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KANSAS FARMER
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 68 | December 6, 1930 | Number 49

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There's Plenty of Moisture Now!

The Creek Contains More Water Than It Has Had at Any Time Since Last Spring

BY HARLEY HATCH

A LIGHT touch of winter followed the heavy rains of this week, rains that were needed in this locality before the real winter freeze-up came. Nearly all the ponds are well filled and the creek that cuts this farm in half is running a good stream this morning for the first time since last spring. The limited amount of oil drilling that was being done in this locality has been slowed up by lack of sufficient water; all that has been done has been with gasoline power, as it requires close to 200 barrels of water a day for steam drilling, which amount, taken for 30 days, would take more water than was above ground in any pond near here. Now drilling can proceed with either steam or gasoline. The rain fell so heavily that it beat down the roads. So far it has been a fine fall on stock; the good weather has been a feed saver, which is fortunate, as there is no surplus here, as will be found out before March 1, 1931. Prairie hay has dropped from $1 to $2 a ton of late, probably to keep company with other farm products. The papers can preach returning prosperity as much as they wish, but it will not come this time until farm business improves.

Calves at Bottom Prices

A paragraph in this column some time ago regarding the neighbor who bought 210-pound Whiteface calves for $15.70 a head brought me a number of inquiries as to where like calves could be found at that price. The calves of which I wrote came from Texas via Wichita; they are of good breeding but evidently are late summer calves, as the weight shows. I have been told that good Whiteface calves could be bought on the Wichita market cheaper than at any other point in the West, and that there are all kinds and weights to choose from. Perhaps that condition does not obtain now, but I note that last week Brother Colglazier of Pawnee county had visited the Wichita yards and there found calves in plenty being offered at prices ranging from $5 to $7 a hundred. That supply may not be there now, but anyone wishing calves could procure the address of some Wichita livestock commission firm and write to them for particulars. If one has feed suitable for wintering calves it does not seem possible that he could lose by buying good, thrifty Whiteface calves at around $7 a hundred, but almost anything can happen in times like these. However, there is little chance of loss in buying stock as young as spring calves.

Roads Cost $700 a Mile

Considerable mileage of both county and township roads in Coffey county has been graveled this fall. In this township—Liberty—nearly 10 miles have been graveled. Of the cost, the township pays part and the rest is covered by donations from folks living along the road or who will be greatly benefited by it. This township has a range of gravel hills running thru it diagonally from northwest to southeast, and here gravel of good quality is very plentiful and easily obtained. In some places in the south part of Coffey county a stretch of road has been graveled by the cutting taken out of a hill on the road, thus killing two birds at one shot. Considerable mileage has been graveled in substantial fashion at a cost of little more than $700 a mile. The cost varies according to the length of haul, which in south Coffey county is seldom far. On the other hand, the north part of the county has no gravel, which is fortunate from a farming standpoint, but not so good from the standpoint of road cost. At the rate graveling has been progressing during the last two years it will be but a short time until all Coffey county roads are hard surfaced, and a good proportion of the main township roads will be graveled, also.

Low Price for Oil

An oil well which has been drilled on the farm of a neighbor just over the fence, and one "location"—400 feet—from the well on this farm has come in a "dry hole." No trace of oil or gas was found, and the formation varied considerably from that found on this farm. On the other hand, in the water well drilled at our farm buildings 250 rods from the oil well, we found almost the same formation as in the oil well. No more drilling than actually called for by offsets is being done; the low price of oil makes such business much like a farmer raising corn for 25 cents a bushel. For oil of 38 gravity, which is the grade produced on this farm, only $1.01 a barrel is now being paid. By a barrel is meant 42 gallons, which is considered a barrel in oil field measure. This is about equal to 2½ cents a gallon for crude oil. Good grade gasoline is being sold in carlots at refineries at from 4½ to 5 cents a gallon. The difference between that price and what you pay at filling stations or delivered by tank wagons at your farm is accounted for by freight, loss by evaporation and waste, cost of handling and profit and the state road tax of 3 cents a gallon. By the way, I note that at the recent state meeting of county commissioners they recommended that all gasoline sold to those using it in farm work, and so liable to the tax refund, be colored. In this way they hope to curb the small number who take advantage of the refund to "fudge" their claims.

Flour Below $1 a Sack

For the first time in many years the price of bread flour has dropped below $1 for a 48-pound sack. It is true that the price has not gone much below the dollar line, but one or two stores in Burlington are pricing a very good grade of flour for 95 cents, altho most stores still are holding it at around $1.10. Much of this flour was made of wheat that cost more than it is quoted today. When they get down to making flour out of wheat bought on the present price basis it should not cost more than 85 cents for a 48-pound sack. Feed made from wheat still is selling above a wheat price basis; today wheat bran is quoted here at $1 a 100-pound sack and shorts sell for $1.20. Down here where our corn failed we have to pay the market price plus the cost of shipping in. Where there is a surplus of corn farmers are being offered less than 50 cents a bushel in some instances. So it comes about that by the time that 50-cent corn gets here it costs 80 cents. Feeding wheat was priced here during the last week at 73 cents, which makes it much cheaper hog feed than corn, but cattle feeders are slow to take hold of wheat, fearing that it will not give good results. On this farm we have fed wheat that would grade No. 1, but much of the wheat shipped in for feeding is little, if any, better than No. 4.

A candidate for office in Texas accuses his opponent of being a ukulele player. If that doesn't beat him, then Texas isn't Texas any more.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 68 | December 6, 1930 | Number 49

Upward Trend in the Hog Markets?

Evidently the "Mortgage Lifters" Will Start to Work Soon

By Gilbert Gusler

HOGS promise to make up one of the brighter spots on the economic landscape of Kansas farmers in the next 18 months. Hog production is governed chiefly by the supply of corn and the relation between prices for corn and hogs. The small corn crop of 1930 will restrain hog production and thus bring larger cash returns to pork makers than if a big crop had been harvested.

The amount of hog product available for consumption and export in the hog year beginning October 1, 1930, will be less than last year because of smaller receipts, lighter average weights and a smaller carryover of stocks in storage. The pig survey of last spring, together with other supply barometers, indicates that the number of hogs for slaughter under federal inspection will be 2 or 3 per cent below the 45.5 million head slaughtered in the last season. Two years ago, slaughter reached 49 million head.

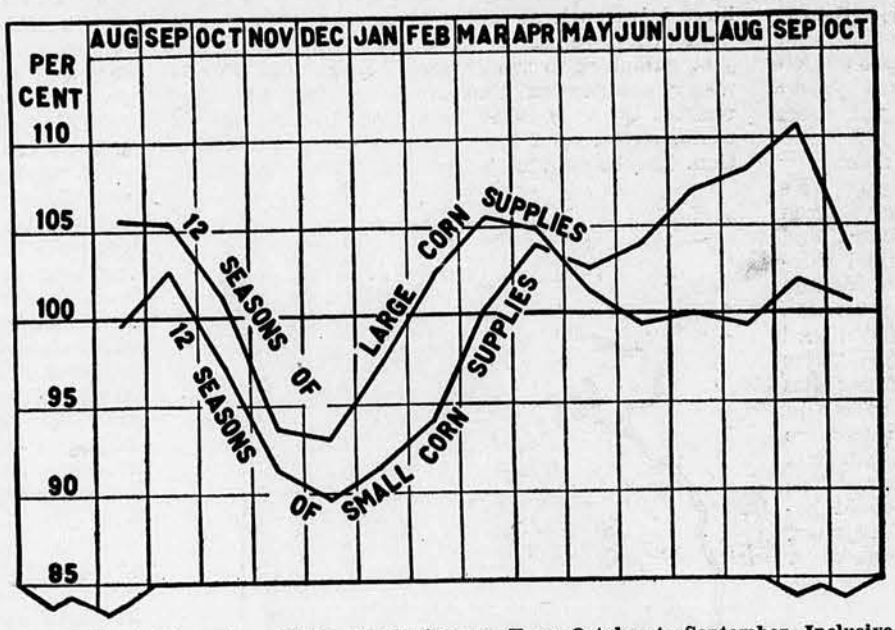
An 8 Per Cent Decrease?

How much the average dressed weight a head of the hogs marketed will be cut down by the short corn supply can only be guessed at, but a decrease of 2 per cent appears to be a conservative figure. During October, the reduction was quite pronounced, but owing to the decline in corn prices and the use of cheap wheat, recent arrivals have included fewer unfinished hogs. The fact that the states which produce the largest numbers of hogs have fairly good corn supplies probably will prevent any extreme reduction in the average weight at which hogs will be sold.

Stocks of hog products in storage on October 1 were smaller than last year by 153 million pounds of meats and 94 million pounds of lard, or the equivalent of about 1,540,000 hogs. This is equal to a decrease of 3 per cent in the total supply available for the year.

Compared with last season, then, supplies in the present hog year promise to show a decrease of possibly 2 or 3 per cent in numbers, 2 per cent in dressed weights a head and there is a known decrease of about 3 per cent in storage stocks, suggesting a total reduction of about 7 or 8 per cent.

The small corn crop also is likely to bring a further reduction in supplies of hogs in the year starting in October, 1931. Farmers whose crop was extremely small, especially those in sections where corn prices are high compared with hogs, are likely to keep fewer brood sows. Again, the fact that feed supplies are not extremely small in the states of greatest hog production and indications that corn prices may not average very high compared with hogs probably will prevent any extreme reduction.



Hog Prices in Percentage of the Yearly Average From October to September, Inclusive

Symptoms of probable changes in demand are not quite so constructive on prices as those indicated for the supply side of the market equation. While pork is the poor man's meat, domestic consumers have been obliged to economize in the last 10 months. Convincing signs of improvement have not yet appeared. There is some justification, however, for expecting that average domestic employment and public buying power will be at least as good over the next year as in 1930.

Our foreign markets have not been taking so much pork and lard this year, even tho prices averaged lower. Demand has been curtailed both by the business depression abroad and by the fact that foreign countries have larger native supplies available. Exports of pork from January 1 to November 9 were about 20 per cent less than last year, while lard exports were down about 18 per cent.

Denmark, the leading exporter, has a record hog population. German market supplies in the next 12 months are expected to be 10 to 15 per cent larger than in the last year. These increases have grown out of the fact that price ratios between feeds and hogs abroad have been favorable during the last two years, as well as out of the desire of European countries to be self sustaining. This relatively unfavorable foreign market for American pork products may be expected to continue for at least a year and probably longer, even tho European production of feed grains in 1930 was about 20 per cent less than in 1929.

Even with some further shrinkage in foreign takings, the total demand for American hog products is not likely to fall much below that of the last season.

A Lower Commodity Price Level

Besides these direct supply and demand factors, the lowering of the general commodity price level is to reckoned with. Such evidence as we have indicates that the general level of all commodity prices is going to remain lower in the next few years, altho there may be a partial recovery in the coming year. Wholesale prices now are about 15 per cent below last year. Assuming a direct relationship, a price of $8.50 for hogs today would be equivalent to $10 a year ago.

This last influence has the same bearing on prices for other farm products, however, so that it still seems justifiable to say that hog prices are likely to compare favorably with the rest of the list.

The size of the corn crop also tends to affect the distribution of the marketing of the hog supply. The hogs apparently are not finished quite so

(Continued on Page 24)

Better Consider the Brutal Facts

We have shown a tendency to become a nation of uncritical emotionalists. We have to have everything, as they say in Hollywood, "dumbed up" for us. We have largely ruined our minds with headlines, tabloids, and moving pictures. We have no wish to indulge in concentrated thinking. We refuse to search for truth naked.—James Truslow Adams in "The Forum."

AT PROBABLY no stage in the history of the United States has the supply of what is sometimes called "emotional economics" been so large as it is today. Times are hard in both city and country. There is a general disposition to blame some elusive "they" for our troubles. Perhaps, however, it would be better to consider some of the brutal facts from the realm of historical economics.

The United States has had seven major business depressions in the last 40 years, including this one. The length of the decline from the last prosperous month of the first of these debacles to the bottom of the trough was 12 months. In the second and third depressions it also was 12 months. In the panic of 1907 the decline continued 10 months; in 1913 and 1914 it covered 15 months. In the post-war depression the period of contraction lasted 12 months. The one from which we are emerging lasted 15 months.

The present depression is worldwide, and the extraordinary commodity price decline made it much worse. That in turn was caused in part by burdensome surpluses in many lines. Direct Government influence with the law of supply and demand, which had extended over 20 years with coffee, seven years with rubber, 10 years with silk, five years with sugar, and with minor products such as nitrates in Chile, camphor in Japan, currants in Greece and sulfur in Italy had something to do with this. Tariff walls, which had produced the amazing situation of having wheat sell for $1.70 a bushel in Germany, France and Italy while it brings 50 cents in Central Kansas have had even more effect.

Most of the reactions in a major business depression may be calculated with the mathematical accuracy of a railroad time table. There is the stock market and commodity price peak and then the crash. This is always followed by the usual three rousing cheers for continued buying and permanent prosperity on the part of many employers as they cut their forces. Orders decline for industrial products and the demand for agricultural products decreases. Forces are pruned still further. Money accumulates in banks as buying goes mostly on a replacement basis. But excess stocks of goods are moved in one way or another by the retail trade, usually by special sales, at cut prices. Shortages develop, accompanied by light buying, the stage retail trade is now going thru. At this point unemployment reaches its peak, and there is much suffering and despair, as well as great activity on the part of the relief agencies. Industrial leaders call on their reserves of initiative, which are mostly sleeping during boom times, to rebuild the shattered defense lines of business. Decreased costs and ample credit at low rates supply added momentum to productive activity, and the business curve heads definitely upward. That will be the stage of next spring.

As we go into the months and years of the upward trend of the cycle the good times will no doubt largely banish the memories of the winter of 1930, and again the people will have accepted the fallacy of abundant prosperity indefinitely prolonged. And then we will have to go thru another depression a few years from now, just as we have done seven times in the last 40 years. If the business curve is ever controlled it will be necessary to operate on the upward trend as well as when we are at the bottom of the trough. That in turn calls for a willingness on the part of the people to study and apply sound economics in a way they have shown no disposition to do.

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

HARRY S. KENEDY of Cedar Bluffs, Kan., insists that the corn is so large this year out in Decatur county that he has to break the cobs two or three times to get them down to a size so they will go into the cook stove. The McCook Daily Gazette, which is published just over the line in Nebraska, ran a corn contest, offering a prize for the biggest ear. A farmer brought in an ear 12½ inches long with 30 rows of kernels. The ear was 10½ inches in circumference and had 1,048 kernels.

Incidentally, Harry relates an interesting story of Free Silver times. John J. Ingalls was slated to make a speech, and Kenedy was to introduce him. There was a crowd of perhaps 2,000 folks, about 1,900 of them free silverites. When Senator Ingalls got thru the Populists proposed three cheers for Bryan. The only way the chairman could head it off was to suddenly propose three cheers for McKinley. The cheers were pretty feeble, but the chairman managed to put them over and shut off the other crowd.

L. H. Davis of Liberal writes a bit of history that is new, at least to me. It seems one Colonel Robinson obtained a land grant from Mexico in what afterward became Texas, and founded a colony and town which he called Salodo. Afterward when Texas became a state and delegates were chosen to select a site for the capital there was rivalry between Austin and Salodo, and Austin won by one vote. Mr. Davis evidently still has a certain admiration for Jim Ferguson, who has had such a hectic career in Texas politics. He says that Jim's parents were the finest of people; his father was a Methodist preacher, an unselfish, kind-hearted man of fine ideals and unusual ability. "I never could believe," continues Mr. Davis, "that Jim Ferguson, having the background he has, would be a traitor to Texas. I find it hard to believe the stories told by Ferguson's political enemies."

I know nothing about the noted Texan, Jim Ferguson, except what I have read and heard from those who do know him. Practically all of those I talked to were against him, but all of them acknowledged that he has a strong following which is ready to rally to him whenever he calls on them. A man who is able to gather a large following and hold them as long as Jim Ferguson has, despite his defeats and impeachment, must be a man of a good deal of ability and magnetic power.

Kansas, a Good State

WRITING from Mullinville, Murphy Miller has some good things to say about his locality and his neighbors. "I am a farmer and have been one all my life," says Mr. Miller. "I have been over half of the states trying to find a better place to make money farming than in Kansas. I spent a year in this search, but failed to find such a place. For 38 years I have lived in Kiowa county. I have fine neighbors. We have no stealing here. We leave our tractors and wrenches in the field, and when we go back to work we find them undisturbed. We have lots of good boys and men come here to work. When a man really needs work I hate to see him fail to get it. I have hired a good many harvest hands and have never, with two exceptions, had a man leave me until I was done cutting my wheat. I am of the opinion that most men care more for good treatment than for big wages and poor treatment. For the farmer with not more than two or three quarter sections, mules furnish the cheapest power. However, I cannot raise wheat the old way for 55 cents a bushel.

"I think chain farming is far worse than chain stores. I trade with the home store, but was told that the proprietor of the home store took his profits and invested in stock in the corporation farm, which helps to put farming by private individuals 'on the blink.' Some of these days a big corporation will own 10,000 tracts, and all the profits will go east of the Mississippi River. Our community is declining in population as power farming takes over the ground. We are breaking out all the pastures and raising more wheat. Who is there to sell it to? We also have the roads here in a county unit. Just a few do all the grading and dragging; the poor man can't even work out his poll tax. I hope the farmers will not break out any more sod or plow up any more feedlots to sow wheat on. I am praying for a more equal adjustment all around. I hope the corporation that is buying land and raising wheat will give the men who work for it more than 90 days' work in a year, especially if the men have families."

Mr. Miller senses a problem, but like most of us does not see clearly what the remedy is. There have been such startling changes within recent years that we simply have not been able to adjust ourselves to the change. I have read a good many articles on this subject, some of them written by very intelligent men, but no one of them, so far as I have seen, offers a real solution. Maybe Gandhi is right and the way out is

to go back to the simple way of living. The farming business was the last to feel this tremendous industrial revolution, but evidently is feeling it now. Maybe the machine is destroying our civilization. I am not ready to believe that, but that we are facing a serious situation there is no doubt.

A New Brinkley Story

A SUBSCRIBER from Independence, H. E. Hanson, sends me a new Brinkley story. "A man 64 years old went to the doctor to be examined. Brinkley looked him over and told him that for $500 he could make him feel like a man of 40. 'Can you do any better than that?' asked the prospective patient. 'Yes, for a thousand dollars I can make you feel as you did when you were in your 'teens.' 'Go to it,' said the 64-year old, 'but I will have to give you my note or a contract to pay you in three months. I haven't the thousand with me.' The doctor looked up the man's financial rating, found it was good and agreed to take a contract that the payment would be made in three months from date. At the end of the three months Brinkley went to this man's town to collect. He saw the patient on the street playing skip-the-rope with some 14-year old children. He stopped and asked 'Is your name .....?' 'Yep, that's my name,' answered the rope jumper, never missing a skip. 'Well,' said the doctor, 'I have come to collect that $1,000 you owe me.'

" 'Sorry, Doc,' said the former patient, as he hopped lightly in the air to let the rope pass under his feet, 'but you see I'm a minor and not responsible for my contracts.' "

Bessie Writes Again

DR. BESSIE BARTHOLOMEW writes from Lake Bay, Wash. The doctor, or doctress, which is it? is a right good scrapper, and I am rather surprised to learn that she has changed her location and given up the fight so far as her Kansas town is concerned.

"When last I wrote," she says, "my subject was Liberty. I was so serious about it that eventually I landed on the Pacific Coast, where it is generally understood that one can express his or her opinion more freely than in the East.

"The Kansas election was quite a surprise to me. I especially refer to the 184,000 folks who strayed from the straight and narrow path and voted for Brinkley. That vote was a protest against the present program. The office seekers who were left at home, and those who won by a narrow margin, probably are more conscious of that fact than they were before.

"What is all this dissatisfaction about? People are being taxed to death, and the cost of running our public affairs seems to be growing greater. Our public officials use but little discretion or economy in expenditures. If they were as particular about spending tax money as they are about collecting it no doubt they could reduce expenses one-half. Are people getting a fair deal in exchange for the taxes they pay?

"They are not.

"I want to mention one instance where a corporation bought a municipal light plant. About half of the voters of the little 'burg' of 200 people signed a protest of the election. Thinking perhaps the state that granted the corporation the charter to do business would also revoke the charter for dishonesty, an appeal was made to the Attorney General. He came back with the information that the people of the town had only one method of redress, and that was to go down into their own pockets and pay for a lawsuit against the corporation. What show would a small town have in a fight with a corporation that has a chain system of lighting small towns? What are our public officials doing toward giving the people the protection they should have in return for the taxes they pay? They are granting special privileges to this corporation. I ask in all fairness why the state allows a corporation to continue to transact business when it has violated the law? No wonder the people are looking for a Brinkley or a Moses.

"Another instance where there was a waste of tax money—a 16-year old feeble minded boy stole a car. He is to do about 16 months in the reformatory, where he cannot get well, instead of being put into a sanatorium where he belongs. I believe it would be the proper thing to put both him and the officials in an institution for mental treatment.

"Taxes are not just extra loose pocket money that we save for the privilege of staying here on earth a while longer. They are hard earned dollars that mean so many less beefsteaks for many a person who must pay them. I know of an old lady whose case might be multiplied by thousands. She owns two places and rents one for $120 a year, pays $80 taxes and lives on the difference between $80 and $120. Of course we cannot exempt from taxation worthy old souls who have given their lives in the service of hu-

manity because of the increasing extravagance of our officials.

"The mills of the gods grind slowly. The corporation I mentioned has a 20-year lease on the little town, and the people will pay tribute to this corporation for 20 years. The feeble-minded boy is in the reformatory. The 'small burg' officials are collecting taxes, just and unjust. The old lady figures, as no one else can, how to live on the difference between $80 and $120. There is still a need for a Brinkley or a Moses. Will the new officials take the hint?"

Speaking of the vote for Doctor Brinkley, here is a rather strange thing. The doctor in his radio talks outlined a platform that certainly would have increased taxes instead of decreasing them, but the people who voted for him did not seem to mind.

"We Want New Men"

A SUBSCRIBER at Arlington, A. P. Graber, is evidently dissatisfied. "How is it," he asks, "about that Pres. Hoover is going to help us farmers. You have said 2 years ago when we vote for Hoover we will prosper. Do you call that prosper when we got to sell wheat for 52 cent? The cattle down to bottem and cream was 23. Eggs was 13. Chicken is from 9 to 14 right now. Corn is up to 75 cwt because we farmer did not get no corn this year and we farmer start to use distil in our tractor; sure enough it went up 2 cent on a gallon in spite the wheat is only 52 cent. is that just to pinch the farmer every direction? what do you think will happen if it keep on that way? Why does Hoover let the rich man or compy, rob the poor people? If it is that he wants to help us it is worst than ever before; it is geting from bad to worst. And the next is what I want to ask is, what good does the tariff do when the price is lower than before. What is the use to talk something that is noting to it? The tariff does more harm to us farmer than anything else; the facts talks louder than all the newspaper writes. One thing is sure Hoover help the farm board more than the farmer. They got a job with a big salary which we got to pay with our cheap wheat, and so on the line. And did it not show the last election how crooked the Old party is when they tried to vote for the dead people in Kans city Kans? Therefore we want new men like J. R. Brinkley is. I am glad he made such a good run in spied the newspaper did run him down. The people are geting wake up now when it come as it is now."

Law Mentions Two Ages

How old does a boy in Colorado have to be to own and operate a car? W. K.

The laws of Colorado do not state the age at which a boy might own a car. If his parents permitted him to own a car he might own it at any age. The law of Colorado forbids minors under 15 years old to drive a car and another section of the same law forbids the employment of a minor under 16 years as a driver of a car. In other words, a boy with the consent of his parents who is not employed but who is 15 years old might drive either his own car or the car of his parents, because in that case he is not employed to do so. But he could not drive a public bus or any other car for hire if he were under 16 years.

Must Register First

I have had 10 years' of home experience in barbering and have cut my brothers', sisters', friends' and neighbors' hair, but never charged them. Could I without any other schooling get a license to charge? Could I start a shop in a small town where there is no shop or would I have to take an examination and work for an experienced barber for some time? Could I charge at home? R.

It is unlawful in Kansas for one to follow the occupation of a barber unless he shall first obtain a certificate of registration. He is required to make application to the barber board and pay to the treasurer of said board an examination fee of $5 and present himself at the next regular meeting of the board for examination. Whereon said board shall proceed to examine such person and, being satisfied that he is above the age of 19 years, of good moral character, free from contagious or infectious diseases, has either studied the trade for one year as an apprentice under a qualified and practicing barber, or studied the trade for at least one year in a recognized barber school or college, under instructions of a qualified barber, or practiced the trade in another state for at least one year, and is possessed of the requisite skill in such trade to properly perform all of the duties thereof, including his ability in shaving, hair cutting, preparation of tools, and all duties and services incident thereto, and is possessed of sufficient knowledge concerning the common diseases of the face and skin, to avoid the aggravation and spreading thereof, shall enter his name in the register hereinafter provided for, and shall issue to him a certificate of registration, authorizing him to practice said trade in this state. Provided, that whenever it appears that applicant has acquired his knowledge of said trade in a barber school or college the board shall be judges of whether said barber school or college is properly appointed and conducted to give sufficient training in such trade. The penalty for practicing the occupation of barbering without having obtained a certificate of registration is that he may be found guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof punished by a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $100, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than 10 days nor more than 90 days, or both such fine and imprisonment.

An Exemption of $200

If a farmer in Arkansas moves and leaves his household goods and canned fruit stored at a neighbor's house and leaves a grocery bill, can the storekeeper take the household goods and canned fruit in payment of the bill? E. F.

The exemption law of Arkansas which is embodied in the constitution of the state permits the head of a household to have an exemption covering household furniture to the extent of $200. But there is a provision that if a debt was contracted in buying the material that such material would not be exempt. Therefore, if the head of the household bought canned goods from this grocer and this debt was in part for the purchase price of these canned goods, they would not be exempt and the grocer could levy upon them.

Must Pay Full Damages

How close to a residence is it legal for a natural gas pipe line to be laid? Can they lay one within 60 feet of a residence? D. G.

The law does not specify the distance from a residence that a pipe line may be laid. If the laying of the pipe line within 60 feet of the residence endangers the residence, it would figure in the amount of damages that might be required to be paid by the pipe line company. A private individual would have no right to lay a pipe line across the premises of another without the other's consent within 60 feet of the residence or anywhere else on the premises

Would Flood Dry States With Liquor

In a Statement Senator Capper Points Out What the Effect of Rascob Plan Would Be

In a statement issued at Washington, Senator Capper refutes the Raskob argument that states' rights in regard to liquor would permit dry states to remain dry. Instead, he declares, the South would have no protection against booze invasion and cites as proof the experience of Kansas. Senator Capper issued the statement as a member of the recently organized committee of 100 business men to uphold prohibition. The statement follows.

VIRTUALLY all appeals for the repeal of the 18th Amendment contain the deceptive argument that such repeal would not menace those states which want prohibition, because the principle of states' rights could be invoked in behalf of prohibition within their borders. Such an argument was advanced by Governor Roosevelt of New York in the recent campaign and his position was publicly indorsed by Mr. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic national committee, in the following language:

> Your suggestion is admirable. It recognizes the principle of states' rights, or home rule, thru returning control of liquor to the states with provision that local option will maintain, thus giving every city, town and village in a wet state the right to prohibit liquor within its borders by local referendum. It also provides that it shall be the duty of the Federal government to protect states which continue to prohibit liquor.
>
> This new thought should receive great applause from the Southern members of our party because it at once restores respect for states' rights and home rule.

Still more recently another national spokesman for the Democratic party, ex-Governor James M. Cox of Ohio, urged that the next Democratic national convention pledge the repeal of the 18th Amendment and return the Democratic doctrine of states' rights in handling the liquor problem.

The constant reiteration of the assertion that the operation of states' rights would safeguard prohibition in event the Federal amendment were repealed may convince those who never experienced the utter breakdown of that theory prior to the adoption of the 18th Amendment. But the people of the Western and Southern states which adopted state-wide prohibition in the pre-war days know, out of their bitter experience, that states' rights in connection with prohibition means the legalized liquor traffic of "wet" states conducting a constant, powerful, persistent campaign of invasion of "dry" states, and the criminal defiance of their laws and rights.

Before the 18th Amendment was adopted, Kansas had great difficulty in enforcing its state prohibition law because of the activities of the liquor dealers in the adjoining states which did not have prohibition. This is an illustration of a "dry" state exercising its "rights," but which were flagrantly disregarded by the liquor interests in other states.

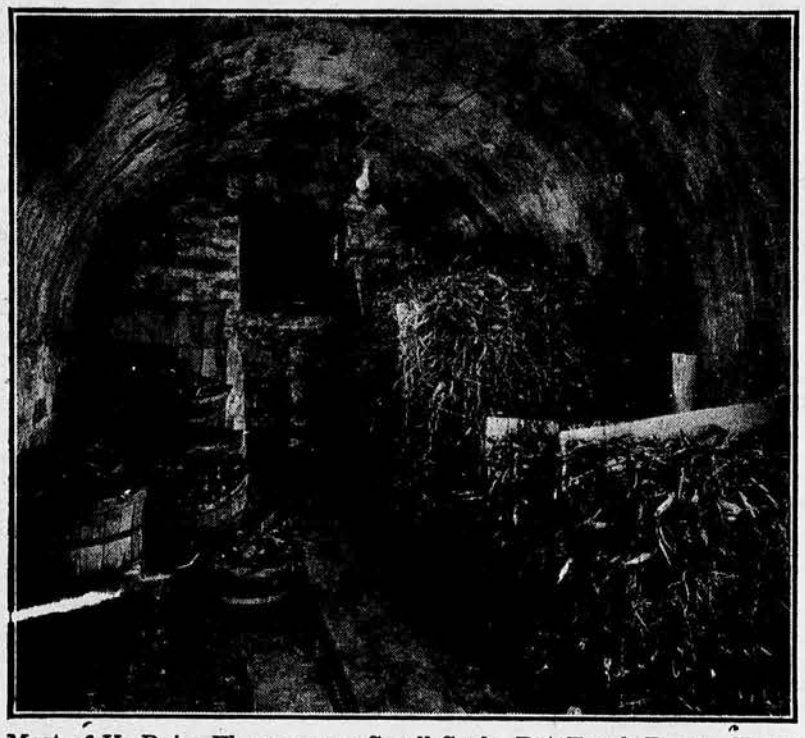
There should be no illusions as to the meaning of the repeal of the 18th Amendment. It means the instant return of the open saloon. It is difficult to credit the sincerity of the utterances of those who advocate the Amendment's repeal, but at the same time insist they are not in favor of the return of the old saloon or the old criminal liquor traffic. The very day the repeal of that Amendment would become effective, that day each of the 48 states would automatically revert to the legal liquor status existing within their respective borders. In many of our states that would mean the instant opening of the saloon, without restriction or hindrance other than that imposed by their state license laws.

Given those conditions, does anyone think that the liquor interests of those many wide-open states would confine their activities to their own commonwealths and respect the time-honored Democratic doctrine of states' "rights" of the "dry" states?

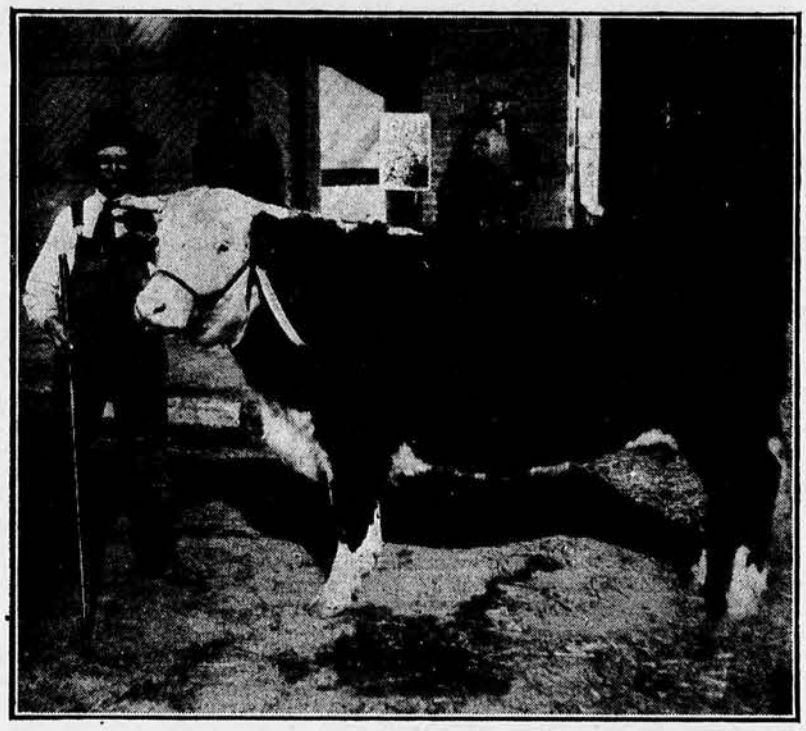
It should be perfectly apparent that if the liquor interests—outlawed as they now are—are yet strong enough to defy the Federal Government and conduct a gigantic business of international smuggling and illicit manufacture within our boundaries, if their legal status were restored in "wet" states, they would practice the same criminal disregard of state boundaries and state rights as they now practice in regard to international boundaries and the Federal Constitution. And if the Federal Government is unable to cope with this organized outlawed traffic—as the advocates of the repeal of the 18th Amendment insist—how could individual states cope with it under the Democratic plan of handing the control of the liquor traffic back to the states?

Isn't it time to destroy the legalistic camouflage of those Democratic leaders who are urging upon their party the repeal of the 18th Amendment on the ground that such a position is entirely consistent with the traditions of Democracy, and in nowise antagonistic to the interests of prohibition? The repeal of the 18th Amendment lends itself to only one thing, and that is the return of the saloon and the legalization of the liquor traffic.

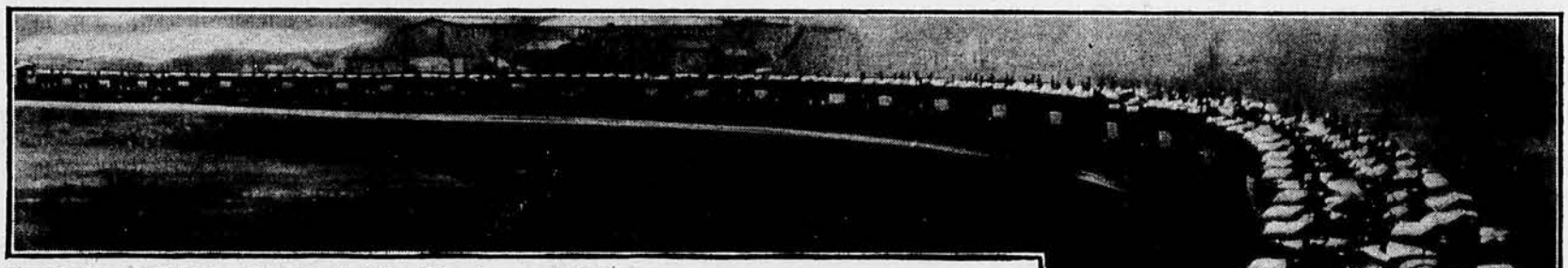
Rural Kansas in Pictures



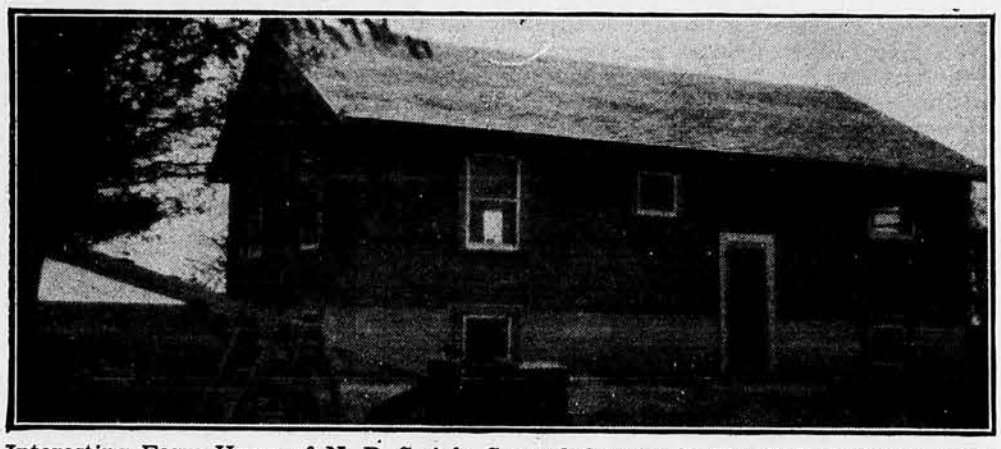
Most of Us Raise Flowers on a Small Scale. But Frank Payne, Shawnee, Makes Them His Major Crops. During 1930 He Grew 20 Acres of Dahlias, Including 80,000 Plants Producing More Than a Million Blooms. Here You See His Dahlia Bulbs in Winter Storage



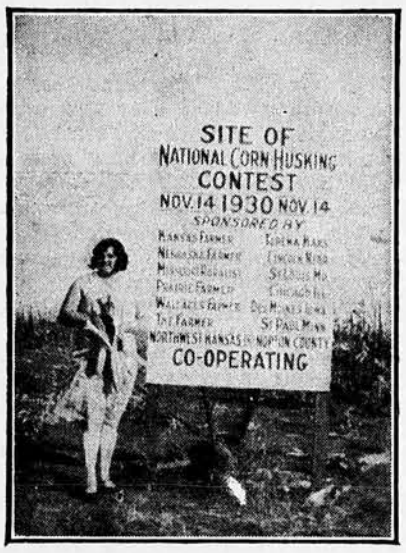
Jay Williams, Enthusiastic 4-H Club Member of Cowley County, and His Hereford Baby Beef That Won First in Class at Kansas National Livestock Show at Wichita. It Is Important That He Won, But What Is of Far More Value, He Has Learned How to Handle Livestock



That There Will Be a Big Market for Tractors and Other Power Farming Equipment in the Southwest Is Evinced by This Picture. The Oliver Farm Equipment Company Has Just Shipped a Train Load of Tractors From Their Factory in Iowa to the Dealers of Kansas and Other Southwestern States. The Picture Was Taken Just Before the Long Train Pulled Out on Its Journey



Interesting Farm Home of N. B. Swink, Seward County. It Has Full Concrete Basement But the Walls Are Adobe, Made From the Soil Taken From the Basement Excavation and Mixed With Wheat Straw. It Required 2,400 Such Bricks Made at a Cost of $70 a Thousand. Stucco Finish and Porches Are to Be Added Next Spring. The Main Floor Has Five Rooms and Bath, and the Basement Four



Mrs. Marjorie Wiemer, Calvert, Winner in Women's Husking Event, in National Corn Husking Contest, Norton County. Last Year Mrs. Wiemer Helped Her Husband Husk 4,000 Bushels of Corn

Bobbie Rosenfield, Grandson of T. V. Root, Saffordville, Is a Real Cowpuncher. Riding This Calf Seems to Be No More Trouble to Him Than Sticking to His Saddle. Like Other Boys and Girls on the Farm, Bobbie Enjoys the Company of Good Animals. Perhaps He Will Be a Prominent Livestock Producer Some Day

Mrs. L. E. Bacon, Morris County, With Side-Saddle She Received as a Wedding Gift in 1874. "At $1 for Every Mile I Rode I Could Buy the Best Automobile Made," She Asserts

As We View Current Farm News

Let's Have Faith in Kansas During This Business Depression

By F. D. Farrell
President Kansas State Agricultural College

MANY a fortune, great or small, has its beginning in a period of business depression. In such a period men's minds are inclined to be gloomy and their spirit of initiative weakens. But always there are some men who see beyond the immediate present. These are men of faith in humanity and of confidence in the future. They are not frightened by the present nor forgetful of the past. They have perspective. Frequently their attitude prompts them to obtain information that the general public does not seek and that gives them an advantage. A classical example is the story of Nathan Rothschild who arranged to be the first man in England to learn the result of the Battle of Waterloo and then invested in securities of the British government and of British business at prices that were greatly depressed by the general pessimism regarding the future of the British empire. The prices of the securities he purchased rose rapidly as the future unfolded and this contributed significantly to the development of the Rothschild fortune.

Right now there are men in Kansas who are laying the foundations of financial independence by the exercise of business judgment based on faith in the state. Some are buying good breeding cattle at low prices. Others are buying low priced Kansas real estate, rural or urban. Others are improving their farms and farm buildings at costs that are comparatively low because of business depression. Recently a Kansas cattleman, after buying a large herd of low priced cows and calves, went away on a trip lest, as he said, the opportunities tempt him to buy too many cattle. He has faith in the future of the cattle industry and in Kansas.

And why shouldn't people have faith in Kansas? She has wonderful resources in her location, soil, climate, markets, transportation, education. She has a population unexcelled in any state in vigor, resourcefulness, and ability. Her chief business is to help feed a world that must and will be fed. She is improving at a remarkable rate her efficiency in the conduct of that business. She is learning to respect her competitors, but she need not fear them, for she will continue to increase her fitness to meet competition. People are not going to stop consuming bread, meat, milk, eggs, fruit and other dietetic necessities produced abundantly and cheaply in Kansas.

Ten or 20 years from now many well-to-do Kansans will point to the depression of 1930 as the event that gave them their opportunity and to the fact that their faith in Kansas gave them courage to accept it.

A Lonely Trip, Maybe?

A LONELY freight car traveled a few nights ago from Pritchett, Colo., to a grade just east of Johnson, Kan., a distance of 85 miles. It was loaded with kafir, and was lost in the switching yards at Pritchett; it soon obtained considerable speed on a down grade, and at one time was traveling 50 miles an hour. The fact that it caused no accidents on the 40 grade crossings in the 85 miles is a miracle.

On Feeding Wheat

A SPLENDID booklet on Practical Experiences in Feeding Wheat, which contains a vast amount of decidedly worth while information, has just been issued by the farm board. It may

be obtained free on application to the Federal Farm Board Washington, D. C.

100 Millions in Loans

THE Federal Land Bank of Wichita had 30,573 loans in force on October 31, which originally were made for $100,038,750. This is the first time the loans had exceeded 100 million dollars.

To Aid Crippled Children

THE Kansas All-Star football game, between the stars from the Central Conference and the Kansas Conference, will be played at 2 p. m. Saturday, December 6, in the Washburn stadium at Topeka. The cost of reserved seats is $1. An unusually large attendance is expected, judging from advance sales, as there is a keen interest in this conflict between the outstanding men of the two conferences. All the money made from this game, less the actual expenses, will go to the Capper Fund for Crippled Children.

Park for Northwest Kansas

THE sportsmen of Northwest Kansas, under the leadership of E. D. Samson of Quinter, have asked the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission to establish a state park on the Saline River near the corners of the four counties of Sheridan, Gove, Trego and Graham.

15-Year-Old Girl Is a "Vet"

LOUISE SKLAR of Manhattan, 15 years old, the youngest student in the Kansas State Agricultural College, is one of two women students in veterinary medicine. The other is Helen Richt of Omaha, Neb., a junior.

Fruit Growers Will Meet

THE Kansas Horticultural Society will meet in Topeka next Wednesday, December 10. An excellent program has been arranged; everyone interested in fruit growing is urged to attend.

Is Feeding 5,000 Cattle

ABOUT 5,000 cattle are being wintered by Arnold Berns of Peabody. He is looking forward to better prices next year.

To Repair the Tools

THE annual Farm Equipment Week will be the feature of rural affairs from February 16 to 21. Practically all manufacturers and retailers are co-operating.

Goat Grass in Harvey

ABOUT 5 per cent of the farms of Harvey county are infested with goat grass, according to R. R. McFadden of Newton, the county farm agent. This pest is very difficult to eradicate.

Road Show at Wichita

THE Sixth Annual Road Show and School will be held February 24 to 27 at Wichita, in connection with the annual tractor show.

Plenty of Fall Plowing

A VAST amount of fall plowing has been done this year in Kansas—far more than usual. This should help in increasing crop yields in 1931.

Why the Nation's Diet Changes

By Arthur M. Hyde
Secretary of Agriculture

OF THE countless reasons why people eat less of one thing, more of another this year as compared with any other year, one reason stands foremost—a change in income. The steady increase in urban income during recent years thus largely explains why the American people now eat more dairy products, vegetables, pork and veal, and less wheat, rye, corn and barley. Whether the current business depression will cause a reverse shift from the more expensive dairy products, vegetables and meats to the less expensive cereals remains to be seen.

The influence of income on consumption, tho obvious enough, is rarely considered by farmers in planning their production programs. The prospect for any long-time change in the income of our non-farm population deserves consideration. Should their income during the coming 10 years be on a lower level than it has been during the last 10 years, that change would certainly affect the proportion of different items in the diet.

To say that the price of a product influences the consumption of it is simply another way of saying that income is of first importance in deciding what people shall eat, and how much. Obviously price affects the consumption of every product from apples on thru the alphabet. When the supply of any necessary foodstuff is short, up goes the price. Consumers turn to less expensive substitutes.

Nowhere is the complexity of this world we live in better illustrated than in the influences—some obvious, some highly subtle—which cause changes in our diet and in the demand for the products of the farm.

As might have been expected, prohibition has affected materially consumption of certain farm products. Barley and corn consumption have suffered slightly, but dairy products and sugar owe much of their rise in popularity in the diet to the Eighteenth Amendment.

If city people go in for golf, if they keep their houses warmer than they used to, if they wear lighter clothing, or go in for weight-reduction with the earnestness appropriate to that undertaking—if, in other words, city people do anything to change their living habits, that change may be of direct importance to the farmer.

There is some evidence that people do not eat as much—measured in calories—as they used to. For one thing, the dietary changes indicate a decline in the amount of food needed to maintain body heat and furnish energy for active work. Movement of population from the farm to the city accounts for some of this. The man who wields a pen or who tends a machine for 8 hours doesn't need so much energy-producing food as the man who plows 10 hours and then adds a couple of hours doing the chores.

Mechanization of urban life is a factor of enormous significance. The automobile; the shift from hand labor to machine labor, both in the home and in the factory—these influences have much to do with the changes in food consumption. Improvements in house heating and the decreasing amount of labor required at outdoor, exposed work, doubtless mean that less energy-producing

(Continued on Page 24)

HERE AND THERE IN KANSAS

by Jesse R. Johnson

The Modern Agriculture Legion, for Men From 18 to 35 Years Old, Will Have a Splendid Growth

A NEW farm organization has been formed in Cheyenne county. The name, Modern Agriculture Legion, suggests the type of men who are its founders and gives one an idea of the purposes of the new organization.

For some time it has been apparent that there is no farm organization home for farm boys who are too old for club work and not old enough to feel at home in the councils of the Farm Bureau. With this in mind the first Modern Agriculture Legion order in America was organized at Saint Francis last April.

Boys and single men between the ages of 18 and 35 are eligible to membership in the new order. The principal aims of the new group are to promote advanced and modern ideas in farming and livestock growing, give attention to the betterment of social life in the rural communities and towns, and by every legitimate means encourage young folks to stay on the farms.

Free from the traditions and prejudices of the past, these young men are especially fitted to carry good will from one town to the other and to promote the fine feeling of understanding and co-operation between the people who live in the towns and those who live out on the farms and ranches.

They should and most likely will come to be the group that the community will expect to do the most important things that interest the people as a whole. Chambers of Commerce, Lions clubs and farm bureaus will in the future sponsor the different activities and furnish the sinews of war, but the Agriculture Legion is destined to occupy the front line trenches and carry the fight for progressive methods in farming and community building farther than it has ever before been carried. Co-operating with the Bird City Lions Club, Saint Francis Chamber of Commerce and County Farm Bureau, the organization put on one of the largest and most successful county corn husking contests held in Kansas this year. They were at the Goodland state contest held a week later, dressed in uniform and organized to the last minute ready to render any service or meet any emergency that might arise.

The organization is starting with 75 members. Howard Keller of Saint Francis is president, Leo O'Leary of Bird City is vice president and Mark Mitchell of Saint Francis is secretary-treasurer.

They hold pep meetings and call each other "buddy." In their meetings they discuss problems that have to do with the more important things of life. Old enough to see the serious side of life and too young for pessimism, they have adopted the slogan, "the best is none too good."

'Tis a Real Civic Club

With more than 50 members, the Bird City Lions Club enjoys the distinction of being the largest active club in America in a town the size of Bird City. With a farmer for president, who resides in town, and a fourth of its members farmers the club's activities center largely around things that are of interest to country folks. The town draws its support entirely from agriculture, and the business men who are members of the Lions Club readily see the advantage of programs that affect and interest country folks.

There is no Chamber of Commerce or other civic organization there outside of the Lions Club, and it must assume the responsibility for every community undertaking.

Every Saturday for four weeks preceding Christmas is gift Saturday in Bird City. Then the last Saturday the big municipal tree brings thousands of folks to town. For at least two Saturdays 18 or 20 big fat turkeys are released from the top of the tall buildings in different parts of town, they are the property of those who secure them. An occasional white Leghorn gives color to the occasion.

Last August the club sponsored a big free day, farmers and others who came were the guests of the town, a free dinner and other treats were provided, stores were closed and the merchants mingled with the crowd of 6,000 persons.

The Lions Club appears to have overcome any feeling of dislike or distrust the farmers may ever have held toward the town. Country folks visit in town and attend church there, and merchants drive to the country on Sunday, maybe to help eat the turkey donated by the merchants the day before.

The fine co-operation between the town and country folks in the Bird City community, I believe, is based on a better understanding made possible by closer contact with each other, and that contact was brought about by the vision of the Lions Club.

Own Your Own Alp

A news item from Geneva says that the canny Swiss, who know more about pleasing tourists than any other people, are experimenting with the idea of artificially heating small mountain lakes so that visiting firemen can go swimming in them. If the plan is a succes, the idea is to get ready for next summer by building several Tom Thumb Alps for mountain-climbers who do not like high places.

Endless Task

"Let me kiss those tears away, sweetheart," he begged tenderly.

She fell into his arms and he was very busy for a few minutes. But the tears flowed on.

"Can nothing stop them?" he asked breathlessly.

"No," she murmured, "it's hay fever, but go on with the treatment."

Cure your own meats
SAVE MONEY
TIME & LABOR
with Old Hickory
SMOKED SALT

Cure your own meats... The Old Hickory Smoked Salt curing method is the easiest and most dependable way. Old Hickory Smoked Salt is the finest grade of salt actually smoked with genuine hickory smoke... It cures and smokes at the same time... no smokehouse needed.

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A 10 lb. drum of Old Hickory Smoked Salt will cure and smoke 133 lbs. of meat... thoroughly... clear thru to the bone...

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INVESTIGATE BEFORE YOU BUY
Prove to yourself, as over 14,000 users have done, that the "Jay Bee" grinds finer, grinds more per H. P. used, costs less to operate and maintain, gives the least trouble, and lasts longer. A "Jay Bee" demonstration before you buy may save trouble and hundreds of dollars. Get your Cracker Jack now. **Sold by your dealer. See him for demonstration. Write for free literature—proven facts of merit, best farm investment.**

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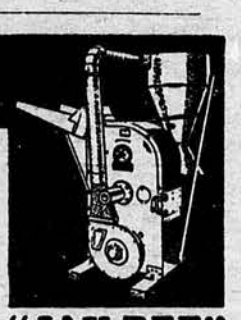

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Hear Tony's Scrapbook on WIBW

Its Moods Are as Changeable as the Four Seasons and It Has Understanding for All of Us

FOLKS who make a practice of listening in on WIBW at 7 o'clock every week-day morning and 9 o'clock on Sunday, have been enjoying a real treat in the form of "Tony's Scrapbook." Anthony is the real name of the neighborly person who broadcasts at that time, but somehow or other his friends cut off the first two letters and eliminated the "h" and just nick-named him plain Tony.

This particular individual very likely has used the scissors as much as the average seamstress, and more paste than anybody else except the man who sticks huge advertisements on billboards along the highway. Tony has spent most of his life clipping interesting things he has read and pasting them into scrapbooks — poetry, anecdotes, stories and a world of other things. Most persons decide at times that it would be a mighty fine thing to keep a scrapbook or diary, but on the average, if they start one at all, it soon is neglected and then forgotten entirely. But Tony still is at it, as happy as can be, and a little serious at the same time.

So that is how "Tony's Scrapbook" came into being. What a fund of memories it must contain — sunny days, a few storms, moods as changeable as the four seasons; the romance of moonlight, some heartaches, and altogether a fine philosophy of life. We all cannot read this rather remarkable collection, but Tony generously gives us 15 minutes with it every morning over WIBW. He started clipping and pasting when only 12 years old, and the World War halted his work. Then this same savage war gave sudden impetus to his reading by putting him in the hospital for a year, and he went on with his pasting. Perhaps the agony of those long months could be found in word picture in the scrapbook, but if not there, certainly seared into his memory. You will understand then why Tony's scrapbook can even hold fellowship with folks who find life lonesome, or those who have been hurt inside a bit. WIBW invites you to enjoy this broadcast. And here is the program for next week.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7

8:00 a. m.—Morning Musicale (CBS)
9:00 a. m.—Tony's Scrapbook (CBS)
10:00 a. m.—Matinale
11:45 a. m.—London Broadcast (CBS)
12:45 a. m.—Musical Interlude
1:00 p. m.—Watchtower IBSA
1:30 p. m.—Cathedral Hour (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—Curtis Institute (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
5:00 p. m.—Vesper Hour
6:00 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
7:00 p. m.—World's Business (CBS)
7:45 p. m.—The Gauchos (CBS)
8:00 p. m.—Pipe Dreams
8:30 p. m.—Savino Tone Pictures
9:00 p. m.—Crystal Gazer
9:30 p. m.—Barnsdall Program (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8

6:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
7:00 a. m.—Tony's Scrapbook (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
7:55 a. m.—Musical Interlude
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Network
12:25 p. m.—Board of Agriculture
2:00 p. m.—Master Melodies
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:45 p. m.—National Student Federation
4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave
6:00 p. m.—Current Events (CBS)
6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
7:15 p. m.—Sod Busters
7:30 p. m.—Plymouth Program
8:30 p. m.—Cotton Pickers
9:00 p. m.—Kansas Authors Club
10:00 p. m.—Musical Aviators (CBS)
10:15 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9

6:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
7:00 a. m.—Tony's Scrapbook (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
1:30 p. m.—American School of the Air
2:30 p. m.—Pancho Orchestra (CBS)
3:15 p. m.—Leo and Bill
4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave
6:00 p. m.—Political Situation (CBS)
6:15 p. m.—Musical Aviators (CBS)
7:00 p. m.—Sunshine Trio
8:00 p. m.—Farm Bureau
8:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Chronicles
10:00 p. m.—Bert Lown Orchestra
10:15 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10

6:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
6:05 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
7:00 a. m.—Tony's Scrapbook (CBS)
7:15 a. m.—Little Crow Program
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period (KSAC)
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour (KSAC)
10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:25 p. m.—Board of Agriculture
1:30 p. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
2:30 p. m.—Syncopated Silhouettes
3:15 p. m.—Leo and Bill
4:30 p. m.—Matinee (KSAC)
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave
6:00 p. m.—Crockett Mountaineers
6:30 p. m.—Capital Radio Extra
7:00 p. m.—Willard Battery Program
7:30 p. m.—Behind the Headlines
8:00 p. m.—State Grange
9:00 p. m.—The Caribbeans (CBS)
10:15 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:30 p. m.—California Melodies (CBS)

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11

6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
6:30 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
7:00 a. m.—Tony's Scrap Book (CBS)
7:15 a. m.—Song Parade (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour (KSAC)
10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
11:00 a. m.—Gordon Beauty Column
11:15 a. m.—Paul Tremaine's Orchestra
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Network
12:25 p. m.—Board of Agriculture
2:00 p. m.—The Tea Timers
2:30 p. m.—Ann Leaf (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
4:30 p. m.—Matinee (KSAC)
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave
6:00 p. m.—The Serenaders
6:30 p. m.—Capital Radio Extra
7:15 p. m.—Sod Busters
8:00 p. m.—Farm Bureau Play
9:00 p. m.—Julius Lieb Ensemble
9:30 p. m.—Boston Entertainers (CBS)
10:15 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12

6:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
7:00 a. m.—Tony's Scrap Book (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
7:55 a. m.—Musical Interlude
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
11:15 a. m.—Jersey Cereal program
11:30 a. m.—Columbia Revue (CBS)
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:25 p. m.—State Livestock Department
2:00 p. m.—Master Melodies
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:15 p. m.—Leo and Bill
4:30 p. m.—Matinee (KSAC)
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave
6:00 p. m.—Crockett Mountaineers (CBS)

(Continued on Page 11)

SUNFLOWER GENUINE CHEROKEE COAL

A BARGAIN FOR YOU

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Everyone is looking for a bargain ... not just a bargain in price but a bargain in value! Sunflower coal can be classed in a group of "bargains in value." Because first it is a genuine Cherokee Coal. And second it has been so thoroughly prepared at the mines by screening, re-screening, hand picking and boom loading that you have only to ask for Sunflower by name in order to buy the most modern economical fuel obtainable. Just compare Sunflower coal with ordinary coals. Note the shiny blackness, the purity and convenient sizing of this new fuel. Then use it! And see how much it saves you by its intense heat — few ashes — no clinkers. You will always obtain the same qualities if you order by the name ... SUNFLOWER. The label protects you. It is a visible guarantee. For the name of the Sunflower dealer nearest you address 919-923 Dwight Building, Kansas City, Mo.

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92% More Winter Eggs!

Here is a way to bring summer egg-laying conditions inside your laying house during the winter months. Use CEL-O-GLASS. In coldest weather it brings warmth and the sun's ultra-violet rays to your layers. This results in healthier birds, lower mortality and more eggs.

The Washington State Experiment Station at 20° below zero had a drop in egg production of only 10% to 15% in CEL-O-GLASS houses, while the drop was 25% to 55% in muslin front houses. Last winter another experiment station got 92% more eggs in CEL-O-GLASS houses than from pullets of the same breeding in glass houses!

Farmers, too, have similar experiences. Clark L. Baker, Lafayette, Indiana, writes, "I have found that by the use of CEL-O-GLASS more eggs are produced." The Cane Poultry Farm, Rosemont, N. J., says, "We did not have to use heaters for the water pans even when the temperature was 10° below zero outside."

CEL-O-GLASS helps you get so many more eggs that it pays for itself long before it needs to be renewed. Properly installed, it will last you for years.

The ultra-violet rays, which it admits, can't get through ordinary glass or soiled cloth curtains. These rays cause the hen's blood to manufacture Vitamin D. She gets more good from the calcium and phosphorus in her diet. You get more eggs and no thin-shelled eggs.

CEL-O-GLASS in brooder houses reduces chick mortality, raises healthy chicks—in hog houses prevents weak hogs. Good for dairy barns, cold frames, hot beds, back porches, storm windows, storm doors, and sleeping porches.

Valuable blue print booklets, containing information about buildings and the care of poultry, sent free. Also similar information on hog houses, back porches, cold frames. Write Acetol Products Inc., Dept. 1512, 21 Spruce St., New York.

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BOOK DEPARTMENT

Carefully Selected Books Will Make Most Acceptable Christmas Gifts for Your Friends This Year

BY D. M. HARMON

CHRISTMAS night, after the excitement of opening packages and admiring gifts and wishing good cheer to all the friends who have called during the day, there is nothing more relaxing than to sit down in your comfortable chair and read the new book some friend has been thoughtful enough to give you as a Christmas gift.

Perhaps you haven't thought of books as gifts, or have rejected the idea because you felt that you wouldn't choose the right book. It actually takes only a little study or observation of your friend's personality to choose the right book. And this gift conveys to the recipient that you think enough of him to study his tastes and desires, to satisfy them. After all, a choice of books isn't so difficult. It isn't necessary to know the literary taste of your friends. Just consider his or her interests; are they home, social functions, travel, adventure, excitement or scientific interest? A person's likes in personal life are the things they will like in books.

First let's consider books of travel. You will find that they make acceptable gifts for any member of the family, mother, father, sister or brother, for have any of them visited all the places they have dreamed of seeing, or if they have, who will not enjoy a book recalling to mind all those familiar places? One of the most fascinating travel books I can suggest is Richard Halliburton's "Royal Road to Romance." Then there is "A Vagabond Journey Around the World," by Harry A. Franck, and "By Camel and Car to Peacock Throne," by E. Alexander Powell. Perhaps it's politics your friend is interested in. Then he will enjoy Alfred E. Smith's autobiography, "Up to Now." Again his interests may run along lines of science. For this friend there is Paul de Kruif's "Microbe Hunters," "Science Remaking the World," by Caldwell and Slosson, or Slosson's "Creative Chemistry."

For the friend who likes to be spicy in his conversation there is Irvin S. Cobb's "A Laugh a Day Keeps the Doctor Away," and for those who like to turn their conversation to the past with a "Yes, that reminds me—," and proceed to relate similar incidents that happened when they were youngsters, there is "Outlaw Years," by Robert M. Coats and "Lone Cowboy," by Will James. For the detective story addict there is "Charlie Chan Carries On," by Earl Deer Biggers, with such a number of suspects so cleverly gathered together in a touring party that the reader can accompany them around the world without discovering the murderer until the moment that the trip is finished.

The friend may not care for books like these, since most people prefer the novel. Here again one must ask himself what the friend likes in everyday life. If it is the simple things of everyday living, he is sure to enjoy stories of home life and problems by Kathleen Norris. For the person who is interested in present day problems there is Charles G. Norris's "Seeds," a detailed story of three generations of a large California family in which the author has presented impartially every argument for and against birth control.

For those who have a long list of friends to whom they would like to give books this Christmas, it will be gratifying to know that nearly all the books we have mentioned can now be obtained at the exceptionally low price of 75 cents and $1. Many times, the most satisfactory way to select gift books is to choose those by the friend's favorite author. Space prevents us mentioning here all of the books you might choose, so we suggest that you refer to back issues of Kansas Farmer. In the issue of November 8 (Page 18) are listed fiction books selling for 75 cents, and in the issue of November 22 (Page 18) is a complete list of non-fiction books selling for $1.

We mustn't forget books for the children. Here again is a gift the child will enjoy long after the head has been pulled off the toy elephant or the spring broken in the fire truck. The Uncle Wiggily Series, listed in Kansas Farmer, November 29, (Page 13) is one of the best we can recommend for children between the ages of 6 and 10. These stories of adventure and excitement all have happy endings that plant in the child's mind lasting impressions of kindness.

Why Not Give Books This Christmas?

BOOKS hold so much more personality as a gift than do a pair of socks or a necktie or handkerchiefs! Why not compliment your friends by choosing a book as their Christmas gift? Below we are listing a few books which will make acceptable gifts. Look in the back issues of Kansas Farmer (pages mentioned above) and order your books today. All books sent postpaid.

Royal Road to Romance, by Richard Halliburton	$1.00
A Vagabond Journey Around the World, by Harry A. Franck	$1.00
By Camel and Car to Peacock Throne, by E. Alexander Powell	$1.00
Up to Now, Autobiography, by Alfred E. Smith	$1.00
Microbe Hunters, by Paul de Kruif	$1.00
Science Remaking the World, by Caldwell and Slosson	$1.00
Creative Chemistry, by Edwin E. Slosson	$1.00
Laugh a Day Keeps the Doctor Away, by Irvin S. Cobb	$1.00
Outlaw Years, by Robert M. Coats	$3.00
Lone Cowboy, by Will James	$2.75
Margaret York, by Kathleen Norris	$1.00
The Lucky Lawrences, by Kathleen Norris	$1.00
Seeds, by Charles G. Norris	$2.00
Uncle Wiggily Series, by Howard Garis—each	$ .50

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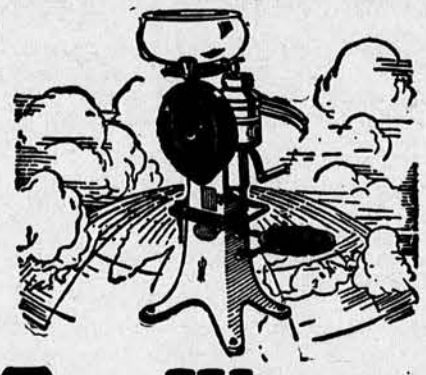
De Laval



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"3,000,000" Golden Series, the world's best—4 sizes; with hand, belt or motor drive. Combines the easiest running with the cleanest skimming. Equipped with ball bearings, which are protected against rust. Has many other important features and refinements.

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Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. McCune

HOW human these early Christians were! Stephen is introduced to us because there had been a church quarrel. Many Jews were in Jerusalem from all over the East, and many of these had become Christians. Some were poor, and a fund had been created so that such persons should receive aid. The Greek-speaking Jews, more especially the women, were making complaint that they did not receive their share in the distribution of food. The apostles felt that they should devote themselves to the work of evangelizing, and hence seven trustworthy men were selected to be stewards of this fund. Stephen was one of these.

It was soon evident that Stephen could do other things besides hand out baskets of groceries. When he had finished with that, he would do some talking for the new faith. A public debate followed, and his antagonists found that they could not match him. Instead of relying on their arguments they fell to accusing him of blasphemy, a most serious crime. They could not answer him. Force was their only weapon.

He went before the Sanhedrin and replied to their statements about him. It is a great speech, this speech of Stephen, in the seventh of Acts. As he came toward the close he used plain terms. "You stubborn people, with heathen hearts and ears, you are always opposing the Holy Spirit, just as your forefathers did! Which of the prophets did your forefathers not persecute?" Even these grave old men could not stand that, and, stopping their ears, they rushed upon him and took him to the edge of the city and stoned him to death. The stone-hurlers left their clothes in charge of a young man named Saul.

Stephen's face, as he talked to the members of the council, shone like that of an angel. It was like the face of Moses, when he came from a great religious experience.

Who knows when to use words of denunciation? Stephen used them before the Sanhedrin. Paul used them when he addressed Barjesus, the false prophet, "You monster of underhandedness and cunning! You son of the devil! Will you never cease trying to make the Lord's paths crooked?"

Jesus shot such words at least once: "Woe unto you, scribes, Pharisees, hypocrites!" Once, when the English preacher, Robertson, was faced with a man who had committed a dastardly and wilful crime, we are told that, "his words had all the awfulness of a judicial sentence. The hardened sinner writhed under them as if under a whip." But occasions like these are none too common, and most folks could not use the language that ought to be used for such a time, anyway. Only those who feel wrong or injustice all the way down to their feet are equipped to employ the language of denunciation. Most of us do not have such intense feeling over wrong done to others. We do not have the depth of soul for it. We do not possess the command of word and phrase necessary for such occasions. But when such an occasion does come, and the man who has the mental and spiritual equipment for it speaks, it is a time to be remembered. Once, when the sultan of Turkey was committing atrocities on the Armenians, and all Europe was aroused, Joseph Parker, England's greatest preacher at that time, stood up in his pulpit in City Temple, and cried out before an immense congregation, "May God damn the sultan of Turkey!" And who will say that God did not?

Does God care? is a question often asked. People whose loved ones have died, people who have lost all their money, people who have suffered loss in devastating fire or flood, people who have been broken and mangled in accidents for which they were in no way responsible, cry out, "Does God care?"

Stephen did not ask that question. His face was as the face of an angel, we are told. He died with a smile, asking forgiveness for those who killed him. What is the difference between Stephen and these good friends who cry out against God? Probably their spiritual state has something to do with it. We are all sons of primitive man, and one of primitive man's main ideas is self-preservation. It takes considerable development to get away from that as life's chief concern. If we had the attitude that Fenelon had, we would be happier and more content. In one of his prayers he says, "Smite or heal! Depress me or raise me up. I adore all Thy purposes without knowing them. I abandon myself to Thee. I am silent, I offer myself in sacrifice." But such an attitude does not come in a day. It is the fruit of long self discipline.

Lesson for December 7—Stephen. Acts 6, 7-10 and 7, 54-60.

More Milk Now

Milk production in the Larned area has doubled since the cheese factory was established there a year ago. It now averages about 60,000 pounds a day.

"It is unlikely that the Martians have ever tried to get to this earth, altho they must know a great deal about it," says an astronomer. That probably explains why they have never tried to get here.

Hear Tony's Scrapbook

(Continued from Page 9)

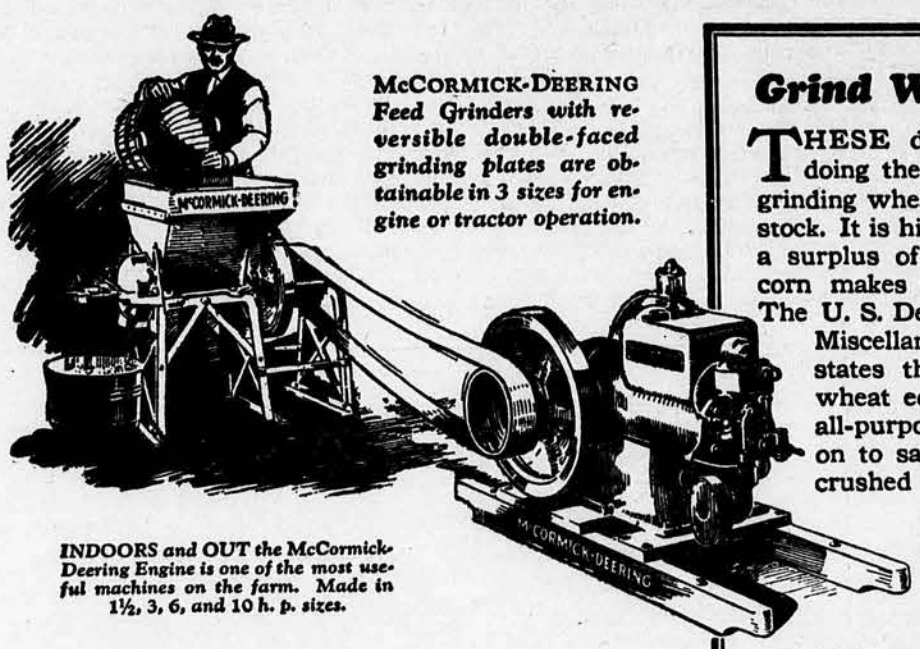
6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
7:00 p. m.—Albert Fenoglio
7:30 p. m.—Scotland Yard
8:00 p. m.—Farmers' Union
8:30 p. m.—Robert Service
9:00 p. m.—Campus Nights
10:00 p. m.—Musical Aviators Orchestra

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13

6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
6:05 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:30 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
7:00 a. m.—Tony's Scrap Book (CBS)
7:15 a. m.—Song Parade (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
10:00 a. m.—N. Y. Philharmonic (CBS)
10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
11:30 a. m.—Tremaine's Orchestra (CBS)
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Network
12:25 p. m.—Vocational Department
2:00 p. m.—The Tea Timers
2:30 p. m.—Saturday Syncopators
3:45 p. m.—Spanish Serenade (CBS)
4:30 p. m.—Warwick Orchestra (CBS)
5:00 p. m.—Tom, Dick and Harry (CBS)
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave
6:15 p. m.—American Industry (CBS)
6:30 p. m.—Capital Radio Extra
7:00 p. m.—Albert Fenoglio
7:15 p. m.—Sod Busters
7:30 p. m.—Dancing Yesterdays (CBS)
8:30 p. m.—National Forum (CBS)
9:00 p. m.—Simmons' Show Boat
10:15 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

Al Capone says he is self-made, but doesn't tell why he did it.

SAVE Labor and Money
with these handy machines



McCORMICK-DEERING *Feed Grinders with reversible double-faced grinding plates are obtainable in 3 sizes for engine or tractor operation.*

INDOORS and OUT the McCormick-Deering Engine is one of the most useful machines on the farm. Made in 1½, 3, 6, and 10 h. p. sizes.

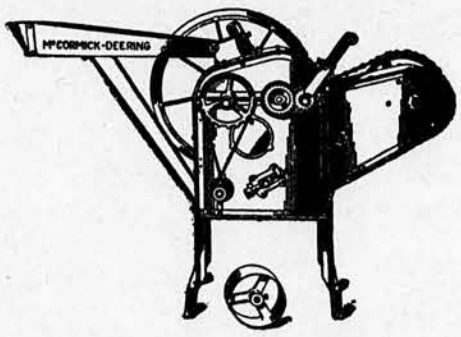
Grind Wheat for Feed

THESE days many farmers are doing themselves a good turn by grinding wheat and feeding it to live stock. It is highly profitable whenever a surplus of wheat and shortage of corn makes wheat the cheaper feed. The U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 26 states that a pound of cracked wheat equals a pound of corn in all-purpose feeding value. It goes on to say that wheat should be crushed or coarsely ground for live stock, and rather finely ground for dairy cows. It should be used with other elements to make a balanced ration.

Write for our special circular covering the feeding values of wheat

McCORMICK-DEERING Corn Shellers

A McCormick-Deering Corn Sheller will enable you to shell corn for seed, feed, or market at low cost. Built strong to give long service. The line includes shellers for hand, engine, or tractor power.



THE saving in time and labor, the economy, and the convenience of being able to grind your own feed and shell your own corn whenever you want to, more than justifies owning a McCormick-Deering Feed Grinder, Corn Sheller, and Engine. The small investment required to put these machines to work on your farm is offset many times over by the many advantages they offer the year around, and by the savings they effect.

Examine the models the McCormick-Deering dealer has on display. Ask him to point out the exclusive features, quote prices, and demonstrate for you.

[*Write for illustrated folders and read all about the many features of these money-saving machines*]

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The Outlaws of Eden

By Peter B. Kyne

HE STIRRED the fire with the long poker. "Twelve per cent, eh?" he ruminated. "The sort that kicks you when he gets you down. A coward and a potential crook. Money-mad. A schemer. Miss Lorry, he wants the Circle K ranch."

"I think so and for this reason. He knows where he can sell it again at a large profit. He told father about a month ago that a San Francisco man was desirous of purchasing your ranch—as a plaything where he could raise blooded cattle and horses and have a splendid hunting and fishing preserve. Father gave him your attorney's address. It's none of my business, of course, but did Babson write you?"

"Yes, thru a San Francisco attorney, which proves to me that the San Francisco man Babson spoke of is a myth. The real purchaser was Silas Babson, but he desired to keep that news a secret from me—hence he approached me via his attorney. When he ascertained from my attorney that the Bar H was not for sale, he decided to acquire the Circle K, so immediately he purchased your mortgage."

"But he may have purchased it for this prospective purchaser."

"I doubt that, because the mortgage is now in Babson's name. This mythical other man would not be likely to hand that amount of money over to Babson to play with for him; he would have come to your father and asked him to place a price on your ranch. This whole procedure is that of a principal who works by indirection, and Babson answers that description, does he not?"

"But why has he developed this sudden interest in Eden Valley?"

"I do not know, but I intend to find out. However, his activities constitute a case of love's labor lost. He'll never own the Circle K. Whenever you find yourself unable to hang on to it, I'm the rightful heir to it. Understood?"

"Perfectly. You're sure you will not permit him to crowd me? Sure this isn't a generous impulse because you find me in such a sad case today? An impulse you may, with reason, regret next week?"

He drew a check-book from his inner breast pocket, went to her desk and signed a check in blank. "You fill that in for what your father's estate owes Babson and his bank," he ordered curtly, "and secure me with your promissory note. I'm only a half-breed Hensley but I play for keeps and don't you ever forget it."

Before Cantigny

She tossed the check in the fire. "What's your interest in me?" she demanded. "I can understand sympathy and gentlemanly kindness but not a blank check that could be filled in for nearly two hundred and ninety thousand dollars. I play for keeps, too."

"I met your brother, Owen, in France."

"He didn't write us about that."

"He didn't have time. It was before Cantigny. I was the chief of No. 4 section of my battery, and my gun got bogged in a small shell-hole in the road. The teams were new, half-trained and unused to draft—and the drivers were worse, so I had a lot of plunging and tugging — no co-ordinated effort — and there we stuck. There was an infantry regiment resting by the side of the road, and pretty soon a private came up and told the green lead driver to dismount and let him try. I saw by the way this doughboy soothed the excited horses that he knew horses—so I took the place of the driver on the swing team. Fortunately, I had a good driver on the wheel team, so presently, with the cannoneers and spare drivers at the wheels and pushing behind, we gathered our teams and made one steady, concentrated pull — and the gun came out. And when the infantryman dismounted from the lead team, Owen Kershaw and I recognized each other. I said: 'Thanks, Kershaw. I'm obliged to you. Good luck to you.'"

"What did Owen say?" the girl asked softly.

"Nothing, Miss Lorry. His face sort of twisted. You see, we were all exhausted and hungry and thirsty and we'd been thru a lot of mud and blood and I suppose we each had the same thought — that the Hensley-Kershaw feud was a pitiful thing; that everything in life was dwarfed in the presence of what we were doing now. I know I had a vision of Eden Valley just then—peaceful, lovely Eden Valley off there across the world. Perhaps Owen did, too, because he commenced to cry. No baby boo-hooing, you understand, but silently; and then he came toward me and I commenced to cry, too. . . . You understand, Miss Lorry, just why we were so soft, don't you? We didn't say anything because there was nothing to say; just leaned against each other and thumped each other's backs and were quiet about it. And then there was an officer hazing me, ordering me to get going with my section and not block traffic. Owen walked beside me up the road a little, his arm thru mine; and finally he said: 'Nate, you field artillery chaps have all the best of it. I hear your casualties average ten per cent if you use common sense. My outfit has lost fifty per cent in two days, and we won't be relieved and we won't get replacements until we've taken Cantigny; and we'll lose twenty-five per cent of what we have left. So maybe my dog tag will beat me back to Eden Valley. But if you take care of yourself, you're liable to go back with both your dog tags; and when you do, call on the old man and Lorry and tell them it's an order from me that you're to stay for dinner."

"Did he say anything about the water?"

"Yes, he said we were to have it and that he'd write home about it as soon as he got the opportunity. So I told him you'd already promised to let my people have it and that pleased him. And I promised him I'd be a good neighbor and fight as hard for the Kershaws hereafter as our clan had ever fought against them. That affected him very deeply and he dragged me off the road and we swore blood brotherhood, each to the other —and then we embraced like two sentimental Frenchmen and were ashamed of it because we were both hillbillies—and I went on with my section and he went back and flopped with his weary squad—and here I am, and I've been a long time getting here."

"Why did you delay, Nate?"

"I kept remembering him" — he pointed to the bedroom door—"and how he spoke to me that morning I came to ask for the water. I was afraid he'd never understand—that my gesture wouldn't get over with him—so I thought I'd wait and be nice to him and not bother him and gradually inculcate in him the belief that I wasn't a bad sort of citizen. I knew he was ruined; I thought it policy to wait until he was helpless and hopeless—he'd change with the years and adversity—we all do, you know. I see now that was poor strategy."

"Life," the girl said drearily, "is a game that is played to be lost."

His hand strayed over and imprisoned hers. "Poor little sister!" he murmured. "So hopeless and bitter—and the sun just rising over Eden after a long eclipse. Life may be a game that is played to be lost, but we'll play it like sportsmen and go smiling to our defeat."

At the Bar H

Nate Tichenor slept at the Bar H that night, but returned to the Circle K early next morning, with two men he had picked up in Valley Center. He set them at once to the task of digging Rance Kershaw's grave in the family cemetery, Lorry Kershaw pointing out to them the desired spot. About noon the coffin arrived from Valley Center and he helped the man who delivered it place Kershaw in it. Then he lunched with Lorry and Miss Bachman. At one-thirty he and Lorry hitched a team to a wagon and he drove it around and tied the team in front of the house. At two o'clock the girl met his inquiring glance bravely and said:

"We might as well proceed, Nate. Nobody's coming to my father's funeral."

She had commenced calling him Nate the night before, as if she had known him familiarly all his life. So he decided on a lessened formality in his own form of address.

"Then let's get going, Lorry."

With the aid of the two hired men he carried Rance Kershaw out to the wagon and, mounting the seat, drove his late enemy on the latter's last pilgrimage, while Lorry, Miss Bachman, and the two laborers followed in the Kershaw car. At the grave Tichenor read the funeral service, the men covered the grave, Tichenor gave them each a ten-dollar bill and with Lorry and Miss Bachman returned to the house.

He was rather proud of the manner in which Lorry had carried on, even tho he had expected her to exhibit the traditional courage of her clan. Thruout the remainder of the afternoon he sat with the two women in the ranch-house veranda and was talkative to a degree disgusting to himself and only excusable in his own mind because he had the customary masculine belief that it was his duty to keep Lorry's mind off her troubles. Evidently Miss Lizzie Bachman was similarly inspired. He noticed, however, that in her presence Lorry addressed him as Mr. Tichenor, so he was careful to address her as Miss Kershaw. He enjoyed (and was certain Lorry did also) the efforts of Miss Bachman to elicit from him information as to his comings and goings, joys, sorrows, and activities since he had left Eden Valley. For three hours he withstood her assaults; then, weary and discouraged, excused himself and motored back home to the comforting presence of his silent valet.

The two days that followed Rance Kershaw's funeral were spent by Nate Tichenor at the Bar H headquarters, until his old superintendent, Rube Tenney, should arrive and, with his wife, assume the duty of looking after Lorry Kershaw's affairs and keeping her company. Nate was resolved not to visit the Circle K until Miss Lizzie Bachman had been dismissed. He spent those two days looking over his decayed estate and formulating plans for its restoration, but in the midst of these thoughts his mind constantly shuttled back to a consideration of Lorry Kershaw and her affairs. He did not know Silas Babson except by sight; hence, lacking knowledge of the man's character, he was at a loss to know why Babson had so suddenly turned on the Kershaws. Apparently Babson had purchased the overdue Kershaw mortgage for the sole purpose of foreclosing; nevertheless his action puzzled Tichenor. Had Babson desired to acquire the ranch cheap, it was his privilege to bid for it at the sheriff's sale when the original holder of the mortgage foreclosed, and acquire it quite as cheaply as he might when foreclosing on his own account. Seemingly, all Babson had done for the present was to saddle himself with the expense and annoyance of the suit in foreclosure. Was it possible he had purchased the mortgage because he feared the holder of it might grant an extension? If so, then Babson desired it, not as an investment, but as a weapon. Certainly, Tichenor decided, he was moving by indirection; and since Tichenor was resolved, if the mortgage had to be foreclosed eventually, to acquire the Circle K for himself or rather for the Bar H Land and Cattle Company, of which he was the sole owner, he decided finally to try a shot in the dark and halt Babson's operations before they had fairly started.

Needed an Honest Friend

The inability to puzzle out a trail had always annoyed him; he knew, too, it must be annoying and harassing Lorry Kershaw to a far greater extent, and his heart was filled with sympathy for her. "Poor Lorry!" he ruminated. "She certainly needs an honest and capable man friend now, and since nobody else is liable to apply for the job, it's up to me to look after her. But she's mighty proud. She'll not stand to be patronized or coddled or sympathized with; she loathes being under obligation to anybody altho she'll be glad to have an extension of time on her debts, because that's business and she'll pay for it in interest at the going rates. But I'm not certain she trusts me wholly, so why put her to the test?"

She was a fine girl, and if he was going to be her neighbor he desired her friendship, not only for both their sakes but for the sake of all the Hensleys and Kershaws who had died with their boots on. He'd promised Owen Kershaw he'd wave the olive branch, if and when he should get back to Eden Valley . . . . What a fine-looking lad that Owen had been! . . . All man . . . unexpectedly sen-

(Continued on Page 17)

Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

1. Under what President was Kansas admitted to the Union?
2. Of what is shellac made?
3. Who was the author of "Thanatopsis"?
4. What unit of earth's circumference is 1 knot?
5. What star in the flag is the Kansas star?
6. Scandinavia includes what countries?
7. What city is the capital of Turkey?
8. How long is the Suez Canal?
9. What are the highest and lowest points on the earth's surface?
10. What causes leap year?
11. What is the "Aurora Borealis"?
12. What is a calorie?

(Answers found on Page 24)

MISSISSIPPI STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
Dec 4 '30
LIBRARY

Say no more— I'm sold!

THAT'S what I told the chap who introduced me to pipe-joy, with a first load of P. A. I knew I was slipping the instant I opened the tidy red tin and got a full whiff of that tantalizing Prince Albert aroma. "If the taste is half as good as *that,*" I said . . .

Half as good? It was cool as the wife's reminder of an anniversary — sweet as her smile when you prove you've remembered the date. Refreshing? Yes, sir! Mild and mellow and long-burning, that's what it was. Was I sold? Ask me another!

As far as I'm concerned, Prince Albert is the world's greatest tobacco for pipes or roll-your-own. There must be millions of others who feel the same way about it, because P. A. is sure a world-beater, any way you figure it. On the word of a friend, get some P. A. this very day. Load-up and light-up . . . and learn the truth direct!

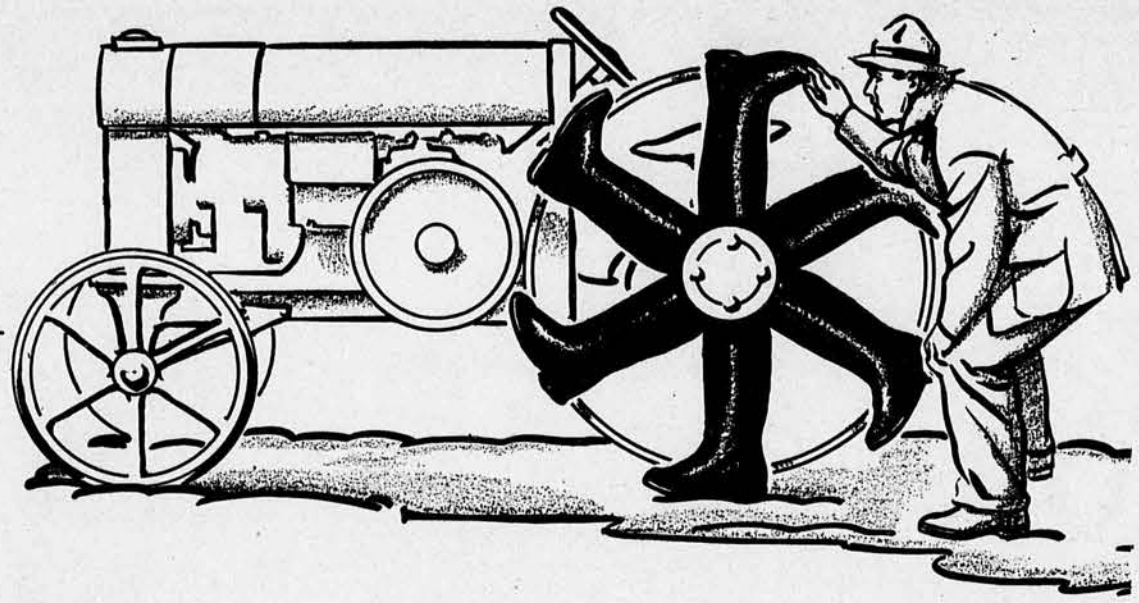
Here you are—TWO full ounces of downright pipe-joy.

PRINCE ALBERT

—the national joy-smoke!

© 1930, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

"No work today... the tractor has bunions!"



If your tractor wore boots, you would buy it the very best boots you could find. Just think what it would cost you in time wasted and repair charges if that tractor broke down right in the middle of the spring plowing.

But your feet are a lot more important pieces of farm machinery than your tractor. If your *feet* break down, *everything* stops. It's even painful to get out and feed the hogs, let alone doing a full day's work. And there isn't any service station that can do a quick repair job on a pair of broken-down feet.

So it's mighty important that you protect your feet—and nothing protects your feet against breakdowns like a fine pair of boots. Good-fitting, comfortable boots help to prevent corns and bunions, chilblains and blisters, and many ordinary foot troubles.

We know that. So, when we make a pair of "U.S." Blue Ribbon Boots, we start with the design of your feet. We mould these boots on special aluminum lasts that duplicate the shape of your right foot and your left foot. We build each boot, inch by inch and piece by piece, so that it will fit around your toes and instep and ankle like a glove. We leave plenty of room for free movement, but not enough to cause chafing. We put extra thickness at the wear-points, but we're careful about too much weight—we don't want your Blue Ribbon Boots to weigh you down.

The boot that's comfortable is the boot that fits!

Rubber footwear for the entire family. For work, dress and play.

"U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots—The minute you slip on a pair you recognize the superior qualities—fit and comfort. Red uppers with white soles or Ebony black with white soles. Three lengths—knee, medium, hip.

"U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus—(All-rubber arctic.) Try this one for that early morning cold weather work. You'll like it. Slips right over your leather shoe. Kicks off in a jiffy. Built to stand the hardest usage. Four, five or six buckles.

Style for the modern farm wife—Do you know that Paris style authorities have declared Gaytees the most stylish women's overshoes in the world? You'll be especially attracted by the many different colors and fabrics of Gaytees—there's one that will just match your coat.

Gaytees come in cloth or all rubber—in high or low uppers. Snap fastener, Kwik-glide fastener, or 4 buckles. Look for the name "Gaytees" in the shoe.

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. They are not "sneakers." They are the chosen shoe of star athletes because they are so comfortable and healthful for the feet. Recommended by physicians and gymnasts.

"U.S." BLUE RIBBON

Blue UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY US TRADE MARK Ribbon

foot-saving footwear

A FREE book you ought to have

We'd like you to have a copy of this valuable book, "The Care of Farmers' Feet." It was written by Dr. Lelyveld, nationally known foot specialist. We believe you'll find it mighty handy to have around the house because it tells all about corns, bunions, itching feet, chilblains, etc. And suggests good common-sense remedies. Check the coupon below.

United States Rubber Company
Dept. FFF-120, 1790 Broadway, New York

Gentlemen: Please mail me your free book, "The Care of Farmers' Feet."

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____ STATE _____

this Christmas own the radio praised *by* MARCONI

Senatore Guglielmo Marconi, the great scientist who invented radio, acclaims the new Radiola Super-Heterodyne as "a great advance in Radio."

In performance and price the new Radiolas are especially suited to the farm!

WHAT a useful, practical gift . . . not only affording glorious hours of home entertainment, but also home education for the young, helpful household hints for mother, weather forecasts, crop news, market reports and other business services for father! It's more than a musical instrument—it's a farm necessity!

What an amazing instrument—this new RCA Radiola Super-Heterodyne! So highly developed that Marconi himself, the inventor of radio, acclaims it "a great advance in radio reception."

So pure in tone, so alert in performance that it is indeed worthy to carry the greatest stamp of approval in radio—the RCA trademark, the symbol of the world's foremost radio organization. The new Radiola, with its remarkable power and performance, is an ideal instrument for rural homes located at great distances from broadcasting stations. It brings in even far-away stations, strong and clear, with life-like tone.

New Features—Low Prices!

What fascinating new features . . . models with the very latest electric phonograph . . . so you can have the pleasure of directing your own musical programs . . . home recording . . . so you can have the amusement of making "talkie" records of your own voice, or of radio programs you would like to hear again . . . remote control . . . so you can change stations from your easy chair . . . tone color control . . . so you can adjust tone quality to suit your own taste.

Only four Christmases ago, a Radiola Super-Heterodyne console cost $570. Now, with all the great developments of the last four years, the model 80 illustrated comes to you for $142.50, less Radiotrons.

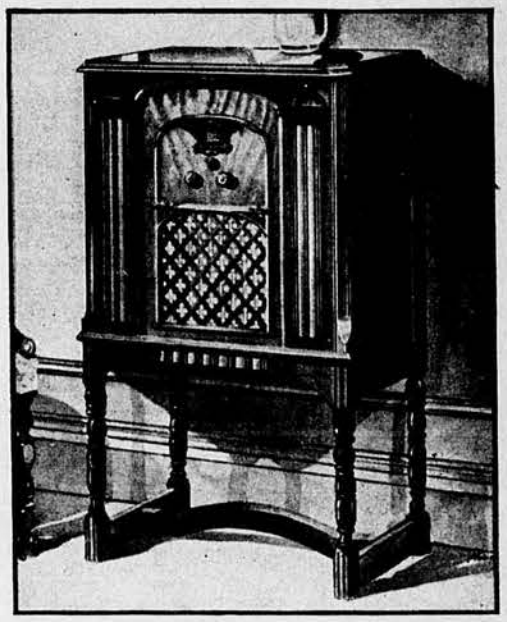
Whether You Have Electric Service—or Not!

No matter where you live, RCA Radiola has an instrument to suit your needs. Four different models operate from light sockets. For battery operation we recommend the Radiola Model 22, a highly perfected Tuned Radio Frequency circuit.

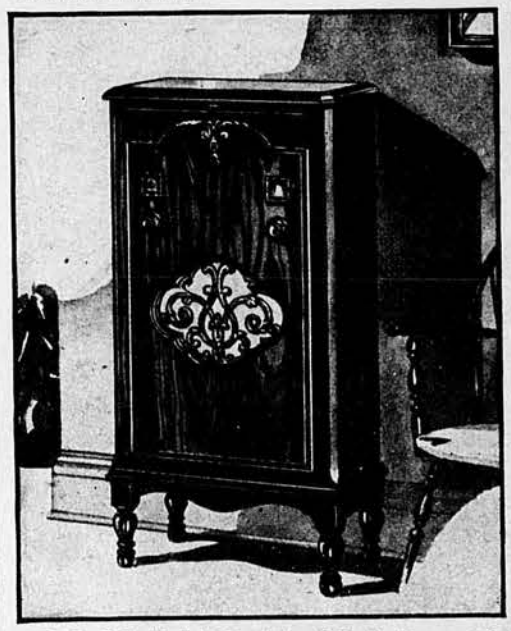
Go to your nearest Radiola dealer. He's a dependable merchant selling the world's most dependable musical instrument—the Radiola. Hear the various Radiola models—and look for the RCA trademark on the dial. Insist on this guarantee of future satisfaction!

RCA

RCA Radiola SUPER-HETERODYNE



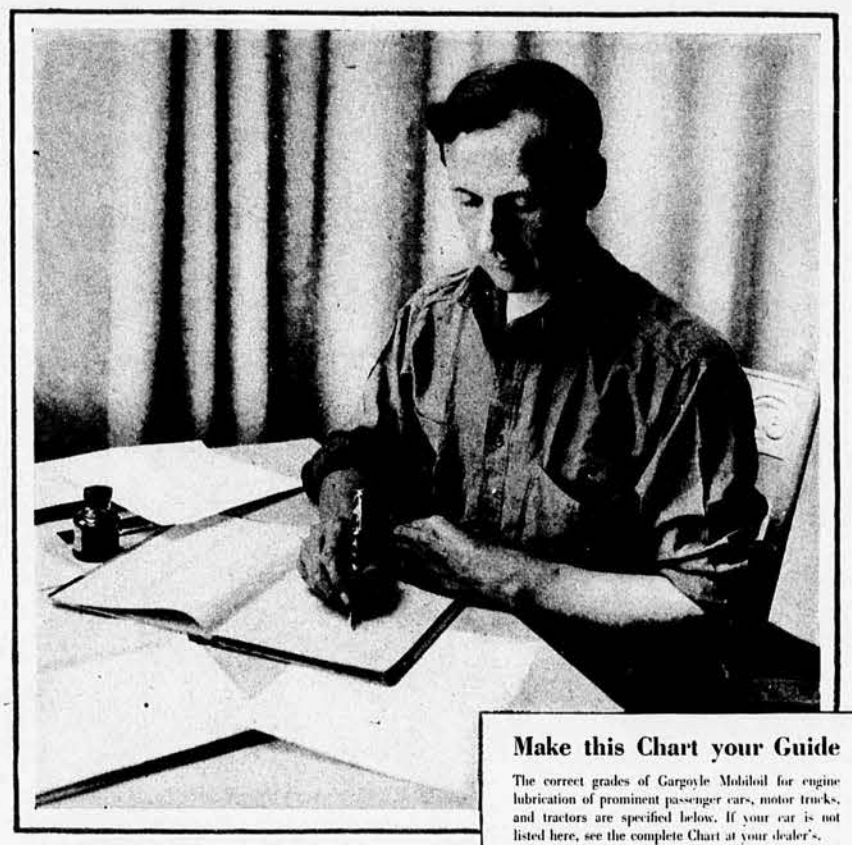
New RCA Radiola Super-Heterodyne Model 80—Screen grid—9 tuned circuits—magnified, illuminated tuning dial—improved volume control—local-distance switch—push-pull power amplifier—improved electro-dynamic speaker—handsome walnut cabinet—$142.50, less Radiotrons. Also de luxe model and Radiola with electric phonograph.



RCA Radiola Model 22—(Tuned Radio Frequency) operated by batteries—at a price all can afford! Screen-grid receiver for battery operation. With enclosed RCA loudspeaker. A wonderful value for the money. An excellent set for receiving your favorite station with amazing clearness and lifelike reproduction of tone. Beautiful cabinet.

Right now

is the time to do some figuring for next spring



We don't know just what kind of records you've been keeping this year or how you figure your costs but we urge you to make them as complete as possible. It's the only way to make sure you are eliminating all waste and making the greatest possible profits.

Here is a good example of how it helps to keep careful records. We know a couple of farmers in Ohio who live right across the road from each other. They both work about the same acreage and raise the same crops.

One of them is very progressive. He makes use of every modern method possible, and keeps accurate figures on everything he does. He knows what it costs to feed his cattle and what the return is when he sells them. In the fall, after corn-picking time, he knows exactly what every bushel costs—including seed, labor, tractor, fuel and oil, repairs, etc.

With such records in front of him he has been able every year to lower costs at some point or another. And the result is greater profit. It is evident too. He has a beautiful home and a new car—everything about his place looks prosperous.

But the farmer on the other side of the road was very much different, in spite of the fact that his land was just as good and he had just as much of it. He looked far from prosperous. We asked him how much it cost him to put in his corn. He looked puzzled for a moment. He had no records and finally made a couple of wild guesses that varied considerably. Well, it was no wonder he wasn't making money.

Naturally, we were interested in the lubricants these two farmers used in their tractors. Our more successful friend was using the highest quality oil he could buy. His cost records showed him that he saved money that way. You've probably guessed what his neighbor does. Yes, he buys low-priced, inferior oils. Since he keeps no records, it's only natural he should figure that he was saving money by purchasing oil at low prices. And yet he wondered why his tractor was such a wreck and had hardly enough power to pull a drag, let alone make a plow bite in. He was losing money on the operation of his tractor.

Why farmers use Mobiloil

In this little story you have the exact reason why so many modern farmers use Mobiloil. They know, for instance, that Mobiloil holds its rich lubricating character right up to and beyond the 60-hour draining period. And during those 60 hours, Mobiloil does a *complete* lubricating job.

Mobiloil protects bearings, pistons and piston walls from wear. It does not cause excessive carbon deposits. It's no wonder farmers save money with Mobiloil when it accomplishes so much toward eliminating repair and overhauling costs.

Besides, Mobiloil helps the tractor develop more power, saves fuel and keeps it working like new over a longer period of years.

Do a thorough job of storing your tractor for the winter. It will add extra years of life.

How Mobiloil gives these results

In Mobiloil, ALL the essential properties of a full duty oil are present and in correct proportion for your tractor engine.

These properties are: (1) OILY CHARACTER—provides moving parts with rich lubrication—and holds down wear; (2) RESISTS HEAT—lasts longer—keeps down oil consumption, and makes for economical use; (3) CONTROLS CARBON—keeps hard carbon deposits from piling up in your cylinders; (4) OXIDATION CONTROL—keeps oil systems from clogging, and valves from sticking and gumming.

How about the transmission?

Here's some information that may prove valuable for you to remember when it comes time to start the spring work.

This summer, some of our men traveled around over the southwest calling on farmers. They just stopped here, there and everywhere, looking into the transmissions of tractors. They found quite a few that were not in any too good condition because the farmer had been running the machine for two seasons, without cleaning out the transmission and putting in fresh oil.

It is really mighty important that you renew the oil in the transmission every season—*twice* a season if you use the machine a great deal.

For transmissions use Mobiloil "C" or Mobilgrease in the summer, and Mobiloil "CW" in the winter. They will protect the gears from wear and add extra years of life to the machine. Consult the Mobiloil Chart for the correct grade.

Pressure fittings and grease cups

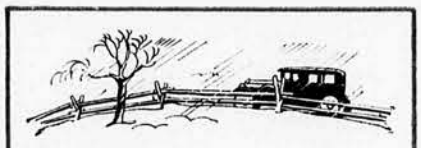
Applying the grease gun and turning down grease cups every day, during the busy season, is just another part of the good lubrication a tractor needs.

We've developed a grease for pressure fittings called Mobilgrease, which we are sure you'll want to try. It stays on the job longer than ordinary greases—it works to every friction point and *stays* there—it is not readily washed away with rain.

Then, we have another one, called Mobilubricant, which is specially suited for use in grease cups. And for water pumps, use Voco Waterproof Grease. It stops water pump leaks—affords a perfect packing gland seal and will not clog the radiator.

Winter storage

Have you stored the tractor away for the winter yet? Be sure to do a good job because it will help add years of life to the machine. Get out the instruction book that came with your tractor and follow carefully all the directions it gives about cleaning the machine up and applying plenty of grease and oil for protection.



Mobiloil Arctic for car and truck

The danger point in engine lubrication is 32° F. Beyond that point, *look out!* The oil in your crankcase which is correct for summer may be stiff as molasses in January. When you step on the starter this cold-stiffened oil is slow to circulate. Your battery strains under a load it should never be asked to carry. Your engine gets more destructive wear in the first few minutes of starting and running than in miles of ordinary driving.

Yet an oil that *merely* gives quick starting is not good enough. Many so-called "winter oils" are too thin to stick to hot metal surfaces. They *break down* when the engine warms up.

Mobiloil Arctic is *double-range*—specially refined to do the two-way job winter weather demands. Mobiloil Arctic remains fluid at *zero temperatures.* And when your engine heats up, Mobiloil Arctic continues to give full, rich lubricating protection.

For your gears, use Mobiloil Gear Lubricant "CW." It is specially made to give you easy gear shifting and complete lubrication in your differential.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Makers of high-quality lubricants for all types of machinery

GARGOYLE

Mobiloil

Make this Chart your Guide

The correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars, motor trucks, and tractors are specified below. If your car is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's.

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32°F. (Freezing) to 0°F. (Zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS MOTOR TRUCKS AND TRACTORS	1930 Engine		1929 Engine		1928 Engine		1927 Engine	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
PASSENGER CARS								
Buick	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Cadillac	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Chandler	...	...	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chrysler, 70, 77	BB	Arc.	...	...	...	...	A	Arc.
Chrysler, Imperial	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Chrysler, *other models*	AF	Arc.	AF	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
De Soto	AF	Arc.	AF	Arc.	...	...	...	...
Dodge Bros.	AF	Arc.	AF	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Durant, 614	AF	Arc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durant, *other models*	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	...	...
Erskine	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex	AF	Arc.	AF	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford, A	AF	Arc.	AF	Arc.	AF	Arc.	...	...
Ford, T	...	...	...	...	...	...	E	E
Franklin	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Hudson	AF	Arc.	AF	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Nash Twin Ig. 8, 490, Adv. 6, Sp. 6, Twin Ig. 6	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Nash, *other models*	AF	Arc.	AF	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Pontiac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo (All Models)	AF	Arc.	AF	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker Comr. 8	AF	Arc.	AF	Arc.	...	...	...	...
Studebaker Pres. 8	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	...	...
Studebaker, *other models*	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Whippet	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
MOTOR TRUCKS								
Autocar, 2 cyl.	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	Arc.
Autocar, 4 cyl.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar, 6 cyl.	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	...	...
Chevrolet	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Diamond T, 150	...	...	A	Arc.	...	...	...	...
Diamond T, SB3, SB7	...	...	A	A	...	...	...	...
Diamond, *other models*	...	...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Dodge Bros. 4 cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	...	...	...	...
Dodge Bros., *other models*	AF	Arc.	AF	Arc.	...	...	...	...
Federal, 1K6	...	...	...	...	...	...	BB	A
Federal, X8, U5, W4, U17, K3, U15, WB4, 4TW, TW, T2B, 2TW, T20, T21, T2W, T3W	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Federal, *other models*	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford, AA	AF	Arc.	AF	Arc.	AF	Arc.	...	...
Ford, TT	...	...	...	...	...	...	E	E
G. M. C., T10, T11, T15, T19	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	...	...
G. M. C., K10T, K15T, K17, K32, K52, K72, K102, K54	...	...	B	A	B	A	B	A
G. M. C., *other models*	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Garford	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Graham Bros.	...	...	...	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Indiana, 41	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	A	A
Indiana, 638, 628, 627, 627A, 627AW, 615, 615A, 400, 300, 200, 626	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ind., 140, 170, 195, 220, 611, 6111, 64, 89, 120	A	Arc.	...	...	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Indiana, *other models*	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
International, 54c, 74c, 33, 43, 63, 103, 54DR, 74DR	...	...	...	...	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
International, 6SSD, SFD	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Intl., HS54, HS54C, HS74, HS74C, HS104C, 104C	B	A	B	A	...	...	...	...
Internat'l, *other models*	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Mack, BJ, BC	B	A	B	A	B	A	...	...
Mack, *other models*	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Reo	AF	Arc.	AF	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Republic, 15, 15w, 25, 25w, S25w, 30, 30w, 35, 35A, 35B	...	...	A	A	A	A	A	A
Republic, 25-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	Arc.
Republic, *other models*	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Service	...	...	BB	A	...	...	BB	A
Stewart, 21, 21x, Buddy	BB	A	BB	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stewart, *other models*	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Studebaker, 8 cyl.	BB	A	BB	A	...	...	...	...
Studebaker, *other models*	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
White, 15, 20, 15B, 20A, 20B	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
White, 59, 60, 61	BB	A	BB	A	...	...	...	...
White, *other models*	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Willys-Knight	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
TRACTORS								
Allis Chalmers	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Case, 25-45	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Case, *other models*	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Caterpillar	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Cletrac	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Fordson	...	...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Hart-Parr	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
John Deere	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
McCormick Deering	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Oil Pull	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Twin City	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Wallis	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A

TRANSMISSION AND DIFFERENTIAL

For their correct lubrication use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C", "CW", Mobilgrease, Mobilubricant, or Engine Oil, as recommended by complete Mobiloil Chart shown by all dealers.

The Outlaws of Eden

(Continued from Page 12)

timental. . . . Well, he'd been out of Eden Valley to a private school for a few years. . . . He'd been civilized.

"Yes, Owen," Tichenor soliloquized, "it is hard to accept too many favors from a traditional enemy. The suspicion, distrust, and dislike of a half-century aren't to be eradicated in a day . . . and she did throw my check in the fire! Well, she has something I want and I'm willing to pay for it and pay heavily. . . . That cursed feud is dead and I'll not revive it with a lawsuit. Why rub into the girl the knowledge that I'm rolling in money while she's bankrupt?"

Forthwith he motored into Gold Run and telephoned to his attorney in San Francisco. "Tichenor speaking, Paddon. Listen carefully. Ranceford Kershaw is dead and has left a bankrupt estate to his sole heir, a daughter named Lorraine. But two years ago he gave a deed of gift to his daughter of those four thousand acres I spoke to you about—you have the legal description. Well, Lorraine Kershaw filed that deed of gift for record very recently, as I discovered when running down the title at the court house in Gold Run. The local bank holds thirty thousand dollars' worth of Rance Kershaw's notes, unsecured, overdue and with interest in default, and the president and controlling owner of that bank holds also an overdue first mortgage in the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a year's interest in default. In addition the Kershaw estate owes the Bar H Land and Cattle Company more than three hundred thousand dollars. The bank and the banker are going to foreclose, but the Bar H isn't."

"Good news," the lawyer interjected, as Nate Tichenor paused for breath. "It would seem that the girl is not in a position to hold you up, so you ought to get that four thousand acres cheap."

No Price Argument

"Precisely. But I'm not going to give her the opportunity to begin to think she can hold me up! there'll be no argument as to the price. I'm mailing my bank in San Francisco today a check in its favor for four hundred thousand dollars, with instructions to issue a certified check in favor of Lorraine Kershaw and send it over to your office. Meanwhile, prepare a deed from Lorraine Kershaw to the Mountain Valley Power Company for that four thousand acres—"

"Good gad, man, you're not going to pay her a hundred dollars an acre," Paddon interrupted, "when you can get it for ten."

"Don't be foolish, Paddon. I know the Kershaws. Old Robin Kershaw the First was no fool. He looked a hundred years into the future and realized the possibilities for power and irrigation on Eden Valley Creek. My grandfather was no fool, either—in some ways. He got the dam-site but Kershaw beat him to the lake-site. The Kershaws never mortgaged that property; it was the ace in the hole for the clan, and they know its value."

"Why not do a little trading? Offer the girl twenty an acre and work up."

"Listen, Paddon. You transact my legal business for me, but I do not need you for my general manager. I'm more than nine years old. That land is worth four hundred thousand dollars to me if I can get it without a fight and without leaving a bad taste in Lorry Kershaw's mouth. I can afford to pay for my fancies, I have a fancy for this four thousand acres, and I fancy it now! But I do not wish to be known in the premises, so do not come up yourself to close this deal. Send somebody not connected with your office; the Kershaws have dealt with me thru you in the past and the girl would suspect collusion. Understood?"

"Aye, aye, sir."

The following afternoon a livery car from Gold Run arrived at the ranch, bearing Mr. Rube Tenney, Mrs. Rube Tenney, and two little Tenneys, a boy and a girl. Mr. Tenney, in his younger days, had been a Hensley body-guard, willing (albeit never called upon to do so) to kill a Kershaw out of loyalty to the bread he ate. With the passage of the years, however, he had taken stock of himself and decided to abandon his ignoble calling; following the death of Taylor Hensley and the crippling of Rance Kershaw, he saw long years of peace ahead of him and applied himself wholly to advancement in the cattle industry. He was riding boss under Nate Tichenor's father, and when the latter died was elevated to the position of ranch superintendent, which position he had held with credit and honor until Nate Ticenor had gone out of the cattle business. Rube Tenney was nearly fifty years old now, but active and still trustworthy. He greeted his old master as informally as if they had not seen each other since 1917, but Mrs. Tenney was more exuberant. Nate Tichenor had an uncomfortable presentiment she would have kissed him if given half a chance; at any rate she compromised by ordering her offspring to kiss him.

"So Here I Come"

"Well, I got your wire ordering me to report, Nate," Rube Tenney announced. "So I come a-runnin'."

Tichenor smiled. When the Bar H retirement had left Tenney without a job, Nate had financed his old superintendent in the lease of a ranch and a band of two thousand sheep. Sheep were and always had been repugnant to Rube Tenney, but he had worried along with the nuisances and even during those lean years had managed to make more than a living off them.

"You left a good man in charge of your sheep, I hope, Rube?"

"I sold 'em to a good man. My lease was expiring in October, an' after three bad feed years I reckoned I'd better quit before my sheep died o' starvation." He handed Nate a check. "There's the money you staked me to. I got a few thousand over an' above that. Thank God, the rest o' my life will be spent with decent, respectable cows. Nate, a sheep dies if you look at him hard; he dies out o' sympathy for another sheep that's died; last fall I'm driving a band o' lambs along a road above a box canon an' one fool lamb gets frightened an' jumps off into space. Would you believe it, Nate, three hundred and nineteen more jump after him before me an' my herders can stop the fools. Yes, sir, I lost three thousand dollars' worth o' lambs just like that."

He bit a crescent out of a plug of chewing tobacco, wiped the bitten spot on the leg of his trousers, and hospitably proffered the plug to Nate, who declined with thanks.

"Now's a fine time to git back into the cattle business," Mr. Tenney went on with his mouth full. "Prices is advancin' but you can still stock up cheap."

"I'm not going back into the cattle business, Rube. But you are. You're to be riding boss of the Circle K—on the salary of a ranch superintendent."

"Ah! Closin' in on them Kershaws, eh?" Tenney grinned. He regarded the ruin of the Kershaws as a holy duty, in addition to being a delicious piece of humor.

Patiently Nate proceeded to disillusion him, and while he was doing it the Tenney head wagged understandingly. "Never did figger you'd be able to keep up steam like the Hensleys," he declared. "That's your father's blood. Very well, son, I'm glad to have the job. We'll look after the Kershaw girl right kindly, and see that nobody brands her calves. I never worked for a woman before, but if she knows her business I reckon I can allow for her peculiarities."

"You'll not be riding boss for more than a year, Rube. Sooner or later the Bar H will take over the Circle K and the cattle."

"The present ain't no nice time to haze the girl around," Mr. Tenney agreed. I'm a-representin' your interests, eh?"

Tichenor nodded, and Tenney rose and stretched his parenthetical legs. "Well, recken I'd better git on the job."

"Miss Kershaw knows all about you—knows I've sent for you. There's a Miss Bachman staying with her at present. Tell her I suggested she send Miss Bachman back to Valley Center in this rented car of yours."

He gazed long and affectionately after the departing Rube Tenney and his brood. "Old Faithful," he soliloquized. "He doesn't suspect I bought him out of the sheep business and took a loss to do it. But it's worth it to have him back on the job—to be free of worry about that Kershaw girl and her finances—and mine. Fine joke on Rube and me if she takes a notion to fire him—for a woman's reason!"

Three Legal Documents

When Silas Babson returned to Valley Center he brought with him three legal documents, all undated. One was a petition to the county board of supervisors for permission to form the Forlorn Valley Irrigation District; another was a formal application to the State Water Commission requesting the allocation to the Forlorn Valley Irrigation District of the flood or freshet waters of Eden Valley Creek; the third was the articles of incorporation of the district. From which it will be seen that Babson was not the sort who starts an action before the ammunition has been brought up. The attorneys he had consulted, Messrs. Brooks, Gagan and Brooks, had agreed with him that, under the circumstances, his strategy was excellent, but had taken occasion to warn him that if Nathan Tichenor and Lorraine Kershaw should decide to oppose his proposition seriously he would realize he had a fight on his hands before he got thru with them. Gagan had taken occasion to read Babson the legal modus operandi for acquiring the water, as embodied in paragraph 534 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of California.

Babson was comforted. "We can lick him with that," he suggested.

"Maybe. It depends entirely on how hard they fight. Under legislation recently enacted a State Water Commission has been appointed and this commission has control of the so-called unappropriated waters in all streams in this state. There are, undoubtedly, billions of gallons of so-called unappropriated water in Eden Valley Creek, and there is no doubt but that the State Water Commission will grant the petition of the Forlorn Valley Irrigation District for the allocation to it of these so-called unappropriated waters, provided you can prove to the satisfaction of the state engineer that the water thus allocated can be led to the land it is proposed to irrigate and that you have proper impounding facilities. As I understand your situation, if you can get your machinery in operation to enter a condemnation suit before Tichenor sells his dam-site to this power company you suspect of having an interest in it, and before the Kershaw girl sells her lake-site to the same power company, you will, by the filing of that suit, automatically ruin the aspirations of your competitor, and you may safely accept my assurance that you can win such a condemnation suit. However, what the proposed irrigation district will have to pay Tichenor and Miss Kershaw for these properties is, of course, a matter for a jury to decide, but whatever the figure the jury sets—and it is entitled, under the law, to set a figure somewhat higher than the reasonable value of the properties in the case of condemnation by an irrigation district—your irrigation district will have to pay the price within thirty days or forfeit forever its right to acquire the lands. You cannot keep your paw on this mouse indefinitely, Mr. Babson; hence, when you enter the suit you should make certain of the funds for payment, immediately upon being granted judgment. I suggest, therefore, that even before the district is organized, you confide your plans to some substantial bond house, have them examine the potential security of the bonds you purpose issuing and selling them and be all set for closing the transaction promptly."

Babson nodded his comprehension and the attorney continued: "Your first choice of an impounding dam is now owned by Tichenor and the lake-site by Miss Kershaw. If these properties are sold to the power company before your district is organized, the power company, being a public service utility, cannot be disturbed in its possession by another similar corporation. You understand that point clearly?"

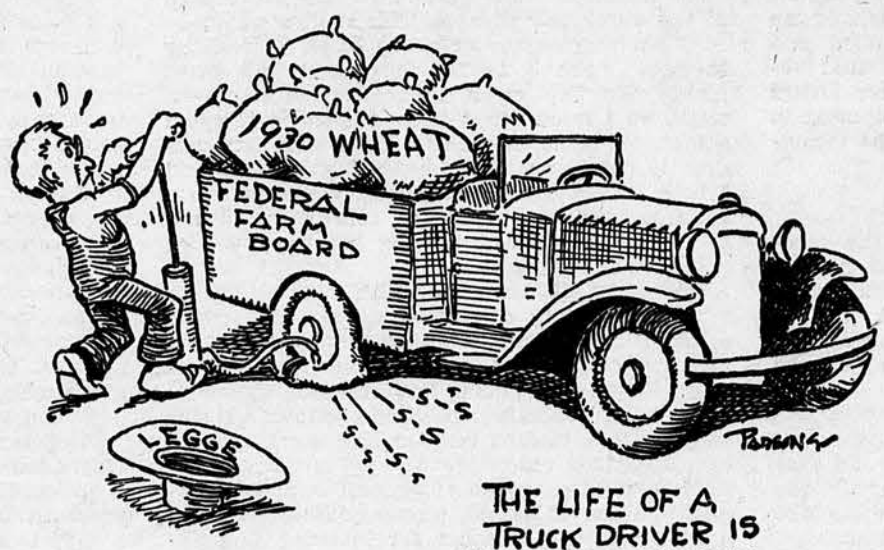
"Will Never Occur"

Again Babson nodded.

"We will assume that this is exactly what will come to pass. You will understand that in the position the power company will occupy, it will not have to purchase or condemn any water rights from Tichenor and Miss Kershaw. The water will pass over their ranch lands just as it has been passing for centuries, and the power company will merely impound it just above the point where it normally goes to waste on barren lands which still lie in the public domain. The Department of the Interior, which has jurisdiction over the public domain, will doubtless make no objection to the impounding of the water by the power company, but in the event that settlers should in the future file homesteads on the infertile lands just below the power company's dam, the power company will be forced to let such settlers on lands riparian to the old channel of the stream have their fair share of the water."

"That is a contingency which will never occur, Mr. Gagan. Those waste lands, even with irrigation, will never

(Continued on Page 26)



THE LIFE OF A TRUCK DRIVER IS NOT A HAPPY ONE

Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

Power Washing Machines Head the List in the Equipment Budget

By Katherine Goeppinger

BECAUSE of the labor which it saves, the washer is generally one of the first pieces of electrical household equipment purchased for farm homes. In a survey of Kansas rural homes it was found that the energy consumption for the newer types of washers is around 2.5 kilowatt hours a family a month or approximately one-third kilowatt hour a person, a month. Some types have slightly higher consumption and with the older types the consumption may be about doubled. However, when compared to the service rendered and the saving of woman power, it is evident that the consumption of electric power is negligible.

Good Equipment Deserves Good Care

The strength required to wash by hand power the family laundry is prohibitive to the average woman's well-being; and the time required does not result in a well balanced day. In addition, the effect of scrubbing fabrics on a hard washboard results in shortened life and increased upkeep.

The family washing can be done with a power washer in one-half the time that it would take with a hand washer and in less than one-third of the time required with a washboard, according to records kept by the committee on the relation of electricity to agriculture. It requires approximately .55 kilowatt hours for an average washing of 35 pounds.

Studies of repair costs on power washers have been made too and the results show that most repairs are due to failure on the part of the operator to follow manufacturer's instructions in regard to lubrication. The moving parts of the machine and the motor should be oiled and greased according to the instructions that accompany the washer. The manufacturer knows best what is necessary to keep his equipment in good running order and the procedure he recommends should be followed.

Improved Gasoline Models Available

For homes without electric current the gasoline motor is quite ideal. The machine is controlled by a convenient foot pedal which makes starting as easy as an automobile. A pint of gasoline will do the average family washing. The newer models are built so that they can be safely used in the kitchen.

Some machines are so designed that by removing only four bolts, the gasoline motor is interchangeable with the electric motor. In case the farm is equipped later on with electricity, the same washer can be used. Some washers are equipped for a removable ironer; some even have a power meat grinder attachment and an aluminum power churn attachment furnished as extra equipment.

Choosing the right washer is a serious matter. The investment should be justified by years of satisfactory service. In the first place, just as with any piece of equipment, it pays to buy from a manufacturer and a dealer with an established reputation for maintaining service. Then if repairs are needed, you will not be inconvenienced with long waits for parts. Repairs due to natural wear and tear may include occasional replacement of motor brushes, belts and wringer rolls.

In deciding upon the size and style of machine that will best serve your needs, you must consider your own facilities, your method of washing and the amount of washing to be done. Altho most of the washers on the market will wash clothes clean, there is considerable difference in the amount of time required for the process, the amount of strain upon the clothes, and the general convenience of using the machine.

The Household Equipment Department at Iowa State College has conducted extensive practical tests with laundry equipment and their recommendations are summarized as follows:

Requisites of a Washer

The washers which move the water rather than the clothes cause less wear on the clothes. The material of which the tub of the washer is made, as well as the material of the wringer and all other parts exposed to water, should be rustproof, easily cleaned and durable. All moving parts should be enclosed and all electrical wiring should be protected from water. The electric cord should be rubber covered. A minimum of noise and vibration is essential in a home washer.

Provision should be made for the tub to drain quickly and completely. It should be impossible for stale water to remain in the tub while the drain is open. It is often convenient to have the outlet threaded for a hose connection so in case there is no floor drain, the tub can be emptied by suction into the sink without lifting pails of water.

The oiling of the washer is often neglected in the home and undue wear of the mechanism results. This process, if simplified or made automatic, will relieve the homemaker and will, in many cases, increase the life of the washer.

The wringer should lock in at least four positions as this number of positions is used in the standardized washing process. The new wringers are made of soft resilient rubber and are a protection to buttons and fluffy fabrics. The wringer safety release should be so located, preferably at the top of the wringer, that it can be operated by either hand and should work easily and instantly.

Youth Is Well Dressed

976—Sports costume. It's full of style. Designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2861—Practical set for Christmas gift. Designed in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

999—Tailored mode. Shows simplicity, a keynote to well-dressed youth. Designed in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

Any of these patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Price is 15 cents each.

Sane Philosophy Works Best

By Lucille Berry Wolf

THE winner of the parent's contest on the fundamentals of character building is a farm mother of seven children living in Colorado. The editors feel you would be more interested in a picture of this home than in the name and address. This mother says:

"I am the mother of seven children, ranging in age from 3 to 14, four boys and three girls. We live on a farm and do our own work, so I know what it means to be tempted sometimes to do the easiest thing with the children to obtain peace and quiet. My husband and I both have a college education. We wanted our children, and are trying to rear them in the fundamentals without making life too much of a burden for them or us."

Character fundamentals which were held to be most essential in child training are these: self control; wholesome attitude toward society, meaning friendliness, co-operation, good citizenship; honesty, including truthfulness, dependability, honest thinking; industry; serious and sincere attitude toward religion and morals; courage, including independence and initiative; unselfishness; perseverance; general optimism, geniality, sense of humor, proper contentment; regard for health; respect for learning and accomplishment; tolerance.

Regarding these fundamentals this mother comments:

"To assist me in instilling these fundamentals, I have the aid and co-operation of a husband who believes in and practices them. As a further aid I am using the Bible, the public school, the 4-H club, a good home library, and access to the best in art and literature; lots of fresh fruit, vegetables, milk, fresh air and sunshine; regular work that is not too hard; a chance to earn and spend their own money; and a piano, a violin and a trombone.

"I have evolved this code for parents which I endeavor to follow:

"Live your precepts; do not preach them.

"Answer questions frankly and honestly.

"Punish sparingly, rather let misconduct reap its own rewards.

"Never ask foolish or impossible things in an attempt to 'show off' a child for your own glorification.

"When you are in the wrong, admit it.

"Inspire confidence, and you will not need to emphasize obedience.

"Be as fair and square with your child as you are with a friend or stranger.

"Try to keep in mind what is best for the child. Be slow to anger."

Why Not Say It With Fondant?

Homemade Christmas Candy Delights Every Member of the Family

Dec 4 '30 LIBRARY

By Grace Carlson Fowler

THE mastery of a foundation fondant recipe makes possible the preparation of an array of beautiful and delicious candies, including bon-bons, chocolate creams, dipped nuts, stuffed dates and mints. In my opinion, no box of homemade candy has quite the appeal to the eye and taste that these fascinating candies of many colors, flavors and shapes have. Aside from its many possibilities as the basis of fancy candies, fondant also makes excellent cake icings or foundation for creamy hard sauces into which a little butter may be beaten after the fondant has been slightly melted. Fondant can be made successfully with only a little experience. It should always be made on a clear day as a damp, heavy atmosphere has an unfavorable effect on the boiling of sugar. The following recipe for fondant has been successfully used many times.

Fondant

2 cups sugar ½ cup boiling water
⅛ teaspoon cream of tartar

Dissolve the cream of tartar in water. Add to sugar and put ingredients in a smooth granite saucepan. Stir, place over fire and heat gradually to boiling point. Stir mixture occasionally to dissolve sugar, but only until boiling begins. Any stirring after boiling begins will cause the candy to granulate. The sides of the pan must be kept free from crystals, for if these get into the candy it will be back to a sugary condition when it is cooled. A fork covered with cheesecloth and tied with thread may be dipped in hot water and used to swab the sides of the pan and keep these crystals out; or a clean pastry brush may be used. Boil without stirring until, when tried in cold water, a soft ball may be formed that will just keep in shape. This is 238 degrees Fahrenheit for those who use a thermometer in their candy making. Remove from fire, and when boiling stops, pour onto oiled platter or marble slab. Do not scrape pan. When lukewarm, not before, stir with a wooden spoon, spatula, or fork until creamy and white. Then knead with the hands until perfectly smooth. Pour into oiled bowl, cover with oiled paper or damp cloth, to exclude air that crust may not form on top, and let stand 24 hours.

Bon-Bons

The centers of bon-bons are made of fondant shapes in small balls. Work in any flavoring desired. For cocoanut centers work as much shredded cocoanut as possible into a small quantity of fondant; for nut centers surround pieces of nut meat with fondant, using just enough to cover. Candied cherries, candied ginger, glace pineapple or apricots are often used in this way. The nut meats or fruit may be chopped fine, if preferred, and worked into the fondant. The centers should be allowed to stand a few hours or over night to become firm, when they are ready to be dipped in melted fondant of contrasting color, or into dipping chocolate. To dip bon-bons, put fondant in double boiler and melt over hot, not boiling, water until it barely runs. Keep over hot water that it may be of right consistency during dipping. Color and flavor as desired. Place bon-bon centers one at a time on a two-tined fork, twisted wire or sharp hat pin if confectioner's bon-bon dipper is not available. Dip quickly into the fondant, then out, and place on heavy oiled paper. Stir fondant between dippings to prevent a crust from forming. Bon-bons may be topped with nut meats or candied cherries if desired.

Chocolate Creams

Prepare centers of fondant, any of the suggestions given under bon-bons being suitable. Cut dipping chocolate in small pieces, place it in a double boiler and melt, being sure no water or steam gets into the chocolate. Then cool until it is of the consistency of frosting just before it is put on a cake. Dip centers in this, one at a time, place on heavy oiled paper and allow to stand until firm. Dipping chocolate may be obtained from any confectionery or high class grocery. It is sweetened and easier to use for dipping than ordinary sweet or bitter chocolate because it is more creamy in consistency when melted. If ordinary chocolate is used, 1 part of paraffin may be added to 2 parts of chocolate.

Mints are made by melting fondant over hot water and flavoring with a few drops of oil of peppermint, wintergreen, almond or other flavoring, and any coloring that may be desired. Drop from tip of spoon on oiled platter.

To make cream nut bars, melt fondant and flavor. Stir in any kind of nut meat, cut in pieces. Turn into oiled pan. Cool and cut in bars with sharp knife.

Nuts are dipped as bon-bon centers are dipped. Melt fondant and add flavoring. Dip halves of walnuts, pecans or whole, blanched almonds.

Dates are delicious stuffed with fondant and pecan or English walnut meats, then rolled in sugar.

(Editor's Note. The Charm Shop is open for your every beauty problem. Please feel free to write to us. Your questions will be answered thru this column, but no names will be signed.)

IT ISN'T just that your teeth are white and perfect in line that gives you a well-preserved mouth. If your gums are neglected until they become tender, soft and weak you are in utmost danger of suffering for a long while. When treatment is given it will have to be faithfully applied to ward off further danger.

A point should be made to train the children in the home to cleanse their teeth thoroly in the morning with a reliable toothpaste and comfortable brush. Gums massaged before breakfast are stimulated and strengthened thus defying a gum trouble arising from soft foods and abnormal chewing.

A thoro cleansing of teeth and mouth before retiring also is important. This removes all the bits of food which may have lodged in the teeth and against the gums. Pass dental floss between the teeth to remove the food which was not reached by the brush. This also purifies the breath and removes the acid taste present in the morning when the cleansing was left undone the night before. Once the necessity of washing the teeth and massaging the gums daily is instilled in the child's mind the habit becomes fixed and good, clean teeth are the result.

The presence of unpleasant breath may be caused by abnormal organic conditions. Much benefit is gained by using a balanced diet and general exercises. A physician should be consulted, however, if the condition is chronic.

Even the persistent care of a dentist and perfect cleanliness habits at home do not insure white teeth because many teeth can never be made white.

But constant cleaning does give them a shining surface. I have directions for making and applying an excellent homemade tooth polish and will be glad to send it to anyone wishing it. Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope with your request to Barbara Wilson, The Charm Shop, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Beauty's Question Box

Will you please send directions for cleaning the hair and scalp without the use of water?
Mrs. J. M. M.

In a personal letter I am giving you the names of two common preparations used as a shampoo without water. Also additional treatment for oily or blonde hair. This information will be sent to anyone else desiring it upon receipt of a 2-cent stamp. Address your requests to the Beauty Department, Kansas Farmer.

Please tell me how to remove freckles from my face.
Claudine.

I am sending you our list of three homemade remedies for removing freckles. These will be sent to anyone requesting them and inclosing a stamped envelope addressed to the Beauty Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

What's What in Jewelry

BY ANN PERSCHINSKE

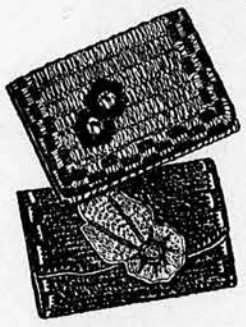
COSTUME jewelry is being worn this season. The designers have created their ware from the most unusual compositions and in the most effective fashions. Fortunately, the heavy glass bead necklace lives no longer, and the tawdry necklace developed from rhinestones or large pearl beads is no longer favored. As in dresses, rich dull colors and simplicity in design are emphasized.

Crystal beads have long been recognized as the ideal ornament for evening wear. They are effectively combined this season with gold and silver. In some cases, tiny odd shaped mirrors are alternated between crystals. If crystal beads are worn in daytime, they are designed simply and are in choker length. It is always advisable to adhere to colored sports jewelry for daytime wear rather than pearls or crystals.

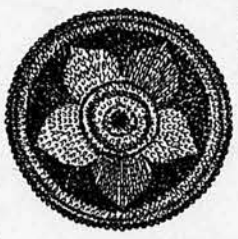
The smartest feature in costume jewelry is a light weight, button-like composition called bakelite, from which attractive novelty jewelry is created. Necklaces, earrings, bracelets, or pins may be obtained in this in every conceivable color. Extremely new and rich is the luscious burgundy shade, which blends pleasingly with most of the dark winter shades. Turquoise blue, emerald green, amber, combinations of black and white, garnet and coral are equally popular colors in costume jewelry.

Complete sets of costume jewelry are available at a low price and should be purchased to harmonize with other garments.

Handicraft Department



HOW do you like our handicraft department? We are having lots of fun gathering new ideas for it. This week's offering is especially appealing. Anyone who can manage a crochet needle can make the bags pictured on this page, as well as the doilie shown in the center of the page.



The bags shown here are made in black and white, and orange, yellow and tan. Any combination might be used, and if a person is clever she can have a bag to match her new knit suit or dress. We have beret directions, also, if you want to crochet a beret to complete the ensemble. The beret directions sell for 10 cents each or 2 for 15. We have the directions for either the wool or cotton. The directions for the bags are 4 cents each.

I want to tell you a little about the centerpiece. It is made of old silk stockings which have been dyed, cut and crocheted. These are especially pretty on old-fashioned walnut tables. The directions for this centerpiece are 4 cents.

Roses may bloom in the winter in the form of attractive pajama pillows. The one shown here was made of a rayon silk in old rose and was truly pretty. You see how it draws up with a cord. It makes an ideal place to keep pajamas during the day. This might be used to an advantage in training a child to keep his night-clothes in one place, and where he himself can find them. The girl away at college would appreciate a rose like this for Christmas. The directions for the pajama pillow are 4 cents, also, and are easy to follow.

Order any of these items from the Handicraft Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Puzzle Fun for the Little Folks

I AM 10 years old and in the sixth grade. My birthday is March 19. Have I a twin? For pets I have a cat named Totsy and a dog named Collie. I have two brothers. Their names are Victor and Reuben. I enjoy the children's page. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys. Irene Klein.

Redwing, Kan.

Emily Has a Pony

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. My birthday is April 10. Have I a twin? I have a brother 5 years old and a sister 2 years old.

The letters in this quotation above are in correct order, but the spaces between the words have been misplaced and punctuation marks have been omitted. Can you put the spaces in the right places so as to make the quotation clear? 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.

Their names are Loren and Vera. I have a pony. Her name is Beauty. I enjoy the children's page.

Emily Batterson.

Akron, Colo.

Tasty Cream Puffs

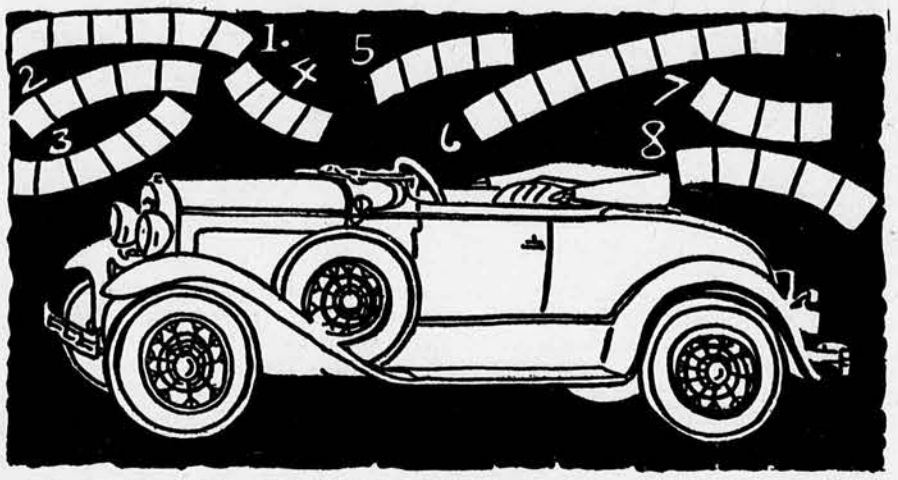
Dear Little Cooks: If you have never made cream puffs you will want to try them, for they are really delicious, and not difficult to make. Here is the recipe and I hope you will all try them.

½ cup water
¼ cup fat
¾ teaspoon salt
½ cup flour
2 eggs

Heat the fat and water to the boiling point. Add the flour all at once and stir vigorously until the mixture leaves the sides of the pan and clings to the spoon. Remove from the fire and cool slightly. Then add the unbeaten eggs, one at a time, beating thoroly after each addition. Drop by spoonfuls into oiled gem pans or onto an oiled baking sheet 1½ inches apart, in the latter case, shape into rounds about 2 inches in diameter and pile slightly in the center. Bake in a hot oven about 30 minutes or until well risen and set. Then reduce the heat and continue to bake until the puffs are dry. When ready to use, make a cup in the top of each with a sharp knife and fill with a cream filling, whipped cream or fruit. Sprinkle with powdered sugar. The cap may be replaced if desired.

Your little girl cook friend,

Naida Gardner.



The spaces are to be filled with words beginning with "car." The definitions are as follows:

1. A floor covering
2. Load on a vessel
3. Red
4. Two-wheeled vehicle
5. A fresh-water fish
6. A bird
7. Piece of heavy paper
8. To cut or chisel

The answer to the first one is "carpet." I am sure you can guess the others. 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.

There Are Six of Us

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Statton. My birthday is July 30. Have I a twin? I have two brothers and one sister. My brothers' names are Jack and Jimmy and my sister's name is Helen Mae. I have brown hair and brown eyes. I enjoy the children's page very much. Betty Bowen.

Woodrow, Colo.

Pony's Name Is Ned

I am 7 years old and in the third grade. My teacher's name is Miss Downie. I go to Oak View school. I have two sisters. Their names are Betty Lou and Helen Marie. For pets I have a pony named Ned, a dog named Jackie, some little chickens and a calf named Blackie. I would like to hear from some of the girls my age. Verla Say.

Ogden, Kan.

To Keep You Guessing

Why is coal the most contradictory article known to commerce? Because when purchased instead of going to the buyer it goes to the cellar (seller).

When is coffee like the soil? When it is ground.

When is corn like a question? When you are popping it.

Plant tight shoes and what will you raise? Corns.

What is it that always has a number of movements on foot for making money? A dancing master.

When is a bill not a bill? When it is due (dew).

When is a man over head and ears in debt? When he wears a wig that is not paid for.

To complete the picture, begin at dot 1, and draw a line to dot No. 2 and so on until you've finished the picture. Can you tell what the picture 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.

The Hoovers—Farm Hands Are Not the Only "Forgetters"

Rural Health

Dr C.H.Lerrigo.

Liver and Onions Helped, and the Patient With Pernicious Anemia Made a Prompt Recovery

WHEN I was a young doctor one of my distinguished colleagues who had more than he could do handed over to my care a patient with pernicious anemia. Green tho I was, I knew enough to be suspicious when this particular doctor made me a gift. I anticipated that the patient would not have been sent my way had he not seemed doomed to early death.

In those days we used to feed such patients Red Bone Marrow and a lot of other inedible things, none of which did any good. I liked my patient and felt sorry for the poor man looking out from his lemon yellow face with pitiful, appealing eyes that peered forth from deep caverns. So when he expressed his dislike of what he was getting and begged for liver and onions I told him to go to it. It might hurt my budding reputation, but it would not hasten the demise of a man so far gone. They told me afterward that he made a wonderful meal and wanted to do it again. I agreed. He kept it up and improved so that the gain was quite remarkable. I suppose he might have been living yet had I been smart enough to realize that his improvement came from the lowly liver, of which, unfortunately, he grew tired. The case gave me quite a boost because people gave the credit to my medicine.

Nowadays it is quite generally known that the deficiency in a patient's bone marrow that causes a shortage of red blood cells can be overcome by feeding liver. The substance that is deficient is found in high concentration in domestic meat-producing animals. It is not limited to the liver, but is also in the kidneys and stomach. Doctors therefore treat pernicious anemia by giving the patient compounds of liver extract, dessicated stomach and kidneys. The material selected depends on what the patient can take best and what can be secured.

When liver is used it may be raw or cooked, but must not be overcooked. If used raw the liver is first ground in a meat grinder and the fibrous material strained out. The pulp remaining may be flavored with lemon, orange or catsup to suit the taste; also salt and pepper may be used. Liver extract may be purchased of druggists fully prepared for use.

Build Up the Body

Please tell me what to do for my face. I had a spell of sickness when I was 18 years old and have had brown patches since. They call them liver spots. J. L. F.

Liver spots are patches of skin in which a brown pigment has been deposited. They have nothing to do with the liver, but are often associated with uterine disturbances in women. They will go away when you get back to good general health and proper circulation.

Will Aid Chapped Hands

Will you please publish the recipe for making a hand lotion for chapped hands? It contains quince seeds, soft water, rose water and glycerine. S. M. C.

We have published this excellent prescription for healing cracked hands and keeping them from chapping for several years in succession. We are glad to repeat it.

1. Put 1 ounce of crushed quince seed in a quart of rain water and let it stand all day in some mildly warm place such as the back of the kitchen range.
2. Strain to get rid of the seed.
3. Add 4 ounces of glycerine, a half pint of bathing alcohol, and half ounce of rose water in such a way as to make a well-blended compound.
4. After washing the hands well and drying with a dry towel, rub the lotion in thoroly. Repeat the application two or three times a day as seems necessary.

But Let's Store the Food

Please say whether it is very dangerous to allow canned foods to stand in an open can. Would the use of such foods cause death from ptomaine poisoning? M. C. S.

No. It is fair to say that the danger of a tin can usually is exaggerated. The inner surface of a can used for packing food is treated with a preparation which is insoluble in ordinary juices. It is only when a flaw is present that acid foods may attack the container. However, a better plan, once a can is opened, is to store what remains of the contents in a clean, covered vessel.

Absolute Rest Is Needed

I am anxious to know what neuritis of the arm is and whether it ever can be cured. P. W. D.

Neuritis is a term applied to an inflamed nerve. The arm is rather a common site. It may come from the arm getting thoroly chilled, from injury, from strain, or it may follow a wasting illness. The best remedy is absolute rest and warmth. The arm should be carefully bandaged and carried in a sling for at least three weeks. The sling may be removed once daily and very gentle massage given.

Acid Stomach, Maybe?

I am an unmarried girl, 24 years old. I have what seems to me an odd ailment. No matter how much I eat, I have a "gone" feeling in my stomach most of the time. This is a miserable feeling, and causes great weakness, too. Can you tell me what is the name of this disease? And is there any cure for it? A. B. C.

Such a "gone feeling" is often felt in hyperchlorhydria, a condition in which there is excessive activity of the acid glands of the stomach. An examination of stomach contents with chemical tests for acidity and also microscopical tests would be of value.

A Flank Attack

The camp counselor was explaining the rules of a new game.

"If the enemy calls your number from his side of the battle-field," she said, "you must be a 'dead man' immediately. Drop just where you are and lie still."

Ten minutes later, came an agonized whisper from the youngest camper:

"Please may I move now? I'm a dead man, but I'm on an ant-hill!"

Pass the Murads

A tabloid newspaper, offering $1 each for "embarrassing moment" letters received the following epistle:

"I work on an early night shift in a steel plant. I got home an hour early last night and there I found another man with my wife. I was very much embarrassed. Please send me $2 as my wife was also embarrassed."

The editor, so we are told, sent a check for $3, admitting the possibility that the stranger, too, might have been embarrassed.

Moving Hiatus

I was warning my little neighbor about being careful crossing streets. "Oh, don't worry," the child assured me. "I always wait for the empty space to come by."

Make it! Taste it! Compare!

See what a difference Calumet's Double-Action makes

1st ACTION 2nd ACTION

MAKE THIS TEST

Naturally, when baking, you can't see how Calumet's Double-Action works inside the dough or batter to make it rise. But, by making this simple demonstration with Calumet Baking Powder and water in a glass, you can see clearly how Calumet acts twice *to make your baking better. Put two level teaspoons of Calumet into a glass, add two teaspoons of water, stir rapidly five times and remove the spoon. The tiny, fine bubbles will rise slowly, half filling the glass. This is Calumet's* first *action—the action that Calumet specially provides to take place in the mixing bowl when you add liquid to your dry ingredients.*

After the mixture has entirely stopped rising, stand the glass in a pan of hot *water on the stove. In a moment, a second rising will start and continue until the mixture reaches the top of the glass. This is Calumet's* second *action—the action that Calumet holds in reserve to take place in the heat of your oven. Make this test to-day. See Calumet's* Double-Action *which protects your baking from failure.*

WANT proof? Want to know why Calumet is the most popular baking powder in the world? . . . the favorite baking powder of millions of women?

Just make a Calumet cake—you'll see! You'll see the difference Calumet's Double-Action makes. New delicacy of texture! Extra tenderness! Superb flavor!

Calumet brings this extraordinary success to baking because it acts *twice*—not just *once!* The first action, which begins in the mixing bowl, starts the leavening. Then, in the oven, a second action begins. It continues the leavening. Up! . . . up! . . . it keeps raising the batter and holds it high and light. Cakes, muffins, quick breads bake beautifully, even though you may not be able to regulate your oven temperature with utmost accuracy.

All baking powders are required by law to be made of pure, wholesome ingredients. But not all are alike in their action nor in the amount that should be used. And not all will give equally fine results in baking. Calumet is scientifically made of exactly the right ingredients, in exactly the right proportions to produce perfect leavening action—Double-Action!

Try Calumet. Try it confidently—even if you're a beginner you'll have marvelous luck. Remember to use only *one* level teaspoon of Calumet to each cup of sifted flour. This is the usual Calumet proportion and should be followed for best results—a splendid economy which the perfect efficiency of Calumet's leavening action makes possible . . . Get the wonderful new Calumet Baking Book. Mail coupon NOW.

CALUMET

The Double-Acting Baking Powder

A Product of General Foods Corporation

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FREE *NEW* CALUMET BAKING BOOK

MARION JANE PARKER C-K.F.-12-30
c/o *Calumet Baking Powder Company, (Inc.)*
4100 Fillmore Street, Chicago, Ill.
Please send me, free, a copy of the new Calumet Baking Book.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... *State* .....

Fill in completely—print name and address.

Farm Crops and Markets

Will There be a Shortage of Livestock Feed in Kansas Before "Spring Comes North Again?"

COLDER weather recently has increased the amount of feed required by livestock. The state will be most fortunate if a feed shortage does not develop before spring. Recent rains have been of great help to the wheat and fall sown alfalfa over much of Kansas. An amazingly large amount of wheat is being fed to livestock; it has been estimated that 27 million bushels of the Kansas wheat crop of 1930 will be used in this way. Livestock is generally in good condition, with less cholera, flu and blackleg than usual.

Barton—We have received considerable moisture recently, and the wheat has been making a fine growth. Wheat, 56c; butterfat, 24c; eggs, 26c; prairie hay, $8; alfalfa hay, $14; turkeys, 18c.—Alice Everett.

Bourbon—Wheat is making a fine growth. Farmers are busy husking corn. A good rain would be helpful. Corn, 80c; hogs, $7.50; milk, $1.70 a cwt.—Robert Creamer.

Cherokee—Wheat has made a rather slow growth, because of a lack of moisture. Farmers are husking corn; this work was delayed somewhat, due to the crop being too green to crib. Pumpkins are plentiful, but small. Cream, 24c; eggs, 30c; mixed feed, $1.45.—J. H. Van Horn.

Cheyenne—All farm work, and especially corn husking, was brought to an abrupt stop a few days ago by an 8-inch snow. About half the corn is still in the fields. The Farm Bureau held a corn show at St. Francis December 3, in connection with its annual meeting. Cream, 25c; eggs, 25c; heavy hens, 12c; potatoes, $1.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clay—Two inches of rain fell here recently, which was fine for the wheat. Corn husking is finished; yields were light. A considerable amount of road work is being done, which is supplying work for the folks who desire employment. Hens are laying fairly well, altho considerable illness is being reported with poultry. Prices are improving.—Ralph L. Macy.

Ellis—We had another good rain a few days ago, which supplied enough moisture to carry the wheat thru to spring. There is plenty of wheat pasture. Corn husking is mostly all finished. No public sales are being held. Not much wheat is going to market. Wheat, 55c; corn, 55c; kafir, 45c; shorts, $1.40; bran, $1.20; turkeys, 17c; hens, 13c; butterfat, 24c.—C. F. Erbert.

Ford—A 2-inch rain here a few days ago put the wheat in excellent condition for the winter; it is supplying a great deal of pasture. The corn and feed crops were light. Farmers are well along with their work. Some butchering is being done. The gas pipe line thru the county is finished; the company is building a big "booster" station in the southwest part of the county. Wheat, 59c; barley, 45c; eggs, 28c; flour, 95c.—John Zurbuchen.

Graham—We had a 2½-inch rain recently that put the wheat in fine condition for the winter. Fields are muddy. Corn husking has been delayed. Livestock is doing well, as there is plenty of wheat pasture. Farm labor is plentiful. Not many farm sales are being held. Wheat, 50c; corn, 50c; barley, 30c; cream, 24c; eggs, 30c; hogs, $7.—C. F. Welty.

Harvey—The weather has been cold and stormy. Wheat has been making a fine growth, as the soil contains plenty of moisture. Wheat, 56c; corn, 70c; bran, $1; shorts, $1.35; oats, 35c; kafir, 50c; flour, 95c to $1.15; butterfat, 25c; turkeys, 16c; heavy hens, 14c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Wheat and rye have made a good growth and are supplying some pasture. Feed is disappearing rapidly. Hog cholera is prevalent. Corn husking is nearly finished. Public sales are well attended, but prices are low. Some soil terracing is being done. The county will take over the township roads about the first of the year.—J. J. Blevins.

Labette—The weather has been rather cold, almost too much so for work outdoors, in any comfort at least. Wild game is more plentiful than usual. There still is some grass in the pastures. Corn, 70c; wheat, 70c; bran, $1.10; eggs, 25c; cream, 32c.—J. N. McLane.

Neosho—Wheat has enough moisture to take it well into the winter. The crop has made an excellent growth, and it is supplying a great deal of pasture. Corn husking is completed. More fall plowing than usual has been done this year. Cattle are bringing fairly good prices at public sales. Some farmers are "getting up" their year's supply of fuel. Wheat, 70c; corn, 75c; kafir, 80c; oats, 45c; alfalfa hay, $15; prairie hay, $9; potatoes, $1.20; hens, 15c; eggs, 30c; turkeys, 15c; butterfat, 24c.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—A great deal of rain in the last few days has put the wheat in splendid condition. Livestock is doing well on wheat pasture. There will be no corn or kafir to sell on the markets. Roads are in bad condition. Wheat, 58c cream, 24c; eggs, 30c.—James McHill.

Osborne—We received a fine rain of 2½ inches a few days ago, which made it necessary for farmers to take the cattle off wheat pasture. Not much kafir has been threshed, as it is damp and the price is low. Some hog cholera is reported. Cream, 22c; eggs, 27c.—Roy Haworth.

Rawlins—Considerable moisture has fallen here recently in the form of rain and snow. This has been fine for the wheat, which is doing unusually well. Following the snow of November 20 the roads were blocked for a time. At least part of this moisture has gone into the subsoil, and it doubtless will be helpful later.—A. Madsen.

Rice—Recent rains have been very helpful to the wheat, which is making a fine growth. Farmers have made good progress with their corn husking and other work. Considerable farm real estate is changing hands, but there is very little sale for city property. Livestock is in good condition. Wheat, 56c; eggs, 27c; cream, 24c; hens, 13c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

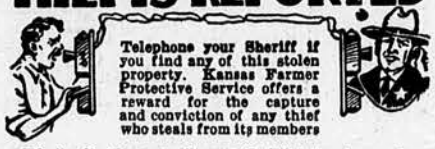
Riley—We have had some nice rains recently, which have put the soil in splendid condition for winter. Wheat is moking an excellent growth. Quite a few cattle have died in this county because of corn stalk poison. Corn, 82c; wheat, 74c; rye, $1; oats, 45c; eggs, 20c; cream, 29c; geese, 10c; ducks, 9c.—Ernest H. Richner.

Rooks—We have had 2⅜ inches of rain, which "soaked up" the feed and delayed corn husking. Corn is not yielding so well as had been expected, and the grain is of rather poor quality. There is a vast amount of wheat pasture. Eggs, 25c; cream, 24c; bran, $1; shorts, $1.40; wheat, 45c; corn, 43c.—C. O. Thomas.

Wallace—We had a very bad blizzard here a few days ago. Fields were drifted full of snow as high as the vegetation. Corn shelling will start as soon as the snow clears.—Everett Hughes.

Wyandotte—We have been enjoying fine fall weather, which was helpful in saving feed for livestock and also in enabling farmers to do field work. Some kafir and soybeans have been threshed; kafir made 45 bushels an acre, soybeans about 20 bushels. Corn husking is almost finished. Farmers are butchering hogs. Hogs in the feeding pens are doing well on new corn. Another gas well was "brought in" a few days ago. Taxes are higher than ever this fall.—Warren Scott.

THEFTS REPORTED



Elvin G. Brown, Larned. Thirty-two-piece set Montgomery Ward socket wrenches. New.

Oral T. Paslay, Delia. Thirty-one inch single barrel shotgun, Montgomery Ward blow torch.

George V. Niehaus, Penokee. Model A Ford coach, engine number 2616, license 76C701.

Elmer Larson, McPherson. Model T 1924 Ford coupe. Engine number 5,361,574, license 26C2131. Slate color, fenders black, left front corner top torn. Goodyear tires on rear wheels.

Charles Robbins, jr., Glasco. Following parts taken from 1925 Ford touring car: back end, including axles and housing, rear spring, one front wheel, black, windshield.

C. M. Correll, Route 2, Box 50, Wamego. White and black spotted coon hound with brown ears, scar between eyes, lump inside left leg. Named Joe, age 10 years. $25 reward offered by owner.

C. R. White, Moscow. Following parts taken from Nichols and Shepherd combine, number 1,002, 1926 model: Magneto (Eiseman), carburetor (Zenith), 32 Zerk alemite oil nipples, steel link chain (No. 55) 12 feet long, box containing small tools and accessories.

A Good Almanac

Armour's Farmers' Almanac for 1931 is an unusually attractive publication, with a fine cover and splendid illustrations. It ought to be in every Kansas farm home. A copy may be obtained free on application to Armour Fertilizer Works, 111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Fortunately for father, Willie's history teacher isn't requiring any homework on the Chinese War.

He gets the Best grain Prices . . . by Telephone

A Bell System Advertisement

INCREASED profits from his sales of grain are made by a farmer near Athens, Ill., who uses his telephone to keep in touch with his local farmer's co-operative. His additional returns from this source amount to a substantial figure. Among other transactions, he sold 300 bushels of wheat at a price within one cent of the highest figure that was quoted during threshing time—a price that was from 10c to 15c per bushel higher than that received by many other farmers in his neighborhood. By keeping posted on the right times to sell, he is always assured of receiving the maximum return on his crops.

The telephone is equally helpful in promoting profitable sales of livestock, fruit and vegetables through co-operative associations or local markets. It is always valuable in keeping up friendly contacts, making engagements and summoning help when sickness or accident occurs.

The modern farm home has a telephone that serves faithfully and well, rain or shine.

An Ideal Christmas Present for Your Boy

The Book of

WOODCRAFT

By Ernest Thompson Seton

A treasure chest of Woodcraft and Indian lore for the boy of any age. Written by the founder and head chief of the Woodcraft Indians; author of "Wild Animals I Have Known," and other popular books of the great outdoors. A book that every boy, when he sees it, will consider his most prized possession.

Here are just a few of the many things this great book for boys contains: **How to Read Sign Language; How to Make Fire by Rubbing Sticks; How to Make a Camp; How to Find Your Way When Lost in the Woods; How to Tie All Kinds of Knots; How to Know Which Plants Are Edible and Which Are Poisonous; Weather Wisdom; How to Use Your Watch as a Compass; How to Make a Bed of Branches; How to Make a Bow, Arrow, Thongs, Buttons, Bird Boxes; How to Know Trees, Animals, Birds, Wild Flowers, Fruits, Stars and the Good and Bad Snakes; How to Tell Mushrooms From Toadstools; Scouting, Signaling, Signs, First Aids, Trapping, Tracking, Boat Building, Bird Stuffing, Curing Skins,** and many, many, other practical things for the outdoor boy.

In addition the book, profusely illustrated, not only has chapters on Indian Ways and Legends, but contains a good many carefully-selected campfire stories of Indian character, natural history, etc., as well as practical ideas for financing a camping trip by making money during spare time at home, manufacturing bird houses, Indian stuff, rustic seats, etc.

Only $1.00 Postpaid

CAPPER BOOK SERVICE, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Protective Service

KANSAS FARMER MAIL & BREEZE

J. M. PARKS MANAGER

Here's a Tip to You "Lucky" Folks Who Won "Free Lots" at Recent Fairs and Stock Shows

THE following letter is typical of a number received by the Protective Service Department during the last several weeks: "Gentlemen: While attending the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson this fall, we were asked to write our names on some cards. I signed one card and my wife another. We were instructed that we would not be obligated in any way. Now each one of us has received a letter stating that we have won lots in Wichita, but we must go to Wichita, inspect the lots, and, in case we approve them, we are to pay $29 each in fees before a certain date. My wife's letter reads the same as mine.

"What I should like to ask is, do you know anything about this company, and what do you think of a proposition of this kind? Since both of our letters are exactly alike, I think there must be a catch somewhere.

"Yours truly,
"Richard J. Johnson."

In reply to Mr. Johnson's inquiry, we advised that we knew nothing about this particular company, but that we had collected some information on the "free lot" scheme as it is being operated in many parts of the country. Judging from the number of similar inquiries received, we believe the time has come to put all of our readers "wise" on this proposition. The outline given in the following paragraphs was taken from a bulletin put out by the Business Protective Committee of the Wichita Chamber of Commerce, and we believe it needs no explanation.

"Free Lot" Epidemic Widespread

"The epidemic of 'free lot' schemes which seems to be sweeping this territory has brought so many inquiries and complaints that an outline appears necessary. We are not opposed to real estate developments as such; neither do we advise regarding land values. However, when misrepresentation and bait advertising is used to sell subdivisions, we believe the purchasing public is entitled to know the facts. At county fairs, stock shows, picture shows, and other public gatherings as well as by personal calls, cards are handed out or names are taken by the promoters, and the impression left that a drawing will be held, the winners of which will receive a piece of real estate.

"The Bureau has no record showing that such drawings have ever been held. Everybody wins. Hundreds of persons then are informed they have been awarded a lot in a new subdivision worth approximately $300 or $400. To get the lot it is necessary only to pay a small sum for title, abstract, and other expenses. This usually is placed at $59 or $69. The follow-up system used varies. The two most prevalent plans require that the winner come to the property to see the lot which has been won and at that time pay down the amount required.

Pay Cost of Improvements

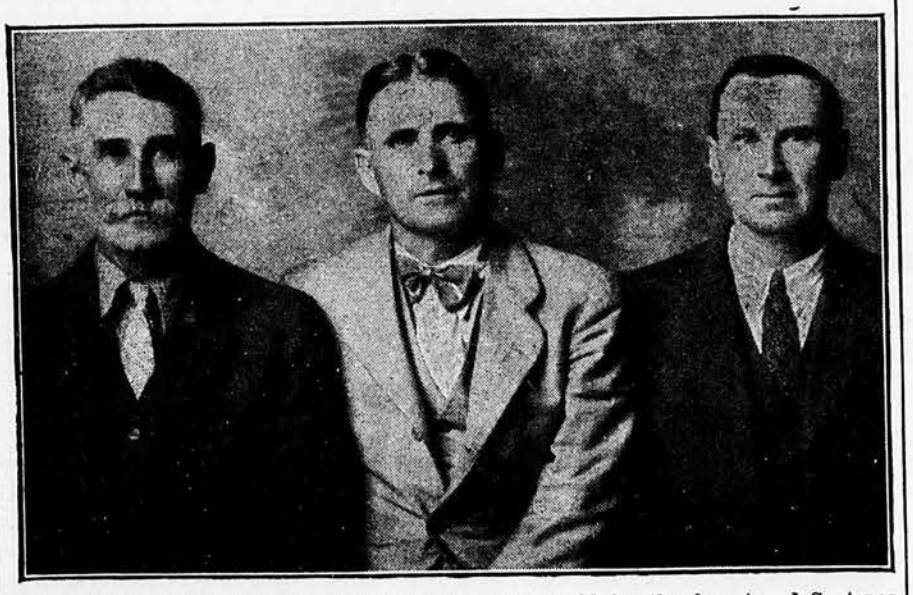
"Under the one plan, a regular lot, 50 by 100 feet, is shown the so-called winner, and the title sum is collected. Then the 'winner' is required to sign a contract for the deed, which, in addition, calls for monthly payments of $5 until a total sum ranging from $309 to $369 is paid. The 'winner' is told that the additional amount represents the cost of improvements to be made at a later date. Thus, this 'free' lot costs the 'winner' from $309 to $369.

Have Big "Trade-In" Value

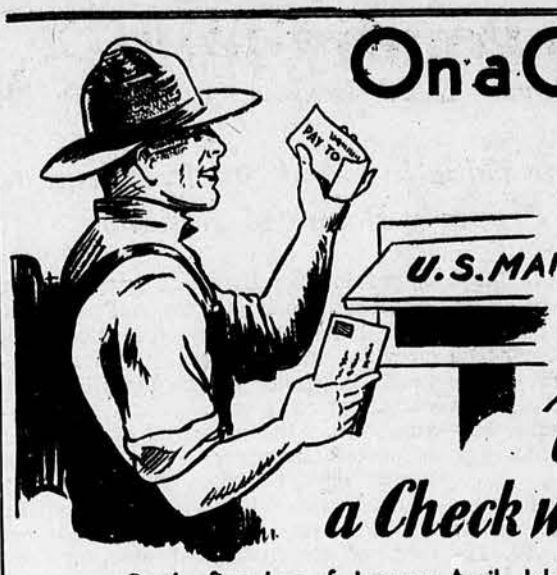
"The other plan is to show the 'winner' a lot which is unsuitable for use. Sometimes it is in a gully, sometimes on a rocky cliff. The promoters have no intention that the prospective purchaser be pleased with what he has won. This gives them the opportunity to allow the dissatisfied 'winner' a $300 trade-in value on a so-called $600 lot in a better location. Either plan secures the desired results. Many persons are brought to the property, thereby giving the salesmen an opportunity to dispose of the lots. In neither case are the lots 'free,' and affidavits in the bureau files show that in many cases promises have been made to re-sell the lots for the purchaser at several hundred dollars' profit in a few months. But such promises are never found in the contracts signed by the purchaser.

Business Bureau Against It

"In the files of the bureau are many complaints from victims of this bait practice. The plan, which depends on deception for its success, is not allowed in many states which have Real Estate Commissions. Winners of 'free lots' may do well to 'Before you invest, investigate.'"



The $50 Kansas Farmer Protective Service Reward Paid for the Arrest and Sentence to a Long Term in the Penitentiary of Lewis Cameron for Stealing Wheat From the Premises of Protective Service Member B. L. Radke of Stafford County Was Divided Equally Among B. L. Radke, Left; B. G. Hunley, Center; and George Clemes, Right



On a Certain Day—

4 TIMES A YEAR

You Know a Check will Reach You

On the first days of January, April, July and October, dividend checks are mailed to every holder of the 7% Preferred Stocks sold by The Public Utility Investment Company. Each $100 pays $7.00 yearly. That means for every $100 invested, you get a check for $1.75 four times every year, delivered to your mail box. Many hundreds of Kansas farmers are receiving these good dividend checks regularly. . . . . The money you invest is in turn used in further building up the facilities and service rendered to customers of electric power, light and telephone companies. You can quickly turn your shares into cash, too, if the need arises, through our Customers Service Department. No charge for this service after one year. . . . . Write us today for full information about the 7% Preferred Stocks we now offer. You will never find a more attractive or safer investment. Address department KF.

THE PUBLIC UTILITY INVESTMENT COMPANY
NATHAN L. JONES, President • SALINA, KANSAS
A LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE IS NEAR YOU

A Little Reading—
Will sometimes save a lot of money. Look on the Farmers' Market page for bargains in used machinery.

SAME PRICE FOR OVER 40 YEARS

25 ounces for 25 cents

pure KC BAKING POWDER *efficient*

IT'S DOUBLE ACTING

MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED BY OUR GOVERNMENT

Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

There Must Be Some Value in Good Stock, Adequate Housing and Properly Balanced Rations

ACCORDING to Harry C. Baird, Lane county Farm Bureau agent, Mrs. J. N. Cooling owns the only flock of poultry accredited by the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association in Lane county. Her Leghorns were eligible for inspection after laying an average of more than 125 eggs a hen during the last year.

Mrs. Cooling believes in good equipment and proper care. Last spring she bought chicks from B. W. D.-tested flocks. These chicks were placed in a brooder house having a hail-screen floor and a runway on the outside of the same material. A balanced growing ration was fed all summer, and the well-matured pullets were placed in a new straw-loft laying house this fall.

On November 6, Mrs. Cooling selected 13 dozen eggs from her flock of 300 hens and sold a case the next day for 30 cents a dozen. She is preparing now for eggs a year hence by selecting the best of the old hens for the breeding flock to mate with accredited cockerels.

The following estimates may be used in answering the question "What would be the yearly depreciation to the bird of both Leghorns and general purpose breeds kept as layers one year and two years?" according to L. F. Payne, poultry department head at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan. General purpose breeds: Value at beginning of first year, $1.50. Value for market at end of first year, 18 cents a pound. Average weight, 6 pounds. Leghorns: Value at beginning of first year, $1.25. Value for market at end of first and second season, 13 cents a pound. Average weight, 3½ pounds.

Why Diet Changes

(Continued from Page 7)

food is needed. A counteracting influence is the increased athletic activity of the city man.

The extent of malnutrition in the nation is a factor in consumption. Health agencies in recent years have made notable gains in correcting malnutrition by disseminating understanding of the body's needs. Some of the increase in the use of vegetables, fruits and dairy products can be traced to efforts like these. The campaign against malnutrition has been aided materially by the increased ease with which fresh vegetables and fruits and dairy products can now be obtained.

In a multitude of ways we see how changes in methods of transportation affect consumption of food. Development of railroad refrigeration has brought fresh vegetables and fruits and dairy products within reach of consumers thruout the year. The advent of the truck has operated to the same end. Fresh vegetables are no longer only seasonal dishes on city tables.

Changes in methods of food preparation and processing are of significance. For instance, one reason for the decline in wheat consumption may be the rise in commercial baking. Commercial bakers, it has been pointed out, permit less waste in the raw materials they use than does the average housewife. Accordingly, wheat goes farther than it once did. The new freezing processes may materially affect consumption of fruit. Packaging of meats may conceivably increase meat consumption.

Offhand it might be reasonable to assume that housewives in St. Louis and San Francisco, say, might order approximately the same proportion of different foods year in and year out that housewives in New York do, provided all had about the same income. A glance at the facts of lamb consumption soon shatters that assumption. Almost a third of the total inspected slaughter of sheep and lambs goes to New York City for consumption. That area takes about 10,000 lambs daily. At least 50 per cent of the inspected slaughter of lambs is consumed in the industrial East, in the region east of the Ohio and north of the Potomac Rivers. Another 15 per cent goes to Pacific Coast states. The remaining 35 per cent of the lamb supply is consumed by the other 34 states. The metropolitan area of New York City, with 8 or 10 per cent of the population, consumes 30 per cent of the lamb crop.

Why is that? Why shouldn't people thruout the Middle West, so much nearer the source of supply, eat relatively as much lamb as people in New York? Income of the consumer is of first importance. Racial habits seem to have something to do with it. People who came or whose parents came from countries bordering the Mediterranean have a distinct preference for lamb. Religious restrictions against other meats give lamb an advantage in some areas. Centers of wealth have long preferred lamb because it has come to be known as a luxury meat. Hotels, accordingly, have made much of it.

You see how complex are the influences on consumption and demand. To say how weighty is the influence of income, of price, of production, of educational campaigns, or of changes in living habits, would require more exact information than we now have. Exact and more complete information on the consumption of foodstuffs, incidentally, is one of our greatest needs.

Study of these changes, in all their ramifications, is interesting and fruitful for the producer. Knowledge of past changes may help him prepare for future changes. The more exact and complete the consumption information becomes, the more he will be able intelligently to adjust his production to consumption requirements.

Upward Trend in Hogs

(Continued from Page 3)

soon as usual, but they are marketed heavily from October to January, so that an unusually large proportion comes in the early winter, leaving a smaller proportion from February to June. Fewer brood sows and gilts are held back, this also adding to the early winter supply in years of short corn crops.

Owing to this distribution, prices tend to have a sharp drop from September to December, then rise toward spring. They maintain this advance fairly well during the spring, with a further rise in late summer, followed by a sharp drop at the start of the next hog year.

This typical behavior in years when the corn crop is below normal is illustrated on the accompanying chart. The general idea was worked out at the Kansas State Agricultural College, but using a different grouping of years than is covered by this chart.

By contrast, prices in seasons of large corn crops hold up better during the early fall, show a smaller rise toward spring than in years of small crops, and then are comparatively weak during the late spring and summer. In short, when corn is plentiful, there is a tendency to hold hogs back somewhat, but they must come later and are all the heavier for the waiting.

This year, the situation is somewhat unusual in that the decline in corn prices has carried them down where they do not reflect the short corn crop. This decline, together with the use of cheap wheat for hog feeding, may result in a more normal distribution of the supply thru the winter than would be expected in view of the extreme decrease in the corn crop.

Right now, the market is in the throes of early winter liquidation by those who either lack feed or who think corn will be better property than hogs by spring, along with the arrival of hogs which have just reached market finish. This probably will continue until January and possibly February. The fact that hog production and corn supplies are large in the northwestern part of the Corn Belt this year, and that prices have shown good advances from midwinter to spring in each of the last two seasons probably will retard marketing, especially if corn prices stay down. These conditions, together with the probability of a low level of speculative demand for hog products during the winter period of accumulation, may retard the advance in hog prices toward spring.

But, in general, the outlook favors feeding out to good weight and finish for the late winter and early spring market. Likewise, the prospects are favorable for next summer's market. Farmers who can increase their breeding herds for spring farrow and get the pigs on the late summer market in 1931 are likely to be well rewarded.

If a normal or large corn crop is produced in 1931, then the tendency in hog production is likely to shift the other way, which suggests a downswing in the hog price cycle in the second half of 1932.

Answers to Questions on Page 12

1. James Buchanan.
2. From a substance made by a small insect, the name of which is, "lac."
3. William Cullen Bryant.
4. One minute of earth's circumference, or one twenty-one thousand, six hundredth of the distance around the globe.
5. The thirty-fourth.
6. Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Iceland.
7. Angora.
8. One hundred miles.
9. Mt. Everest, the highest, 29,141 feet above sea level. The Dead Sea, Palestine, lowest, 1,293 feet below sea level.
10. In the Gregorian calendar, the year contains 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 46 seconds; which accounts for a 366th day nearly every four years.
11. The "Aurora Borealis" is a luminous phenomenon, visible only at night, popularly called the "Northern Lights."
12. The amount of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 gram of water 1 degree centigrade.

Note: This week's questions and answers submitted by Arthur Langdon, Rock Creek, Kan.

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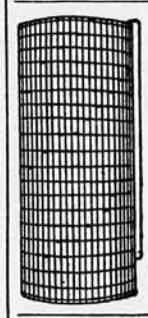

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MISSOURI

OZARKS—40 ACRES IN MISSOURI, $5 month; own a home. Jarrell, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

BARGAIN—IMPROVED MISSOURI FARMS; sale. Exchange. John Oyler, Montevallo, Mo.

FARM BARGAINS—BEST OZARK LOCALity. Dirt cheap. J. W. Owensby, Buffalo, Missouri.

STOP! LISTEN! 40-ACRE IMPROVED VALley farm, $650. Terms; 80-acre farm, $985. Free list. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

OKLAHOMA

WRITE AMERICAN INVESTMENT COMpany Oklahoma City, for booklet describing farms and ranches, with prospective oil values. Selling on small cash payment. Tenants wanted.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

Want to Sell Your Farm?
Then give us a description and we'll tell you how to get in touch with buyers. No charge for this information. Hahn, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

FARM WANTED. I WANT FARMS FOR cash buyers. Describe, give price. R. McNown, 311 Wilkinson, Omaha, Nebr.

WANTED—FARMS FROM OWNERS. SEND cash price with description. Emory Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

WANTED—HEAR FROM OWNER GENERAL farm. Give description, cash price. J. Leaderbrand, Macomb, Mo.

WANTED HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING farm for sale. Cash price, particulars. John Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 510 Lincoln, Neb.

The Outlaws of Eden

(Continued from Page 17)

attract anybody. The soil, in addition to being of a wretched quality, is so very porous the water would sink shortly after reaching it. Irrigation in this area, therefore, would be impossible to an extent that would be liable to embarrass the owners of the dam."

"We will assume you have the correct viewpoint. We have already assumed that you will not be able to acquire the Tichenor dam-site and the Kershaw lake-site. Now, have you an alternative dam-site and an alternative lake-site? Unless you have, just hand us a check for the cost of this interview and forget your irrigation project."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Grain View Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

The moisture we received in the last few days has put the wheat in fine condition for the winter. Altho at times the rain assumed the proportions of a flood, very little of the moisture ran off as surface water. The absence of hard freezing following the rain allowed the moisture to settle into the subsoil, where the wheat plants can use it in the spring. If the amount of moisture we received had fallen as snow, things would have been tied up for several days. Just before the storm struck, the sky and distant objects took on a very peculiar color. Everything appeared strange, and the clouds were yellow and tinged with green. The clouds were boiling and rolling close to the ground, and occasionally a portion would dash toward the earth like the tail of a fish that is partly out of the water. Several small "twisters" were reported in the county, and we were not surprised to learn of the big "twisters" in other parts of the state and in Oklahoma. At any rate we were glad to get so much moisture stored in the soil at this season. A big snow does so little good that it usually is a liability instead of an asset. Considerable wheat is moving to market the last few days despite the low market. It will soon be tax paying closing date, and farmers are afraid the price will go lower near the time when taxes must be paid.

The local Granges and the city of Larned are working hard to complete arrangements for entertaining the State Grange annual session that meets here the second week of December. If the weather is favorable there will likely be a large crowd.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAINS IN LAND, TRADES A SPECIALty, Lee Schesser, Calvert, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

PROSPERITY—INDEPENDENCE FOR YOU on a Western Dakota farm. A well selected dairy, grain, or diversified farm or stock ranch in Western North or South Dakota offers a real chance for independence. If you're working for wages or are dissatisfied with your present location, you'll find more contentment, more comfort on the farm today than ever before. Prices are low, terms easy. The Milwaukee Road wants only to help new settlers get best land values for their money; guard them against any misrepresentation. Our Agricultural Agents, having carefully investigated these lands, will gladly advise you the kind of farming suited to each locality—and continue to advise you after settlement. Only a successful farmer is a benefit to the Milwaukee Road. These rich lands vary—from level to slightly rolling, good for tractor or horse farming—to rough or hilly land good for grazing. Prices vary with location and quality, from $5 to $25 per acre, unimproved; from $15 to $40 per acre, improved. We recommend only land where corn, wheat, flax, oats, barley, alfalfa, alfalfa seed, sweet clover, vegetables, small fruits grow profitably, where stock, poultry, hog raising and dairying are proven successes. Good roads, railroads, markets, schools, churches, good neighbors. Ask questions. Write now for free, illustrated booklet. Tell us the kind of farm you wish, crops or stock you want to raise. All questions reliably answered. No obligation. Low Homeseekers Fares. Write R. W. Reynolds, Commissioner, The Milwaukee Road, 917-U, Union Station, Chicago, Illinois.

VALUABLE FARMS, CHEAP NEW LAND OR improved farms, rich soil, low taxes, low cost production. Any sized farm for any kind of farming in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Write for free book. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 9003, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

OWN A FARM IN MINNESOTA, DAKOTA, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

Stock Without WORMS

"If you knew what SAL-VET will do for your livestock, you would not be without it for one day."

"For two years I have been feeding SAL-VET. Before that, I tried many other remedies. I keep between two and three hundred hogs and seven horses. SAL-VET keeps stock well and prevents disease."
Frank D. Hall, Bloomfield, Conn.

The Great Worm Destroyer **SAL-VET** The Great Live Stock Conditioner

"My sheats were very wormy. After other remedies failed, I fed SAL-VET which cleaned out the worms and put all hogs, sheep and horses in condition."
H. O. Norris, Route No. 1, Center, Mo.

Will rid your stock of WORMS—the blood-sucking parasites that cause 90 per cent of all live stock losses. It will give your farm animals keener appetites, better digestion—make them thrive better—pay you bigger profits. SAL-VET is sold by all reliable dealers—has been on the market for 20 years—has the endorsement of all leading U. S. Agricultural stations and is being used by thousands of farmers all over the country. SAL-VET is sold in original unbroken packages from $1.00 up. We guarantee SAL-VET to give satisfaction.

Distributors Wanted

in territories in the following states: Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Iowa, Illinois, and North Dakota. These agencies are worth 2,000 to 3,000 dollars yearly. We furnish a Ford service truck and refer all territorial mail orders to our distributors. Men selected must be over 25 years of age, favorably known in their communities and must be prepared to furnish references. Small warehouse space required. If you have these qualifications and if you are looking for a life-long connection, write at once in your own handwriting to The Salt Products Company, General Offices, Western Reserve Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

This is the year for the election of state officers, and that will have a tendency to draw a larger attendance. The details for handling a meeting of this size are numerous, and local conditions are rather handicapped by not having a full time paid secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. The major part of directing the arrangements has fallen to the local Grange deputy, who like every other farmer is pretty busy at home. The expense money for the meeting is being raised by means of a play at the city auditorium. A ticket campaign has been carried on thruout the county, and it is likely a very large number of folks will see the play. Larned has sent out a state welcome call for all Grangers to come and enjoy the week as her guests.

A co-operative creamery and produce business is being organized in the adjoining county. It seems as if the time would have to come when every farmer would sell his crops and produce thru a co-operative organization. Without doubt large profits have been made from the farmers' products. If there were no profit how could every little town support from one to half a dozen cream stations? Where did the privately owned elevators, poultry establishments, creameries and numerous other businesses get their money if they did not make it out of the farmers' produce? The Board of Trade building in Chicago was not built with groceries, shoes or clothing but from the profits made in juggling the price of farm products, much of which never was produced. The farmer owned co-operative creamery at Wakeeney has without doubt held the cream price up in North Central Kansas several cents over what it has been in this part of the state. Friends near Paige City have been receiving about 6 cents more for cream than has been paid in Larned despite the cheese plant. Several cents' difference in the price between light hens and heavy hens is a nice graft. Did you ever hear anyone say he had found any difference in the price when he went to the market to buy a dressed hen for the table? No, as soon as the birds are dressed they are all the same price, and the consumer just asks for a large weight or a light weight. Most of the co-operative creameries and produce businesses thru the country have proved successful.

The Easiest Way Out

"I've been thinking, my son, of retiring next year and leaving the business to you."

"There's no hurry, is there, dad? You go ahead and work a few years more and then we can retire together."

DUROC HOGS

Grand Champ. Bred Boars
Our 25 years' experience breeding them for market purposes means a lot to you. Good heads and ears, heavy boned, smooth Cherry Red fellows. Pleasing to look at. Vaccinated. Shipped on approval. Photographs.
W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

BOARS AND BRED GILTS
Outstanding good ones sired by King Index, reserve champion, Kansas State fair 1930. Boars herd and show prospects. Write or come before you buy. Immunized and priced right. G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

SPOTTED POLAND BOARS
All ages and weights, various blood lines, good feeders. Prices reasonable, registered free.
WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Very Choice Spring Boars
Typy and well grown, weighing around 250. Also about 60 weanling pigs. Pairs and trios not related. Papers with each pig. John D. Henry, Lecompton, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester White Serviceable Boars
$20.00, $25.00, $30.00. Boar pigs $10.00, $12.00, $15.00, immune. Satisfaction guaranteed.
HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KAN.

When the Worst Comes

The little boy was gazing pensively at a gooseberry-bush.

"What's the matter, darling?" asked his mother.

"Have gooseberries any legs, mother?" asked the little chap.

"No, darling, of course they haven't," said his mother.

The boy's look became more pensive than ever.

"Then I guess I must have swallowed a caterpillar," he said.

Mind Your Gears

An Englishman on a visit to the West decided to go horseback riding. The hostler who was to attend him asked: "Do you prefer an English saddle or a Western?"

"What's the difference?" he asked.

"The Western saddle has a horn," replied the attendant.

"I don't think I'll need the horn," said the Englishman. "I don't intend to ride in heavy traffic."

Looking Backward

Professor Kyle of Xenia Theological Seminary declared it is possible from the discoveries to fix the dates of the periods of Abraham, of the exodus and also of the conquest of Canada.—Minneapolis Journal.

Shakes the Rafters

The Princess has a soprano voice of singular beauty, and she is so technically resourceful that she seems to have all the timbers of the orchestra at her command.—National Arts Club Bulletin.

Roll Your Own

Culver City Funeral Parlors
Prompt Delivery Service
Cash Carry at Store
—Ad in a Los Angeles paper.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Bulls For Sale
n high producing show cows. The highest h the herd this month with 2,860 lbs. 91 lbs. fat in 34 days.
EGIER & SON, WHITEWATER, KAN.

iffel's Reg. Holsteins
head of grade cows and heifers for sale. w just fresh, all others old enough are bred to est King Pietje. Also a few registred heifers lls for sale.
DW. J. RIFFEL, STOCKTON, KAN.

ractically Pure Bred Heifers
are now offering 20 practically pure bred in heifer calves, one to three months old, several registered, of the same age and ted bulls.
A. COBURN, WHITEWATER, WIS.

R PROVEN HOLSTEIN HERD SIRE
so some heifer calves from good dams.
M. CALDWELL, BROUGHTON, KAN.

A. Dressler's Record Bulls
ge H. I. A. T. records for this herd in 1929 st in the United States. Milk 17,883; fat, 658. and only 1,000-pound fat cow in the state. for sale. H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

cme Holstein Dairy
Holsteins. Our herd in 1928, 34 cows, ave. butter 411 lbs.; in 1929, 41 head, 23 of them heifers, ave. . D.H.I.A. records. Young bulls for sale. Farm town. E. P. MILLER, Junction City, Kan.

Mac Bess Holstein Farm
trong Ormsby bred herd. A grandson of Belle n Hattie, 1,039 pounds as a 2-year-old, heads our Young bulls out of high producing cows
CARL McCORMICK, CEDAR, KAN.

Collins Farm Co.
sale—a few good females to freshen soon; good bulls for sale. Come and look them r.
LLINS FARM COMPANY, Sabetha, Kan.

Farley's Reg. Holsteins
grandson of Sir Triune Pansy heads our d. A young bull of serviceable age for sale, h a good C. T. A. record. Write for prices.
BRUCE FARLEY, ATHOL, KAN.

Best of K.P.O.P. Breeding
order to make room for my fall crop of calves, I offering bulls from dams having 500 lbs. fat and r. Nat'l H. I. T. records, priced $50 to $100. Bulls viceable age.
CLYDE SHADE, OTTAWA, KAN.

RECORD HOLSTEINS
cows, heifers, bulls. All cows with C. T. A. ords from 300 to 600 pounds butterfat. Our herd e's 7 nearest dams average 1,051 pounds butter. rd TB tested. Farm joins town. Sunnynook Dairy arm, W. A. Post, Naponee, Nebr.

Neverfail Dairy Farm
Fine bull 16 months old. Yearling heifers and two ear old springers. First calf heifers milking 5 to 7 gals. aily. All from cows producing from 500 to 1000 lbs. f fat yearly. Geo. W. Woolley, Osborne, Kan.

REG. HOLSTEIN BULL
18 mos. old, for $100, from prize-winning tock, and his dam is making a good record.
CARL TANGEMAN, NEWTON, KAN.

REG. HOLSTEIN BULLS
High records and fine individuals, serviceable age. Priced to sell account drought conditions. Photos and descriptions on request. E. W. Obitts, Herington, Kan.

REG. HOLSTEINS
Young herd, 5 bred heifers coming 2, yearling bull or separate. Heavy producing blood lines.
LESTER DUNCAN, LYNDON, KAN.

Holstein Bulls For Sale
20 head from two years old to calves. From purebred tested herd. Priced reasonable.
SAM AINSWORTH, LYONS, KAN.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Yearling Ayrshire Bulls
from six-gallon cows. Sire, grandson of Willowmoor Mandy. Priced reasonably. TB tested.
MARSHALL HALEY, BENNINGTON, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE

PHILLIPS COUNTY HERD
Red Polled Cattle
Herd established 35 years ago. Some choice yearling heifers for sale.
W. T. MORRISON, Phillipsburg, Kansas

SHORTHORN CATTLE

BROOK-SIDE FARM SHORTHORNS
Bulls in service: Diamond Laird, a rich red; Fair Acres Champion, a mellow white; Ideal Joffre, red. All of the very best possible breeding. Choice bulls and heifers priced to sell.
W. A. BLOOMER & SONS, BELLAIRE, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Shorthorns
Established 1907

Royal Clipper 2nd, a State Fair winner, heads our herd. 10 bulls weaned and up to 2 yrs. old, $60 to $100. Also cows and heifers for sale. A few horned Shorthorns at very low prices. All reg. and highest quality and breeding. All cattle TB tested.
J.C.Banbury & Sons,Pratt,Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Registered Herefords
for sale. 13 Hereford yearling heifers, 15 heifer calves, and bull calves. Will sell by head or by pound. Breeding: Regulator by Repeater. Albert Schlickau, Haven, Kan.

SHEEP AND GOATS

SHROPSHIRE RAMS
For sale: registered, young or old, also young and old bred ewes. EARL T. WESTPHAL, Resthaven Farm, Kinsley, Kan.

Public Sales of Livestock

Holstein Cattle

Dec. 11—Henry C. Meyer, Linn, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Dec. 15-16—Fred M. King, Overland Park, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

Ayrshire Cattle

Dec. 11—D. M. Conroy, Topeka, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

Feb. 14—Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 25.—Engelbert Meyer, Bloomington, Neb.
Feb. 27—Geo. Anspaugh, Ness City, Kan.
Feb. 28—Vavaroch Bros., Oberlin, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

Feb. 20—Dr. O. S. Neff, Flagler, Colo.
Feb. 21—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan.
March 5—Jas. Baratt & Sons, Oberlin, Kan.
March 7—Erickson Bros., Herndon, Kan. Sale at Atwood, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

Feb. 18—J. A. Sanderson, Oronoque, Kan. (Norton county)
Feb. 19—F. D. McKinney, Menlo, Kan. (Thomas county)

Hampshire Hogs

Feb. 17—John Yelek, Rexford, Kan.

Important Future Events

Jan. 17-24—National Western stock show, Denver, Colo.
Feb. 2-7—Farm and Home week, Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

Henry Murr, pioneer breeder of registered Chester White hogs at Tonganoxie, Kan., is offering nice spring boars at attractive prices.

G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan., has had a nice trade in Duroc boars this fall and still has for sale some nice ones at very fair prices. He is also offering last spring gilts that he will hold and breed for you or he will ship them open.

Harry Bird, Albert, Kan., breeds Polled Shorthorns and has for sale some exceptionally nice young bulls for sale of serviceable ages. Albert is in Barton county and not far from Great Bend.

Ray Marshall, Stockton, Kan., breeder of registered Jerseys, writes me he has been receiving splendid results from his advertising and that he has sold 10 heifers and a young bull and that he only has four more heifers for sale, one of them to freshen during the winter.

I have a letter from J. T. Morgan & Son, Latham, Kan., who have been advertising Polled Shorthorns with milking qualities and some good records back of them saying they have had splendid results and still have some nice bull calves for sale.

Petracek Bros., Oberlin, extensive breeders and exhibitors of Chester White hogs write me they have had a splendid trade this fall and because of the demand for both boars and for open gilts they will not have gilts enough for a bred gilt sale this winter. However they will have some mighty fine bred gilts for sale a little later on.

Next Thursday, December 11 is the date of the Henry C. Meyer dispersal sale of registered Holstein cattle. It is important to remember that this herd is a Washington county herd and that good records are back of every cow in the sale. Three former Washington county bull association bulls have been used in building this herd and its dispersal is your opportunity to buy real cattle at your own price in the auction ring. The catalog is ready to mail and you still have time to secure it by addressing W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan. The sale is next Thursday, December 11, at the farm a few miles southeast of Linn, Kan.

David Page, owner of the Fairfield farm herd of registered Ayrshires at Topeka, is advertising young bulls sired by prize winning bulls and out of cows with good record for milk and butterfat and at prices that are certainly very reasonable. The Page herd of Ayrshires has won signal victories in the show ring again this year and for years has been the outstanding herd at all of the leading fairs all over the country and at the national dairy shows. It is an unusual opportunity to secure a future herd bull at a very low price cosidering what is back of him. He offers bulls from calves up to those old enough for service. The farm adjoins Topeka and you are invited to come and see the herd and the calves that are for sale. You can write him for full descriptions and prices. Address David Page, Fairfield Farm, Topeka, Kan.

F. M. Conroy's recent decision, because of the illness of Mrs. Conroy to disperse his herd of registered Ayrshire cattle at the old Vinewood park farm, three miles southeast of Topeka, affords every breeder of Ayrshire cattle a splendid opportunity to strengthen his herd with some choice cows or heifers or yearling and heifer calves. Both the senior and junior herd bulls are going in this dispersal sale and both are valuable animals. It is a working herd and in 1927 was a member of the Douglas County Cow Testing Association, and made an average of 385 pounds of fat for the year. There are 25 cows in the sale that are money makers and a nice lot of them are fresh or will fresh within a short time and all are to freshen during the winter. Look up the advertisement in this issue and plan to attend this sale. C. M. Crews & Sons of Topeka are the auctioneers. The sale will be held under cover if it is stormy and lunch will be served on the grounds. The sale is next Thursday, December 11 at the farm three miles southeast of Topeka on Vinewood Farm.

I want to remind Kansas Farmer readers that the Fred M. King advertising appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer. The sale will be held at Mr. King's Sunflower state dairy farm at Overland Park, Kan., a suburb of Kansas City. The sale catalog and booklet of photos is being mailed out to those who have requested them by W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan. There are 165 head of registered Holsteins catalogued, and it is a complete dispersal of the entire herd. It is being referred to by those in a position to know the best lot of cattle ever dispersed in one sale in the state. Both the senior and junior herd sires are catalogued and both are animals of great value and selling as they are at auction they are sure to bring less than their value. The 66 cows and heifers in milk are equally as valuable and the young stuff in the sale should prove attractions and should go to the best herds in the country. The herd is in the very best of health and the milk from this herd right now is being retailed at fancy prices in Kansas City. It is a two days sale and will be held under cover right on the farm. You have plenty of time to secure the sale catalog if you write for it at once to W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan. Look up the advertisement in this issue and write for the catalogue today.

Sunflower State Dairy Farm, Fred M. King, Owner

Kansas' Greatest Holstein-Friesian Sale!

A Complete Dispersal Sale of 165 Head. Sale at the Farm near Overland Park, a Suburb of Kansas City,

Overland Park, Kan., Mon. and Tues, Dec. 15-16

66 cows and heifers in milk, many of them just fresh, 15 to freshen in December.
32 coming yearling heifers sired by King Piebe 21st, senior herd sire.
25 coming two-year-old heifers bred to King Piebe 21st.
15 young bulls of serviceable age from dams having records either C. T. A. or A. R. O. Yearly records. Three from dams with semi-official records from 900 to 1,065 pounds of butter.
20 short yearling heifers, all of K. P. O. P. breeding and a fine lot of younger heifer calves of the same breeding.

Some of the Outstanding Features of the Sale

The only daughter of K. P. O. P. ever offered at auction in Kansas; her six nearest dams averaged over 1,100 pounds of fat.

A yearling daughter of the above cow, sired by Triune Pansy, Rose Dekol Wayne Butter Boy 5th, the youngest daughter of Rose Dekol Wayne Butter Boy; butter, 1,213.81; milk, 24,850.60 in 365 days. This great 3-year-old heifer is sired by Triune Ormsby Piebe, whose dam has a yearly record of 1,313.28 pounds of butter and 26,246.90 pounds of milk. This heifer just completed a Junior 2-year-old record of just under 900 pounds of butter and is now on her second yearly record as a Junior 3-year-old and has milked 106 pounds of milk in one day. Her 2-months-old son, sired by Sir Triune Piebe Rose, a line bred Rose Dekol Wayne Butter Boy bull. This is one of the richest bred K. P. O. P. and Rose Dekol Wayne Butter Boy bulls in the world.

King Piebe 21st, Our Great Senior Herd Sire

He is sired by King Piebe and from Miss Pieterje Rose Dekol, daughter of K. P. O. P. from Rose King Mutual Wayne, with 1,224 pounds butter in 365 days. Six nearest dams of King Piebe 21st, average 1,202.54 pounds of butter from 24,163.20 pounds of milk.

Triune Iowa Supreme—Junior Herd Sire

One of the richest bred Holstein bulls in the world! He is sired by Triune Supreme, the richest bred Holstein in the world today. His dam is Iowa Duchess Yuma, who just completed a record of 1,067 pounds of butter from 24,000 pounds of milk.

12 cows with yearly records from 750 to 1,065 pounds of butter in one year.
Eight yearling daughters of Triune Pansy, one of the greatest K. P. O. P. ever bred.
Four daughters of King Piebe, all with yearly records.
One record daughter of King of the Ormsbys and one S. P. O. M. 41st. One daughter of Marathon Bess Burke, 900 pounds of butter in one year.
The great five-year-old cow, Iowa Duchess Yuma, record just completed, 1,067 pounds of butter and 24,000 pounds of milk, and her yearling son, Triune Iowa Supreme, now in use as our junior herd sire, purchased at the Iowa-Minnesota true type sale this year for $1,695. Undoubtedly the greatest yearling bull to sell in Kansas for many years.
15 daughters and four sons of Billy Homestead Dekol, who was All-American in 1926 in the yearling class.
35 daughters of King Sylvia Fannie Bell, a 28-pound bull from a prize-winning son of Carnation King Sylvia, the bull that sold at auction for $106,000, and who is a son of the famous May Echo Sylvia.
Six daughters of Triune Ormsby Piebe, all with yearly records.

Every cow in the herd has a C. T. A. record, some of them as high as 550 pounds of fat. More descendants in this sale of K. P. O. P. and Rose Dekol Wayne Butter Boy than in any sale held west of the Mississippi river. Herd free from TB and abortion. Never before in a Kansas Sale has there been such an opportunity to buy foundation cattle. We invite you to attend this sale.

Write today for sale catalog and booklet of photographs to

W. H. MOTT, Sale Manager, Herington, Kansas
Auctioneers—Mack, Newcom, Ball.

Fred M. King, Owner, 1520 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

Announcing Henry C. Meyer's Dispersal Sale

Washington County Holstein-Friesians

Sale at the farm, 1 mile east and 3 south of Linn, 18 miles north, 3 east of Clay Center.

Linn, Kansas, Thursday, December 11

The offering consists of 16 cows in milk or to freshen soon, two bred heifers, ten yearling heifers and ten younger calves. Also, our junior herd sire, 20 months old.

The 12 cows in the sale of milking age that have completed a year's test average 388 pounds of fat per cow and of these 12 only five were mature animals. Four heifers have since been added to the milking herd.

The present herd sire is Clover Shade Neatherland K. P. O. P., whose dam has a D. H. I. A. record of 744 pounds of butter in one year. His sire is King Piebe 21st, whose 10 nearest dams averaged over 1,200 pounds of butter in one year.

There are 10 yearling heifers and several younger calves sired by this good bull.

Three former Washington County Bull association bulls were used in this herd and are the sires and grandsires of everything in the sale. They were valuable bulls and all proven sires. For the sale catalog write at once to

W. H. MOTT, SALE MANAGER, HERINGTON, KAN.
HENRY C. MEYER, Owner, LINN, KANSAS
Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Auctioneer. Linn is located on Highways 9, 15 and 18.

F. M. Conroy's Complete Dispersion Sale

50 Reg. Ayrshire Cattle

Sale at Old Vinewood Farm, Three Miles Southeast of Topeka

TOPEKA, KAN., THURSDAY, DEC. 11

25 cows that are fresh now or that will freshen during the winter. Four 2-year-old springing heifers.
Nine yearling heifers, eight heifer calves.
The junior herd sire by Alta Crest High Value, a proven sire in the Page herd and out of a Canadian bred cow that produced 285 pounds of fat in four months on two milkings per day.
The senior herd sire, Fairfield Mandarin (29747), sired by an imported sire and out of Willowmoor Mandy, owned by David Page, and the highest producing Ayrshire cow in the Middle West. This bull was first prize bull in the 3-year-old class at the National dairy show in 1926.
Mr. Conroy's herd was a member of the Douglas county cow testing association in 1927 and averaged 382 pounds of fat for the year. This is a working herd of dairy cattle and sold with the usual retest privileges. Sale under cover at the farm. Lunch on the grounds. All farm equipment will be sold starting at 10 a. m. and cattle sale starts at 1 p. m. sharp.

F. M. Conroy, Owner, Topeka, Kan., R. F. D. 1
C. M. Crews & Sons Auctioneers
This is a splendid herd of registered Ayrshires, sold because of sickness in the family.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Woodlawn Farm Offers
Reg. and high grade Guernseys. 50 firsts, and second calf heifers and cows. A bargain in our 3-year-old herd sire, as we are through with him. 4 yearling bulls, reg. 15 heifer calves from 6 to 9 months old. Also baby heifer calves. Blood-tested for abortion. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Farm four miles east of Topeka on Highway 40. Watch for our road sign.
Woodlawn Farm, Topeka, Kan., R. F. D. 9

JERSEY CATTLE

Reg. Jersey Heifers
We have only four more Jersey heifers for sale, one to freshen in March and three in May. One registered bull calf, all good. Herd federal accredited.
RAY MARSHALL, STOCKTON, KAN.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS
Sired by Brilliant St. Mawes Lad, the production bred sire. Also several by Holger's St. Mawes Jim, grandson of Holger, gold and silver medal and Medal of Merit sire. This young sire now has 14 sisters qualified with silver medal requirements, and one gold medal with first freshening. Brookside Stock Farm, T. D. Marshall, Sylvia, Kan.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

BROWN SWISS
For sale. Heifers, calves, 6 mo. old. Wisconsin bred. Write
RALPH S. CHANDLER, RICHMOND, KAN.

Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer

$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.

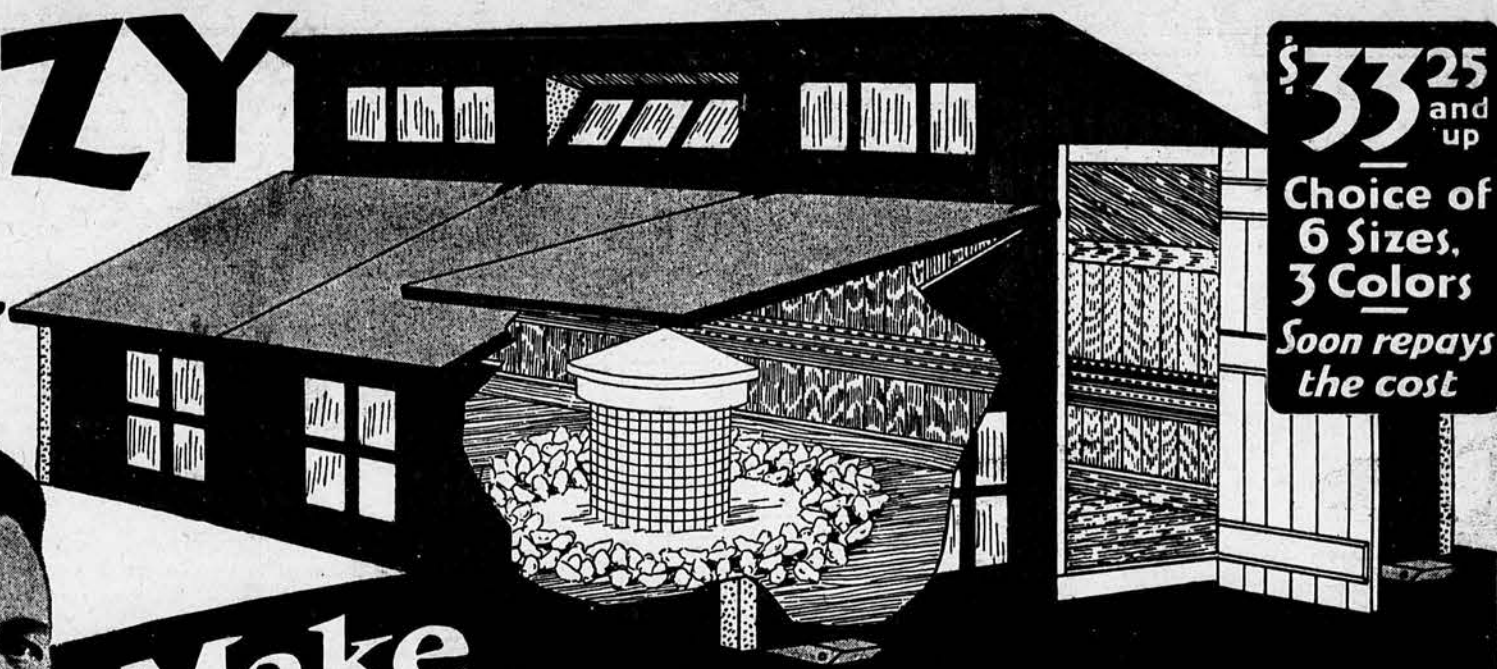
Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns $2.50.

Change of copy as desired

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
John W. Johnson, Mgr.
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
Dec 4'30

KOZY Brooder House



$33.25 and up

Choice of 6 Sizes, 3 Colors

Soon repays the cost

Make *Real* Poultry Profits This Year!

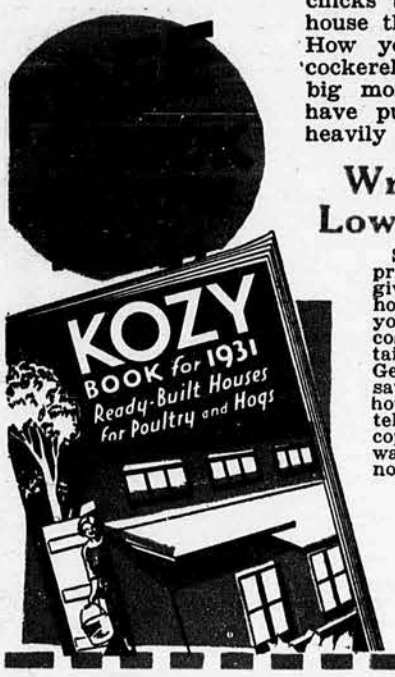
Tom Godwin

Let Me Send You My New Enlarged KOZY Book

Brand new 1931 edition, just off the press! Largest and most complete we have ever issued. 48 pages. Over 100 illustrations. Several brand new buildings. New features. New, low prices. See the high grade materials, splendid workmanship. How KOZY is warmer, tighter, more convenient. Built of best lumber. Longer lasting.

Read Experiences of Users

Letters from many users tell how KOZY saves chicks and little pigs. How they start chicks early, bring them through blizzards without loss, grow them faster. Read how you save enough chicks to pay for the house the first season. How you have early cockerels to bring in big money. How you have pullets laying heavily all winter.



Write for Low Prices!

See how KOZY'S price is less, yet gives you a better house. Better than you can build, yet costs less than retail price of lumber. Get this year's big savings on KOZY houses. New catalog tells all. Get your copy, quick. Don't wait — send right now. . . N-O-W!

Mail Coupon NOW!

G. F. MANUFACTURING CO.,
Dept. F-115, Exira, Iowa

Please send me, free and postpaid, copy of new illustrated KOZY book, and low prices.

Name .....

Town .....

State ..... R. F. D. .....

Raise More Chicks, Easier Quicker, Cheaper, Start Earlier!

You can **sure** make lots of poultry money with a KOZY. It is bigger . . . stronger . . . tighter . . . warmer —yet **lower priced!** Offers a remarkable value!

Start chicks in February or March, regardless of zero temperature or bad weather. Raise every chick. No worry about chick losses from chilling, bunching or being killed by prowling animals. Have young roosters to sell when prices are high. Have laying pullets by August or September.

THAT'S the way KOZY brings amazing profits to thousands of poultry raisers.

"I raised 529 out of 535 chicks," says Mrs. Anderson (Nebr.). "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."

Cuts Work in Two

Actually easier to care for 400 chicks in the KOZY than 2 hens with broods. Everything under one roof. Saves you hours of work every day. Enables you to raise hundreds instead of dozens. Multiplies your profits.

Splendid Design

A marvel of efficiency. Development of 16 years of improving. Built high enough in the middle so caretaker has ample head room. Built low at front and rear so it is easy to heat. Built close to the ground —strong winds sweep right over it. Cold-proof walls and windtight corners keep KOZY snug and comfortable.

Many windows admit a flood of warming, purifying sunshine. Entire interior is light and sunny. Chicks are warm and cozy.

Fresh air, without drafts, provided by opening upper windows and front roof sections. On warm days, throwing front-roof sections wide open gives full sunbath.

Full size door at each end. Lower windows, including one in East end. Metal slide runway. 3 adjustable roosts. Skids for easy moving.

Ready-Built of Extra Durable Lumber

Made of heavier, thicker and more durable lumber than you'll find in other similar equipment. Makes a stronger, tighter, warmer building. We use a very high grade "clear" 4-in. tongue-and-groove Fir flooring. Absolutely no knots. Never shrinks or warps. Walls and corners are so tight that cold and wind cannot penetrate. Built over strong frame of 2x3s and 2x4s.

Costs Less, Ready-Built and Painted, than You'd Pay for Lumber, Alone

Amazingly low price! Nothing else like it. As little as $33.25 buys the KOZY Brooder House, walls painted, floor creosoted, durable roofing on the roof—all complete.

Our immense quantity production and efficient manufacturing methods save you a lot of money. We buy trainloads of lumber, direct from huge lumber mills, at tremendous savings. We build thousands of houses at a time. Over 1,000 carloads were shipped last year.

6 Sizes; Choice of Colors

Built in sizes to hold 275, 400, 600, 800, 1,200 and 1,500 chicks. The one shown above is the 600-chick size. Measures 10x12-ft. Peak is 7 ft. high. We also have 3 sizes of improved 6-sided brooder houses with many features. Painted cream, with red trim. Or red with gray trim. Or gray with red trim.

G-U-A-R-A-N-T-E-E-D !

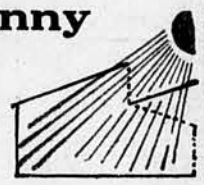
Here's the way we do business—if, for any reason whatsoever, you don't want to keep anything you buy from us, write and we will refund every cent of your money without asking a question. You take no risks. If we can't please you, it costs you nothing.

WRITE! Send TODAY for my new, enlarged, 48-page KOZY Book. See the new houses, many improvements, low prices. 100 illustrations. Brooder houses, farrowing houses, feeders, waterers, garages, wagon boxes and other KOZY bargains. Mail coupon N-O-W!

Easy to Heat

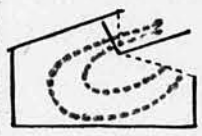
Thick, tight walls keep cold out. Low roofs keep the heat down where chicks are. Brooder stove keeps it warm on coldest nights.

Sunny



Many windows on South side admit abundant sunshine. Front roof section may be raised for additional sunshine.

Fresh Air

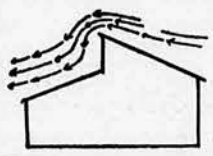


Perfect ventilation without drafts. Merely open upper windows and front roof section. Fresh air, but no chilling.

Convenience

Peak of house is high enough to give caretaker plenty of head room. Easy to work in. Easy to clean. Easy to move.

Withstands Winds



Sloping roof, front and back, with small wall space, does not catch wind. Stands stronger winds than other types of buildings.

Easier, More Profits

"Raised 400 chicks and didn't work as hard as when I raised 100 with hens. Sold enough young roosters to pay for the KOZY."
—Mrs. M. Crosser (Iowa)

Comfortable as Home

"KOZY is as comfortable as my home. Raised 700 chicks in it. Sure saves work and worry."
—Mrs. C. Zell (Minn.)

Chicks Grow Faster

"KOZY makes chicken-raising so much easier and they grow so much faster. Very easy to keep clean."
—Mrs. J. Ogle (Nebr.)

Easy to Erect

"My wife and daughter put the KOZY up and have not lost a chick. Will order 2 more."
—P. C. Wagner (Nebr.)

Avoids Loss

"Raised 400 chicks with practically no loss."
—Wirth Bros. (Iowa.)

G. F. MANUFACTURING CO.

New Council Bluffs, Ia., branch factory enables lower freight costs, quicker shipment. Send all mail to Exira, Iowa, office

Dept. F-115, Exira, Iowa