for Highest Net Profit on Contest Calf. No. 2, to the "Trego Ramblers," for Showing the Most Pep as a Club Team. No. 3 (Mother's Cup), to Mrs. G. A. Hammett, Marshall County, for Loyal Co-operation. No. 4, Gail Thompson, Cowley County, for Highest Profit in Burden Pig Club. No. 5, James Hesler, Rooks County, for Highest Net Profit in Small Pen Department. No. 6, Carol Tomberlin, Wichita County, for Highest Net Profit in Gilt Pig Department. No. 7, Elmer Thielenhaus, (Tie) Rush County, Highest Net Profit on Contest Calf. No. 8, Ruth E. Zirkle, Finney County, Highest Net Profit in Baby Chick Department

WITH the best part of the enrollment period still ahead of us, already we have Capper club members in 55 counties. Applications are coming in steadily every day from all sections of the state. It's becoming evident that club work will be more popular this year than ever before. Along with the increased interest runs a desire among various teams to hold the place of honor in the pep contest. The two Marshall county teams are having regular programs right on thru the winter, which means that they will be going in full speed by April, when we begin giving credit for monthly meetings. The Shawnee Barnyard Boosters are following the same plan with a growing determination to capture the pep cup. Rooks county is keeping step with the leading boosters, and Edwards is showing every indication of having no intention of taking a back seat. Dickinson

county is breaking out in several different parts with the quality of club enthusiasm that won't be put down. All Boyde Boone of Kingman county needs is a few loyal teammates to work with him. Judging from the way he's starting out, we believe he's almost sure to find them in time to line up at the sound of the gong on April 15. Gail Thompson of Cowley county is inquiring what a team must do to win the pep cup. We refer him, and all other seekers for information of this kind, to the club booklets, which give the number of points merited for various club activities. Of course, there are dozens of other counties with ambitious club members who will be heard from many times before the next trophy is awarded. Applications for membership show that the baby chick department will be about three times as large as any (Continued on Page 37)

### 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.

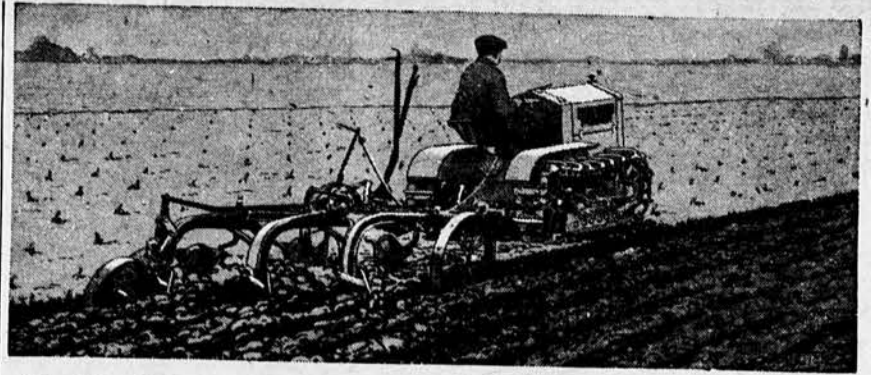
Signed..... Age.....

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



## Make Cletrac Your PARTNER

**PARTNER!** That word well describes Cletrac's scope of service on the farm. Powerful, dependable, Cletrac is ready always to shoulder the heaviest jobs on your farm and get them done on time.

Straight through the year—on every operation from plowing to harvesting—a Cletrac Crawler Tractor will bring to your work a new speed and a new efficiency unmatched by any other type of tractor. Its full delivery of rated horse power at the draw bar means abundant power for your toughest jobs. Broad crawler tracks assure positive traction over soft soil and up steep grades. Exceptional economy in fuel and oil consumption sets an entirely new standard for low operating costs.

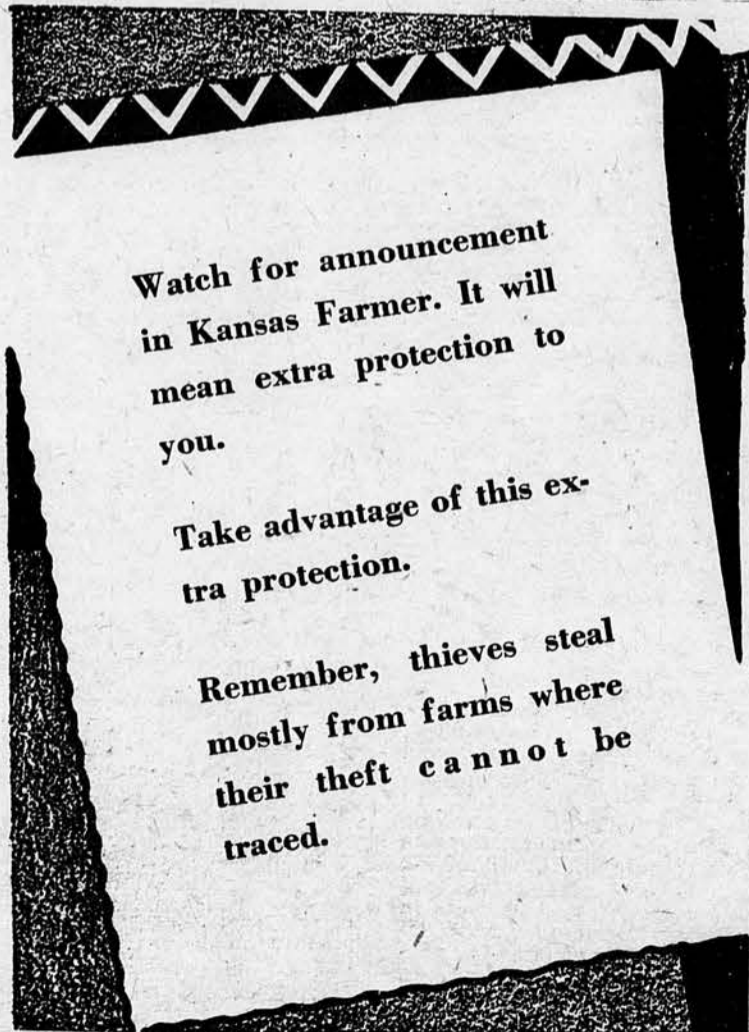
### Find Out About Cletrac for Your Farm

You can profit—as thousands of other farmers have profited—from a partnership with Cletrac. Get the facts about these better tractors today. New folders—just off the press—will be mailed on request.



Cletrac Crawler Tractors are built in a complete line of models from 12 h. p. to 100 h. p. and priced as low as \$1095 F. O. B. factory.

**The Cleveland Tractor Co.**  
19316 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio



Watch for announcement in Kansas Farmer. It will mean extra protection to you.

Take advantage of this extra protection.

Remember, thieves steal mostly from farms where their theft cannot be traced.

# BOOK DEPARTMENT

## Adequate Public Library Service is Within Easy Reach of Everyone

BY D. M. HARMON

ONE HUNDRED "little red school-houses" with a single room, insanitary, cold and inconvenient, in rural St. Louis county, Minnesota, have disappeared in the last 10 years and have been replaced by large and roomy consolidated schools of from three to eight teachers, according to recent report from the county school superintendent. This is typical of reports received from time to time in the Education Office of the Interior Department. A recent report from Ohio states: "These relics of a past generation (referring to one-teacher schools) have already disappeared entirely from four counties in this state." The report emphasizes the importance of equitable educational facilities for boys and girls on the farms and in the cities. They now have the same standards of teaching efficiency, school buildings and the like—but one point has been sadly neglected. That is the library facilities.

### Equalizing Library Opportunities

Schools have spread everywhere, churches are everywhere, but 50 million people—nearly half the people of the United States and Canada—are still without public library service. Ninety-three per cent of the people without library service live in the open country and in centers of less than 2500 population. The total number of folks without access to public libraries is 47 million, or 83 per cent of the entire rural population. Out of 3,065 counties in the United States, 1,135 have no public libraries within their boundaries. Happy hours with "Treasure Island" or "Boys' Life of Abraham Lincoln" are free to the average city child merely by walking to the nearby library. But this privilege is beyond the reach of most country children. And yet books are a vital necessity to the people in the country no less than to those who enjoy access to the great libraries in the cities. This condition is so undemocratic and contrary to the American principle of equal opportunity for all that it should not be permitted to continue.

The county library provides the solution of the rural public library problem. Operating from a headquarters in the county-seat or other central point and maintaining branches and stations in postoffices, stores, community building, Grange halls and residences, the county library places its service within easy reach of every family in the county.

### Getting Books to Farms

County libraries are beginning to spread thru the country, carrying the treasures of books to children in farms

and mountains. Reading for fun spells more than recreation. Books help to build character and develop imagination. To deprive children of books—hero stories, adventure, history, poetry, fairy tales—is to undernourish them during the period of mental and emotional growth. A county library will fill your children's hands with books and their lives with greater happiness and opportunity. It will mark a step toward equalizing the privileges of all children. It is a system of book distribution, and means books and magazines for every man, woman and child in the county, thru convenient service stations supplied with fresh, changing collections of books. It means books delivered postage-free to anyone who cannot come to the nearest station. It means the help of a librarian who is interested in rural problems. It means the use of all the books and magazines you and your children want, for less annually than the cost of an ordinary book or magazine subscription.

It is an endlessly varied picture that county library service presents. Here, a boy unable to leave the farm to go to college writes his county librarian, "Can I get books on the subjects I would study in college?" There, a minister in a small town asks for material for preparing his sermons. One county librarian finds that a large share of her work is with book-hungry children. A college student is enabled to write her thesis at home on a ranch by getting the books she needs in psychology thru the county library.

### For All Sorts of People

In a mining camp 17 miles from the nearest town an empty TNT powder box nailed to a pine tree serves as a small library station. An abandoned chicken brooder is used as a library on a western plain. In the open country, the general store, the school house, or the farm at the crossroads may shelter small collections of library books.

If you have a county library, the resources of travel, companionship and recreation thru books are never beyond your reach. No place is too remote for easy travel thru books. The best of comrades are to be found in books, making no demands but always ready when you want them. In books one meets the greatest of men and women, sharing their ideas, enjoying their companionship. And books contain countless tales for winter evenings; funds of laughter, wonder, fascination, suspense; a pageant of imaginary people who seem as real as your nearest neighbor.

(Continued on Page 37)

## Books for Your Home Library

MANY books you need for reference and want to read, but many more you want in your home library to read again and again. The Modern Library Series makes it possible for you to have them. It is a series of the best books of recent time. Each volume is Hand Bound in Limp Croft Cloth, with stained top, and is stamped and decorated in genuine gold. They can be purchased thru the Copper Book Service, postpaid. Remit the price listed and your order will be taken care of promptly.

A Bed of Roses, by W. L. George.....	95c
The Temptation of St. Anthony, by Gustave Flaubert.....	95c
The New Spirit, by Havelock Ellis.....	95c
Sons and Lovers, by D. H. Lawrence.....	95c
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Copper Book Service, Topeka, Kansas

## START SPRING WORK EARLIER

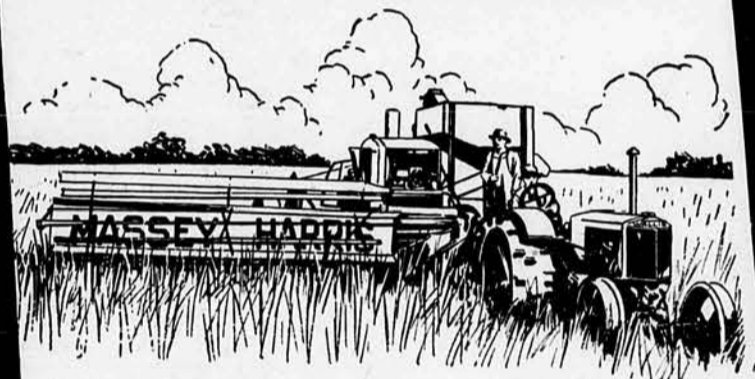


**WALLIS** *Certified*  
20-30 TRACTOR  
LIGHT WEIGHT  
AMPLE POWER  
DOES NOT PACK THE SOIL

Wallis "Certified" 20-30 Tractor in early Spring work pulling the Pulverator, "The Plow Combine" which plows and pulverizes to the full depth of the furrow slice — eliminating air pockets and reducing seed bed preparation to a single operation.

The owner of a Wallis "Certified" Tractor gets into his Spring work earlier, finishes it quicker, does the work with a minimum of expense and with ease never before approached in tractor farming.

Wallis Tractors fit the job. They're light in weight and correctly powered to handle their load. Two sizes — 12-20 and 20-30. Both "Certified" as to design, material, workmanship and inspections. They're the only "Certified" Tractors built.



### The New Massey-Harris Combined Reaper-Thresher

Built to do the job year after year economically — and put more in your granary. No matter how difficult the crop conditions, or how varied the crop, the Massey-Harris will be found the most economical and most profitable. Two sizes — 12 ft. and 15 ft. Also Swathers, Pick-up Attachments, etc.

*Let us send you complete facts about Massey-Harris Modern Equipment, Wallis "Certified" Tractors, Pulverator, "The Plow Combine", etc.*

## THE MASSEY-HARRIS CO.

General Offices: Racine, Wis.  
Factories: Racine, Wis., Batavia, N. Y.  
Branches and Service Stocks at Leading Trade Centers

## Seeds of Ideas

Advertisements are selected seeds of ideas planted in the soil of your mind. If cultivated thoughtfully, these ideas will produce greater comforts and better methods of accomplishing your aims. These selected seeds of advertising can help you to live more fully at less cost.

The advertisements in this publication are a record of what the manufacturers are doing for you. They will give you many new ideas and will tell you what you want to buy. And they will help you to get the most for your money.

The advertisements are news. They are interesting. Form the habit of reading them carefully and regularly. It will pay you to keep informed of the daily progress of business.

For full value—buy standard products.  
Manufacturers stand back of advertised goods.

## Wilt Took 150,000 Acres

It Attacks Fields When They Should be in Their Prime as Well as Old Stands

BY L. E. MELCHERS

IT IS common knowledge among farmers in Eastern Kansas that alfalfa production in this state is not what it was 10 years ago. The alfalfa acreage in Kansas is the lowest that it has been since 1907. There may be several reasons for this. An explanation first is necessary for this situation, after which one is interested in learning what may be done to overcome it. Alfalfa failure in Kan-

were dying rapidly in many fields, and this was becoming very conspicuous in the spring after a field passed thru the winter. Fields that had a good stand at the last cutting came thru the winter with many dead plants the following spring.

"Winter killing" is the name assigned to much of this condition, because the stands become thin during the winter. Certain root diseases of alfalfa were grouped under the term of winter killing, and, of these, bacterial wilt is the most common and destructive in Kansas. This disease is one of the important factors in alfalfa failures. It has been estimated that in the last year or two the loss from wilt has been 150,000 acres. This loss is greater than the new acreages planted and maintained.

### How to Recognize the Disease

Alfalfa wilt is widespread in the United States and is not confined to Kansas. It is somewhat less prevalent in irrigated districts, being most common in states or areas having an annual rainfall exceeding 25 inches, which accounts for its prevalence in Eastern Kansas. A large share of the alfalfa failures in southern states probably is due to this disease. It undoubtedly has passed unrecognized in the United States for a long time, altho it apparently has been only in the last few years that it has become widespread, destructive and presented a serious situation. Alfalfa wilt, unfortunately, does not confine its attack to old fields. Many fields 2 and 3 years old are badly diseased. At the rate the plants are dying in some fields, it is a matter of only two or three years before the fields are unproductive, becoming so at an age when they should be in their prime. This is a new situation in Kansas, and was unheard of 10 or 15 years ago.

Alfalfa wilt does not show any external lesions by which it may be recognized. The most conspicuous symptom of a badly diseased plant is a dwarf habit, with a tendency towards an abnormally large number of short stems which are spindly and suggest a "witch's broom." Dwarfed plants usually are pale green and their leaves are smaller. The wilting of the tops of diseased plants occurs during the growing season, resulting in a few of the upper leaves showing a symptom as if frost injury had occurred. Diseased plants do not occur

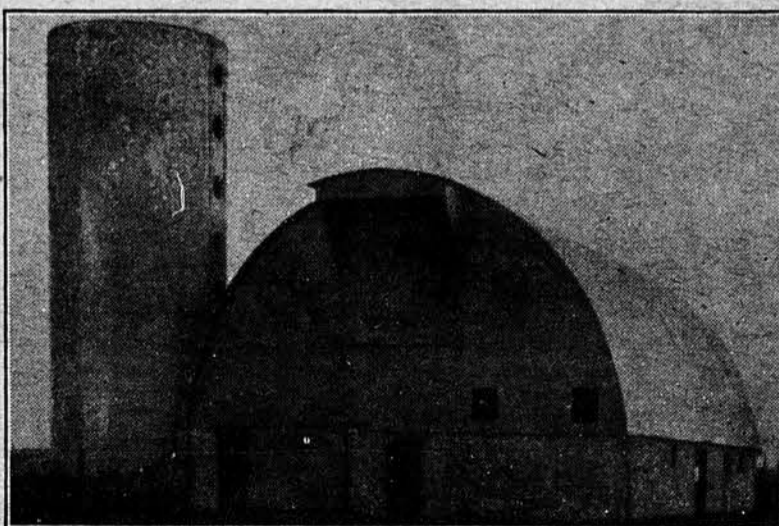
HERE is the ninth article in the special alfalfa series which is being published for your information by Kansas Farmer. After being absent from the issue of February 1, to give more space for poultry material, the series is resumed this week, and will end with the 11th installment. We hope you have kept these copies of Kansas Farmer on file for future reference. This series of articles gives you the latest information regarding the production of our most profitable crop.

This week L. E. Melchers, plant pathologist of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station at Manhattan, tells us about alfalfa wilt. Perhaps what he says may sound discouraging. On the other hand, Mr. Melchers and men of his caliber are working constantly after the solution to this knotty problem. And they are bound to succeed. In the mean time the best practices of seed selection, seedbed preparation and cutting are advised.

probably is not due to a single factor, but to several things. It is not an easy matter to determine the specific factors and evaluate their importance. Furthermore, it is even more difficult to suggest a definite remedy for the situation. The behavior of the alfalfa crop in Kansas is merely one of those examples in crop production in which agricultural practices and methods in growing a crop must be modified to meet a new set of conditions.

About eight years ago it was very apparent that alfalfa fields in Kansas, as in many other states, were not maintaining themselves. Plants

## Hanger Type Farm Building



THE present era of air-mindedness has brought at least one contribution for the farm. The hanger type building, sheet metal supported by arched steel trusses, brings maximum floor area and a high overhead. Such buildings are ideal for storing farm machinery, and may be made to combine the shelter of livestock and grain. Erected upon a concrete first floor foundation, the hanger type barn pictured is located on the T. H. Morrel farm near Blue Mound. The steel work for these hanger type buildings is fabricated in a Kansas City steel plant. The steel trusses may be erected by unskilled labor.

# The NEW IDEA Automatic Feed Safety

The Most Important Spreader Invention Since the Wide-Spread Distributer

EVERYONE who has used a spreader has occasionally forgotten to throw out the feed when stopping the beaters.

The load has jammed back, choking the cylinders and perhaps breaking some conveyor part. Such trouble can no longer occur with the famous NEW IDEA Spreader equipped with the recently invented Automatic Feed Safety, which automatically stops the feed when the cylinders are stopped. Even if the driver forgets, the NEW IDEA can't forget.

THE 1930 NEW IDEA is the only spreader in the world with this practical trouble-preventing feature. Here is another instance of that New Idea leadership which has developed a continuous succession of spreader improvements, ever since the original New Idea invention of the wide-spread distributor. New Idea engineers are never satisfied with anything less than the best. New Idea Spreaders carry a year's guarantee against breakage.

There is no advance in price because of the new Automatic Feed Safety. The 1930 NEW IDEA Spreader is still sold

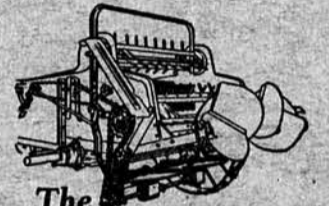
F. O. B. Factory, for **\$170**

See your dealer or write for circular

### THE NEW IDEA SPREADER COMPANY

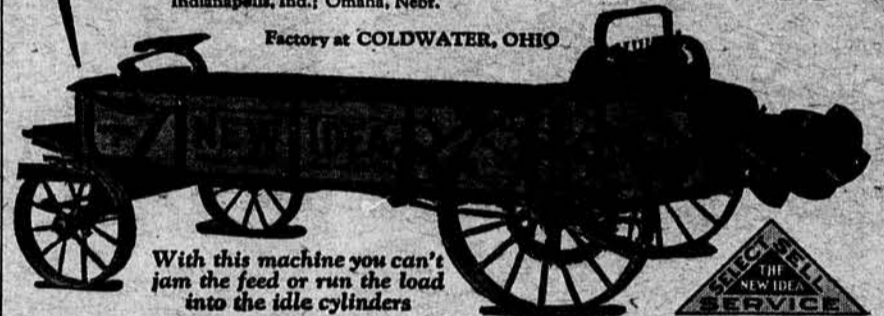
BRANCHES: Harrisburg, Pa.; Madison, Wis.; Kansas City, Mo.; Syracuse, N.Y.; Jackson, Mich.; Moline, Ill.; Columbus, Ohio; Minneapolis, Minn.; Oakland, Calif.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Omaha, Nebr.

Factory at COLDWATER, OHIO



### The Lime Spreading Attachment

Turns any Model 8 NEW IDEA into a perfect one-man Lime Spreader. Attached in 30 minutes. No shoveling back of load, no dusty labor. Controlled feed, 1 1/2 to 5 tons per acre. Large capacity. Price F. O. B. Factory **\$35**



With this machine you can't jam the feed or run the load into the idle cylinders

## How to LOSE MONEY Farming



## How to MAKE MONEY Farming



From 20,000 farm folks' letters, agricultural colleges, farm advisers, government bulletins we glean these thoughts that point the way to farm success.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 Run a two-crop farm year after year.      | 1 Diversify crops best suited to soil.      |
| 2 Take everything from the soil.            | 2 Fertilize with legumes and livestock.     |
| 3 Don't raise chickens, have no garden.     | 3 Sell eggs and garden truck.               |
| 4 Don't stop gullies or soil washing.       | 4 Grow cover crops; fill up gullies.        |
| 5 Keep no hogs or cows; feed no cattle.     | 5 Save down grain and waste with livestock. |
| 6 Don't raise sheep; sell no lambs or wool. | 6 Make extra profits from weeds and waste.  |
| 7 Have many fields of several sizes.        | 7 Uniform fields save labor and power.      |
| 8 Waste time chasing hogs and cattle.       | 8 Tight fences keep stock at home.          |
| 9 Don't worry about your credit.            | 9 Beautify your farm; be a farm leader.     |
| 10 Have no farm plan; trust to luck.        | 10 Farm planning is plain good farming.     |

## RED BRAND FENCE "Galvannealed" Copper Bearing

will help you follow out this formula and make extra money for many years to come. Only "RED BRAND" Fence is "Galvannealed", not galvanized. "Galvannealing" welds on an extra heavy, rust-resisting zinc coating. Copper in the steel also adds many more years of wear. Full gauge, honest weight; springy line wires; picket-like stays; can't-slip knots —the easy to erect, trim, strong fence. Ask your dealer to show you "RED BRAND".

### VALUABLE Farm Planning Book

Successful farmers in sixteen states contributed the material for this interesting, illustrated book on "Farm Planning". Describes actual, successful farm plans. Covers proper crop rotation. Shows value of legumes. How marketing crops on the hoof brings extra profits and builds up soil fertility through natural fertilization. Ask your dealer for one of these special edition books, or write us.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.  
2163 Industrial St., Peoria, Ill.



Always look for the Red Brand (top wire)



in definite spots in a field, but are scattered.

The first crop of the season generally shows diseased plants more strikingly than other crops, altho one acquainted with the wilt has little difficulty in detecting plants at any time of year. The wilting probably is due to the clogging of the food channels of the plant by the bacterial organism, together with a toxin or poison which the organism produces. A badly diseased tap root shows unmistakable discolorations which are readily observed in cross sections. The discoloration, which is yellow or brown, is most conspicuous in the outermost part of the woody cylinder which is beneath the bark. If the bark is stripped back, the woody vascular cylinder will be observed to show a straw-yellow, brownish-yellow, or even dark brown color in the later stages, which is very different from the white or ivory-white, rather dry appearance of the same tissue in a healthy root. A diseased root shows this condition the entire length from the crown of the plant to the root extremity. Plants that go into winter in this condition are dead or nearly dead by spring. This results in an uneven growth in the spring and thin stands; consequently the farmer has referred to this condition as "winter injury."

**Experimental Work Necessary**

The men who are engaged in a study of this disease have realized that it does not have any weak link or place in its history where a death blow might be given and the ravages of the disease stopped. Much has been learned as to the nature of the disease and how it lives and attacks the alfalfa plant, all of which is essential before control measures can be discovered. A number of things still must be determined, however, such as the conditions that are necessary for the most rapid progress of the organism thru the alfalfa plant and its death, how long the organism will live over in alfalfa hay, whether feeding the hay to animals kills the organism, or whether the organism remains alive in the manure, how widely the organism is distributed in the soils and how long it is going to live over in the soil, and what relationship there is between the number of times an alfalfa crop is cut and the appearance and spread of wilt. It will be necessary to learn whether alfalfa wilt has any relation to the time of cutting the crop; whether plants weakened by cultural methods become more readily diseased than vigorous plants. These are some of the questions which need further investigation before there is any hope for a control of wilt.

Some of the things that have been learned thru the scientific studies are that the disease unquestionably is spread in mowing and that the organism may be carried on the sickle bar, and that the mowing machine infects healthy plants after diseased plants have been cut. It also has been found that there is no definite proof that the disease is spread by the seed itself. Soil wash and flood water have a tendency to spread alfalfa wilt in new areas.

**Source of Seed Important**

If alfalfa wilt were a disease similar in nature and with a life history comparable to that of the stinking smut of wheat, or the apple blotch disease, it would be within the power of men to control the ravages of this disease to a large extent. It is, however, more of a disease like the foot and mouth disease of cattle, or cancer, because we cannot readily get at the cure and prevent its ravages. The only way the veterinary and medical sciences expect to control these diseases, or prevent them, is by persistent experimental work, and such will have to be the case with bacterial wilt of alfalfa. It may, therefore, be definitely stated that there is no practical or effective method for controlling alfalfa wilt. It is recognized that seed treatment is of little or no value. Crop rotation, so far as controlling the disease is concerned, offers little hope at present. Fields which have had the disease, however, should not be planted to alfalfa for several years if for no other reason than carrying out sound agricultural practices. At present there is no known variety of

alfalfa which is immune or resistant. It is believed, however, that there is a fair possibility of obtaining such a strain or variety thru experimental work, but this will entail much work which may or may not prove fruitful.

There are, however, certain practices in alfalfa production today which are more important to carry out than ever before. If a stand is to be obtained and made profitable for several years, the most careful attention and consideration should be given to the source of the seed. It is equally important that much more consideration should be given to the fields which are to be planted to alfalfa and their proper preparation for seeding. Difficulties in growing alfalfa will increase as time goes on, unless more attention is given to those conditions which are necessary for profitable production. Soils are decreasing in fertility and lime is being leached out, with resulting acid soils, and inoculation is becoming necessary where it was unheard of years ago.

None of these, however, should justify any progressive farmer in assuming that alfalfa can no longer be grown. Kansas must grow alfalfa. The alfalfa crop now is passing thru a "dark age," as our apple crop did when codling moth appeared and blotch disease began its ravages. Kansas did not stop growing apples. It only became more difficult. So it is with our alfalfa crop. The essential

point to keep in mind is to study the plant and the conditions under which it must be grown. Precautions should be taken to remove and avoid unfavorable conditions, and if this is done, we shall be doing all that is possible to make the production of alfalfa more profitable.

**8 Acres or 100 Acres?**

A Middle Western farm paper, of January 4, 1880, said, "Without the help of the wonderful machinery adapted to his crops, the farmer would soon find his attempt to be useless and the limit of his production too small to give him subsistence. But when he turns over the pliable soil at the rate of 4 acres a day and with his ingenious seeder sows his 8 acres a day, and otherwise simplifies and reduces the work, he draws encouragement and a fondness for his calling with every breath."

We are constantly reminded of changes in agricultural methods. By way of comparison with the above editorial, an example might be cited from a recent Kansas Experiment Station bulletin in which a photograph shows a tractor pulling three grain drills and the caption reads, "Drilling 100 Acres a Day in a Kansas Wheat Field." In other words, one man's "sowing capacity" has increased by 12½ times in this case, since the earlier writing.

**National Carbide in the RED DRUM Lights Night Work**



Saves you money. Your dealer has NATIONAL. If not, write us.

NATIONAL CARBIDE SALES CORPORATION 342 Madison Ave., New York Coast to Coast Service



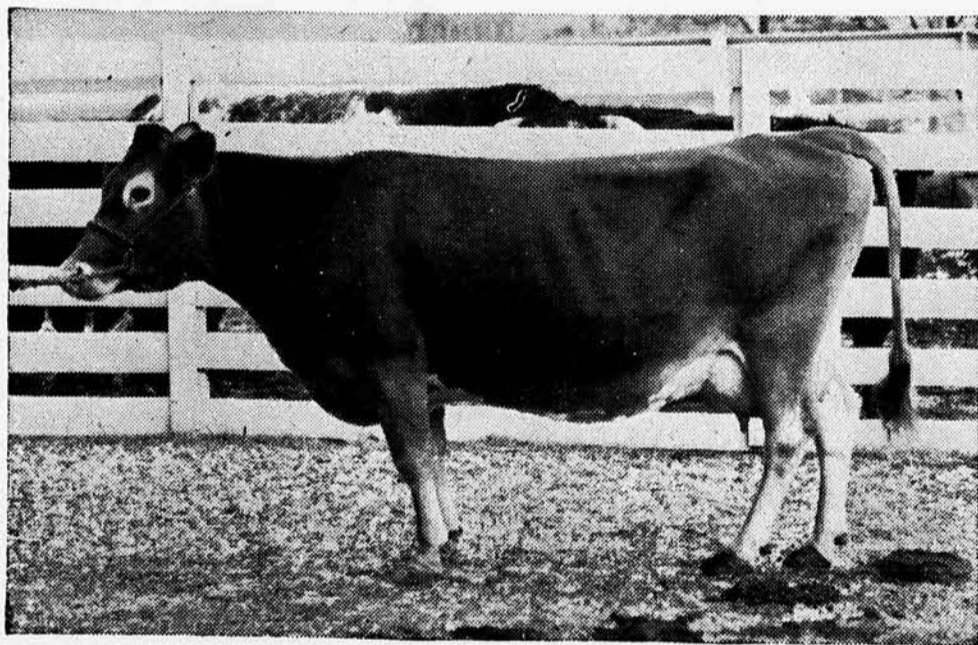
**13¢ A ROD**

164 styles direct from factory at wholesale prices, gates, fence, barb wire, posts, roofing, paint. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back.

Write today for our Big Bargain Catalog.

**OTTAWA FENCE CO.**  
Box 107-F Ottawa, Kansas

**FREE FENCE BOOK**



**SAVED from the stock-yards**

THIS old cow is 14. She's been an extra good one in her day, but her milk record in her twelfth year clearly indicated that she was falling off. For she produced only 5415 pounds of milk, or \$69.53 profit above her keep.

The first months of the next year indicated that she was still slipping . . . that she was on the down grade . . . headed for the yards. Then, as an experiment, Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic was added to her ration. She picked up enough to produce 5592 pounds of milk, earning \$75.72 above the cost of her feed.

But the next year (her 14th), with Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic in her ration regularly, she produced 7971 pounds of milk\* . . . \$158.98 above her feed cost.

An old cow reclaimed! And the part that Dr. Hess Stock Tonic played in this particular case is only indicative of its value in young herds.

With all the necessary minerals, with its conditioning qualities to promote good health, Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic makes its big showing on the record sheets of cows in their prime.

Two cents per cow per day will add Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic to your dairy ration . . . dollars to your monthly milk check. See your local Dr. Hess dealer and get at least a 90-day supply to begin with. Figure 18 pounds for each cow.

DR. HESS & CLARK, INCORPORATED  
Ashland, Ohio

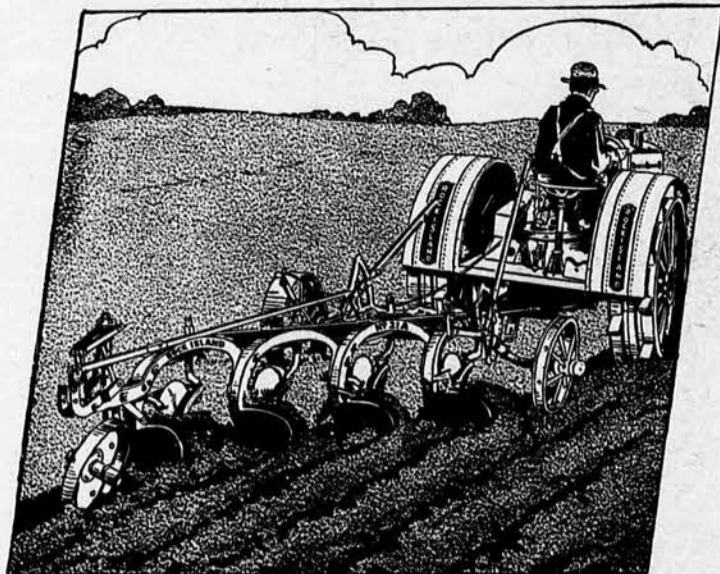
**Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic**

*A Conditioner and Mineral Supplement*

\*All milk sold as Grade "A" at \$3.50 per cwt.



I was more than pleased with its work and draft—P. F. Baxter, Riverside, Ia.



## You owe much of your crop to your plow

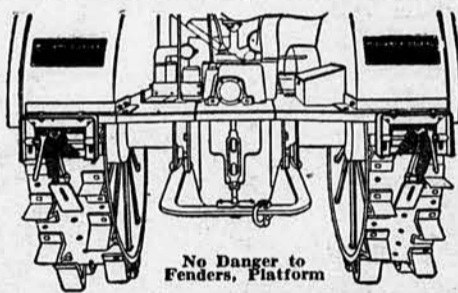
A strong statement! Yes, but reasonable. Seventy-five years' plow experience is back of this Rock Island Tractor Plow. It has been developed to work under any condition. Its special shaped bottoms turn the soil "over" and leave no air holes to increase the dangers of dry spells. It pulverizes—cutting the labor of seed bed preparation. Its strength does away with delay through break-downs. Yes, because of its superiorities, you owe much of your bigger crop to this one-man tractor plow.

The Rock Island Dealer near you will give you all details on this world-famous plow. See him. Write, also, to us for completely illustrated descriptive Booklet—M-64.

ROCK ISLAND PLOW COMPANY, Rock Island, Illinois

# ROCK ISLAND

## Tractor Plow



### TRIP-O SCRAPERS

Keep Tractor Wheels Clean

No lost time in wet fields. No slippage. No bad ruts. Trip-O Scrapers cost little, attach easily to any McCormick-Deering tractor; no holes to drill. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for details and lower prices. Dealers and Agents wanted.

Trip-O Sales Co., HANNAFORD, NO. DAKOTA.



## Better and Simpler AVERY WINS!

### The Spreading Comb Beater

Probably no other machine ever won, in its first sales season, the universal approval given the New Avery Capacity Combine last year. Now you can buy Averages in 12-ft., 16-ft. and 20-ft. cutter bar widths.

New and Superior Features give Avery greater capacity in heavy, down grain where "the going is tough" and make possible better saving and cleaning. It's built Simpler, with fewer working parts and better ones—easier to handle and lighter to pull—always running—the Combine you've asked for, built the way you want it.

One of many Superior Avery Combine Features—spreads, combs and beats the straw over the rack—handles straw faster and separates more grain. Learn about the Locomotive Roller Bearing Drive, 12-Bar Big Tooth Thresher Cylinder, Two-Way Tailings Valve and many other Exclusive Avery Features.

# AVERY

Write for Latest Literature

Get new book on the "Capacity Combine" with all the Facts and Figures. See machine in natural colors—also ask for Thresher Catalog if interested in stationary thresher.

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Dept. 155 Peoria, Illinois  
FACTORY BRANCHES  
Kansas City, Mo., Wichita, Kan.

## Farm Crops and Markets

### Wheat is in Good Condition in Kansas, Taking the State as a Whole

WHEAT is in good condition, taking Kansas as a whole, despite the fact that there are certain sections of Western Kansas where the snow covering was light during the cold period. If we have any luck with the conditions from now on, the crop of 1930 will be well above the average. Most roads were cleared promptly; the powerful snow plows owned by most counties have been put to a good use this winter. Livestock have made heavy inroads into the feed supplies, but in general are in good condition.

Hog prices in 1930 are expected to average at least as high as in 1929, and possibly higher. A reduction in slaughter supplies is indicated, but this probably will be partially offset by a decrease in foreign and domestic demand for hog products. There are no indications as yet that the 1930 pig crop will result in slaughter supplies in the marketing year beginning with October, 1930, greatly different from those expected during the current marketing year. If however, the relationship between hog and corn prices becomes increasingly favorable during the next few months, some increase in the fall pig crop of 1930 probably will occur.

Corn Belt hog production during the last three years apparently has shown only moderate changes and has been at a level which is well adjusted to corn production. Prospects for a better domestic demand, even with a less favorable foreign outlet for American hog products during the marketing year beginning next October, indicates that a pig crop in 1930 about equal to that of the last three years probably would result in returns to hog producers equal to the average of these years. The estimated number of hogs on farms on January 1, 1930, was 52,600,000 head, or 7.5 per cent less than the revised estimate of 56,880,000 head on January 1, 1929. The decrease in the Corn Belt states amounted to 2,521,000 head, or 6 per cent.

#### Small Supply of Hogs

The supply of hogs going to commercial slaughter for the marketing year ending with September, 1930, is expected to be somewhat smaller than that for the previous marketing year. The pig surveys showed a decrease of about 6 per cent in the 1929 spring pig crop of the Corn Belt and an increase of about 4 per cent in the 1929 fall pig crop, or a total crop for the year of about 3 per cent smaller than that of 1928.

The number of hogs on farms January 1, and the relationship of the corn-hog ratio in the different Corn Belt states to subsequent marketings from those states during past years, indicate a decrease in hog supplies larger than those shown by the pig surveys. The slaughter of hogs during the preceding October, 1929, thru January, 1930, of the present marketing year also points to a considerably smaller total slaughter than in the previous marketing year. The conclusion from all these indications is that marketings from the Corn Belt states in the 12 months beginning with October, 1929, will be about 2 million head smaller than during the preceding year; that market supplies from outside the Corn Belt will be considerably smaller; and that the inspected slaughter for the present marketing year will be between 46 and 47 million head, compared with 48,956,000 head in 1928-29 and 47,371,000 head in 1927-28.

Most of this decrease in slaughter will come during the first six months of the marketing year. Supplies from April to June probably will be larger and those from July to September smaller than those of the corresponding periods in 1929. Last year supplies from April to June were an unseasonably small proportion, and supplies from July to September an unseasonably large proportion of the year's supply. Apparently this was due partly to some holding back of supplies that usually would have been marketed in early summer in the expectation of a marked fall price advance, such as occurred in 1928; and partly to earlier marketings of 1930 spring pigs in response to the high September prices of the previous year.

Slaughter during October, November and December, 1929, totaled 13,400,000 head, compared to 12,950,000 head during the same months of 1928. Although slaughter in both October and November was larger than in 1928, the sharp decrease in December reduced the total for the three months 512,000 head, or almost 4 per cent below that of the same period a year earlier. A still larger reduction has taken place in January. Part of the decrease may have been due to weather and unfavorable transportation conditions.

The December pig survey report on breeding intentions for the spring pig crop of 1930 indicated that the number of sows farrowing in the spring of 1930 will not be greatly different from the number farrowing in the spring of 1929. The increasing favorableness of the corn-hog ratio during December and January will tend to encourage producers to carry out those intentions. At present there is little reason to expect that the total pig crop of 1930 in the Corn Belt states will be greatly different from that of 1929. The total tonnage of hog products from this pig crop, however, will be influenced by the size of the 1930 corn crop.

#### A Decline in Storage Stocks

Storage supplies of pork on January 1 were 6.6 per cent, or 44,400,000 pounds smaller than those of January 1, 1929. Lard stocks showed a decrease of 3,700,000 pounds, or 4.3 per cent. Supplies of both, however, were well above the five-year average for that date. Stocks of dry salt pork showed the largest decrease, being 25 per cent smaller than at the same time last year, and 2.5 per cent under the five-year average. The decrease in total stocks of pork and lard of 48 million pounds is equivalent to about 300,000 hogs.

Farm supplies of corn in the eastern north central states on January 1, 1930, were 9 per cent smaller than a year ago, and in the western north central states about 7 per cent less. About 71 per cent of the 1929 corn crop was produced in the north central states, as compared with 75 per cent of the 1928 crop and 69 per cent of the 1927 crop. Smaller supplies are available in the west south central states and larger supplies in the south Atlantic states. The corn-hog ratio of 12.3 in Iowa on December 15 was practically identical with a

year ago, whereas in the north central states as a group it increased from 11.1 to 11.5. With some increase in corn acreage expected in the central states in 1930 and average yields, supplies of corn next winter will be larger than at present and more in line with the crop of 1928.

Domestic demand for pork products was materially stronger in 1929 than in 1928. A reduction of 1 per cent in per capita consumption was accompanied by a 4 per cent increase in wholesale prices and a corresponding increase at retail. This is a larger price advance than would ordinarily accompany such a slight reduction in supply. Domestic demand for lard declined, however, per capita consumption being less despite the lower prices.

The recent declines in business activity have not as yet seemed to affect hog prices. Any influence that the recession in business may have had on the demand for pork products has been more than offset by the existing higher retail prices for beef and prospective reductions of hog supplies. A continuation of unfavorable business conditions may reduce the demand for fresh pork, particularly pork loins. Any reduction in demand for hog products during 1930, due to unfavorable business conditions, is likely to be reversed by business improvement during the 1930-31 season. Such improvement also would partially offset any influence of a downward trend in beef prices that might be underway at that time.

There are indications that at the 1929-30 pork marketing season advances, conditions in the European markets will become less favorable for the disposition of American pork products. United States exports of cured pork and lard probably will be smaller during the 1929-30 marketing year than in 1928-29. These unfavorable developments will not attain their full significance until the early part of the 1930-31 season. In Great Britain, however, there are indications of an earlier decline in demand for American cured pork products. Hog numbers in that country are low, but the supply of Danish products, which dominates the British cured pork market, gives evidence of being materially larger in the next few months than last year.

#### Larger Supplies in Denmark

Outstanding points in the European pork situation are: (1) a tendency toward generally increased hog numbers, as indicated by some increases in breeding sows and young pigs, and some upward movement in current marketings; (2) a feed supply considerably larger than that of last year, with breeding being encouraged by low feed prices; (3) a downward tendency in prices of hogs, cured pork and lard, and (4) no indication of any significant increase in buying power in the leading markets for American pork products during 1930.

In Great Britain, the leading foreign market for American pork products, the cured pork market already is feeling the effects of larger supplies coming from Denmark. As the current season advances, increased cured pork supplies from the Netherlands are expected, and probably will have an additional depressing effect on British market prices. It is anticipated, however, that the less favorable continental European market for American pork products, largely lard, will not be much in evidence before the last half of 1930, but will become increasingly marked during the winter of 1930-31.

The continental market for American pork products is influenced largely by conditions in Germany, where the upward turn in hog numbers, though delayed, is definitely established. Total German hog numbers appear to be about the same as a year ago, with a substantial increase in the number of young pigs, but a decline in slaughter animals. Hog prices in Germany during the first half of the 1929-30 season are expected to hold up fairly well, with marketings probably slightly below 1928-29 levels. In the second half of the year, however, marketings should run about 10 per cent heavier than a year ago. Lard imports into Germany are expected to be near 1928-29 levels during the first half of 1929-30, and from 5 to 10 per cent below during the second half. In all European markets the current low level of lard prices reflects, in part, the increased competition from vegetable oil.

Because of the unusual distribution of market supplies of hogs during the last half of the marketing year ending with September, 1929, the seasonal downturn in hog prices last summer came earlier than usual. It also ended earlier and at higher levels than in the same period of 1928. The upward movement following the low point made in late November has been somewhat similar to the upward movement which took place after mid-December of 1928. The seasonal price advance now in progress seems likely to continue thru the early spring to at least as high a point as prices reached last spring. If supplies for the period are as short as the greatly reduced marketings during December and January and the January 1 estimates of hogs on farms indicate, even higher prices than last spring may be reached.

#### Peak Will be Later?

The seasonal decline which usually comes in the late spring and early summer may be greater this year than that which occurred last year. Marketings at that time are expected to increase more rapidly than in the same period of 1929, both domestic and foreign demand is likely to be somewhat weaker and supplies of beef probably will be in excess of the previous year.

With hog supplies next summer probably slightly less than last summer and demand for pork at home and abroad less favorable, the average level of hog prices from June to September probably will not be greatly different from that of a year earlier. The seasonal movement of prices may be more nearly normal than it was in the summer of 1929, however, and the peak of the summer rise is expected to occur later than it did in 1929.

The level of hog prices during the winter of 1930-31 is expected to be not greatly different from that prevailing this winter unless supplies prove to be considerably larger than present information indicates. The total tonnage of inspected slaughter in the marketing year ending with September, 1929, was 4.6 per cent greater than in the previous year. The market value of this slaughter, however, exceeded that of the earlier year by \$133,147,000, or 13.3 per cent. Average price for 100 pounds paid by packers in 1928-29 was \$10.01, as compared with \$9.24 in 1927-28.

Corn Belt hog production during the three years, 1927-28-29, apparently has shown but moderate change, and present indications are for but little change in 1930. Yearly slaughter from this production is at a level of from 46 to 49 million head. Hog prices for this volume of slaughter have been high enough to pay an average return on corn fed by reasonably efficient producers, but has not been high enough to encourage hog production outside the Corn Belt. In view of the probable less

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favorable export outlet for American hog products in 1931, an increase in production in 1930 would seem undesirable; but a production not greatly different from 1928 and 1929 probably will result in returns about equal to those years, and apparently is well adjusted to Corn Belt corn production. If corn production in 1930 considerably exceeds that of 1929, the relationship of hog prices to corn prices will tend to increase numbers of hogs in 1931, assuming that Corn Belt hog producers are likely to react to such a situation as they have in the past. This would result in larger supplies and a lower level of hog prices in the marketing year 1931-32.

**Anderson**—The ground has been covered with about 15 inches of snow. East and west roads were drifted badly. Cal Ward, the state president of the Farmers' Union, was in the county recently, and attended three meetings. Farmers have been busy hunting rabbits since the snow came, but these pests are still plentiful. Rabbits, 50c a doz.; eggs, 34c; cream, 23c.—Olga C. Slocum.

**Acheson**—Livestock required a great deal of feed during the cold weather. The stoves also required considerable fuel. A great many rabbits have been killed here this winter; quail came in close to the barn lots for feed and shelter. Eggs, 36c; cream, 27c.—Mrs. A. Lange.

**Barber**—We have had a great deal of zero weather. Livestock, however, has been doing very well. Wheat, \$1; corn, 70c; kafir, 68c; hogs, \$8.50 to \$9.25; heavy hens, 18c; eggs, 32c; cream, 27c; hides, 5c.—Albert Pelton.

**Barton**—We have had a great deal of snow and cold weather here; the most recent snow drifted quite badly. A considerable amount of farm butchering is being done these days. Wheat, \$1.04; corn, 68c; eggs, 33c; butterfat, 27c.—Alice Everett.

**Franklin**—Livestock required a great deal of feed during the cold weather; it is likely, however, that there will be sufficient feed to take the animals thru to grass. A good many hogs and cattle are being moved to the Kansas City market by truck. Very little farm work is being done, except chores and wood cutting. Folks here have been quite active in feeding the birds, which have been starving due to the covering of snow. Corn, 65c; eggs, 33c; heavy hens, 21c; No. 1 grade of butterfat, 27c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

**Graham**—Northwest Kansas has been having severe cold weather, with the snow covering over the wheat rather inadequate. It is too early to tell how much the wheat has been damaged. Farmers have been busy shelling corn and hauling it to market. Public sales are numerous; everything sells well. Wheat, \$1; corn, 65c; eggs, 32c; cream, 28c; hogs, \$9.—C. F. Welty.

**Greenwood**—We have had the coldest weather since 1899. Cattle are doing fairly well, despite the cold weather. There will be plenty of feed to carry the livestock thru to grass. A few farm sales are being held.—A. H. Brothers.

**Hamilton**—Farmers have been showing a great deal of interest in the various farm machinery exhibits here, as during the recent "Oliver Day" which was very well attended. Livestock is doing well. Feed is plentiful, but half the broomcorn is yet to be sold. Farmers are getting the machinery ready for spring work. Wheat, \$1.09; corn, 72c; barley, 45c; eggs, 36c.—Earl L. Hinden.

**Harvey**—The weather still continues cold, and many east and west roads are drifted badly. Hauling feed is the main farm job. Wheat, \$1.05; corn, 70c; kafir, 70c; butter, 41c; eggs, 32c.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jefferson**—Doing the chores and cutting fuel were the main farm jobs here during the cold weather. The service charge on cream has been abolished. There is a good demand for hay. Milk cows are about \$20 cheaper than they were six months ago. Public sales are well attended, and high prices are paid for everything except hogs and cows. Corn, 70c to 80c; butterfat, 27c; whole milk, butterfat basis, 55c; hens, 22c.—J. J. Blevins.

**Jewell**—The Jewell County Co-operative Butter Company held its formal opening recently at Mankato. It already is doing a large business, and additional routes are being established. Snow covers most of the ground, and there are many large drifts. Livestock is doing well. The cold weather checked egg production. Few public sales are being held. Very little corn is being moved to market. Corn, 70c; wheat, \$1.05; oats, 45c; eggs, 33c; cream, 32c; hogs, \$9.60; cattle, \$10.—Lester Broyles.

**Johnson**—For three weeks the ground has been covered with snow; nearly a foot of it is still here, distributed quite evenly. We also have had some very low temperatures. All field work is at a standstill. Special efforts have been made to feed the birds. Farmers have been quite active in hunting rabbits; we have fewer rabbits this year perhaps the gardens will be better than usual. Sales are quite numerous, with fairly good prices; cows, however, are selling at lower prices. The milk strike has been settled on a basis of \$2.90 a hundred of one cent milk. P. O. Kansas City, from September to May, and \$2.70 for the rest of the year. The milk association is recognized, and checkers for the organization are allowed.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

**Leavenworth**—The weather has been cold and the ground covered with a blanket of snow. Chores and wood chopping take most of the time of farmers these days. Oats are scarce. Potatoes, \$2; onions, 5c; eggs, 32c; corn, 75c; kafir, \$1.90 a cwt.; shorts, \$1.75; wheat, \$1.20.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

**Mitchell**—A good many public sales are being held, with cows selling at low prices, and horses, strange to say, selling at good levels. A good deal of illness, mostly flu, is reported from over the county. Farmers are busy shelling corn and getting up wood.—Albert Robinson.

**Ness**—We have been having a great deal of cold weather, with temperatures down to 14 degrees below zero. This certainly was not good on the wheat, as it has very little protection from snow. Livestock is doing well.—James McMill.

**Rush**—The covering of snow was rather light during the cold period, but it is not so good! Livestock is doing well, but feed is rather scarce on some farms. Wheat, \$1; eggs, 30c; butterfat, 30c.—William Crotinger.

**Stanton**—Livestock is wintering very well. A great deal of land is changing hands, at quite satisfactory prices. Cattle and hogs are selling well. Corn, 65c; milo, \$1.10 a cwt.; kafir, \$1 a cwt.; broomcorn, \$115 to \$125 a ton.—R. L. Creamer.

**Wallace**—Threshing and corn shelling are the main farm jobs. The weather has been somewhat warmer recently, thus making conditions more favorable for outside work. Cream, 31c; eggs, 33c.—Everett Hughes.

**Washington**—We have had a great deal of snow recently, with temperatures as low as 20 degrees below zero. A good many farm sales are being held. There is an excellent demand from feeders for corn and hay—choice alfalfa is bringing as high as \$20 a ton. Butterfat, 31c; eggs, 30c; hens, 18c.—Ralph B. Cole.

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## Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

### Production Doesn't Slump in Zero Weather With Flocks That Receive Proper Care

IF THE right methods are followed "right" with poultry, there doesn't seem to be much doubt about success and profit resulting. That fact was brought out quite effectively last month, when we had occasion to visit a good many Kansas poultry raisers in gathering special articles for the annual poultry issue of Kansas Farmer. Again and again this point was stressed by the several hundred letters received from our readers who entered the poultry contests sponsored by this publication.

These flock owners we called upon devote considerable time to seeing that their layers are kept comfortable. On those below-zero days of January we stepped into laying houses where pullets were contentedly eating mash and scratching for grain. Plenty of clean, dry litter was on the floors—overhead were straw lofts. Warm water was provided, either by using a heating system of some sort, or by carrying warm water to the poultry houses frequently during the day. Egg production in those laying houses didn't fall off with the advent of severe weather. These folks have found that the best houses and equipment—not the most expensive, mind you—do not cost them a single penny. Extra eggs they get because of that equipment, pay the bill. Used materials and remodeled buildings figure in a good many cases to hold down on costs.

them dry by surrounding the drinking vessel with plenty of finely cut hay, grass or excelsior to keep them from getting their feet wet. Then we feed rolled oats three or four times a day from the third day after they begin to eat until they learn to eat real well, then put rolled oats and baby chick mash in a feeder and let them have all they will eat three times a day until they are 8 weeks old. From then on until they are full-feathered they should have growing mash once a day, all they will clean up in the evening and all the good bluegrass or alfalfa to run on that they can eat all day long.

Last summer we had the best and strongest geese and the largest number of fertile eggs we ever have had, but we took special care of the breeding stock and did not allow them out in the cold and storms and gave them a variety of feed—whole wheat, corn, silage, alfalfa leaves and quite a lot of cooked potatoes lightly salted and thickened with scalded oats and alfalfa leaves. We set all the eggs under hens, and from the first 54 eggs we hatched 51 geese. We had one rotten egg and two geese died in the shells. We sold eight eggs to one neighbor who got eight big, strong geese, and 12 to another neighbor, who said every one hatched. We raised 64 geese to maturity and lost 8 or 10 by accidents, but none by disease. But you must not let goslings get wet, very cold or very hot until they are pretty well feathered, and from then until they are full-grown they need very little care if they have lots of green pasture and drinking water and a shed for protection at night, and from storms and sun thru the day. They will average 12 to 16 pounds at selling time and ordinarily bring 15 to 18 cents live weight, or 25 to 30 cents dressed at holiday season. The feathers will bring from \$1.25 a pound up, but it is a poor policy to pick young geese before they are a year or more old. Old geese can be picked every six weeks and will give 3 to 4 ounces of feathers at a picking. They must not be confined when fattened at the holidays but allowed to run at large as usual.

In this year's annual poultry letter contest, Kansas Farmer received an unusually fine lot of experience articles from folks who raise ducks, geese and turkeys as well as from chicken fanciers. This department invites you to send your experiences regarding all kinds of poultry. Why, some folks wrote us that they made more money with ducks than with laying hens; and others that turkeys are more profitable. Whatever your experience, let's pass it on to your neighbors and fellow farmers all over the state. In the "Kansas Poultry Talk" columns you will find a great many of the contest letters during the coming weeks.

And things are popping over the state now in an effort to get ready for baby chicks. Hail screen runs are being fixed up and new ones made, brooder houses already have been moved to new ground or soon will be, and of course, you are saving hatching eggs by this time or you have arranged for chicks from a reliable hatchery. This can be the best poultry year you have experienced because "health sticks to clean chicks." With up-to-date methods it is possible to raise 90 per cent or better of the chicks, and clean methods will make for more profitable pullets. The rule advised by the agricultural college is adequate. The specialists there say profit will result from "clean chicks, clean houses, clean ground and clean feed."

From the time the goslings are 6 weeks old or full feathered they need no extra feed if they have plenty of green feed, either bluegrass, alfalfa or rank growth of the so-called pig weeds. My experience has been that they make their best growth on tender weeds and particularly the wild lettuce and what the older folks call "careless" weed; the one that looks so inoffensive in a rich garden but grows so quickly that you will uproot everything else in the garden in pulling it out if you let it grow a few days too long.

Last year was our most unprofitable year in the goose business because there was no grass thru the

#### We Had Our Troubles

We have raised dry land geese for about 10 years, and I think we have had about every problem anyone can have who starts in on a task of which he knows absolutely nothing.

For three years we had the best success in getting growth, but as we moved about March 15, we had poor hatches on account of having to hold the first eggs too long before setting them, and because we could not get the hens to sit long enough to hatch after we moved. But we hatched 19 and raised 17 that weighed 8 pounds at 8 weeks old. We fed them nothing but lettuce for the first three days after they began to eat of their own accord, which usually was when they were from 60 to 72 hours old. A little gosling does not eat so quickly as a chicken. We keep them covered and warm until they are at least 48 hours old, and then give them water which they can drink but not get into. We have better success in keeping

#### No Thefts That Week

The week of January 18 to 25 was a gala week in the 3-year history of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service. It is the first week in which no thefts were reported to the Protective Service. This is especially encouraging when linked with the fact that during 1929 less than half the number of thefts were reported as compared to the thefts that were reported in 1928. A goodly share of the reasons for fewer farm thefts is that during the last three years farmers in Kansas have taken a concentrated stand against farm thieves. The farmers who have experienced thefts have cooperated more promptly and effectively with their sheriffs and local law officers. This is the best way, under present conditions, to fight for the elimination of farm thievery.



## STOP contagious COLD

3 ways in a day!

Knock that cold this thorough, harmless way. Take Hill's. Relief comes in one-third the usual time without disturbing your day because Hill's stops cold 3 ways... 1: Opens bowels, no griping... 2: Checks fever... 3: Tones system, brings back pep. Get Hill's... keep it handy.

Ask any druggist for the red box of **HILL'S CASCARA-QUININE**

**TANK HEATER**  
BURNS OIL

Fits any tank. Burns 14 to 18 hours on one gallon of kerosene. No sparks, noise or smoke. Guaranteed. Write for interesting folder, and for Special Introductory Offer. We also manufacture Hot Waterers and Portable Smoke-cases. Write for information. Direct to you at factory prices. **WATSON TANK HEATER CO.** 103 N. 7th St., Washington, Ia.

## Ground Limestone

For Agricultural Purposes

Write for prices and FREE sample  
**DOLESE BROS. COMPANY**  
220 W. 2nd St., Wichita, Kansas.  
Plant: El Dorado, Kansas.

## Now—Bigger Hog Profits

Save ALL your pigs this spring by using "Dolese" feed. **Vital Hog Houses**—over 60,000 now in use. 1 pig saved pays for house. Ideal for McLean System: warm, dry, sanitary, movable. Sectional—just bolt together. Amazing low prices; cheaper than building your own. See dealer or write today for free circular.  
**THE HARGROVE CO.**  
(D. M. Ellis & Mfg. Co.) 462 N. Y. Ave., DES MOINES, IOWA



Headquarters for **Livestock engravings**  
Write for prices  
**Copper Engraving Co.**  
DEPT. M  
TOPEKA — WICHITA

## NEW Sure Poultry Profits

by the Belle City Method

Incomes up to \$1,000 a year easily possible with our tested plan for increasing poultry profits. Write for "The New Day in Hatching"—low prices and \$3 DOWN easy payment plan on hot water and electric incubators, brooders, 80 to 2600 capacity. Belle City Incubator Co., Box 21, Racine, Wisconsin

# 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:

Farm Implements	Page 2	Clubs for Children	Page 30
Radio Program	Page 8	Modern Farm Equipment	Page 31
Grain Saving Combines	Page 9	New Idea Spreader	Page 32
Fencing Problems solved	Page 11	Farm Planning Book	Page 32
All Purpose Batteries	Page 12	Free Fence Book	Page 33
Cost Cutting Machines	Page 13	Light for night work	Page 33
More Money with Harvesters	Page 14	Increased Milk Checks	Page 33
Binder Twine	Page 15	Labor saving Plows	Page 34
Combines to increase profits	Page 16	Capacity Combine	Page 34
Tractors to fit your Farm	Page 17	Riding Comfort	Page 35
Fencing for Profit	Page 18	Harness Catalog	Page 35
Lighting for Profit	Page 19	Make Sawing easier	Page 35
Tags for Cream shipments	Page 19	A Good rifle cheap	Page 35
Brooder Fuel	Page 26	Mayworth Seed System	Page 35
Milk Better and Faster	Page 26	2-Row Listers	Page 35
Crossbred Pigs	Page 26	Save your pigs and chicks	Page 35
Popular Novels cheap	Page 27	Capons for Profit	Page 35
Plant inoculation	Page 28	Weather Proof Cement	Page 35
Seed Catalog	Page 28	Accident Insurance	Page 37
Well Born Pigs	Page 28	Baby Chick and Poultry offerings	Page 37
More Oats per Acre	Page 29	Farmers Market Place	Pages 38-39-40-41
A Sturdy Partner	Page 29	Cozy Brooder Houses	Back Cover

# KE

## BAKING POWDER

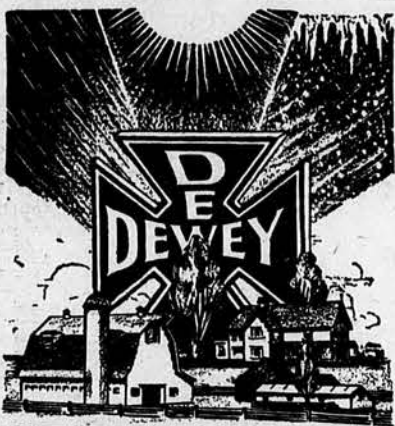
Same Price for over

**38 Years**

25 ounces for 25 cents

**Guaranteed Pure and Healthful**

Millions of pounds used by the Government



**WEATHER PROOF!**

Through Heat or Cold, wet weather or dry, the superior qualities of Dewey Cement Concrete only add to the enduring strength and lasting service of your home, barns, silos, poultry houses, wells, walks and 101 other building uses for concrete on the farm.

Dewey made concrete can't rot or warp. Stop those costly repairs. Ask your Dewey Dealer about a concrete plan of building economy — to meet your every need.

**DEWEY PORTLAND CEMENT CO.**  
KANSAS CITY MISSOURI      DAVENPORT IOWA

**NATIONAL Hollow TILE SILOS**  
Last FOREVER

Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble. Buy Now Erect Early. Immediate Shipment. **NO** Blowing in Blowing Down Freezing. Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile. Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.

**"NATIONAL TILE SILO CO."**  
R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Get Low Factory Prices on Building Tile.

**BIGGEST BARGAIN EVER**  
If you are planning on making a quilt, don't pass this bargain! Brand new large pieces of prints and percale, 8 lbs. (60 yds.) only \$2.76, plus few cents postage. Pay postman, when package arrives. **FREE!** SEWING PACKAGE WITH EACH 8 LB. BUNDLE. Can also furnish nice large wool, silk or velvet pieces, 2 lbs. for \$1.00 plus postage. **RELIABLE SALES CO.,** Box 20-B Princeton, W. V.

**Send No Money**

hot summer months and until late in the fall, and we had to cut green corn to feed until rain came.

Then the price was so low that it almost knocked all the profits, but we advertised in the local paper and sold our entire bunch in about four days.

Each goose will clear, even at that, from 50 to 75 cents live weight, and from 45 to 75 cents each over the live weight price if we dress them, beside the feathers, which are worth on an average about \$1 a goose.

Mrs. W. H. Weeks.  
Lawrence, Kan.

### Book Department

(Continued from Page 31)

County libraries are springing up wherever communities are becoming aware of their possibilities of service. They are successful alike in New Jersey and California, in Louisiana and Minnesota. East and west, south and north, the county library is the same in fundamental idea, endlessly varying and variable in its adaptation to different local conditions. About three-fourths of the states now have laws providing for county libraries as soon as their counties demand them. Kansas has such a law, altho she has only two county libraries. They have been tried and have made good under a great variety of conditions. Rural leaders are recommending them as the most practical, economical, and flexible plan. Every year rural people are demanding more and getting more of the good things of life. A county library, bringing them more of the good things is theirs for the demanding.

Further information on the county library may be had free by writing to the Capper Book Service, Topeka, Kan.

### Many Eyes on 1930 Pep Cup

(Continued from Page 30)

other division. Other departments line up as follows: 2nd, farm flock; 3rd, beef calf; 4th, sow and litter; 5th, small pen; 6th, dairy calf; 7th, gilt; 8th, turkey; 9th, sheep; 10th, bees.

If you have any intention of joining the Capper Clubs this year, we advise you to send in your application immediately so you will be included in the first list to receive bulletins. Every club member will be furnished a list of Government bulletins bearing on subjects closely connected with his project. Altho you may not have secured your livestock, it is well to be studying the bulletins and getting familiar with approved methods of caring for it.

Many folks have followed our suggestion of requesting the Capper Club News to be sent to friends who like to learn more about club plans. We continue to extend the offer. Send your own name or the names of any ambitious boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21. Capper Club News is free for the asking. Unless you are different from the hundreds who now are reading it, in a short while you will be unwilling to miss a single copy.

### Shaw Hatcheries Expand

W. E. and H. E. Shaw, hatchery owners operating at Ottawa and Emporia, have recently purchased the Lenhart Hatchery at Herington, one of the most up-to-date hatcheries in Kansas. This increases their capacity by nearly 100,000. This is the third addition to the Shaw chain.

In writing us recently, H. E. Shaw said, "We feel that the poultry industry is only in its beginning in the central states, and that it should be considered one of the most important sources of revenue for the farmers of this section, where we have our own feeds, an ideal climate and plenty of sunshine during the spring."

### For Poultry Raisers

Poultry Houses and Fixtures, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,554, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Falling in love is recommended in cases of threatened nervous breakdown. A cynical correspondent says that a far less dangerous remedy is to fall in front of a double-decker bus.

## Will Not Wait

They Happen Without Warning  
Protect Yourself and Family **TODAY**  
Tomorrow May Be Too Late

Issued by the  
**Federal Life Insurance Company**  
of Chicago, Illinois

gives the kind of protection you should have. Considerate people realize their duty to those dependent upon them, by providing insurance protection, thereby creating an estate that is immediately available, as legitimate claims are paid promptly by the Federal Insurance Company of Chicago.

This protection is available to each paid-in-advance member of the Kansas Farmer family who is over ten and under seventy years of age, and is not now deaf, blind or crippled to the extent that they cannot travel safely in public places.

- \$10,000** in railroad and steamboat travel accident protection.
- \$ 3,000** in motor bus, taxicab, or street car travel accident protection.
- \$ 2,000** in automobile or horse drawn vehicle travel accident protection.
- \$ 2,000** in protection against death or disability while using or operating farm wagons, mowers, binders, plows or other farm machinery which is motor driven or horse drawn.
- \$ 1,000** in accidental death protection, resulting from being knocked down while traveling on foot on a public highway or street; by being struck by lightning, cyclone or tornado; by the collapse of the outer walls of a building; by the burning of a public building as described in the policy.
- \$ 500** accidental death protection while riding as a fare paying passenger in licensed air conveyances as described in the policy.

If you are totally disabled by accidents described in the policy you can draw either \$25.00, \$15.00, \$10.00, \$7.00 or \$5.00 per week accident indemnity for total loss of time from one day to thirteen weeks.

## \$2 a Year Is the Total Cost

No physical examination is required. The receipt of your application, with the proper remittance, completes the transaction and the policy will be sent you by The Kansas Farmer, giving you protection as listed in the policy, for one full year.

If you are not a paid-in-advance reader, \$3.00 will renew your Kansas Farmer for one year, or 52 issues, and cover the cost of your insurance coverage for one year. The Kansas Farmer is regularly, one year, \$1.00.

**KANSAS FARMER**  
Insurance Dept.      Topeka, Kansas

**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.

**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 ..... Print plainly and carefully ..... Age .....

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

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

Full name of beneficiary .....

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

Relationship of Beneficiary .....











## HORSES AND JACKS

REGISTERED  
**Jack and Percheron Sale**  
 Bronson, Kansas.  
 Wednesday, Feb. 19  
 AT CLIMAX STOCK FARM

closing out sale, comprising 18 registered black Percherons, including the herd and show stallion Burnip 115208, and 8 of his stallion colts, weanlings to 5 yrs. old. 9 mares from two years old up. 10 jacks including Dr. Rexall and his 3 year old jack Superior McCord, 15% hands high, weight 1100. Both show jacks, 6 black jennets, good ones. A few mules. For sale catalog address

**W. D. GOTT**  
 BRONSON, KANSAS.  
 P. M. Gross, Auct.

REGISTERED  
**Percheron Stallions and Mares**  
 If interested write or come and see us.  
 J. T. SCHWALM & SONS, BALDWIN, KAN.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE

**Four Shorthorn Bulls**

for sale. 9 to 11 months old. Choice \$125.00. Good individuals. 19 miles West and South of Liberal.

J. E. RAY, HOOKER, OKLA.

## POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

**POLLED SHORTHORNS** Established 1887  
 "Royal Clipper 2nd" first at State Fair 1927 heads one of largest herds of Polled Shorthorns. 20 reg. young bulls, \$100 to \$200. Some halter broke, choicely bred. Reds, Whites, Roans. \$10 off of price list at barn. Write for price list. You will find us at Home if you Phone or write at our office. J. C. Sanbury & Sons, Pratt, Ka.

## POLAND CHINA HOGS

**Brown's Big Polands**

21st auction of Poland China bred sows. Sale pavilion,

**Oberlin, Kansas**  
**Saturday, Feb. 15**

Size, quality and acceptable type with popular breeding. Two tried sows, 20 last fall gilts and 20 spring gilts.  
 The blood of the 1010 pound Gay Monarch predominates.  
 For maximum profits invest in Brown bred Polands.

**J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan.**  
 Auctioneers: Elmer Guardhouse, Bert Powell, Henry Olson.

**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.

**PEARL'S POLAND CHINAS**

For sale: Bred sows and gilts and fall boars and gilts. Write to  
 ELMER PEARL, WAKEENEY, KAN.

**Henry's Big Type Polands**

Bred gilts and sows. Choice of fall pigs, either sex. Priced reasonable.  
 JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KAN.

## SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

**Bred Sow Sale**

at Reager, 11 miles west of Norton,  
**Reager, Kan.**  
**Wednesday, Feb. 12**

An offering of real quality and breeding. 50 head consisting of nine tried sows, 16 spring gilts and 25 fall pigs.

**ATTRACTIONS IN THIS SALE:**  
 1929 grand champion sow, Thomas county fair. Litter fall gilts, full sisters to litter that won silver loving cup, Sherman Co. fair 1929.

The sows are bred to good boars for spring farrow. For catalog address,  
**J. A. Sanderson, Oronogue, Ks.**  
 Auctioneers: Bert Powell, Harrison & Fayton

**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 Giantess.  
 Frank Beyerle & Sons, Rt. 1, Malze, (Sedgwick Co.) Ka.

**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**  
 John W. Johnson, Mgr.  
 Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

**KANSAS LIVESTOCK NEWS**

J. R. JOHNSON  
 1015 Franklin Ave.  
 Wichita, Kansas

J. W. JOHNSON  
 % Kansas Farmer  
 Topeka, Kansas



**W. H. Lovell Now Works in the Winter, and Also During Wheat Harvest**

UNTIL about six years ago H. L. Cudney of Edwards county was a one-crop farmer, raising about 500 acres of wheat annually. In those days it was only necessary to keep a hired man during the harvest and seeding period. W. H. Lovell, his hired man, liked to work for Mr. Cudney, but the job was too short, and he grew tired of being obliged to get out and hunt for work during the winter. So in order to keep Lovell on hand for harvest, and so Lovell could be employed all the year around, a livestock partnership was worked out between them. Lovell bought a few head of registered Jersey cows to start with. He furnished the alfalfa hay and Cudney the silage and grain. They both helped in the care of the cattle. Lovell took the increase in calves and Cudney the milk and butterfat. The herd now numbers over 40 head, and no culls have been retained.

At the same time two or three head of registered Duroc sows were bought. Lovell owns a third interest in the hogs, takes care of them and furnishes one-third of all grain it is necessary to buy.

All grain grown on the farm is fed without making any division. Mr. Cudney furnishes all equipment. The cows are bred to freshen in October right after the seeding is done, and they are dry or nearly so by harvest, so they need but little care during the busy season.

About 500 acres of wheat is being grown every year, just as before. Mr. Cudney is making extensive improvements on his already fine farm, and Mr. Lovell is paying for his own 260 acres out of the profits derived from the combination of wheat, dairying and hog raising.

Thomas Benton Murphy, senior member of the firm of Thomas Murphy & Sons, breeders of Milking Shorthorn cattle, at Corbin, Kan., died recently. He was 85 years old, and had lived for more than 50 years on the farm where he died, having homesteaded it soon after the Civil War. Mr. Murphy was a pioneer in every sense of the word. He brought the first registered Shorthorns to Southern Kansas. He was the last survivor of the famous Indian battle which took place on Beecher's Island in Northeastern Colorado, September 18, 1868, which was said to have been the hardest fought Indian battle of

the West. Fifty plainmen participated in the fight against thousands of Indians. The white men took refuge on Beecher's Island, located in the center of the Arickaree River, where they lived on horse meat for several days before being rescued. Mr. Murphy was born in Missouri and enlisted during the Civil War in Company E., 23 Missouri Infantry. He is survived by his widow and three sons and four daughters, all of them residents of Sumner county except one daughter, who resides in Oklahoma. Mr. Murphy was a leader of men and a doer of things. His farm home is one of the most modern and beautiful places in Kansas, and it has served as an inspiration to other farmers.

**Thinning Improves Apples**

BY MALCOLM HITCHINGS

Thinning is an orchard practice that is rapidly coming into greater use and favor with apple growers. The problem of thinning is varied to suit different conditions, such as the demands of markets, geographical location of orchards, varieties grown, condition of trees and soils and methods of pruning.

Severe thinning and reduction of this vital orchard practice to a science is keenly developed in the Pacific Northwest, where growers are compelled by demands of the market to produce only the finest quality fruit. They cannot afford to bring culls thru to maturity. The commercial growers thin off fruits not up to their grades and then proceed to space the remaining ones to a distance of from 8 to 12 inches apart, with no doubles. In this way the fruits remaining receive a maximum of food elements and all possible sunlight.

Sometimes this requires throwing off two-thirds or more of the apples that are set. It usually is done in two, perhaps more, operations. The first thinning comes when the apples are small—oftimes previous to the June drop, and then the trees are rechecked once or twice later for defects or thick spots. Some of the growers of the Northwest thin their trees to count so that they know how many boxes each tree will pack when harvested. Others thin a sample and attempt to have their force pattern the rest of the orchards to it. Thinning is a necessity in any region where culls are worthless and only the best grades are profitable. If a grower neglects to practice it he himself is the loser.

Some of the noteworthy benefits of thinning are as follows: 1. Increased size and color to remaining fruits. 2. Elimination of apples stung with insects and diseased, those poorly colored and culls in general. 3. Development of tendency toward annual bearing. 4. Increased vigor to trees from bearing moderate crops. 5. Increased yield of No. 1 fruit and oftimes an increase in the total crop.

In our orchards we thin annually, trying to cover all varieties at least once, and varieties like Wealthy, Dutchess and Spy twice, depending on the size of the crop. We put particular emphasis on the Wealthy, as that needs the most attention of any variety that we grow. We attempt to thin Wealthy so that the apples hang 4 to 6 inches apart with few double. We thin off all defective fruit and those that are not likely to attain the color necessary for U. S. No. 1 or better as well as small ones. We thin after the June drop the first time, thinning what can be reached from the ground, as we figure that the lower branches need the most attention on our low-headed trees. Then we go over the tops later with ladders and check over the lower portions again at the same time. We have found this system to be the most effective. We are thinning more every year, and are planning to do more in

1930. We can see definite profitable results from thinning Wealthy, Dutchess, Spy, Rome and similar varieties that tend to bear heavily. Varieties like McIntosh, however, seldom show benefits of heavy thinning except for removal of defective fruit.

We remove culls on all varieties. The Spy needs considerable work to remove the many defective and green fruits that seem to accumulate on a tree despite careful pruning and spraying. In Michigan growers have found it more profitable to thin Spy than any other variety. We have not yet come to the point where we thin each tree scientifically and put on a large extra force to do so. We utilize our regular force. Each tree is taken as an individual problem, and is thinned according to load on the tree, vigor, defects and soil. Much thinning can be done at pruning time by cutting off limbs and spurs.

We have thinned for 10 or more years. Sometimes after throwing off a third to a half of the apples on a tree it seems pretty thin, but we generally agree at harvest that we might have done more. It is then that one can lay his plans for the next year's thinning program. As a rule of thumb, no beginner need fear that he will remove too many apples. He will get scared out before he completes a really efficient job until he has had several years of experience.

It takes time and headwork to thin efficiently. Every commercial grower can profit by throwing off his culls in the summer at least. Varieties that bear heavily pay dividends for spacing and removal of clusters. We need radical thinning in many of our commercial orchards to produce a better quality pack. We cannot afford to waste fertilizer, spray, picking, and packing costs on apples that do not pay.

**More Dairy Associations**

With dairy farmers awakened to the need for keeping complete and definite records on the production of their cows, dairy-herd improvement associations, which make this record keeping a main part of their business, are being organized all over the country. A Bureau of Dairy Industry publication just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin 1604-F, "Dairy-Herd Improvement Associations and the Stories Their Records Tell," explains the work of these associations and gives suggestions for organizing one.

The first dairy-herd improvement association in the United States was organized in Michigan in 1905, and it started cow-testing work the following year. Since then there has been a constant increase in the number of these associations. There are now 1,090 active associations, twice the number in 1922, and they are keeping records on nearly 500,000 cows.

Rapid gains in production usually are made in the first four or five years in well-managed associations. In the case of three typical associations the average production of butterfat a cow increased progressively from year to year for the first five years. When averages were combined the yearly production of butterfat was as follows: first year, 237 pounds; second year, 255 pounds; third year, 278 pounds; fourth year, 292 pounds; fifth year, 305 pounds.

The bulletin may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**No Gains With Oats?**

Oats production for market during the 1930 crop year is not likely to bring better returns to producers than during the last crop year. No material improvement in either domestic or export demand is in prospect, while more active competition from larger supplies of other feed grains appears probable.

Supplies for the current year are below those of last year by around 150 million bushels, or 10 per cent. A decrease of 200 million bushels in crop output was partially offset by an increase of 50 million bushels in carryover at the beginning of the season—August 1, 1929. This decrease in production was due to a decrease of around 1,500,000 acres in the area harvested in 1929, and a yield of 3.7 bushels below the high yield of 1928,

## JERSEY CATTLE

**JERSEY BULLS**

Grandsons of St. Maves 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.

## GUERNSEY CATTLE

**WOODLAWN FARM GUERNSEYS**

For sale a nice two year old bull and some springing cows. Also some fresh and springing first calf heifers. Also baby bull calves and heifers. Address  
 WOODLAWN FARM, Rt. 9, TOPEKA, 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

Whitway 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.

## DUROC JERSEY HOGS

**IF YOU WANT HOGS**

ready for market in 6 mos., get a boar sired by Revolution.  
 Mike Stensaa & Sons, Concordia, Kan.

**CHOICE DUROC GILTS**

Bred for spring farrow. Growthy fall pigs, either sex. Write for prices.  
 GEO. ANSPAUGH, NESS CITY, KANSAS.

**BOARS! BOARS!**  
 Six, serviceable age, reg. immune, husky fellows, best breeding. Colonials, Sensations, Index, etc. Baby boars and gilts. Bred sows. Prices right, write us.  
 G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kansas



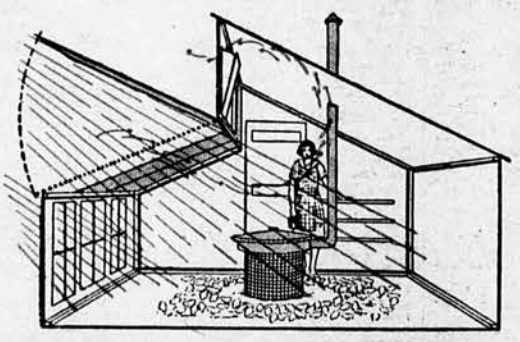
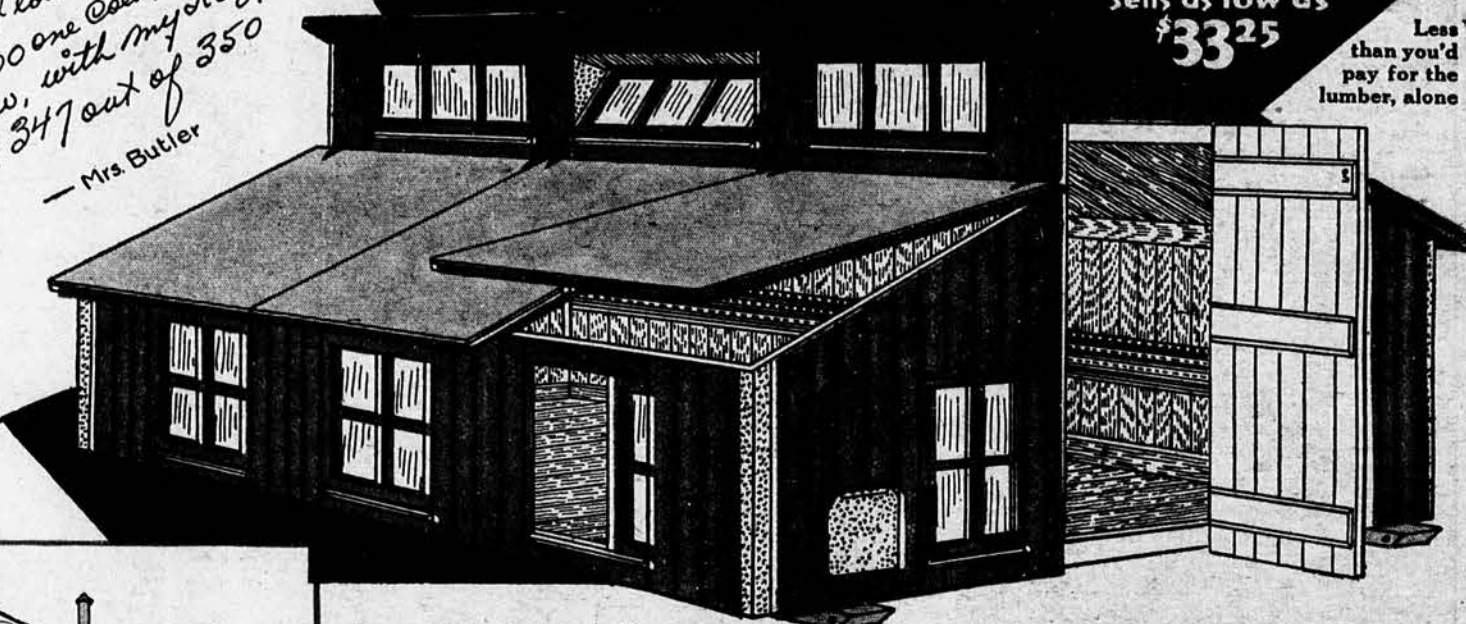
Winnemago, Minn  
 G. F. Mfg. Co.  
 Gentlemen:-  
 Last year before I bought  
 my KOZY, I lost 295 chicks  
 out of 300 one cold night.  
 Now, with my KOZY  
 I raised 347 out of 350  
 — Mrs. Butler

# KOZY Brooder House

"Whale of a Value - Ready-Built - Painted"

Sells as low as  
**\$33.25**

Less than you'd pay for the lumber, alone



**WARMTH! SUNSHINE! FRESH AIR!**  
 Tight, thick walls keep out cold and wind. Many windows admit a flood of sunshine to give warmth and light—and drive out vermin. Improved design gives fresh air, without drafts. Mighty easy to keep clean. Ample head-room for the care-taker. Greatest value—yet, lowest price.

**Improved Design—Tightly Built—Finest Lumber**  
**—Saves You Real Money**  
**—GUARANTEED!** Send Now for Your Copy of Free Book

Bigger . . . stronger . . . tighter . . . warmer — yet lower priced—KOZY offers a remarkable value.

Ready-built of best lumber. Walls painted, floors creosoted. Roofing material on roofs. Improved semi-monitor design. Backed by a sensational guarantee. Sold on a "No-Risk" purchase plan. Priced less than the lumber, alone, would cost you at retail!

Tremendous volume makes this possible. More folks buy KOZYs than any other brooder house. Over 800 carloads were shipped last year. Huge-scale production cuts KOZY's price way down. Saves you money. We buy lumber by train-loads direct from the mills. We manufacture thousands at a time. That's why KOZY is the world's greatest brooder house value!

**Highest Quality Lumber**

Best "clear" 4-in. Fir flooring lumber used in walls, roof and floor. A heavier, better grade than ever before. No knots. Durable. Never shrinks or warps. Guaranteed better lumber than used in any other brooder house on the market. Makes a stronger, tighter, warmer building.

**Splendid Design**

Built so heat is held down for the chicks, yet height at center gives head room for care-taker. Many windows admit a flood of warming, purifying sunshine. Entire interior light and sunny. Chicks are warm and cozy. Fresh air, without drafts, provided by opening upper windows and front roof sections. Throwing front-roof sections wide open on warm days gives full sun-bath. Heavy slate-surface roofing, absolutely leak-proof. Big door at each end. 3 adjustable roosts. Creosoted floors. Skids for easy moving. Choice of 6 sizes. 275 to 1,500 chick capacity. Choice of 3 colors.

**Pays for Itself, Quickly**

Think of starting chicks in the dead of winter. Raising ALL the chicks. Preventing sickness. Saving the usual losses. Selling enough broilers when prices are high to pay for the KOZY. Having laying pullets by August or September. THAT'S how KOZY brings you big poultry profits. Thousands say so. Mrs. Anderson (Nebr.) says: "Raised 529 chicks out of 535. Sold broilers for \$98 which far more than paid for the KOZY. Had 240 pullets left that started laying at 4 months. Never made so much money before."

**Makes Chicken-Raising Easy**

Saves hours of work every day. Easier to care for 400 chicks in the KOZY than 2 hens with broods. Protects chicks from prowling animals. Saves worry when a sudden rain storm comes up while you are away. Take the advice of thousands—just try KOZY one season—you'll never go back to old ways.

**WRITE!** Send TODAY for your copy of new 1930 KOZY book. See the new low prices. See how KOZY saves you from \$15 to \$50—and gives you a bigger, better house. See KOZY farrowing houses, waterer, feeder, bin, crib, wagon box, garage, etc. Unequaled values. Send NOW!

In 15 years, no one has ever risked a cent when they ordered a KOZY

KOZY must make good. Order one, haul it out to your place, set it up, use it. If, then, you'd rather have your money than the KOZY, we promise to return it promptly. For 15 years, we have done business this way. We are proud to say KOZY has always made good.



Tom Godwin

**FREE!**  
**KOZY Book and**  
**Low 1930 Prices**

Get Your Copy Today! Learn how KOZY saves you money and gives you a better building. Warmer. Tighter. Sunnier. Made of better materials. More durable. See the new designs. New improvement. New low prices. Learn how it repays its low cost in a few months. See nearly 100 illustrations of construction features, factory views, etc. Read many letters from users. How KOZY brings chicks and little pigs through blizzards safely. Illustrations in color of KOZY houses. Also farrowing houses, feeders, waterers, brooder stoves, grain bin, corn crib, garages, wagon box, etc.



**Low Prices Save You Money!**

See how many dollars KOZY saves you, yet gives you better house. Better than you can build, yet less than retail price of lumber. Write TODAY. Don't delay. Write NOW!

**Mail Coupon Now!**

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Please send me, free and postpaid, copy of new illustrated KOZY book, and low prices.

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**You Can't Afford to Build Your Own - When You Can Buy a KOZY for \$33.25**

Just figure it out for yourself: First, could you plan a design as efficient as KOZY's? You'd find it pretty difficult to beat the KOZY design. Then, the size! How long would it take you to figure out just the proper size house that could be cut most efficiently from available sizes of lumber?

Next, proportions! Could you lay out a house that would be properly proportioned as to length, width and height, to best accommodate a given number of chicks?

Also, wouldn't you have a problem on your hands to devise a better lighting and ventilating system than KOZY's? We worked on these features for years, gradually improving one thing and then another until we now have everything about right.

Of course, you COULD follow the KOZY plans exactly. You COULD buy your lumber at retail. You COULD hire a carpenter to do the work. Then, you COULD hire a painter to put on the paint and creosote the floors.

But, in the end, the cost would be about twice that of a KOZY. And it is doubtful if you would have a house as well built and painted as the KOZY.

BESIDES—if you didn't like your house after you got through building it, you'd have to keep it. BUT—if for any reason whatsoever, you are not pleased with any KOZY house shipped you, you can get every penny of your money right back.

Unquestionably, KOZY gives you a house with better design, better built, of better lumber, for less money than you can build—or can buy—and GUARANTEES it, besides.

**SEND FOR CATALOG!** Big, free 40-page KOZY catalog shows complete details, sizes, prices, etc. Get your copy. See that a "whale" of a value KOZY really is. Send name NOW!

**G. F. MANUFACTURING CO.**

New Council Bluffs, Ia., branch factory enables lower freight costs, quicker shipment. Send all mail to Exira, Iowa, office.

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<p>Save money on these other KOZY buildings. Catalog contains details and low prices.</p>	<p><b>6-Sided Brooder</b>          Lots of room. Sunny. Warm. Well built of best lumber. 3 sizes. Painted cream with red trim.</p>	<p><b>Farrowing Houses</b>          3 sizes—4 and 6 pen. Saves work and pigs. Dry and warm. Easy to move. Painted red or gray.</p>	<p><b>Small Farrowing House</b>          3 popular designs—5, 6 and 7 ft. high. Extra well built. Durable. Warm. Sanitary.</p>	<p><b>Grain Bin</b>          New improved design. Best lumber. Protects small grain. Avoids spoilage. Low priced.</p>	<p><b>Wagon Box</b>          Lowest priced quality box built. Only \$21.75. Many advantages. Painted or creosoted. Investigate!</p>
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