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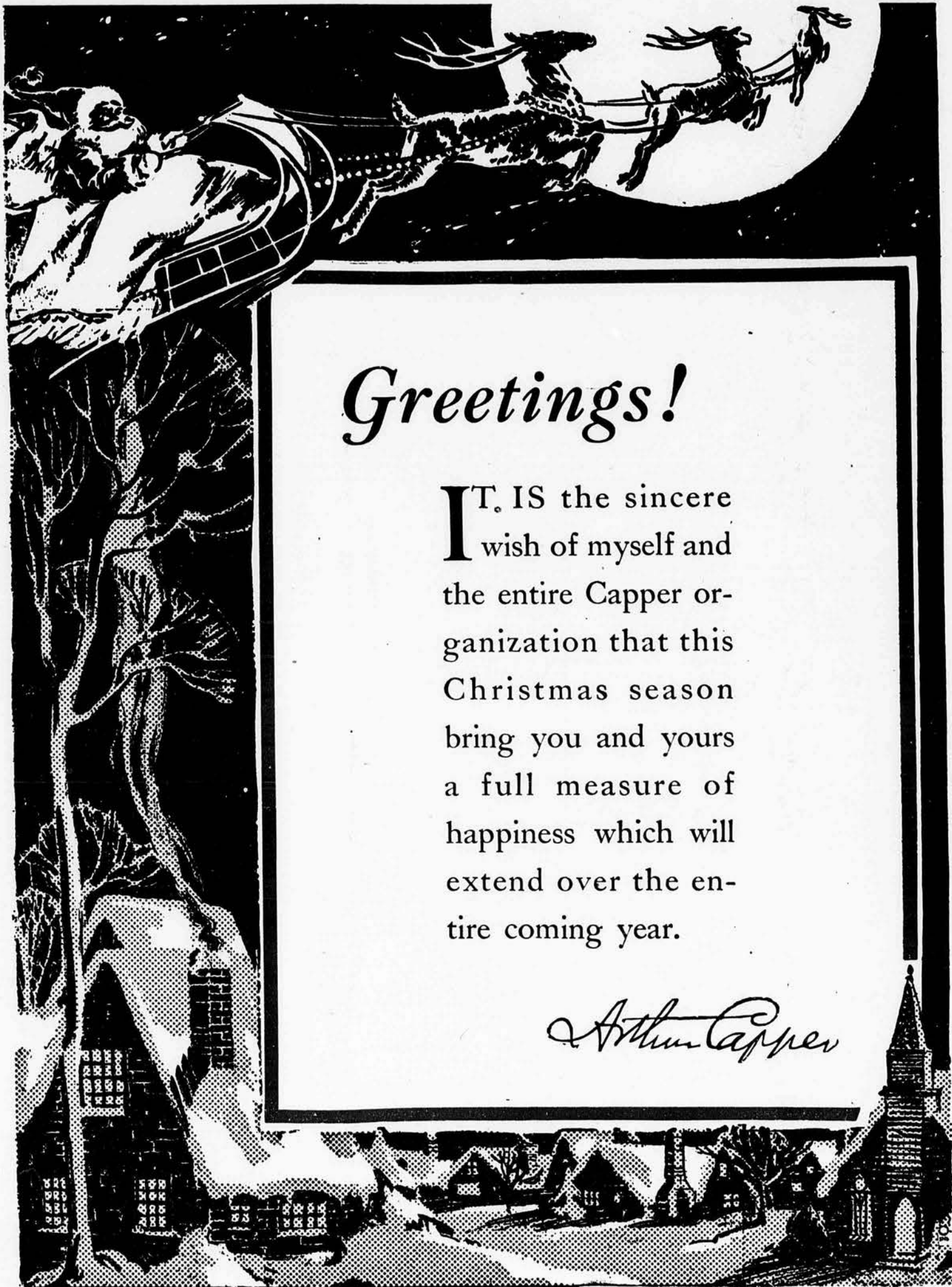
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 68

December 20, 1930

Number 51



Greetings!

IT IS the sincere wish of myself and the entire Capper organization that this Christmas season bring you and yours a full measure of happiness which will extend over the entire coming year.

Arthur Capper

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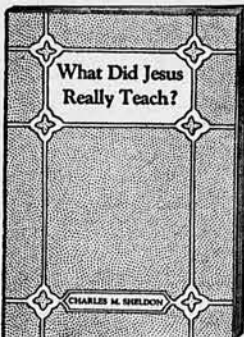
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What Did Jesus Really Teach?

By Charles M. Sheldon

These short sermons were prepared and written for one of the Capper Publications. The welcome given them by the readers prompted the publication of the series in book form at a low price. Dr. Sheldon says in the preface to the book, "I have tried not to preach, so much as to explain what Jesus meant. He talked about conduct, and conduct is the most important thing in human history. The way people behave is what makes life happy or unhappy, good or bad, right or wrong, worth while or a failure. And that is the purpose of these sermons and my hope for the welfare of all who read them."

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Day After Day, in All Kinds of Weather, the Veterinarians Continue Their Professional Calls

BY DR. R. R. DYKSTRA
Dean, Division of Veterinary Medicine, Kansas State Agricultural College

DURING the last 50 years there has been remarkable development of the livestock industry in Kansas. The quality of the animals on the farms has been improved to a point where it is almost perfect. This is the result of intelligent care and breeding on the part of those interested in livestock and also because of the peculiarly natural favorable conditions existing in Kansas for the livestock industry.

Improvement in livestock has brought numerous other conditions. In the first place, to improve the livestock it was necessary to bring in animals from the older established communities. Many times these animals brought with them the animal diseases of those communities. Furthermore, with the disappearance of the range it has become necessary to use the same pastures much more intensively than formerly, and as a result the soil is much more contaminated with the germs of contagious and infectious diseases, as well as with parasites, and when this is coupled with increased traffic it can readily be understood that new problems must constantly be met. It is, for example, not impossible, in fact highly probable for a contagious animal disease on the Pacific Coast to be carried by airplane in less than 24 hours to the Atlantic Coast. Under former conditions of traffic it is exceedingly improbable that even the most contagious animal disease would ever cross the continent.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra

Land has also become more valuable, and the progressive livestock owner of today cannot afford to take any chances with the health of his animals if he expects to show a profit, or at least break even in his livestock activities. Some 50 years ago there were virtually no graduates in veterinary medicine in Kansas. There were some so-called non-graduates. These non-graduates were occasionally practical livestock men, but in most instances they were livery barn hangers-on with no general education and with even less professional education. Livestock problems were increasing and the livestock owner demanded better professional care for his animals. To meet this demand there appeared in various parts of the United States several rather well equipped private colleges of veterinary medicine. These schools turned out some of the best veterinary practitioners of America today. The private schools were not endowed financially, however, depending entirely for their support on the fees received from their students. Veterinary education, as well as other specialized branches of the medical profession, is an immensely expensive proposition, and to those interested in the livestock health of the state it soon appeared that it was a duty of the state to assume the financial burden of edu-

cating young men for the profession of veterinary medicine.

The result was the establishment in 1905 of a four-year course in veterinary medicine at the Kansas State Agricultural College. This course developed, and as the very stressing needs of the livestock industry were met by the graduation of veterinarians, an attempt has been made to improve the quality, so that at the present time veterinary medicine as taught in the state colleges—private schools have gone out of existence—is on a par with the other professions.

Into Research, Too

Not only are the state veterinary schools educating young men to become veterinarians, but at the same time they have undertaken research problems in animal diseases that have been a boon to the livestock industry. Where, for example, would the swine industry be today were it not for the discovery of vaccination against hog cholera, or the cattle industry without the protection from vaccination against blackleg and numerous other diseases? Credit for these discoveries should go to the veterinary profession as a whole, tho without the financial backing of the various commonwealths and the Federal Government even these discoveries would not have been possible.

At the present time there has just about been completed in the United States—and largely carried on by the veterinary profession—a plan of ridding the southern states of a cattle scourge, namely, the southern fever tick. So long as this tick was present the cattle industry of the South was effectually throttled. Even Kansas was not free from the tick in the early days, tho now there are many areas down to the Gulf of Mexico on the South and to the Atlantic Coast on the east that are free from the ravages of this insect.

In all parts of the United States the veterinary profession has been foremost in conducting the campaign for the eradication of animal tuberculosis. It is succeeding beyond the wildest dreams of those first conceiving it. Some few years ago a foremost agricultural writer stated that "It is to the everlasting credit of the veterinary profession that it is the first agency in the field with a well conceived plan for the stamping out of a disease that otherwise will ultimately obtain the overhand of the cattle industry, that is, tuberculosis."

'Tis a Big Field

Time and again the veterinary profession has saved the livestock industry from highly contagious animal diseases such as foot-and-mouth disease, contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and other minor contagions.

It would not be just to close this article without paying a tribute to the private graduate in veterinary medicine. The value of his services to the livestock industry can never be estimated. Day after day, in all kinds of weather and under all conditions he makes his round of professional calls. Mysterious ailments are diagnosed here, sanitary methods of disease prevention outlined there, frequently occurring non-contagious dis-

(Continued on Page 17)

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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Following Thru to Market Paid

Kaw Valley Association Linked Efficient Production and Satisfactory Selling

THE Kaw Valley Potato Growers' Association closes its books for 1930 with success written on the pages. In the face of numerous obstacles, even possible defeat, this organization had the courage and foresight to take the final step this year that links efficient production and satisfactory marketing. Here is a co-operative, working under a plan approved by the Federal Farm Board, that has come thru with flying colors.

Naturally the question uppermost in the minds of all who are interested in this venture is this: Was the association able to get more net cash for its potatoes than the growers who sold outside of the organization? That isn't all, but it is the point upon which we humans are prone to lay the greatest stress.

Taking only that one phase of the question and limiting comparisons to growers of the Kaw Valley in and out of the association, the answer is a happy one. In giving these results the association has gone far over the score in trying to be conservative. The members are more than fair. Records of non-member growers could be picked out for comparison which would show that the association out-sold them from 5 to 10 cents a hundred thruout the season. But instead of that, only the records of six of the very best non-member growers in the valley were averaged and used as a basis for day by day comparisons.

Could Make Additional Return

And here are the results: Until the latter part of the season the association out-sold the non-members. In the latter part, during the intense heat, the association was out-sold. It must be remembered, of course, that this particular comparison is drawn between average results of six of the best growers in the valley outside of the organization, and all of the 115 association members. Obviously the more growers concerned, the more difficult it would be to hold up the average.

But regardless of that fact or the particular part of the season in which non-members or the association sold highest, the final season's outcome tells the tale. Taking averages clear thru the marketing period, the six outstanding non-member growers out-sold the association by 1.9 cents a hundred, as things now stand. But that isn't all of the story. To offset this, the association has in its treasury something more than \$8,000 above all expenses. If the directors of the Kaw Valley Potato Growers' Association so desire, they can make an additional return of 2 cents a hundred to the members, keep \$1,000 in the treasury and thus they would have out-sold the six non-members by one-tenth of a cent.

Comparison Is More Than Fair

Looking at the whole thing in this light, it must be admitted that this "more than fair" comparison makes a wonderful showing for an organization in the infancy of its first year's performance. If the accounts had just balanced, or even showed a reasonable loss, still there would have been sufficient reason to be encouraged, because other things must be considered.

For example, C. V. Cochran, president of the association, says: "In the face of 1930 conditions there wouldn't have been any market this year without the association. It has been a real benefit to members and growers outside as well. We have called on non-members and they gave the association credit for holding up the market. They say the price would have dropped to 50 cents a

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

hundred without the marketing work the association did. I believe we held the price up as much as 25 cents a hundred and avoided violent market fluctuations. That is conservative. We have found that idea expressed by members and non-members alike. In 1928, prices dropped as low as 30 cents a hundred, just about digging expenses. This year even the low grades were far above that, around 80 cents. We feel the association prevented a repetition of 1928 prices."

The outcome of this year's marketing effort is success. The association has taken from the mind of the individual member the task of marketing his crop. Heretofore the growers would go to digging and it was exceedingly difficult on the whole to interest real cash money. Potatoes are perishable. When they were aboard the cars and ready to spoil, growers were forced to take a reduced price. In other words, it simply was a matter of the dealer setting the figure he wished to pay. It perhaps was good business for the dealer to buy as low as he could and make as much on his bargain as possible. But the point is that it hurt the grower's bank account. Why shouldn't the grower follow thru to market and get all he can for his products? The association did this year and its members enjoyed the true market price.

It's a different proposition now. Thru co-operation the growers have acquired bargaining power, they have escaped from under the "what will you give me" thumb, a seller's market has been established instead of a buyer's; in short, it belongs to the growers.

Could ordinary market conditions have gone on for non-members without feeling the effects of the association's marketing work, chances are the spread in net cash received would have been much greater than one-tenth of a cent in favor of the association. But it was only natural for independ-

Growers Set the Price

DURING 1930 the Kaw Valley Potato Growers' Association had the courage to take the final step that links efficient production with satisfactory marketing. In the past this organization has greatly improved the quality and yields of its product. A demand has been created for the potatoes. But the growers didn't get enough money for their tubers.

Working under a plan approved by the Federal Farm Board, this year the association established a sellers' market and thru co-operation acquired a bargaining power that even withstood the keen competition of cut prices. The association came out ahead in actual cash, held up the market, avoided violent price fluctuations and enjoyed results of better distribution of its product.

What these farmers have accomplished in so short a time should be an inspiration to agriculture. You will be interested in the facts regarding this successful marketing venture, given in the story on this page.

ent buyers to do all they could to pay as much as they could in order to compete with the association. The result was a higher price for all growers in the valley. It is conjecture, of course, to attempt to say how low prices might have gone without the association's efforts, but do you doubt that they would have slumped? If you have followed the markets you likely will agree with Kaw Valley Potato Growers' Association members that potato prices held relatively high as compared to other commodity prices.

One important factor that figured in the association's remarkable showing this year was better distribution. With 400 cars of potatoes purchased from non-members, on which a profit was made, and the total of 1,700 cars handled by the association, market glutting was practically eliminated and price fluctuations were not so severe as they have been in the past. Market breaks were held within a 25-cent limit to the hundred pounds this year, according to M. L. Taylor, Perry, secretary-treasurer of the association. "Other years they have been 50 cents and more," he smiled. "And we didn't have to trot our heels off trying to find a place to sell. Such results should be sufficient for one year."

Made Profit on Extra Cars

There is a point worthy of note regarding the 400 cars of non-member potatoes. If the association had only come out even on them they still would have been far ahead, because they bought to help steady the market. Getting these potatoes under control had the desired effect on prices—and they brought a profit.

But getting back to distribution for 1930. In reality this has a background dating down the years to the time when Kaw Valley growers first became interested in such things as more and better potatoes to the acre. Treating, seed selection, rotation, better varieties and other items of importance to the industry came in to favor. These things produced results. The yield of Kaw Valley potatoes has increased 38.8 bushels in the last 10 years. Grading became

(Continued on Page 20)

Goal Is to Increase Farm Profits

BY ARTHUR M. HYDE
Secretary of Agriculture

THE final measure of agriculture improvement must be a rise in the average net farm income. There is no other satisfactory criterion. Productivity will not do, nor a rise in the quality or variety of the things produced. Nor is it admissible to be satisfied with figures showing increased investments in agricultural land or plant. Unless gain in these respects is translated into income, it is illusory from the standpoint of the working farmer. Net income, as every farmer knows, depends on two factors—costs of production and prices received. These factors vary in relative importance with circumstances, and circumstances determine which should be most emphasized at any given moment. At present, the price factor is predominant. Production in many lines is excessive, demand has shrunk somewhat, and farm commodity prices are at a heavy disparity with the prices of other goods. That is why I emphasize the supreme importance of production adjustments as a means of affecting profits favorably.

It goes without saying, however, that the other factor in net income, production costs, remains important, no matter how greatly it may temporarily be overshadowed by the price situation. Action taken to control the volume of production cannot save the consistently high-cost producer. He must either get out or accept a low standard of living. If prices should show a downward trend in the next few years, not necessarily downward from the low point of the summer of 1930 but downward in the sense that the peak of the next price cycle is not as high as the peaks of the preceding ones, efficiency in farming, to keep costs down, will be more imperative than ever. So much progress in individual efficiency has been made by American farmers in recent years, however, that reiteration of its value seems unnecessary. Rising output per man engaged in agriculture shows clearly that American farmers understand the importance of keeping down their costs of production. There is one point about the subject of efficiency that may need to be emphasized. Increasing efficiency is not in contradiction with the need for reducing production. Sometimes it is accompanied by increased output, but that is not an inevitable relationship. Efficiency should reduce costs of production, while organization regulates the total volume. These two principles, far from being antagonistic, are the twin pillars of agricultural prosperity.

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

JOHN W. GARDNER, secretary of the Kansas Highway League, sends me a report of a meeting of the League at which a resolution was adopted asking that a general county road bond issue be authorized to the extent of 40 million dollars of 4 per cent bonds. To pay the interest and principal of the bonds, 4-5 cent a gallon of the gasoline tax is to be set aside. The bonds, as I understand, are to run serially for 20 years. It is estimated that with the addition of the federal aid this would complete in five years the building of 3,600 miles of hard surfaced roads, equivalent to five roads running east and west thru the state and five roads running north and south.

That is an interesting proposition, and at least worth considering. The difficulties I see in the way of the plan are those of getting the counties to agree to the location of the roads by the Highway Commission after the bonds are voted. It is the plan of the Highway League to make these state roads and permit the State Highway Commission to locate them. But would the voters of the various counties be willing to vote the bonds without any assurance that their respective counties would get any of the roads? Maybe they would, but I have my doubts about it.

Even as it is there is a great deal of opposition to the State Highway Commission. Justly or unjustly, a great many folks think the State Highway Commission has too much power now and handles too much of the fund collected from gas tax and motor licenses. Would the people of the counties who think they are already discriminated against in the matter of distribution of the gasoline tax be willing to vote the credit of their respective counties and hand it over to the Highway Commission? As I previously remarked, maybe so. However, the plan is certainly worth considering. Personally I do not share the prejudice that seems to exist against the Highway Commission. In any event I assume that it would not be compulsory on any county to vote the bonds and therefore no county need join in putting the proposed plan over unless a majority of the voters wish to do so.

Too Much Hoover Criticism

A SUBSCRIBER at Tescott resents with a good deal of indignation the unfair and often malignant attacks that are made on President Hoover. Well, I resent them myself, because I am now and have been for several years an admirer of the President. I think he is a man of great ability, strict integrity and high purposes. He has come into the Presidency in a most difficult time. He has handled the situation, so far as the President has the power to handle it, with wisdom and skill. Believing that, of course I get impatient with what seem to me to be utterly unjust and uncalled for attacks upon him, but I wish to remind my Tescott reader that any man who becomes President of this Republic must expect to be unjustly criticized.

No President since Washington first took his seat has escaped entirely. Perhaps President Monroe came nearer getting thru without malignant criticism than any other man who ever filled that exalted station. Washington was subjected to continuous and unstinted abuse during both his terms. The critics of John Adams made the peppery old statesman so indignant that he left the office in a fit of rage.

Jefferson has been almost deified by his admirers, but while he was President he was subjected to unmeasured and most vindictive abuse. So I might go down the line. Some of the criticism was no doubt just, but the greater part of it was not.

My Tescott reader says that in any other country the things that have been done to hinder and vex the President would have resulted in the imprisonment of the calumniators. Possibly so, but we do not want to see the suppression of free speech even tho the privilege is often abused. It

is better in my opinion that people should have the privilege to criticize their Government and the head of it than that the monarchical doctrine of "lese majesty" should prevail. The vast majority of the American people are pretty fair minded and resent unfair abuse, just as this Tescott reader does.

The Problem of Old Age

A SUBSCRIBER at Pretty Prairie writes me a story of human interest that arouses my sympathy. "There are old people living in my county," says this reader, "who by industry and economy have acquired and improved farms and homes. After becoming too old to work they depend for the payment of living expenses, interest and taxes on the rent of the land. During a depression like this the income is not sufficient for these purposes, but the interest and taxes must be paid right now or the home is sold. One old man investigated the Federal Farm Loan system and learned that the Federal Land Bank money was

taking into consideration the time during which he may be disabled by sickness or other cause from being able to work?

To what extent should those who, either as a result of superior financial ability, economy or good luck, have accumulated a competence, if not large fortunes, contribute to the support of those who either by reason of their own fault, hard luck or unavoidable misfortune reach the age of involuntary unemployment with no or with insufficient provision for old age?

These questions have called for the best thought of economists, humanitarians and students of government for many years. A great deal has been written and spoken about the problems raised, but no complete and satisfactory answer, in my opinion, has been given. There is the old heartless, materialistic philosophy of the "survival of the fittest," which is that the strongest should survive and the weak perish. That philosophy carried to its logical conclusion would permit the old and feeble to perish when no longer able to hold their own in the struggle for existence. It also would dispose of the mentally or physically incompetent. Our civilization has rejected that cold blooded philosophy. Some argue that we have even gone to the other extreme and that it would be both wise and merciful to put the utterly incompetent infants, so mentally deficient that they can never contribute to their own support and must be all their lives an increasing burden to others, out of the way by a painless death. While that doctrine has many more advocates than the cold-blooded doctrine of the survival of the fittest, it does not seem to be growing in favor. These two doctrines being rejected, there only remains the question: how shall we provide for that part of humanity which for one cause or another becomes incapable of self-support?

Can Do Light Work?

TO BRING the discussion down to the case in hand. What shall be done for the aged farmer who has been industrious and managed to acquire a farm and home but who has reached the age where he is no longer able to perform hard labor on the farm? Having been born and raised on a farm and having all my life been either a participant in or an observer of farm life, this seems to me to be the best advice to give in a case of this kind. Unless the farmer has large land holdings of productive land I advise him not to move off the farm. If he has a reasonably comfortable home, he and his wife, if he has a wife, can live on the farm more comfortably and at considerably less expense than they can live in town. Unless they are both entirely disabled, the mere fact that they are getting on in years will not prevent them from doing considerable light labor; they can cultivate a garden, keep one or two cows, some chickens and a few hogs. They can without a great deal of labor produce the food necessary to supply their needs so far as food is concerned. If this farmer has lived on this farm for 40 years he certainly should have enough timber to furnish the necessary fuel for heating the house and cooking the meals. This reduces his need of cash for food and clothing to the minimum, for his everyday clothing is necessarily inexpensive. The remainder of his farm, after deducting that used for pasture for his cows, chickens and hogs and for his garden and as much as he and his wife may feel able to cultivate, he can rent either for crop or cash rent; the renter in such case will not necessarily reside on the farm.

From this cash rent or the proceeds of the crop rent he should be able to pay the taxes and the interest on the loan; in fact, the farmer who has lived on a fairly good Reno county farm for more than 40 years, who has been industrious and frugal, unless he has suffered from some unusual calamity, should not be burdened at this time with much if any mortgage indebtedness.



for farmers operating their own farms, but not for the retired farmer. It is altogether proper for the public to aid unemployed and pension veterans, but it is rather hard on a worn-out farmer to pay taxes and meet all these demands.

"Some folks might say, 'Let the old fools go to the county for aid,' but some are too proud for that. It is not charity that most people want but a square deal. This panic will pass away, as others have done, and I see no use in pessimism. I shall watch for your comment. I have lived in Reno county since 1885, and know something about conditions."

That raises an exceedingly interesting question, and one that is much easier to ask than to answer.

How shall old age be provided for?

Shall we have old age pensions? If so, how shall they be provided for? Shall each person who reaches the age of, say 70, be entitled to an old age pension regardless of his financial condition, as Union veterans of the Civil War are granted pensions regardless of whether they suffered disability as a result of their service, or shall the individual be required to contribute a certain sum a month during the supposed working period of his life to help build up an insurance fund out of which the pension shall be paid,

If this is not good advice then I will frankly say that I am not able to give good advice. Of course circumstances alter cases. This old man may be so feeble that he cannot do any work, not even the taking care of a small garden. He may not have a wife, or if he has she also may be an invalid or too feeble to do any house work or look after a small flock of chickens or ducks. In such a case if the rental proceeds of the farm are not sufficient to supply the needs of the old farmer and his wife, there is nothing left for them that I can see except to swallow their pride for the time being and take aid from the county.

Eliminates Township Roads

At the last election here in Jefferson county, we voted on the county road unit system. It carried. Just what is the law on this? How will it differ from the way the roads are being handled now? G. E. S.

The unit road system in effect puts all the roads in the county under the charge of the county commissioners. After the adoption of the county unit system the county commissioners are authorized to take charge of all the roads, bridges and culverts in the county, and all of these shall be constructed and maintained at county expense by the county commissioners under the direction of the county engineer. In other words, it does away with township roads.

B Has No Property Rights

A and B are husband and wife. They own one-half section. They had nothing before marriage. This land was bought since the marriage. They have four children. The land is in A's name. If B should die first without will who would get her part? Has she a part to will? Has she any personal property? They have some cattle and horses and machinery. Who do the household goods belong to? If A should die first what part does the wife get if any under the Kansas law? P. T.

If title to this land is in A's name and B should die first, she has no property to will so far as the land is concerned. It remains in A's name and he may dispose of it as he sees fit. This also is true of the personal property. What should be done in this case is for A to deed to B a half interest in this real estate and also transfer to her a half interest in the personal property. If that is done B becomes an equal owner of all of the property and at her death without will one-half of her property would descend to her surviving husband and the other half to her children. Or if she desired to make a will she might will one-half of her property as she saw fit, and in that case the rights of the husband would be exactly the same. If he should die without will one-half of his property would go to his surviv-

ing wife and one-half to his children, or he might will one-half of his property as he sees fit. But under the conditions as described in this question, B has no property rights to will.

Must Start a Suit

I have a note and mortgage and also the deed to 1/2 acre on which there is a three-room house. This was made in 1927. The makers of the note have paid only \$15 in interest, leaving \$900 interest past due. What would you advise me to do? T. C. S.

Apparently there is only one thing for you to do, and that is to take over the property under your deed, if you have one; bring suit on the note unless this deed was given in full satisfaction for the note. If it was there is nothing you can do about it. If not you might get a judgment and have credited upon your judgment whatever in



the opinion of the court the property is reasonably worth and then try to collect your deficiency judgment. Whether you can collect I do not pretend to know.

No Permanent Injunction

A state highway has been passed on by the governor, contract let and work begun on a bridge. Can a majority of the voters change it back to where it was by filing an injunction and delaying it for the new governor to pass on? This highway would cost thou-

sands of dollars less money if it were to go on as originally laid out, but two wealthy men want it to run by their farms. X. R. Q.

This is not a matter for the voters to pass upon. And whether there is any ground for an injunction I cannot say. Unless it could be shown that the State Highway Commission exceeded its authority in that matter, I think the court would not issue a permanent injunction.

In the Federal Court

What steps should a man take to get thru bankruptcy? What is a married man with a family allowed to keep? If I should sell everything at auction and go thru bankruptcy how long would it take to finish? R.

Voluntary bankruptcy is a proceeding in the United States District Court. It is necessary that the voluntary bankrupt or the one desiring to be declared a bankrupt shall file a petition in the district court setting out a schedule of his assets and liabilities.

In Kansas the head of a family who is a farmer is allowed the following exemptions: his homestead if he owns one, that is 160 acres, a team of horses or mules and wagon, his farm implements, two cows, 10 hogs, 20 sheep with the wool from the sheep, his household furniture, and food sufficient to keep his family for one year and his animals for one year if he has it on hand.

As his exempt property is not subject to execution for debt, my opinion is the court would hold that if the actual exempt property was sold for cash and it could be shown that the cash was the result of selling the exempt property, that would be exempt.

Must Repair the Fence

What is the law regarding partition fences that have been used as line fences for 30 years? If the fence is 2 or 3 rods off the line can the person hold the old fence or require the other one to build a separate fence on the line, as it is not agreeable to pasture the stock without a fence? Who would survey the land? A. B.

Where a partition fence has been recognized for 30 years as the division line without protest on the part of either of the landowners, our court has held that it becomes by consent and undisputed possession the line fence. If there has always been a dispute this principle would not apply. The county surveyor is the person to whom to make application for a survey and the establishment of a proper line. If this line fence is recognized and has been so recognized for these long years as the division, then either party can require the other to keep up half of this fence. Neither one could require the other to build an entirely new fence.

Shall We Enter the World Court?

THE consequences of civilization's greatest sin—the World War—still are being visited upon us. As the year 1930 draws to a close times are out of joint the world over. And the cause of these troubles may be traced back to the conflict that ceased 12 years ago.

The conflict ceased, but the consequences march ceaselessly on. The evils of a great war are almost without end.

Including interest charges, the war to date has cost the people of the United States the enormous sum of 51 billion dollars in money. Far more, of course, in the blood of their priceless young manhood. And now we find we have more than a million war-wrecked survivors.

We shall do well to remind ourselves of these facts from time to time. That will help us to realize anew the insanity, the suicidal nature of war and how year after year all over the world it goes on afflicting victor as well as vanquished and impoverishing and debasing millions of people.

The total of our bill for the war continues to grow larger each year by hundreds of millions. This will continue for half a lifetime to come—until the nation's obligation to those who bore arms in the conflict has been discharged.

A great war changes the whole current of existence. The world can never be what it would have been had there been no World War.

Another great war would be far worse than the one we have passed thru. It is not certain civilization could survive it. The American people can do more than any other people to prevent another such war. That being true, this is where our duty lies.

Our able delegate to the recent international meeting at Geneva to pave the way for a disarmament conference which shall limit both naval and land forces, was Hugh Gibson. He is a spell-binder whose spell is the fire of sincerity and

earnestness. Sometimes he has the delegates to these meetings on their feet shouting their approval.

Before this international commission adjourned in Switzerland, it summoned public opinion all over the world to "tireless activity" in pushing the world's governments forward along the path of disarmament.

That we may continue to contribute our share of this "tireless activity" required to push the world over the "dead center" of war, President Hoover has sent the protocol for American adherence to the World Court to the Senate for ratification, with his approval.

In his World Court message the President said:

The provisions of the protocols free us from any entanglement in the diplomacy of other nations. We cannot be summoned before this court. We can from time to time seek its services by agreement with other nations. These protocols permit our withdrawal from the court at any time without reproach or ill-will.

The movement for the establishment of such a court originated with our country. It has been supported by Presidents Wilson, Harding and Coolidge; by Secretaries of State Hughes, Kellogg and Stimson; it springs from the earnest seeking of our people for justice in international relations and to strengthen the foundations of peace.

Thru the Kellogg-Briand pact we have pledged ourselves to the use of pacific means in settlement of all controversies. Our great nation so devoted to peace and justice, should lend its co-operation in this effort of the nations to establish a great agency for such pacific settlements.

That puts the case briefly and correctly.

To meet the objection of the Senate "reservationists" four years ago, the protocol has been revised by the eminent American jurist, Elihu Root, and is again submitted to the Senate by an American President.

Public opinion is in favor of the court. In a referendum conducted by the National Economic League 94 per cent were for ratification, 6 per cent against. Among newspaper editors, 1,357

are for ratification, while there are 265 opposed.

It is plain that if the world is not to be ruled by force of arms, it must be ruled by law.

I shall vote for American adherence because I believe it would be another step toward world peace. It does not obligate us to protect Europe's territorial boundaries. If I believed that by joining the Court the United States would be even remotely committed to the League of Nations I would vote against adherence.

The protocol now in committee, meets the spirit as well as the letter of the Senate reservations adopted 4 years ago. I would oppose adherence, if it were shown it did not meet the reservations. The United States cannot be haled before the World Court on any question. We must give our consent in each and every instance before the Court is empowered to consider a case which directly affects us or in which we believe we have an interest. The Court will have no jurisdiction over our immigration laws unless we should ask it to take jurisdiction. The same holds true of our World War debts. The Monroe doctrine is the same whether we are in the Court or out of it.

The World Court is an American idea and is fundamentally necessary to peace.

It is a court without compulsion other than the moral force of its decisions.

It is completely divorced from politics and from force.

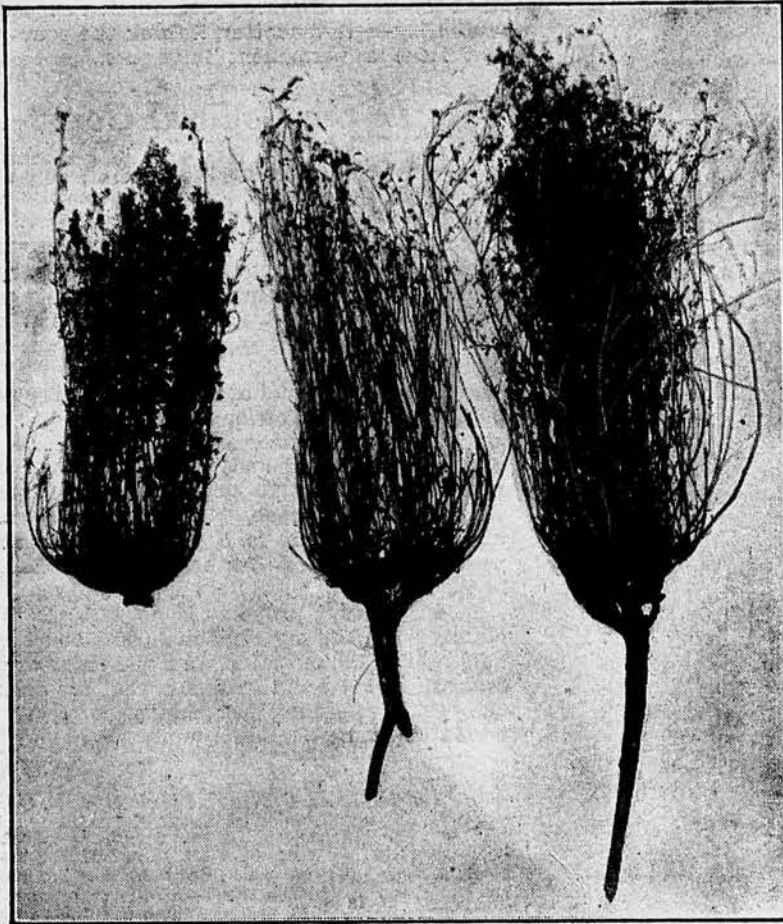
Why not give it American support?

Nothing we can do just now would so much forward the world's peace program as the ratification of the protocol for our adherence to the World Court.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Rural Kansas in Pictures



A Pocket Gopher Will Cut Tap Roots of From One to Six or More Alfalfa Plants a Foot of Runway. Here Are Three Degrees of Pruning. Plant at Left Had No Chance to Survive. Center Plant Made a Desperate Effort to Live by Sending Out Special End Roots. Plant at Right Recovered After First Deep Pruning But Couldn't Stand the Second Attack. Gopher Mounds Smother Other Plants That Have Not Been Root-Pruned



The Farm Woodlot, Above, Is Like a Savings Account. Under Careful Handling an Increased Value Is Stored Up Each Year. Isn't It Possible That This Particular Crop Has Been Neglected on Many Kansas Farms? Below, Vocational Agriculture Students of Westmoreland Rural High School, Busy Just Outside of Their Shop, Building a 7 by 7 Foot Hog House Designed to Let in Winter Sunlight. Kenneth G. Knouse Is the Instructor



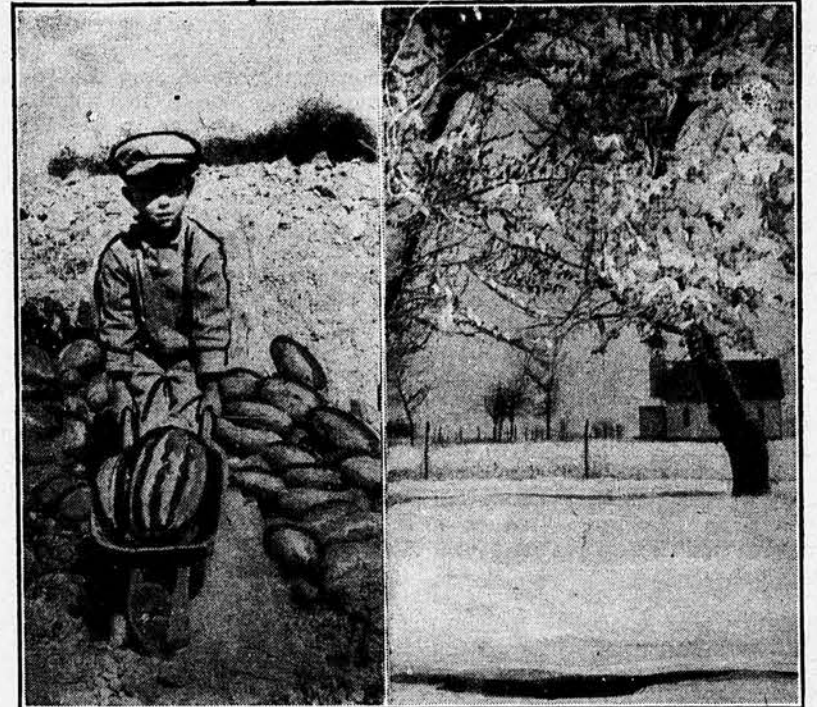
A Brooder House and Hog House in One Building R. C. Crandon, Walnut, Uses in a New Kind of "Rotation." Some 1,500 Baby Chicks First Occupied These Quarters in 1930, and 1,350 Were Matured. September 1 They Were Moved Into Regular Laying Quarters. In the Spring Pigs Will Be Farrowed Early Enough to Be Moved From This House to Clean Pasture Before the Chicks Arrive to Occupy It



The Younger Generation on the Farm Is Gaining a Deep Knowledge of the Big Business of Agriculture. Here Is Ralph Miller, Shawnee County, With Some Fine Hogs He Has Been Feeding, and if You Talk to Him About Them You Soon Will Decide He is a Real Swine Expert



Some of the 200 White-Holland Turkeys Raised This Year by Mrs. Tom Ward, Holton, One of the Largest Flocks in Jackson County. November 13 These Birds Weighed 20 Pounds. Above, a Field of Sweet Clover Sown in Wheat in the Spring of 1929, and Plowed Under May 15, 1930, by O. L. Hirt, Harris, to Build Fertility



Left, Frank Anderson, Clyde, and a Huge Mangel Beet Like His Father Grows to Feed His Poultry Flock in Winter. Frank Helps With the Layers. Right, a Common Scene in Winter, Yet Always Beautiful. Pea Ridge Church, Jackson County, Seen in the Background

As We View Current Farm News

We Are Near the End of the Decline in Business Activity?

BUSINESS interests are continuing to contend with the force of world-wide depression. Despite the long duration of the depression, new complications have not ceased to arise to confuse the outlook and involve new groups in the area of readjustment.

We have to remember in times like these that the influences of depression are cumulative, and that it is the usual thing for the outlook to appear more and more unpromising in proportion as the depression nears its end. At the first onset comparatively few lines are affected. Gradually as production falls off and purchasing power is curtailed, other lines are involved. These lines affect other lines, and so the disturbance spreads. As production lessens, profits are diminished, causing a decline in security values which not only inflicts financial loss upon a great many people, but unsettles confidence, which in turn hurts business further and contributes to still greater security declines.

Moreover, with a declining consumptive demand, commodity prices come under pressure, thus introducing additional and still more serious complications. Since prices never fall equally, business is checked because of the inability of the different groups of producers and consumers to trade freely with each other. And as the price decline continues, the circle of disturbance grows constantly wider, involving in varying degrees wages, rents, land values, and finally the credit structure itself, which rests in the last analysis upon the basis of values.

In short, the processes of deflation operate in a vicious circle, each unfavorable development bringing in its train a series of other unfavorable developments, each of which in its turn constitutes a potential source of further difficulty. But obviously this sort of thing has to come to an end sometime, and by the very nature of the circumstances the turn is likely to come at the time when to most people the outlook appears the blackest. Just as the basis of every depression is laid in the preceding period of prosperity, so the basis of every prosperity is laid in the preceding period of depression. It is at such times that we correct the mistakes and remedy the abuses of over-expansion. Costs of doing business are reduced. Surplus stocks are gradually absorbed and shortages begin to appear. Old debts are paid and funds for new enterprise start to accumulate. Gradually the weak spots are eliminated, stabilization develops, and confidence is restored.

At precisely what point this hoped for stabilization will take place can never be foretold with certainty. Probably, however, business will fail at first to recognize the turn for the better, when it does come, in the same manner that it failed to correctly appraise the downturn that began in the summer of 1929. In the beginning, the corrective factors work beneath the surface, and are often obscured by the more spectacular happenings that usually mark the culminating phase of either a bull or a bear market.

Hence, in forming judgment of the future it is necessary to make allowance for this human tendency to project the present situation forward in a straight line. Of course, the fact that a feeling of pessimism prevails in many quarters is

not in itself a sure indication that the bottom has been reached, but it may be worth remembering that such is likely to be one of the characteristics of the bottom when it is reached. At this stage of every depression we have to recognize that the visibility is bound to be low, and draw inspiration from a common sense realization of the underlying resources and strong recuperative powers of the country, as demonstrated over and over again in the past, rather than from any tangible signs of improvement. Business has now been declining more than 15 months, and as closely as can be measured has reached a level some 35 per cent below the peak. This equals the severity of any previous decline of the last 50 years, and, while not conclusive proof, surely warrants an assumption that the decline is nearing its end.

Best College Writers

KIMBALL L. BACKUS of Olathe, a student at the Kansas State Agricultural College, won second place and a silver medal in the annual essay contest conducted by the National Saddle and Sirlain Club. His placing allows him a free trip to Chicago to attend the banquet at which the medals will be awarded. Mr. Backus's subject

for the school scoring highest. This is the second successive year the college has won.

In the Market to Stay

WHEAT prices in the United States are now about 20 cents a bushel above world levels, thanks to the tariff and the operations of the Federal Farm Board. President Hoover has asked Congress for 250 million dollars more for the farm board. "Wheat is not going down," says Alexander Legge, the chairman of the board.

Measures Almost Nothing

AVACUUM tube so sensitive that it can measure heat radiated from stars millions of miles away has been perfected in the laboratories of General Electric company, Schenectady, N. Y. It is so sensitive that it can measure a hundredth of a millionth of a billionth of a degree.

What the Goose Bone Says

MILD weather until January, followed by moderately cold winter weather extending late into spring, is the goose bone forecast made by L. S. Sargent, Geary county, who has been foretelling the weather successfully by this means for 43 years, it is said.

Sold a Fur Farm

THE fur farm south of Lyons owned by R. E. Phillips will have a new owner; Mr. Phillips traded it for the Commodore Hotel at La Crosse. He has been raising muskrats, frogs, ducks, rabbits and chickens.

Ranch Has 350 Mules!

THERE are 350 mules on the Hineman Ranch at Dighton, which has specialized in raising these animals with the big ears for many years. Most of them will be sold later in the southern markets.

A Champion Cheese Eater

ABACHELOR of Beloit, John Maurer, is Mitchell county's champion cheese eater, he having eaten 213 pounds of cheese so far this year.

A Gain in Irrigation

ACCORDING to the Bureau of the Census, Kansas farmers irrigated 69,841 acres in 1929 and 47,312 acres in 1919, a gain of 47.6 per cent.

Lake to Cover 180 Acres

CONSTRUCTION on the lake at Tonganoxie will be started soon by the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission. The dam will be 1,200 feet long, 290 feet wide at the base and 22 feet at the top, with a maximum height of 73 feet and it will cost \$103,215. The lake will cover 180 acres.



was "Cost Accounting on the Livestock Farm." Four other students from the Kansas State Agricultural College—R. W. Stumbo, Bayard; O. W. Shoup, Udall; H. C. Edinborough, Tescott, and E. S. Schultz, Miller—placed among the first 20 awards, and helped win for the college the trophy

Seven Points for a Land Policy

By Arthur M. Hyde
Secretary of Agriculture

BY NOW we are pretty well agreed that to permit agriculture to drift, to abandon it to the free play of economic forces, is neither individually nor socially desirable. We have been making some progress in intelligently directing our marketing of farm products. Lately it has become apparent that our marketing program can never fully succeed without an intelligently directed production program. Now the realization dawns that as a basis for this production program there must be a national land policy. That is fundamental if ever we are to check wasteful overproduction.

We have never had a national policy of land utilization in and for the United States. We have had laws dealing with the disposal of the public domain, true enough, but they were not born of a consciously directed national policy of land utili-

zation, a policy that would yield the greatest possible economic and social values from the use of our lands.

Thruout this nation's history we have proceeded on the assumption that all cultivable land is destined to be used in the production of food and fiber and the sooner it can be put to this purpose the better. We have offered our lands to homesteaders; we have hung them up as bonuses to soldiers; we have opened new areas with lotteries and advertised them with brass bands. Not content with the free land doctrine, we have added to free land a sum sufficient to bring water to arid land. All this we have done on the assump-

tion, never seriously questioned, that the nation needed to bring more land under cultivation.

Result: we have depleted our soils unduly; we have destroyed forest and forage crops; and we have swamped the markets of the world with products for which the returns have been inadequate. Now we have an agricultural plant that is too large for our domestic needs.

What can we do about it? We can stop senseless, uneconomic expansion to new lands; we can make it easier to get unprofitable submarginal land out of crop production.

Lands on which the cost of production is so high as to make profitable farming impossible ought never to be farmed. Such lands are made to produce in the aggregate millions of bushels of farm products, but at a prohibitive cost. Much of
(Continued on Page 22)

What the Folks Are Saying

A Marked Upward Trend in Hog Prices Next Year on the April Market?

WITH a fairly favorable relation between hog prices and most feed grains in many areas of Kansas, it would seem advisable to have hogs properly finished and at somewhat heavier weights when marketed, unless this weight throws them into the December or January market.

In many areas, especially where feed supplies are short, feeding pigs are being purchased at prices quite favorable for feeding. Prospective supplies of hogs for next year indicate equal to, or higher, prices than those that prevailed this year, especially if demand conditions improve and there is some recovery in the general price level. The seasons of low supplies of hogs usually come during the spring and again during the summer. These are the periods when rather marked advances are expected in the hog market this next year. These seasonal changes should offer considerable opportunity for profitable hog feeding, especially if there are heavy runs of light weight hogs on the market during December.

There appears to be a good margin for finishing out such hogs for the late March or April market. During the coming months of May and June, prices may be such as to favor hog feeding for the summer market. It would generally seem advisable to crowd early fall pigs for the spring market, and in the case of late fall pigs, they may be grown economically and finished out for the summer market.

Vance Rucker.

Manhattan, Kan.

In Come the Cattle

Conditions are changing in Grant county. Five years ago, of the 367,773 acres in the county, there were 103,000 acres of prairie grass and about 30,000 acres of wheat. In 1930 there were 62,000 acres of native grass and 175,000 acres of winter wheat. During the last season thousands of acres of sod were broken and planted to wheat, making a still further increase in the wheat acreage and a decrease in the acreage of native grass.

Altho this change has taken place, cattle are still to be found in large herds over the county, but under different conditions. A few years ago the stockman had sufficient pasture for his stock during the spring and summer, but the cattle often suffered for feed during the winter. With the abundance of wheat pasture and forage crops in the county this year, cattle are being shipped into the county to be wintered. During the last month 26 carloads have been received from Texas, four from New Mexico and five from Oklahoma. In addition, hundreds of cattle have been driven into the county from the adjoining counties to be wintered in a section abundantly supplied with wheat pasture and roughage and considerable grain.

Ulysses, Kan. J. E. Taylor.

Need No Licenses

Fruit and vegetable growers, as such, are not subject to the new federal law requiring Government licenses for the marketing of perishable agricultural products. A good deal of interest, and some apprehension, has developed among the Kaw Valley potato growers in regard to the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, which was passed by Congress and approved on June 10, 1930. This act requires that licenses for the sale of perishable agricultural products must be taken out not later than December 10, of the present year, when such sales are made in interstate trade. As many of the Kaw Valley growers have received application

blanks for these licenses without knowing that licenses were to be required of them, or without a clear understanding of the law, inquiry was made at the office of the State Board of Agriculture, where a copy of the law is on file.

This law, known as Senate Bill 108, was enacted to prevent corrupt practices among some dealers and brokers engaged in interstate commerce by which growers have been made to suffer losses by the rejection of shipments when the market was falling. The meaning of this law in this re-

visions of the act. The provisions of this bill do not apply to packers as defined in the Packers and Stock Yards Act."

While the Kaw Valley potato growers are not required to take out licenses under this law, they have the privilege of doing so if they choose, and the blank applications probably were sent them for the purpose of giving them this choice if they cared to take it. Unless the potato grower enters the field as a regular dealer or broker, he is not subject to the provisions of this law, and is not re-

maintain their normal rate of growth to avoid their becoming stunted. If calves are to be wintered properly, they must be given 4 or 5 pounds of grain daily. They also should have at least 5 pounds of legume hay, or 1 pound of cottonseed meal a head daily.

F. W. Bell.

Manhattan, Kan.

Loans Must Be Good

The sufficiency of the security offered, and not the financial needs of applicants, must be the determining factor when considering applications for loans from The Federal Land Bank of Wichita.

The volume of impossible applications for loans which are being received is still far too large.

It is useless for farmers whose indebtedness is in excess of their net worth to apply for loans. Doing so results in their spending money for appraisals, and consequent disappointment and dissatisfaction.

The bank is put to useless expense in all such cases. The total of charges for appraisals collected with applications does not cover the cost of making appraisals.

To maintain its business in sound condition, it is necessary that The Federal Land Bank of Wichita avoid making loans to persons whose financial condition is such that they may be expected to find it difficult, if not impossible, to pay semi-annual installments promptly when due, and to pay taxes on the land mortgaged when they should be paid.

Farmers who have borrowed from the bank have invested \$4,802,270 in stock of National Farm Loan Associations, and these associations have invested a like amount in stock of The Federal Land Bank of Wichita.

It is the first business of officers and directors of National Farm Loan Associations to manage their affairs so as to earn net profits from which dividends to stockholders may be declared and paid.

It is the obligation and duty of the directors and officers of the bank to manage its business so that net profits may be earned, and that dividends may be declared and paid to associations, which are its only stockholders.

Every borrower from The Federal Land Bank has a vital interest that the bank shall make, and the association of which he is a stockholder shall endorse, only loans on which installments will be paid promptly when due, and for which the security is ample.

The Federal Land Bank of Wichita can serve farmers in one way only. It can continue maintaining a source from which solvent owner-operators of farms may obtain farm loans at a rate of interest which will, in almost all cases, reduce their total outlay for interest.

Most conservative estimates place the saving in total interest paid by farmers in Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico and Oklahoma at 15 million dollars a year, as compared with what they would be paying if The Federal Land Bank had not been established.

To continue this valuable service to farmers, the bank must do business only on a business basis with business farmers who pay their obligations when due.

John Fields.

Wichita, Kan.

His Faux Pas

"Do you mean to say," asked the magistrate, "that such a physical wreck as your husband gave you that black eye?"

The woman smiled proudly. "E wasn't a physical wreck, your worship," she said, "till 'e gave me that black eye."

And Now Comes "Live Stock Health"

WE ARE starting a new department, "Live Stock Health," this week, in co-operation with the Kansas Veterinary Medical Association, which may be found on page 2. The purpose is to present sound and timely information, somewhat along the same lines Doctor Lerrigo has followed so successfully with his department on "Rural Health," which has been a feature of the Kansas Farmer for 15 years, except during the time he was with the American expeditionary forces in France. "Live Stock Health" will present, from week to week, articles from graduate veterinarians who are practicing in Kansas, and naturally, therefore, will be the most up-to-date and practical material that can be obtained. In addition, we shall be delighted to answer any questions subscribers may have in regard to the health of their animals; such inquiries should be addressed to the Veterinary Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. We hope you will turn to the department this week, as it makes its first appearance, and that you will follow it all thru the coming months and years.

spect is best shown by the report of the Committee on Agriculture, which considered the bill and recommended it for passage. The committee reported that, "this bill does not apply to producers selling such commodities of their own raising. Nor does the bill apply to the ordinary grocer or retailer, but only to retailers who handle more than 20 carloads of any such commodity in a calendar year. However, a producer or retailer who is not required by the bill to obtain a license may elect to take a license if he so desires, and while the license is in effect he must operate within

required to secure a license. The same also applies to apple growers, and in fact to all producers of fruits and vegetables.

J. C. Mohler.

State Board of Agriculture,
Topeka, Kan.

Calves Need Good Feed

It is false economy to try to carry calves thru the winter on nothing but prairie hay and coarse fodder. Of course if they are not to be fattened for market until next summer, or the following winter, they should not be given a full feed of grain. But the calves should have sufficient grain to



have received application

WIBW Has Special Radio Review

This Is a Happy, Rollicking Broadcast by All of the Talent at the Capper Station

HAVE you heard the Sunshine Hour on WIBW lately? If you haven't, tune in some morning at 9 o'clock and hear this big radio program over WIBW. It is a regular review of the talent at the Capper station.

You have heard of the Hollywood Revue and other big talking picture successes of the last year, which are a presentation of all the big movie talent in Hollywood.

Well, let us tell you that what the "Hollywood Revue" is to talking pictures, the "Sunshine Hour" is to radio, and there is more variety, sweet music, harmony, peppy jokes, and other interest packed into this radio program than you will hear anywhere else on your radio set.

The program opens with the entire ensemble singing in chorus, the Sunshine Hour greeting song, and then a rapid fire succession of Maudie's Melodies; Fenoglio, the Italian accordion player; Kanoa's Hawaiians, Little Sunshine, Eddie Boaz, the crooning tenor; Leo and Bill, the Sunshine Trio; Boyd Shreffler, gay violinist of the Jayhawk Hotel, Topeka, and usually a guest soloist. Jerry White, harmony singer, soloist, an announcer of WIBW, is master of ceremonies on this hour and helps keep the fun roll, roll, rolling along.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

- 6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:55 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Tony's Scrapbook (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Devotional Hour
- 7:55 a. m.—Musical Interlude
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:03 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.—Farm Community Network
- 3:30 p. m.—Leo and Bill
- 3:45 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 4:00 p. m.—Master Melodies
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave
- 6:30 p. m.—Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:15 p. m.—Sod Busters
- 10:15 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

SUNDAY HIGHLIGHTS, DECEMBER 21

- 9:00 a. m.—Tony's Scrapbook (CBS)
- 11:00 a. m.—Jewish Art Program (CBS)
- 11:30 a. m.—London Broadcast (CBS)
- 1:00 p. m.—Watchtower IBSA
- 1:30 p. m.—Cathedral Hour (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—N. Y. Philharmonic (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 5:00 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 6:30 p. m.—Memories of Hawaii
- 7:00 p. m.—The World's Business (CBS)
- 8:30 p. m.—Tone Pictures (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—Barnsdall Program (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

MONDAY HIGHLIGHTS, DECEMBER 22

- 7:30 p. m.—Plymouth World Tour
- 8:00 p. m.—Tracy Test
- 8:30 p. m.—Cotton Pickers
- 9:00 p. m.—Kansas Authors' Club
- 10:00 p. m.—Musical Aviators (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Henderson Orchestra (CBS)

TUESDAY HIGHLIGHTS, DECEMBER 23

- 11:15 a. m.—Tremaine's Orchestra (CBS)
- 6:00 p. m.—Political Situation (CBS)
- 6:15 p. m.—Musical Aviators (CBS)
- 7:30 p. m.—Adventures in the Air
- 8:00 p. m.—Farm Bureau
- 8:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Chronicles
- 9:00 p. m.—Song Story
- 9:15 p. m.—The Gypsy Trail (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—Paramount Publix Hour (CBS)

- 10:00 p. m.—Tremaine's Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Alpert Orchestra (CBS)

WEDNESDAY HIGHLIGHTS, DEC. 24

- 7:15 a. m.—Little Crow Program
- 11:15 a. m.—Tremaine's Orchestra (CBS)
- 7:30 p. m.—Behind the Headlines
- 8:00 p. m.—State Grange Program
- 8:30 p. m.—Carlos Quartet
- 9:00 p. m.—Detroit Symphony (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—"A Christmas Carol" (CBS)
- 11:00 p. m.—Carol Service Orchestra (CBS)

THURSDAY HIGHLIGHTS, DEC. 25

- 7:15 a. m.—Brad and Al (CBS)
- 9:00 a. m.—Around the Christmas Tree (CBS)
- 10:00 a. m.—Christmas Service Washington (CBS)
- 11:00 a. m.—Tremaine's (CBS)
- 12:30 p. m.—London Choir Service (CBS)

- 8:30 p. m.—National Forum (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons's Showboat (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo (CBS)

He Loved People

From The Kansas Industrialist:

Albert Dickens, for 40 years a master force in the development of Kansas State Agricultural College, is gone. But that which he gave to the college lives on, and will forever live. A certain common sense, a certain rugged integrity, a certain sane democracy, a certain insistence on truth—all of which were his—are now the rich inheritance of the institution to which he devoted his life.

Man's spirit does not die.

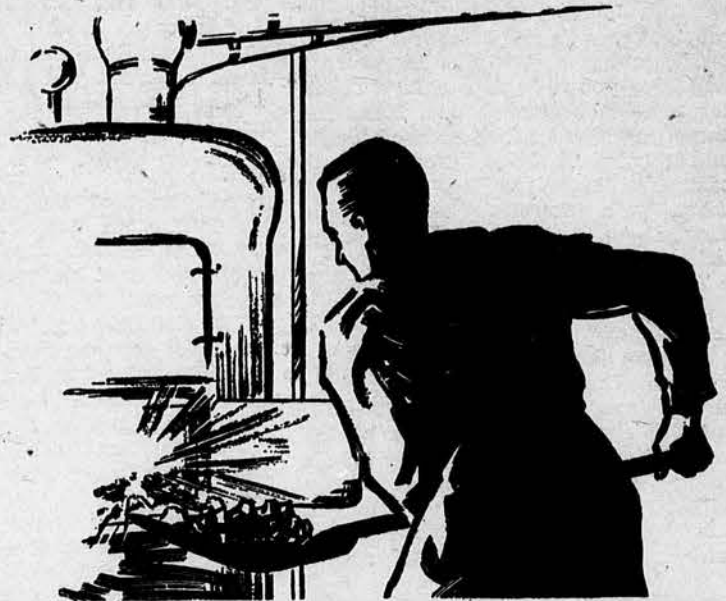
Albert Dickens made thousands of friends—and kept them. His alert intellect, his unbiased judgments, his warm sympathies, his love of truth and his high resignation to truth convinced those who came within his influence that he was a person worth

knowing well. Again and again at homecoming and at commencement time one would hear, "Have you seen Dickens yet?" The "yet" was always there. One did not go home from a visit to K. S. A. C. without seeing and talking with Albert Dickens.

Trained as a scientist and renowned as a scientist, Albert Dickens was yet, and in many ways primarily, a lover of people and poetry. He reveled in truth as it came from prophet and seer, and he sought it in his own keen study of the conduct of youth and age. And as he loved truth, he hated sham and veneer. Exterior dignity, mere appearance, and false show amused, but never influenced him. Always he would find what lay beneath.

It is a worthy thing to endow a college with sums of money. But it is far worthier and finer to give one's self and one's passion for integrity and good sense, as Albert Dickens did.

Man's spirit does not die.



THE FARM DOLLAR

... in heat units

Judge the purchasing power of the dollar you spend for fuel by the number of heat units it will buy rather than by the quantity of coal. Coal that is bought solely on the basis of the price per ton is not reasonable. It may prove to be a most expensive fuel. Because of the purity of Sunflower coal your dollar spent for this fuel purchases the maximum of heat units. This coal is genuine Cherokee of natural good quality, that has been screened, rescreened, hand picked, boom loaded, inspected and labelled. This preparation insures standard quality. Sunflower coal today is the same quality as Sunflower coal a year from now. It is always high in heat value, low in ash, clinkerless. For further information, address 919-923 Dwight Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

SUNFLOWER COAL

Produced by

THE PITTSBURG AND MIDWAY COAL MINING CO.

The Outlaws of Eden

By Peter B. Kyne

THAT will enable you to take up your father's unsecured notes and rehabilitate your credit at this bank. It will also save me the embarrassment of having to stall off the bank examiner, possibly the embarrassment of a forced suit and attachment of your cattle if the bank examiner insists, and yourself the embarrassment of being sued. In return I'll renew your mortgage for three years."

"At six per cent?" she insisted.

"Can't, possibly," he defended.

"Is that your final decision, Mr. Babson?"

"Absolutely. I dislike to appear harsh, but business is business and if I permit sentiment to—"

"Please spare me your stereotyped and hypocritical maudlinings," the girl interrupted angrily. "I'm not a fool and I see thru you as if you were a window. Make out a satisfaction of mortgage, sign it before a notary public and give it to me. In return I will give you a bank cashier's check for the exact amount due. Hand me those unsecured notes, marked 'Paid,' and you shall have another bank cashier's check for the amount of them, with interest. There are the checks"—and she tossed them on the table before him.

He stared at them in frank amazement. "Why, where did you get all that money?" he demanded.

"That's none of your business, sir. You called upon my father to pay up in five days or stand suit. He's dead, but I'm obeying orders. Your bluff's called. Nobody has ever run a blazer on the Kershaw clan and got away with it. And you were trying to run a blazer, you know. Tried to scare me into selling you that land of mine."

He was desolated. "Do you mean to tell me you refuse the fine offer I have just made you?"

"I do. I'd rather give the land away than sell it to you."

He fled from her stormy presence and in about fifteen minutes Henry Rookby pussy-footed in and handed her the canceled evidence of her father's indebtedness. Babson was at his desk in the main banking room as she passed out; she paused a moment beside his desk.

"Speaking of hunting and fishing," she reminded him, "you've been using the Circle K ranch as a private preserve for twenty years. That privilege is withdrawn. People in this country have a habit of disregarding signs warning them against trespass and poaching; you disregard the signs I'm going to put up and I'll haze you out of Eden Valley with a quirt. You're loathsome."

Mr. Rookby heard her say it, and his eyes were round with wonder and resentment as he watched her climb into her battered old car at the curb and roll out Valley Center Boulevard in the direction of Gold Run. He knew she was going to the county seat to record the satisfaction of mortgage.

"By George," he said to Babson, sycophantically, seeking to convey a measure of comfort to the embarrassed man, "that's certainly one salty damsel, eh, chief?"

"She's a devil, Henry—a she-devil on wheels. She's all the wild Kershaws rolled into one—and I'm a star-spangled jackass without brains enough to pound sand in a hole."

At three o'clock he went home, suffering from a violent headache, due solely to futile rage. But he was not at all in danger of a nervous collapse now, for the fight was in the open at last and he drew a subtle comfort from that knowledge. He knew now where Lorry Kershaw had gotten all that money. Undoubtedly she had sold her land to that mysterious power company. Well, he was roused in the lower end of the Pan, but he would go to the attack again at the upper end of the Handle. And, despite the

fact that his alternative proposition would save the district the cost of erecting a huge impounding dam, Babson would gladly have abandoned it, for it carried risks and almost the certainty of expensive lawsuits which might so delay surface irrigation in Forlorn Valley as to ruin him and the Bank of Valley Center, even tho at the last the valley should win the fight.

A New Car

Nate Tichenor was at the Circle K headquarters when Lorry Kershaw came in that night from her trip over to Gold Run.

"Welcome, stranger," she greeted him, as she drove up. "Come out and help me admire my new car."

He came and looked the new car over soberly. It was a convertible coupe—a medium-priced car and very swanky. "Aren't you a little bit reckless and imprudent for a girl in your financial fix?" he demanded gravely.

"You talk like Silas Babson," she retorted gaily. "I didn't think you were the sort of creditor who would pick on me for buying something I very much need in my business, if I am to work that business out of debt and pay you."

"You could have got along with the old car for another year."

"Of course I could. But the monthly repair bill on the old car was just half the monthly charge for buying this car on the instalment plan—and I turned the old car in for more than it was worth."

He looked as dissatisfied as any pawnbroker. "Well, I'm not objecting, Lorry, but I greatly fear this new car will be regarded by Babson as an extravagance; it's bound to hurt your credit."

"Nate, Silas Babson can take a jump into Eden Valley Creek for all I care. I'm all washed up with him and his bank."

"No!" he cried, simulating amazement. "How come?"

"I've sold my four thousand acres below the main ranch of the Bar H

occur to you that whoever paid you such an outrageous price for your worthless four thousand acres has a deal on that promises so much potential profit as to make that price a very cheap one? Somebody wants to put a dam in the gorge and they needed your land for the reservoir. You know very well the Bar H owns the dam-site; if we'd worked together we could both have sold, but now that they have your land they have a terrific advantage over me. Why, the Hensleys have held that dam-site sixty years, just waiting for this day to dawn."

"And the Kershaws have paid taxes on that worthless four-thousand-acre reservoir-site equally as long. It was time to let go and I let go, and I'm so happy I could scream. But you're a low-flung rascal, Nate Tichenor, to suspect I'd leave you holding the sack. I told that man I wouldn't sell for a million dollars unless they secured your dam-site first, but that I would sell for four hundred thousand if and when he came back with a deed to his company signed by you. Well, he took me over to Gold Run and showed me the deed in escrow there. Smarty!"

She gazed upon him affectionately. "I wonder if you Hensleys will ever get over that habit of trying to run blazers on the Kershaws," she told him. And then they both laughed and shook hands.

"I suspected the sort of girl you are, Lorry, but I wanted to make certain. Forgive my little deceit. I took the liberty of deciding to sell your land and naming the price to the Mountain Valley Power Company. I would never have sold my dam-site to that corporation until assured there would be no argument with you over the price of your land. The agent didn't try to jew you down, did he?"

A Certified Check

"Not at all, Nate. He was awfully nice about it. Had a certified check all ready for me. However," she added with faint ego, "little Lorry Kershaw

dam-site alone you would have become suspicious, would you not?"

"You grow smarter and smarter, Lorry. I'm proud of you. Did Babson try to trade you out of your land today?"

She chuckled heartily and related to him in detail her interview with the banker.

"He's a bit of a dog, isn't he, Lorry? Well, he can't fish or hunt on the Bar H either—just for that!"

"Did you get a good price for your dam-site, Nate?"

"I think so, but time will tell that tale. I traded for stock in the Mountain Power Company. I didn't need the cash so I thought I'd gamble a little. I think the company has possibilities and that in a few years its stock will go well above par."

"Lucky man, to be able to afford that gamble. Well, I couldn't. I needed ready money and I'm eternally grateful to you for prying such a good price out of them. I'd have sold for half what I received."

"I knew that. However," he added, "I learned to play poker in the army, so I took the liberty of tilting the ante for you. I should say you gave Babson a poke under the heart. How did he assimilate it?"

"As if his world was crashing about him. Perhaps I should not have attacked him with such ferocity, but I have a temper, Nate, and when a lying, scheming, hypocritical, cold-hearted snake like Silas Babson crosses my trail I like to shoot his head off."

He smiled approvingly. He liked the fire in her. Here was no wishy-washy, clinging vine of a girl, dependent, selfish, and sex-conscious. A man's woman with a code of conduct like unto that of a very gallant gentleman.

"Foxy of me to have made friends with you, young lady. You'd make a mean neighbor if put to it."

She laughed, walking around her new car and admiring it.

"A carload of smooth two-year-old steers, averaging ten hundred and fifty pounds, sold for seven cents in the Union Stockyards in Los Angeles today," he announced. "Things are certainly looking up for old Rance Kershaw's girl."

Over the Radio

She turned on him with shining eyes. "How did you get the news so quickly?"

"Broadcast over the radio, of course. Haven't you got a radio?"

"No. Couldn't afford one. How long has this broadcasting of beef prices been going on?"

"I don't know. My valet has a portable radio—"

"Your what?"

"My valet?"

"Oh, Nate, I'm ashamed of you. A great big, strong man like you, with all your heads and legs and arms and teeth! A valet!"

He blushed. "I've been afraid to visit our family cemetery, Lorry. I'm quite confident I'd observe violent seismic disturbances in the earth there, due to all my ancestors rolling over in their graves."

"I knew you had a chauffeur, which is bad enough, but you've kept the valet in hiding. And here I've been wasting sympathy on you batching it down there at the Bar H."

"Oh, Joseph's a good cook and housekeeper as well as valet. Nevertheless, I've been feeling sorry for myself; that's why I came up for dinner."

"Good. You know you're welcome. Nate, I must buy a radio. With rising beef quotations flying thru space that way I'll go crazy if I'm out of it. The day I can sell my beef f. o. b. cars, Gold Run, at eight cents with a three-per-cent shrink, the Circle K will start climbing out from under your

(Continued on Page 19)

Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

1. What is the motto of Kansas, and what does it mean?
2. What are monsoons, and where are they found?
3. What is the greatest ship building river in the world?
4. What is meant by the earth's orbit?
5. How long after Lincoln's death was it until the next President was sworn in, and who was he?
6. Politically speaking, what is a "Lame Duck"?
7. What is a filibuster?
8. Who won the wheat grand championship at the International Stock Show at Chicago recently?
9. Who is the new Secretary of Labor?
10. What company will present 100 scholarships of \$500 each to outstanding 4-H club members next year?
11. Who is chairman of the Federal Farm Board?
12. What two signatures are found on all United States paper money?

(Answers found on Page 19)

for four hundred thousand dollars—cash! Do you understand? C-A-S-H, cash. And I've cleaned up Babson and his little red brick bank and have a hundred thousand dollars working capital left."

"Not in Babson's bank—I hope."

"You hope like a sensible man. I've opened an account in the First National at Gold Run. I've given the bank a statement of the net worth of the Kershaw estate and as soon as I need more operating capital I'm to have an open credit of fifty thousand more."

"Then God's in his heaven and all's well with the world. But why did you sell your land and keep the impending deal a secret from me? Didn't it

knows why the Mountain Valley Power Company had to work so fast it didn't have time for argument. Other interests, working thru Silas Babson, were after my property."

He was instantly interested. "Now, how do you know that? It is true that some time ago I had a request to name a price on the entire Bar H ranch—"

"That was camouflage and the offer originated with Silas Babson. He asked father for the address of your attorney and said he knew a man who wanted to buy your ranch. But they didn't want the ranch, Nate. They wanted your dam-site and were prepared to buy the entire ranch to get it. If they'd asked for a price on the



HERE AND THERE IN KANSAS

by
Jesse R. Johnson



65 Years Ago the Indians Stalked Wild Deer Along the Prairie Dog: Now the Valley Grows Alfalfa

IT WAS only 65 years ago that the Indians stalked wild deer when they came to quench their thirst by moonlight in the waters of the Prairie Dog Creek out in Norton county. Later, the pioneers, attracted by the fringe of trees that grew on its banks and the bluestem grass that grew in its valleys, became its first settlers.

Always rivers and streams have tempered the prosperity and determined the type of citizens that live on the land thru which they run. Some are wide, deep and swift, valuable for power and the carrying on of commerce.

But the prairie dog assumes no role of importance, and is content to surrender whatever fame it might have to the wide, beautiful valley thru which it flows. Its underflow makes possible vast fields of alfalfa that grow close up to its low banks, and thousands of acres of tall corn stretch away for miles on either side.

The first National Corn Husking contest ever staged in Kansas was held in a big field just a few miles from the Prairie Dog in November of this year.

The stream is about 150 miles long, formed by springs and other creeks out in Decatur county. It flows northeast, across Norton county and the extreme northwest corner of Phillips county. Generally its banks are low, and the width of its valley varies. It widens from a point just west of Almena on to Long Island, where the Elk River joins with it in making a valley 16 miles long by 8 in width.

Long Island township, in this area, is famous as the banner corn township in America this year. The early settlers of the Prairie Dog were men of vision, and to them belongs much of the credit for the development of agriculture and the discovery of plants and grains suited to the West.

John A. Gishwiller homesteaded near Almena in 1872, and soon after sowed 72 pounds of alfalfa seed on his homestead. It took root and did well, and it is said that this was the first successful field of alfalfa that ever grew in Kansas.

Alfalfa came to be the major crop, and the Prairie Dog valley gained prestige. Farmers living in the valley had better credit. They began to build better homes and schools, and the towns prospered, because the country did. Purebred livestock crowded out the scrubs, and except for an occasional depression the farmers in the Prairie Dog Valley and the folks who live in the towns in its valley have prospered.

The standard of living has become better from year to year, and the trees have grown larger. But the modest stream flows peacefully on in its course. No farms have been damaged by its floods, and it has never washed away crops or livestock or menaced human life.

Chapman School Led

Through the rural high schools the educational system of Kansas has made higher education practicable for boys and girls that come from the farms. Probably because Kansas was so thoroly an agricultural state, its educators early recognized the importance of a rural school where preparation could be made and the gap filled in between the district school and the university, without it being necessary for the young folks

of the farms being compelled to go to town as soon as they had finished the district school.

The representatives who composed the legislature in 1886 were men of vision, and before adjourning to their homes they passed a law making it possible for any county with a population of 6,000 to vote bonds and establish a county rural high school.

This must have been considered by many folks as a very radical piece of legislation, and I suppose it was freely predicted that no county would be reckless enough to vote bonds for something the folks could get along without, with prevailing low prices of farm products, no modern homes

to live in and almost everyone riding to town and church in a lumber wagon.

But the early settlers of at least one Kansas county were pioneers in the strictest sense; they were not afraid of Indians or cyclones, neither did they shrink from new ideas. So at the general election in 1887 the proposition of voting bonds for erecting a county high school at Chapman was submitted to the voters of Dickinson county. The fact that bonds were being asked for building the Santa Fe to Abilene probably accounts in a measure for the support given the proposition from other parts of the county, for at that time there was not a single accredited high school in the county, and it was little less than a miracle that the first county high school in America should be located at a town as small as Chapman.

The grounds were donated by the town of Chapman, and the original building was erected out of native limestone rock at a cost of \$12,000. The first term opened with an enrollment of 175, and a study course practically identical with that being used in the cities at that time. Because of the severe study requirements, many of the first students dropped out, due to inadequate preparation in the years

just preceding the opening of the new school. However, an average daily attendance of about 90 was maintained thruout the first school year.

Samuel M. Cook was the first principal. His assistant instructors were J. S. Ford, W. T. Harris, David F. Shirk, H. N. Gaines and Otilie Schmidt. The expenses of operation for the first year, including salaries, grass seed for the lawn and lectures, was \$3,854.34.

The first students came from different parts of the county, with a few from the farms of adjoining counties. Many of them were graduated and became teachers in the school and other schools of the state.

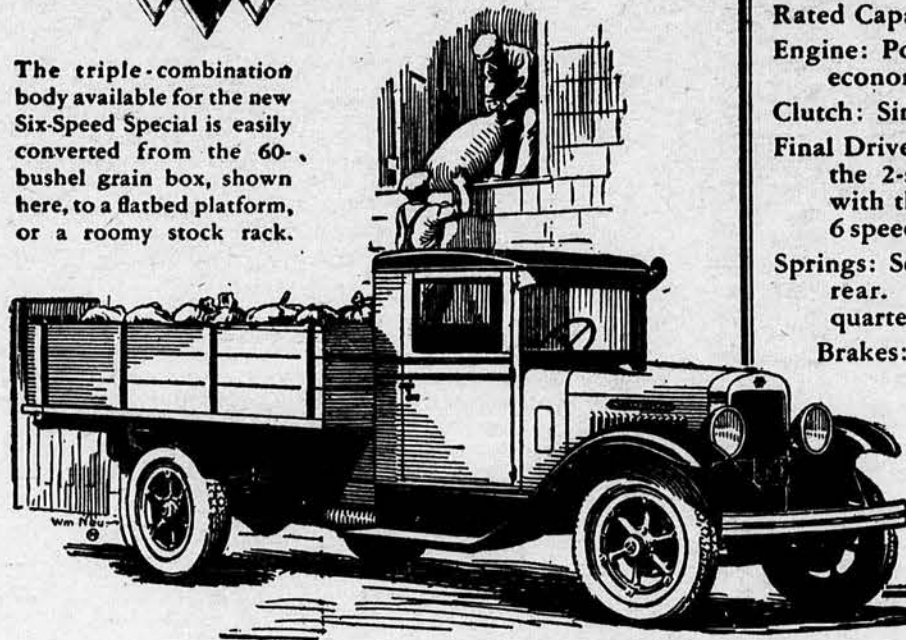
Since the school started, about 1,300 boys and girls have been graduated, a large percentage of them coming from the farms of the county. They have entered almost every line of activity. Many have become teachers, ministers and missionaries.

The high religious and moral standard set by professors and students during the first years of the school's existence has been maintained. The original building has been added to and other structures have been erected for the accommodation of the students and the people who live in this ideal Kansas community.

1931 Model Now Ready To Go!



The triple-combination body available for the new Six-Speed Special is easily converted from the 60-bushel grain box, shown here, to a flatbed platform, or a roomy stock rack.



« BRIEF FACTS »

- Wheelbase: 136 inches
- Rated Capacity: 1½ tons
- Engine: Powerful and unusually economical
- Clutch: Single dry-plate
- Final Drive: Spiral bevel gear of the 2-speed type, providing, with the transmission speeds, 6 speeds forward and 2 reverse
- Springs: Semi-elliptic front and rear. Auxiliary rear springs quarter elliptic
- Brakes: 4-wheel mechanical

The new Six-Speed Special is sold and serviced by 161 Company-owned branches and dealers everywhere.

It's the NEW International SIX-SPEED SPECIAL

NOW we round out the new line of International Trucks by announcing an up-to-the minute Six-Speed Special.

In addition to retaining all the famous features of the original Six-Speed Special the new truck is finer in every way. Increased power, 1½-ton rating; smoother operation and handling; greater comfort for the driver; improvements throughout making for sturdiness and long life; and new, attractive design of hood, radiator and body that distinguishes all the models in the new International line.

The original Six-Speed Special gave the world something new in performance. Its 2-speed rear axle won the approval of truck users the world over. It was the first heavy-duty speed truck to offer six forward and two reverse speeds, providing instant speed for the hard, smooth roads or tremendous pulling power for tough going under full load.

If you need real cost-cutting economy and efficiency in your hauling, let the new Six-Speed Special handle your loads. Ask the nearest branch or dealer to demonstrate. Write for the "Six-Speed Special" folder.

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Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender



A Well Balanced, Nutritious Meal Is an Excellent Gift for the Family

ALMOST every family looks forward to the Christmas dinner. And the wise homemaker will see that this meal is well balanced and nutritious and served in a way that will make the occasion linger in the memories of the family group. Here are two menus that I have used and liked:

Menu No. 1

| | | |
|--------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Roast Turkey | Grapefruit Cocktail | Mashed Sweet Potatoes |
| | Oyster Dressing | |
| Celery Curis | String Beans au Gratin | Plum Jelly |
| | Jellied Salad | |
| | Pumpkin Tartlets | |
| Coffee | Milk | |

I have the recipes for this menu and the following one, if you wish them. Send 4 cents postage to the Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., if you wish the recipes.

Menu No. 2

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| Roast Goose | Orange and Grapefruit Cocktail | Mashed Potato Stuffing |
| | Hubbard Squash | |
| Hearts of Lettuce Salad | Baked Apples in Cranberry Jelly | Chili Dressing |
| | Rolls | |
| Date and Nut Pudding | Lemon Sauce | |
| Coffee | Milk | |
| | Nuts | Raisins |

A roast chicken or a roast ham may be substituted for the goose or turkey and the same meal may be built around them.



(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.)

The need for creams for cleansing and building up tissues of the skin was created when the use of soap and water failed to cleanse the skin as thoroly as was necessary.

Individual characteristics must be adhered to just as much in the selection of creams for the skin as for the color of a garment. Because of the blending of scents into all of the products of one brand it is an excellent plan to sample different brands and select one which is satisfactory to the skin, then use it altogether, in make-up. By way of advertising, a good many companies send out samples of their various cream textures, from which you can make a selection.

Because so many people are not familiar with the uses of the various textures of creams for the skin, I am going to give definitions for a few of the most commonly used ones.

Cleansing cream is used for the removal of dust, make-up and natural oils from the skin. It also may be used for adding a normal amount of oil to the dry skin to soften the skin for further treatment. For the normal skin, cleansing cream is sufficient, ordinarily.

Tissue building creams nourish the skin and the tissues so they may overcome the tendency to form in lines because of expression habits. A muscle oil often accompanies this cream, the combination of which aids in hindering the appearance of wrinkles.

Acne creams are medicated lotions for soothing skin irritations or eruptions such as pimples. These treatments cannot remove the cause of the trouble, of course, but they can relieve external indications and help to prevent spreading.

Vanishing creams form a film over the skin and hold the powder in a protective coating. If the cream is used in excessive amounts, the pores are overloaded.

By Nell B. Nichols

Rolling massage creams cleanse and freshen the skin. Very oily and normal skins respond especially well to this treatment. The cream is slightly more dry than ordinary cream and there is a distinct grain. When a bit is massaged over the skin it disappears into the pores until gentle manipulation works it out again with an accumulation of dust and oil. It is important to continue the massage until every particle of cream has been worked out again.

Every skin needs some one of these creams and if you are not using one of them it would be a good plan to start looking about for the one which answers your problem.

Beauty's Question Box

I have a callus on the bottom of my foot which gives me quite a bit of trouble. Can you tell me anything to do to help it? Fredricka.

If your foot is calloused, there are other conditions of your feet which hinder the disappearance of the calloused spot. Our leaflet on "Fundamentals on the Care of the Feet" will help you in caring for this. Anyone desiring this leaflet may have it by writing to the Beauty Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Be sure to inclose a 2 cent stamp.

I know from experience that any shade of powder is not suitable for any type of person. Can you tell me how to choose the right color for my skin without having to buy a box, not knowing if it is the right one? Mary Eileen.

Of course the right shade is important, but the same is true of texture. I am writing you a personal letter explaining how you can determine the correct powder for your skin, and will be glad to send this information to anyone else wishing it. Simply send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to Barbara Wilson, The Charm Shop, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Give a Potted Poinsettia

BY JANE CAREY PLUMMER

IS THERE an unsolved problem on your gift list when you go to town for the last round-up of shopping on the Saturday-just-before-Christmas?

I know of a rosy gift which will keep Christmas cheer in the home for months, and one that

can be bought for as little as 25 cents. It's a potted poinsettia.

The flower-lover of our family received one of these Yuletide-ish plants last Christmas. She cared for it dilligently, and it kept its ruddy blossom all thru the winter. When garden time came she transplanted the posy to a sunshine-and-shadow-touched outdoor bed, along with other ex-house plants. In early September it was re-potted, and now, with another glad season almost here, it has again put on a scarlet blossom.

The perennial poinsettia has been placed beside the name of several friends on my list. I feel certain it will bring a bright holiday touch to the dear rocker-bound lady who lives with her memories and quilt pieces by a certain dining-room window, to the busy young mother-of-three who loves beauty, and to the funny, grumpy old man who growls to me that everybody gives him "socks and hanks and never a thing romantic."

That Last Minute Gift!

BY EDITH REEDER

SMART women will be delighted with the remarkable variety of handkerchiefs displayed this season, both for everyday use and dress occasions. There are hundreds of styles—hand-embroidered, hemstitched ones; printed, sports ones; and lacy, feminine 'kerchiefs; to say nothing of the beautiful white linens with embroidered corners or pastel appliques. There is a gorgeous array of dainty colors from which to choose, pink, blue, orchid, Nile, maize and all the other pastel shades.

The woman who sews will be interested to know that the most original handkerchief is the one which has her name embroidered across the corner. She may make the entire handkerchief, or buy one with woven colored blocks and narrow border and easily work her name on it. The name is first written on the handkerchief in pencil; then it may be either stitched on the sewing-machine in colored thread to match the border or hem, or it may be worked in outline stitch. The correctness of their woven patterns or fast colors and embroidered name or initial is quickly recognized. Lawn and linen are two of the most popular materials used for making handkerchiefs. A visit to the handkerchief counter will be a revelation of the beauty and variety of these lovely necessities.

Success Does Crown Effort

THE ideal home is a country home with conveniences. We find this type of dwelling in the farm home of the A. L. Stockwell family near Larned.

Mrs. Stockwell must keep up a 14 room house. That would seem enough of a task for the average woman, but in addition Mrs. Stockwell manages to raise 400 or 500 chickens, keeps up the vegetable and flower garden, and, of course, she cans.

All of these facts were gathered from the lady herself, as we visited together in her home. Moreover, she confided to me that "Electricity is the handy man."

"I could never go back to the old ways of working," Mrs. Stockwell declared. "Here I am, accustomed to my sweeper, my washer, my mangle, lights in every room, a floor polisher, plenty of running water and a real electric refrigerator. How I managed with the old methods is now a puzzle to me."

The Stockwell family is interesting because it is typical. Here we find a couple who have met the challenge of western Kansas. They have put ingenuity and skill into their home and farm



management that have brought success and comfort to them. They have reared and educated six children, all of whom are married except the youngest daughter, Louise. Two of the boys returned to the farm. Five of the children attended Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. Mr. Stockwell was a 1927 Master Farmer.

It is always inspiring to me to visit such a home, for I return to my desk believing that success does crown effort. R. A. N.

Spanish Style Dishes Win Favor

Chili Con Carne Leads in Popularity and Is Easy to Prepare

TRAVELERS who have visited both old Mexico and New Mexico find many points of similarity between the nation south of us and our own southwestern state. One similarity is found in the fondness of the natives of both regions for the seasoning derived from red chili peppers. If you use chili in small quantities it is most practicable to buy it already ground, but if you prefer to grow your own seasoning the red chili pepper plant is productive and a few bushes will give enough chili for many a Spanish type dish.

Chili con carne is one of the most common of the Spanish style dishes. For its preparation lean beef, either cut in small dice or ground up is used. The meat, 1 pound or less, with a chopped onion, a bud of garlic, minced, 1 teaspoon salt and 1 tablespoon chili powder are cooked to-

By Elizabeth Shaffer

geth in 4 or 5 tablespoons of suet until the meat is cooked thru. One quart of water, tomato juice, or a mixture, is added and the dish simmered for half an hour. Two cups of cooked pinto or kidney beans are added and the cooking process continued 10 minutes longer.

Season's Greetings!

This is the season of wishes. May we add ours? It is simply this: That Christmas and the New Year bring you a step nearer to the fulfillment of the dreams that are yours. May you enjoy good health and prosperity. And may you experience much of that most elusive human desire, happiness.

Rachel Ann Neiswender
Naida Gardner

The real southwestern way to serve chili is on tortillas, little flat cakes made of cornmeal, salt and water and cooked on an ungreased skillet. However, many people prefer to make little cornmeal pancakes by any favorite recipe, substituting them for the tortillas. Whichever is used pile three or four of the small cakes on top of each other, for serving, putting chili over each. If you prefer you may serve your chili in a bowl accompanied by salted crackers instead of tortillas.

Chili powder, used in discreet quantities, may add new variety to make American dishes. A teaspoonful added to a meat pie or to a soup which has a meat stock base is generally liked. About the same amount adds new interest to common everyday hash.

Stews and meat loaves are varied by the addition of a teaspoonful or so of chili powder. A mere sprinkling of it may be added with the other seasonings to scrambled eggs.

Pinto or kidney beans are excellent stewed with a seasoning of chili powder and bacon fat in addition to salt.

Some salads, notably cold slaw and potato salad, profit by a dusting of chili powder, and a very little of it adds a distinctive tang when mixed with the yolk stuffing for deviled eggs.

A number of chili-seasoned dishes, including tamales, so difficult for the novice to prepare, are available canned.

Homemakers' Helpchest

I AM happy to announce that, at last, we are going to begin our department devoted to short cuts in home management. Herein we will print the best known methods of performing various household tasks, methods that women have tested and found to be time savers and often money savers. Mrs. A. H. Lawrence of Chapman wins the \$5 for naming the department. And don't you like the name? The article that Mrs. Lawrence contributes to the helpchest is this: Soapflakes may be made from soap scraps by running the scraps thru the food grinder. Here are other contributions:

Pin the Seams

The amateur seamstress who thinks she should always baste seams will find that seams or binding may be pinned crosswise every two or three

inches. If the pin is put in on a curve, one can sew closer to the pin. This saves time and works on most materials.—Mrs. Nora McHenry, Grantville, Kan.

Steam the Duck

When picking a duck or goose, first scald it thoroly. Then wrap it in a gunny sack and allow it to steam about 15 minutes. Unwrap and pick as usual. The feathers will pull 50 per cent faster and are better than when dry picked.—Mrs. S. M. Holt, Wathena, Kan.

Flavoring the Tea

I find that a lemon flavored marshmallow in a cup of tea flavors and sweetens the tea and is attractive, too.—Mrs. Ray F. Palmer, Derby, Kan.

Use Crochet Thread

I have found that crochet thread is much better to quilt with than sewing thread as it is smoother and pulls thru the quilt easier. It is also stronger and does not break as easily as sewing thread.—Grace Montgomery, Littlefield, Tex.

Washing the Beret

The popular beret sometimes looks like an ordinary stocking cap after washing. I find that a china plate of the correct size inside the cap acts as a form and holds it in shape beautifully.—Mrs. Oscar Brown, La Harpe, Kan.

Laundry Problem Solved

The water I had to wash with was so hard it wouldn't take bluing well and my clothes came thru with streaks. I have learned to put the bluing in the boiler of suds while it is heating. The soap I use softens the water and the clothes are evenly blued and a more sparkling white than when I blued the rinse water.—Mrs. Cleve Butler, Vandalia, Mo.

When the Pie Drips

When baking berry pie you will find that it pays to put the pie pan inside a larger pan. Then if the juice runs out, you'll not have the oven to clean.—Mrs. G. W. Charles, Beloit, Kan.

(Editor's Note: Send your contribution for the Homemakers' Helpchest. We pay \$1 for every short cut printed. Address Homemakers' Helpchest, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.)

Popular Winter Styles

IN PLANNING the winter wardrobe, all sizes and ages in the family must be taken care of. A charming "jumper" suit for the growing miss



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

may be designed of a partly worn frock. The tiny tot always needs new daytime frocks, and what woman finds herself with too many fresh house dresses?

7063—A popular style for slender figures. Designed in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years.

7071—Dainty little frock for tiny tots. Designed in sizes 6 months, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years.

7059—Delightful morning frock. Designed in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.



I HAVE just mixed up a large mixture of cooky dough. It is a foreign fruit cooky recipe and the dough must stand 3 days before baking. That is really a nice feature of it, for one can plan the time ahead most convenient for rolling, cutting

Remember Crippled Tots

Christmas belongs to the children. And the best way to understand the true spirit of this holy day is by bringing happiness to a little child. In farm homes, and other homes, over Kansas we are making plans for our own children, their trees with gay lights, lovely toys, candy and cookies and pop-corn balls, all the things that go to make the day a gala one.

I know a man who is giving a big part of his life to making children happy. And he is giving them a gift more precious than toys or trees, for he is seeing to it that bodies are made normal again. His work goes on thru all the seasons. And it takes a lot of money as well as time and patience.

When we are planning our Christmas joys, wouldn't it be a fine thing to spare something for these children less fortunate than our own? If you want to make a Christmas contribution to the Capper Crippled Children's Fund, send what you wish to Con Van Natta, Director of the fund, 20 Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

and baking this quantity. These cookies keep indefinitely and are so delicious they can be served at any time and on any occasion. I shall cut some in stars, in Christmas trees, and in fancy shapes appropriate to the season. This recipe is also from our contest files available to all readers who are interested.

I have been on a buying expedition, getting the wreaths, bells, ribbons, tinsel, candles and so on. I like to hang a big green wreath on the front door. In place of ribbon, I use red and green crepe paper for the bow and streamers. If the dampness spoils it, it is easily remedied and costs little. I get excited buying the tall red tapers for the table and the big fat candle to burn in the window on Christmas eve. And isn't it fun to hang up the wreaths and bells?

Whether your home is high in the mountains of the West or out on the plains of Kansas, here from Valley View Farm goes out the warmest personal greeting to each and every one of my friendly readers. I wish for you all the happiest of Christmas days, and a new year laden with the riches of health, hope and happiness.

Lizard Trim Is Popular

LIZARD is still among the fashionable leathers for winter shoes, but we now seldom see shoes entirely made of this material. As a rule, the lizard is used only as a trimming or combined with kid. One style uses lizard to form a wide strap over the instep and to extend down the arch in four narrow pieces. In other instances, the lizard is disposed in insets to give a sandal effect.

Why Not Serve a Baked Ham?

Horseradish or Raisin Sauce Make a Tasty Accompaniment

HAM, the housewife's standby, is one of America's most popular meats, and in my estimation, baking surpasses all other methods of preparation. Variations in the baking of ham will bring out new and delicious flavors, and with a baked ham in the refrigerator, one need not worry about hasty meals or unexpected guests. Horseradish or raisin sauce is a tasty accompaniment. Aside from the suggestions found in the menus that follow, cabbage, cauliflower, brussels sprouts, turnips and tomatoes are suitable vegetable combinations for use with ham.

It is economical to buy a whole ham. When neat slices can no longer be cut, there are many



Christmas Eve

Pine crowned hills against the sky,
Kneeling low to pray;
Friendly, lamp-lit villages
Along the snow-bound way;
Myriads of silver stars
Gleaming softly bright,
Little King of Bethlehem,
I see Thy star tonight!

Fragrant wreaths and candle glow
In a city street;
Songs of Christmas carolers
High and clear and sweet,
Echoes of the angel host,
With wings of shining white,
Little King of Israel,
I hear Thy song tonight!

Words of ancient prophecy
Are mine to take or leave;
Visions of a golden age
This happy Christmas Eve;
Peace on earth, good will to men,
Oh, dim and holy light!
Little King of all the world,
I share Thy dream tonight!
—Catherine Parmenter.

ways to "finish it up." Ham will give character to an egg dish. An omelet made with it is often preferred to the plain one. It may be used in a ham loaf, for baked stuffed peppers, combined with noodles or rice. Even the ham bone will provide stock for soup.

Cider gives an excellent flavor to baked ham. To prepare, wash thoroly, place in a kettle, cover with cold water and heat to the boiling point. Allow it to simmer until tender, about 30 minutes to the pound. Slow cooking of salt and smoked meats is essential as rapid boiling hardens the fibers. If there is time, cool in liquor in which it is cooked, as texture and appearance will be better. Pour off liquor and dry ham. Trim neatly and remove outer skin, brush all over with a well beaten egg, sprinkle thickly with brown sugar and stick cloves over entire surface at intervals of 2 inches. Place in oven to brown, basting occasionally with sweet cider.

A flavor which seems particularly appropriate for the holiday season is produced by basting ham with a sirup made from cinnamon drops and currant jelly. When ham has been cooked until tender, remove skin and stick cloves on fat surface. Make a sirup by dissolving ½ pound cinnamon drops in boiling water, boil until smooth, then add a glass of currant jelly. If only a portion of ham is being baked, reduce these proportions accordingly. Place ham in oven, and baste with the sirup frequently until the surface is well browned, about 45 minutes. Apples are delicious if baked around the ham during this latter period, and basted frequently with the sirup until tender.

Some menus built around baked ham are sug-

By Grace Carlson Fowler

gested in the hope they will be of assistance in the planning of your company meals:

Menu No. 1

| | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| Baked Potatoes | Baked Ham | Buttered Spinach |
| Celery Hearts | Stuffed with Pimento | Cheese |
| Pineapple Jam | Hot Rolls | Asparagus Salad |
| | Baked Apples with Cream | Coffee |

Menu No. 2

| | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Baked Ham | Fruit Cup | Candied Sweet Potatoes |
| Buttered Green Beans | Perfection Salad | Marmalade |
| | Toast Points or Crusty Rolls | |
| Vanilla Ice Cream | Coffee | Fruit Cake |

Menu No. 3

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Baked Ham | Creamed Corn |
| Baked Beans | Waldorf Salad |
| Sweet Mustard Pickles | Baking Powder Biscuit |
| Prune Whip | Tea or Coffee |

Oatmeal in Meat Loaf

BY HILDA ELLYSON ALLEN

OATMEAL may be used in any kind of meat loaf. It is especially good in ham loaf and seems to blend with the other ingredients to make a delicious loaf. This is a good recipe:

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 4 lbs. ground beef | 1 lb. ground ham |
| 1 cup oatmeal | 1 cup milk |
| 2 eggs | 1 teaspoon mustard |
| 1 teaspoon salt | 1 teaspoon pepper |

Soak the oatmeal a few minutes in the milk. Beat the eggs slightly and add to the milk and oatmeal. Mix the meat and seasoning, blend oatmeal, milk and egg mixture with the meat, and shape into a loaf in a covered roaster. Dredge the top of the loaf with flour to form a crust, and pour 1 cup hot water around the loaf. Cover the roaster and bake for 1¾ hours in a good steady heat.

Favorite Holiday Treat

BY JANE CAREY PLUMMER

WHEN Santa unloads his pack at our house there's always high interest in the part labeled "candy sack."

By turning the culinary department of the household into a candy kitchen, we assist the jolly old gentleman in providing us with succulent sweets inexpensively.

Here is the family's favorite holiday treat. It is called Fruit Delight, at the Plum Patch.

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 cup fruit juice | 2 tablespoons gelatin |
| ¾ cup sugar | 4 tablespoons cold water |
| Drops coloring | |

Soak the gelatin in the cold water. Boil the fruit juice 10 minutes. Add the sugar to it and boil 5 minutes. Add the soaked gelatin and stir until it is dissolved. Add the desired coloring. Pour into shallow pans. When firm, cut in cubes and roll in either granulated or powdered sugar.

For variety's sake we make several batches of this candy, using different flavored juices and colorings. A ruby-like bonbon is achieved with cherry or plum juice. Amethystine tints can be created when grape juice is used. The cubes may also be dipped in fondant, coated with chocolate or rolled in coconut.

Women's Service Corner

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

How Are Waffles to Be Served?

I have a new waffle iron and would like to have a waffle supper for some of my friends. How should I serve the waffles and what should I serve with them?
Mrs. T. J. K.

I do not have space here to print a recipe for waffles, but am sending it to you in a personal letter. Plenty of maple sirup should be on hand to serve with the waffles. Tiny link sausages or bacon and coffee should complete the supper.

Learn How Other Folks Cure Meat

Please tell me how to cure ham using sugar. I have often thought of curing some this way but have never found a recipe that I liked especially.
Mrs. P. E. I.

Our leaflet on "How Other Folks Cure Meat" not only contains an excellent recipe for sugar

Attractive Cap Styles

7076. The illustration marked No. 1 portrays the popular beret, No. 2 shows a sectional cap of the beret order, with or without a broad facing. These caps or berets may be made of jersey, felt, tweed, angora or velvet. They are also lovely in linen and shantung for summer wear. Designed in 3 sizes: Small, 20½ inches; Medium, 22 inches and Large, 24 inches head size.

Order cap style patterns from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Price is 15 cents.



curing hams, but also other good recipes for curing meats of all kinds. Any person wishing this leaflet may have it by sending a 2 cent stamp to the Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Handicraft Department



The handicraft department offers these suggestions as workable ideas for the last minute gifts. The first is a tray. It is inexpensive, and can be made quickly.

Then you notice the oilcloth bib and tray cloth. They are decorated in appliqued nursery designs which will appeal to any youngster. The tray cloth may be used under the plate on the big table and is a saving for tablecloths.

DO YOU ever come to within a few days of Christmas and find that all your friends have not been remembered? Most of us do. It is queer, too, because we all know that Christmas comes once a year, but putting things off until tomorrow seems to be a universal human trait.

The set of boxes which you see is made from the cartons we buy ice cream in. These have been painted and designs placed on them. They are handy for candy, for powder, buttons or anything that a woman likes to put in a container and know where the articles are.

These articles are all easy to make. They are inexpensive, and will be welcomed, I'm sure, by some of Santa's helpers who may be somewhat late with their Christmas plans.

We have Christmas leaflets containing ideas for homemade gifts. The four sell for 50 cents.

The directions for making these articles sell for 4 cents each and may be obtained from the Handicraft Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



Merry Christmas to You



FOR pets I have a cat and a dog. The dog's name is Collie and the cat's name is Puss. I have three sisters. Their names are Mary, Lorena and Dorothy. I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. I have five teachers and I like them all. My birthday is April 23. Have I a twin? I enjoy the girls' and boys' page. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. I will answer all the letters I receive.

Fruita, Colo. Thelma Harper.

Has Seven Brothers

I am 13 years old and in the sixth grade. For pets I have two dogs and one cat. My cat's name is Whiter and my dogs' names are Lonney and Bob. I have seven brothers and one sister. My sister's name is Lydia and my brothers' names are Peter, Edward, Alvin, Abraham, Herman, Ruben and Theodore. I go to consolidated school Dist. No. 2. I ride the bus every morning. I like to read the girls' and boys' page.

Oakley, Kan. Esther L. Schmidt.

LET ME SEE! YOUR NAME'S BOBBY JONES, ISN'T IT? OH, YES! I KEEP A RECORD OF ALL LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS AND IF THEY'VE BEEN NAUGHTY DURING THE YEAR THEY DON'T GET ANY CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, THAT'S ALL!

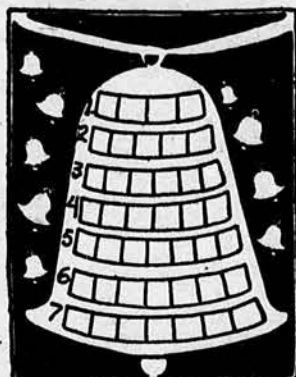


Christmas Puzzle

Hidden in each of the following sentences are Christmas gifts for

every member of the family. "Hose" are hidden in the first sentence. Can you tell what the other gifts are? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There

Bell Puzzle



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

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A girld | 5. An instru- |
| 2. A beautiful | ment for |
| woman | fanning fires |
| 3. To roar | or blowing |
| 4. A tower where | organs |
| a bell is hung | 6. A city in |
| | Ireland |
| | 7. A kingdom in |
| | Europe |

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.

will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

For Mother:

1. The Twenty-seventh book of the Old Testament is Hosea.
2. About the neck, lace should be gathered in very full.

For Father:

1. Remember, overeating leads to satiety.
2. Your manners watch. Charming is as charming does.

For Little Sister:

1. What can he do? Lloyd persists in breaking the rules of the game.

2. Moses was buried on Mount Nebo. Okra is a vegetable.

For Little Brother:

1. Henry Drummond was a noted religious writer.
2. Please hand me the sledge hammer.

For Grandma:

1. The Alpine Mountains are very beautiful.
2. That scar, Frank, is growing less.

For Grandpa:

1. The Canella is a tree growing in the West Indies.
2. May your fondest hopes come to fruition.

Because both look worn out when they lose their nap.

Why does a hen fly over the fence? Can't go around it. Why should cocks be the smoothest birds known? Because they always have a comb about them.

How can you keep a rooster from crowing on Sunday? Get him stuffed Saturday night.

Why is a lady in a cotton dress like anything published? Because she appears in print.

Likes Her Teacher

My grandfather and grandmother celebrated their golden wedding anniversary October 13. I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. I go to Mission Ridge school. My teacher's name is Mr. Blattner. I think he is a fine teacher.

Nekoma, Kan. Helen Ellis.

Santa Claus

Old Santa Claus has just come back. A thousand playthings in his sack; For each he has a great surprise, Awaiting eager, hopeful eyes. For what could give them greater joys Than Teddy Bears and other toys!

—William Thompson.



Spanish Tomatoes

Dear Little Cooks: Cold weather suggests warm dishes, doesn't it? Soups, chili, and vegetable stews are all foods which we have made and enjoyed, but I wonder if you have ever tried Spanish Stewed Tomatoes. This is a recipe which one of our little girl cook friends, Violette Clarkson, right here in Topeka



wrote for me and I am passing it on to you to try.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 4 large tomatoes | 1 green pepper |
| 1 tablespoon butter | 1 tablespoon grated cheese |
| Salt and pepper | |

Dice tomatoes and pepper in small pieces. Add salt and pepper and enough water to half cover them. When thoroly cooked, add grated cheese and butter, remove from fire and serve.

Your little girl cook friend,
Naida Gardner.

Goes to School on Bus

I ride 5½ miles to school on the bus. My teacher's name is Miss Robinson. I live on a 480-acre farm. We have cows, horses, turkeys and chickens. I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I would like to have some of the girls and boys write to me.

Waitsburg, Wash. Mildred Melger.

Test for Your Guesser

What is the best remedy for a smoky chimney? Put the fire out. Why is a threadbare garment like a man who was up late at the ball?



The Hoovers—It Was Just Before Christmas!

\$9.50 a Ton for Bluestem Hay Now

Perhaps the Demand for Feed Will Be on the Upgrade for the Next Few Weeks

BY HARLEY HATCH

AS IT often happens in winter, we have during the last week been between the warm weather of the South and the cold of the North. The result was "soft" weather here with light rain, mists and heavy clouds. At no time was it cold enough to freeze, and the forecast is for "fair and warmer," so we have no grounds for complaint. There is moisture in plenty in the ground to last all winter; fall sown alfalfa and wheat are yet green and growing, but the ground has been too soft for the last two weeks to pasture wheat. Rough feed is holding out well; there seems to be a growing demand for bluestem hay, and a neighbor sold a carload this week for \$9.50 delivered on track. Much of this class of hay left Southern Kansas early in the season to supply feed demands in the dry areas of Kentucky. While little hay is now used in the cities it seems likely that there will be a good demand for all the surplus produced in this part of the state.

Forage Mill a Success

A friend writes to ask if we still like our forage mill after giving it a trial of more than two months. Yes, we like it just as well as ever, and could scarcely think it possible to go back to the old way of feeding whole cane and kafir fodder with its attendant waste. During the wet weather of the last two weeks there has been scarcely a pound of feed wasted in our yards, and we have never had our cows show better condition than at present. Many of them have gained 100 pounds in weight since coming in off pasture, and all the grain they have had has been the small amount of cottonseed meal that is fed in to the cut fodder which is, so far as we can regulate it, 1 pound a day to each mature animal. As I believe in telling the whole story I will say that there are two things about the mill that would bear regulating. The first and foremost is the price; like all farm machinery the cost is clear out of line with that of farm products. The only other thing is the fact that the knives require frequent sharpening when used in cutting our drouth stricken corn fodder. It is limp and has no fiber, and when it is wet it cuts like a bunch of old rags. The cane that is fed in at the same time goes right thru without hesitation. We are hoping that future seasons will bring us fodder of a different caliber; it will cut better and have much more feeding value.

Buzz Saw to the Timber

The boys are going to try to fasten the buzz saw to the power take-off on the tractor so they can take it right to the timber and saw the wood there without the double handling required when it is loaded on wagons and hauled to the house. I have an idea they will make the thing work. There is, along the creek which runs thru this farm, some 12 acres of timber. There is enough of it so by merely thinning and cutting out the dead stuff it will keep the farm well supplied with wood and at the same time improve the growing stand of timber. I have counted 12 different varieties of trees growing in this timber belt along the creek, but the most of it is walnut, elm, ash, honey locust and hackberry. Most of the elm is the red variety which splits easily and makes fine fuel. To keep a steady fire during the coldest weather we have laid in a supply of Arkansas semi-anthracite coal, which costs \$12 a ton. This is our first winter to use this; prior to this time we have al-

ways bought McAlester coal mined in Oklahoma. For a fire to be kept in the daytime only I do not think McAlester coal can be beaten, but to keep a steady fire all day and all night we like the semi-anthracite best. Either make a much hotter fire if burned along with hard wood chunks.

No Rebate in Nebraska

Up in Nebraska the farmers who use gasoline for farm power have been forced to pay a tax of 4 cents a gallon to the road fund, no rebate being given in that state. The farmers, especially in the western part of the state, have been smarting considerably under this unjust tax, and a concerted drive is to be made at the coming session of the Nebraska legislature to adopt the provision of the Kansas law which requires the tax to be rebated back to the user of all gasoline burned in engines and tractors not used on the road. I am aware of the fact that it irks the Kansas road commission considerably to let loose of this money after the members once have their hands on it, and they make veiled charges that many farmers "fudge" in claiming rebates. I presume there are a few who do this, but their number is indeed small compared with those who "fudge" when making out their list of taxable property. When we consider the thousands of tractors in use in the state and the immense number of smaller engines that burn gasoline and add this to the tremendous amount used in oil drilling and on railroad motor cars, it will be seen that the 20 per cent of the gasoline tax receipts which are rebated is a very reasonable amount indeed.

Should Save the Sod

In a recent issue of the Kansas Farmer I note that a reader of "Passing Comment" expresses the hope that no more sod will be broken in order to raise crops. That too much

of our good native sod can be broken for the good of the country was, fortunately, realized here a good many years ago. This part of Kansas has a native bluestem sod that has never been beaten as pasture or meadow land by anything in the tame grass line. It is sure in either wet or dry seasons and in a series of years when pastured with a good class of cattle will return more net profit to the acre than will cultivated crops. As I said, this fact was realized here many years ago, and as a result this corner of the country is yet fully 50 per cent in the native bluestem sod. With this sod there is no washing or blowing of the soil, and there is no wasting of soil fertility in trying to raise crops for less than the cost of production. Another good feature of this bluestem sod land is that it ranks with Government bonds in security and salability. At this time it is virtually impossible to go out and sell an "improved" farm for anything near its worth, but grass land, if it carries a good sod and is not eaten out, can be sold at almost any time for as much an acre as an improved farm.

Radio Is a Help

I think I am safe in saying that virtually all farm folks greatly appreciate the entertainment and information which they receive over the radio. We no longer are isolated from the world; happenings are recorded by radio in our own homes which apparently we receive before they occur in some foreign land. Even if we do not care greatly for some of the broadcasts it satisfies our curiosity to hear King George or the Prince of Wales or Professor Einstein speak. We may never care to hear them again but we like to know that we have heard their voices. A good selector also can pick out music to suit his taste and the lover of sport finds it exciting to hear the World's Series baseball games or experience the thrill of almost seeing Cronkite pick that forward pass out of the air and score the touchdown that beat Nebraska. I believe that the Kansas Aggie victory over Nebraska gave the farm boys more satisfaction than anything that ever before came over the radio. Radio entertainments are clean and are often educational and still more often amusing.

Ray does not actually show an ulcer. It shows certain abnormal shadows from which the skilled observer draws his conclusions. It will tell just as much about a cancer, but there is nothing in the ordinary rupture to make a record. Gastric ulcer has been cured at 70 and under proper conditions it may be again. Cancer does not generally follow ulcer, but may do so.

Drink Plenty of Water

What kind of food would you advise for a girl of 18 who is constipated? My blood is also not pure because my face is always broken out with ugly pimples. Are raw eggs good for purifying the blood?
Miss W.

A girl of 18 who is constipated should be particular about three things: (1) She must go to toilet regularly at the same hour each day and not be hurried about it. (2) She must drink plenty of water. (3) She must eat roughage, such as bran, whole wheat bread, cabbage slaw, spinach, lettuce and other vegetables with much residue. Pimples in young people do not indicate bad blood, but a skin disease called Acne. Getting rid of the constipation will help. Raw eggs or cooked eggs are good to build up the body, but there is much more blood purifying effect in green vegetables.

Better Sleep 9 Hours

What will help me to grow? I am a high school girl of 16, small and puny. Do I need to sleep as much if I eat more to build up the tissues of the body?
Selma.

Yes. Sleep is one of the great essentials for growth. In the activities of the day you use up more tissue building material than you can afford. During sleep you "catch up." A girl of 16 should sleep 9 hours. If poorly developed and weak, 10 is a better period.

Grain View Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

The people of Pawnee county point with considerable pride to the record in stock judging made by the 4-H boys at Chicago during the International. The fact that boys from a county in the heart of the great Wheat Belt were the winners should be at least a ray of hope for the farm board. The Wheat Belt is doing something besides raising wheat—we are developing young men who can meet the best from any state. It is true that Pawnee county does not have much livestock as compared to counties in the Corn Belt, but the fact has been proved that with able training her boys are the best livestock judges in the world. It is rather the logical thing for the winners to come from some of the larger livestock producing states, but for a team of boys to suddenly enter the scene from the Wheat Belt, and by sheer pluck and ability win the contest, is enough to cause even a skeptic to think seriously.

Two of the boys are from farms that might be termed general agriculture. The other two are from a livestock farm where Polled Herefords are raised in large numbers. When the boys arrived in town they were met by a large delegation of 4-H boys and girls, and they were taken to the court house, where they told of their trip and how the contest was carried on. The experiences that have come into these boys' lives while on their judging trips are invaluable. The scholarships won are of small consideration when one considers the vast experience they have enjoyed. Our hats are off to the Pawnee county boys, and when better livestock judges can be found we will take off our hats to them.

Propriety Satisfied

Miss Patricia M. had as a decent house guest Miss Betty M. of Pasadena.—Corona (Cal.) paper.



Rural Health

Dr. C. H. Lerrigo.

Tularemia Is a Serious Disease, But the Thoro Cooking of Rabbit Meat Will Help Avoid Infection

IT IS now nearly five years since I first gave you a warning about the "rabbit disease," Tularemia. I did it reluctantly, disliking very much to disturb the equanimity of the vast number of people who enjoy rabbit meat (I am one). Several newspapers made caustic comment to the effect that the warning was plain, unadulterated "hokey." Unfortunately, the passing years have made it apparent that Tularemia is now a rabbit disease that has spread thruout the United States. It is not a common disease and there is no more reason why people should quit eating rabbits on account of Tularemia than quit eating chickens because of Tuberculosis. The important thing is to know how to protect yourself.

A circular just issued by the Kansas State Board of Health sums up protective measures as follows:

With the exercise of care and precautions in the handling of rabbits the danger of infection could be avoided. The wearing of rubber gloves while dressing rabbits and thoro cooking, which renders even infected meat harmless, will prevent infection.

Hunters, cooks, housewives, market men and any others who have occasion to dress or handle rabbits should pay special attention to the following procedures:

1. Always wear rubber gloves when dressing rabbits.
2. Do not dress a sick rabbit. Rabbits that do not run away in the true rabbit fashion probably are sick.
3. If internal organs are studded with small white spots, beware.
4. Cook rabbits thoro so that no red meat or red blood remains.

This disease is not contagious and cannot be communicated from person to person, except possibly thru sores caused by the disease. Tularemia usually is accompanied by a typhoid-like fever which may last several weeks. Marked prostration with long, slow convalescence is another feature.

70 Not Too Old

If gastric ulcer shows up on an X-Ray picture why will not a cancer or rupture? Is gastric ulcer curable in a woman 70 years old or is it likely to develop cancer?
M. H. F.

People have wrong conceptions of what X-Ray pictures show. The X-



Protective Service



How Much Should One Know About an Oil Royalty Company Before Investing in Its Pooled Holdings?

IT IS believed by better business bureaus that only a very small percentage of the royalty companies operating today are likely to prove safe investments. This opinion, together with the fact that several Protective Service members have reported complaints against royalty companies, leads us to believe that some warning should be given.

An oil royalty is the fee paid by a producing company to the land owner for the privilege of drilling on his property. Usually the producing company pays all expenses in connection with production, giving the land owner a one-eighth interest in production.

Companies have been organized to buy these royalties, pool them and

members. Several such organizations have been asked by courts in other states to show why charters or franchises should not be revoked and their operations suspended. Carl Newcomer, of the Kansas Blue Sky Department, is on the trail of the promoters of such organizations in Kansas, and until he puts his O. K. on their efforts, we advise members of the Protective Service to steer clear of them.

Does Not Recommend Remedies

From stories coming to this department we are led to believe that energetic salesmen for livestock remedies sometimes lead prospective buyers to believe that the State Board of Agriculture has recommended their particular remedy. For proof they point to the tag or stamp issued by the state board. Don't be deceived by any such argument. If you will read the tags being used at this time, you will find that they say frankly, "No recommendation of this remedy is either expressed or implied hereby." The livestock remedy law provides that, before a given remedy can be sold in Kansas, it must be tagged by the State Board of Agriculture to show the different ingredients it contains. It is up to the purchaser to study the list of ingredients and to decide whether the remedy will answer his purpose. If you will buy livestock remedies, why not buy them from local dealers, only? Then, if you have complaint to make, you will experience no difficulty in finding the person or firm who is responsible. As a matter of fact, the state board advises that, if you take good care of your stock, in all probability there will be little need of spending much money for livestock remedies.

Preserve Evidence of Bad Seed

During the last season several Protective Service members complained of having bought seed that proved unsatisfactory. In nearly every case nothing could be done about it because all of the seed purchased had been planted and there was no way of showing whether the trouble was due to the quality of the original seed, or to some mixup that might have oc-



Protective Service Members, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Alexander, Montgomery County, From Whose Protected Farm George Coy and Wayne Coy Stole Corn. Mr. Alexander Received a \$25 Protective Service Reward for Being Primarily Responsible for the Arrest and a Jail Sentence for Each of the Coys

hold them. Securities are issued on these pooled holdings. Many companies are selling these securities to small investors, who should be thoroughly informed before investing. The investor should know the following facts regarding his investment:

List of holdings, location, and amount paid therefor.

Percentage of producing and non-producing areas.

Estimated life of holdings and authority for such estimates.

Reliability of management.

Identity and standing of drilling companies.

Methods of selecting and evaluating properties.

Trust agreement, if any, for control of fields and shareholder's rights.

Marketability of investment.

After gathering all this information, and before investing, consult your banker for information on the probable stability of the security.

Cupid and Cupidity

Kansas, as well as several other states, is being worked by representatives of matrimonial organizations. Memberships are sold in mutual endowment associations which agree to pay claims varying from \$100 to \$1,000 upon the marriage of a member or birth of a child to a member. The associations charge an initiation fee varying from \$10 to \$25 and promise to pay their members endowment claims out of the assessments, usually of \$1.25, made against other



A \$50 Protective Service Reward Has Been Divided Equally Among L. A. Rupf, Above, Sheriff L. C. Geiger, and Deputy Sheriff William Johnson, Franklin County, for the Arrest and Conviction of James Day and Bert Ferman, Who Stole Chickens From the Protected Premises of Mr. Rupf. The Thieves Are Serving Indeterminate Sentences in the State Penitentiary

curred in the planting. F. M. Aiman, seed inspector for the State Board of Agriculture, advises that regardless of where you purchase your seed you should retain a sufficient quantity to use as a sample, in case you have occasion to make complaint against the firm who sold you the seed. Keep this in mind and be prepared to fight to the finish in case you are given a crooked deal when purchasing your next year's seed supply.

Livestock Health

(Continued from Page 2)

eases to be treated, and in every way helping to conserve livestock health of the country, as well as to assist in the prevention of spread of animal diseases to humans and thus guarding the health of the community in which he labors.

There are still numberless animal disease problems waiting to be solved. In Kansas the abortion disease of cattle is a most pressing problem; swamp fever in horses, anaplasmosis of cattle, external and internal parasitic diseases of all animals must constantly be guarded against, or in a brief period the livestock industry



Identification of the Specially Constructed Oil Can Shown With Mrs. Owen Knoles, Montgomery County, Played an Essential Part in Bringing About the Arrest and Conviction of Leroy Weldon and Virgil Nelson, Who Stole Kerosene From the Premises of Protective Service Member Owen Knoles. Mr. Knoles and Chief of Police J. R. Claiborne of Cherryvale Shared Equally in the \$25 Reward Paid by Kansas Farmer After the Boys Had Been Given Jail Sentences

would be overwhelmed. The veterinary profession is doing everything it can to be of service in this connection, and the livestock owner can do his part by encouraging the activities of the ethical, well-educated graduate in veterinary medicine. This will be the best insurance against the ravages of animal diseases.

Low Down on "Spuds"

C. V. Cochran, Topeka, president of the Kansas Potato Marketing Association, and a Kaw Valley potato grower, has found from keeping accurate records over a period of years that potato production costs in the Kaw Valley on an average amount to \$79.68 an acre. That includes \$31.80 for seed—both potato and cover crops—\$15.53 for labor and cost of treating and spraying and \$32.35 for interest, depreciation and taxes. The only variation from year to year, according to Mr. Cochran, is in the cost of seed. This year Mr. Cochran's 80 acres of potatoes produced an average of 202 bushels an acre, and he received 66.7 cents a bushel. His net profit was a little more than \$4,000 on the 80 acres.

An American endowment will make it possible for Professor Einstein to secure the services of a trained mathematician as his assistant. Offhand one would say that it is Einstein's readers who need the assistance.



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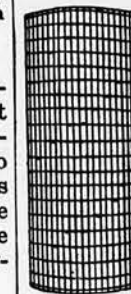


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Farm Crops and Markets

Wheat Is in Fine Condition Over Most of Kansas, and It Is Supplying a Great Deal of Pasture

WHEAT is in splendid condition over practically all of Kansas, the best in years. It will continue to supply pasture up until spring, except when weather conditions are unfavorable. Most of the corn husking is finished, except in Northwest Kansas. Fall sown alfalfa is doing well. Market movements of cattle have been larger than usual. There is ample moisture over practically all the state.

Apparently, at no time has there been such varied conditions to disturb the plans of livestock feeders and producers than during the last four months. Wide variations in livestock prices and a generally lower level of all prices have made for considerable uncertainty, and the drought over much of the Corn Belt drastically reduced the corn crop.

Despite the sharp reduction in the corn crop, there has developed an unusual situation which, based on available records, has never existed before and particularly to such an extent as it has this fall, according to the December issue of the National Live Stock Producer. Unusually low wheat prices, the disturbing factor, have made for relatively low corn prices as compared with supplies and prospective feeding requirements. In practically all states, wheat prices are considerably lower than corn prices, which has made for considerable substitution of wheat for corn and the extensive use of barley and oats for livestock feeding.

This condition has greatly increased the feeding demand for all kinds of livestock, despite the relatively short feed supplies in many areas. With the movement of livestock to feed lots becoming relatively large as compared with feed supplies, the kind of livestock fed and the time of marketing becomes a major problem.

A Stable Consumer Demand

In view of the low level of business activity now reached and the period of slackness which has been passed, the consumptive demand outlook for meats appears steady to somewhat stronger. No great improvement, however, can be expected this winter in view of the usual seasonal slackness in many industries which will tend to offset any basic improvement.

For some little time now, the general commodity price level has been holding steady at its new low level and apparently is being well reflected in lower retail prices of many products, which tends to increase the purchasing power of consumers. Any further adjustment of retail meat prices to the lower wholesale prices would improve the demand outlet for livestock.

While there is a considerable shortage of well-finished light weight slaughter steers, the proportion of heavy weights continues relatively large for the demand outlet. The market in general has been steady to strong for all cattle, with some tendency to advance, despite the usual weakness at this time of the year. Heavy fat bullocks have been coming to market in somewhat of a "feast and famine" fashion, making for considerable irregularity and losses to those who happen to be on the market at the wrong time. The crop of these steers should be cleaned up soon and with the reduction of short fed stock from the early summer, the fat cattle market is expected to continue on a fairly stable level well thru the winter.

During the last two months, there has prevailed a very strong feeding demand for cattle. While the number going to feed lots is less than during the same period last year, the number recently has been rather large and has represented an unusually large proportion of the market receipts. This has been a very substantial prop under the fat cattle market and has made for steady to stronger prices of all cattle.

In view of the location of feed supplies this year, cattle feeding is being concentrated in the Northwestern Corn Belt, whereas most of the reduction has been confined to the Southern and Eastern Corn Belt. This will be an important factor in determining the kind of cattle finished out and the time of marketing.

Time of Marketing Important

Another factor of considerable importance is the large proportion of calves going into feed lots this year, and the large reduction in heifers being fed. Feeding this year is being centered somewhat more on intermediate weight steers and the better grades of stocker and feeder cattle. The movement to feed lots is unusually late, being in line with last year. However, cattle may go on feed somewhat earlier than they did last year in view of unfavorable pasture conditions and the early maturity of the corn crop.

While the movement of stocker and feeder cattle into feedlots is some guide to

subsequent marketings, the kind of cattle finished out and the time of marketing is most important to cattle feeders. In view of developing conditions, the period from the middle of March to the middle of June appears to be the most unfavorable to those finishing out good and choice steers.

This is normally the most unsatisfactory period, but during the last two years, it has been the most favorable to the average cattle feeder. So, in view of the unsatisfactory cattle market this last summer, the possibility of advancing feed prices next spring, location of supplies of fat cattle, and the time going into feedlots, this period is expected to be the most unfavorable. Cattle feeders seldom look for their money where they lose it, so considerable piling up is expected during the spring when normally good and choice cattle sell at lowest levels.

Somewhat contrary to earlier prospects in the season, low feed prices have increased the demand for stocker and feeder pigs and are encouraging finishing hogs out to somewhat heavier weights. While hog prices have shown substantial declines, reaching somewhat lower levels than what prevailed at this time last year, prices continue relatively high as compared with corn prices, so hogs are coming to market in unusually good condition and in a fairly orderly manner. The winter movement last year was rather large early in the season, which has made for comparatively smaller supplies until re-

cently. The winter supply this year is being centered somewhat during December and January, with substantial supplies in sight for early next year in view of the rather large proportion of the crop being located in the Northwestern Corn Belt.

Ordinarily, lowest winter prices are expected during late November or the first half of December, after which time packers begin to buy for numbers. While hog marketings this winter are expected to show some reduction as compared with last winter, indications are that weights will be about the same, with a rather large proportion of heavy well finished hogs late in the season.

Despite the rather strong demand for feeding pigs, the lower corn prices make hog feeding quite attractive for next spring. Conditions indicate that the spring advance will be somewhat later than last year, so in feeding it appears safe to head for the late March market, with the possibility of little leeway on either side.

While short feed supplies in the Southern and Eastern Corn Belt will tend to hold hog production at present levels, there is a noticeable increase in the demand for breeding stock in the areas of surplus feed supplies. As hog production is now around the bottom of the cycle, the outlook appears quite favorable for the next two pig crops.

Lamb Supplies Continue Large

The rather heavy movement of lambs into feedlots during the last two months indicates that there will be as many, if not more, lambs fed in the Corn Belt this winter than last year. Apparently, too many feeders are heading for the January market, which was the highest during last winter. Taking the various factors into consideration, there will probably be a substantial reduction in the number of lambs fed in the commercial feeding areas of the West. However, there is an increased number in range areas where feed supplies are fairly plentiful. These will

come to market largely in competition with Corn Belt lambs, most of which will be marketed before the middle of the winter. Lower feed prices favor feeders, but where it is possible it would seem advisable to feed for the March or early April market.

Allen—Most of the farm work of this year is finished. Stock is in the pens for the winter; there will be plenty of rough feed to take the animals thru to grass. It will be necessary, however, to purchase considerable concentrated feed for dairy cows. Farmers are planning on making every acre count next year. Bran, \$1; corn, 85c; prairie hay, \$3; alfalfa hay, \$15; eggs, 25c; cream, 20c; hens, 15c; milk, \$1.70 a cwt., 4 per cent fat.—T. E. Whitlow.

Barton—Considerable road work is being done. We have been having some damp weather. Wheat, 59c; butterfat, 23c; eggs, 26c; turkeys, 10c and 18c; heavy hens, 15c.—Alice Everett.

Clay—We have been having fine winter weather, with plenty of moisture for the wheat. Corn is all husked. Stock is doing well. Quite a few hogs and cattle are being marketed. Corn, 50c; wheat, 60c; cream, 26c; eggs, 21c to 26c.—Ralph L. Macy.

Cloud—This section has been favored with an abundance of rain and snow. Livestock and poultry are doing well; egg production, however, is light. Farmers have mostly all finished husking corn.—W. H. Plumly.

Dickinson—The weather has been unusually nice; it has been especially favorable for stock, and the animals are doing very well. A large amount of wheat is being fed. We have received plenty of moisture, and the wheat is in good condition for winter.—F. M. Lorson.

Franklin—We have had some rain, but more would be welcome. Roads are rough. Some farmers have moved from this section recently. Farmers are getting up their year's supply of fuel, usually with the aid of power equipment. Corn, 60c to 65c; wheat, 70c; oats, 38c; butterfat, 22c; eggs, 25c; heavy hens, 13c; old roosters, 7c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Harvey—The weather has been favorable after a rather gloomy period. Farmers have been busy at various odd jobs in preparation for winter. Wheat, 59c; corn, 64c; oats, 33c; rye, 70c; kafir, 50c; barley, 42c; butterfat, 23c; eggs, 22c; hens, 13c; flour, 95c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jackson—Mild weather and fall weather have kept the pastures green. Feed appears to be plentiful. The corn is all gathered; yields were light and the quality was poor. There is a fine demand from cattle feeders for stock hogs. Corn, 50c to 58c; prairie hay, \$6 to \$10.—Nancy Edwards.

Jefferson—The county farm bureau had a well attended and instructive annual meeting a few days ago. The recent rains have soaked the subsoil; they were needed badly. The mild weather has been a help in conserving feed. Farm sales are well attended, but prices are low. Cows, \$60 to \$70; eggs, 22c; butterfat, 26c; corn, 60c to 70c; alfalfa hay, \$15; kafir heads, 75c a cwt.—J. J. Blevins.

Jewell—Wheat is making a fine growth. Corn husking is finished. Livestock is doing well. There is a good demand for milk cows at public sales. The weather has been quite favorable. Cream, 25c; oats, 37c; corn, 56c; wheat, 53c; flour, \$1.—Lester Broyles.

Labette—We have had plenty of moisture recently. The corn is all gathered, and most of it has been fed. Grass is still green in some places, but it is not supplying much pasture. A good many public sales are being held. Considerable road work is being done.—J. N. McLane.

Lyon—Wheat and alfalfa have been making a fine growth. Kafir yields are quite satisfactory, but wet weather has delayed harvesting. Fairly good prices are being paid at public sales. Turkeys, 18c; hens, 15c; geese, 8c; ducks, 10c; No. 1 eggs, 21c.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Wheat is making a fine growth, and the soil contains ample moisture to carry the crop along for some time. It is supplying a great deal of feed for livestock. Corn, 55c; wheat, 55c; oats, 30c; eggs, 25c; potatoes, \$1.50; hay, \$10 to \$15.—J. D. Stosz.

Neosho—Wheat is in excellent condition, and it is providing a great deal of pasture. The soil contains ample moisture. The wet fields have delayed the heading and threshing of the grain sorghums. A good many carloads of cattle and hogs have been shipped to market recently, although some farmers are still feeding their 60-cent wheat.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—We have been having nice weather. The soil contains plenty of moisture. There is plenty of wheat pasture, which is helping out with the feed problem greatly. Roads are in good condition.—James McHill.

Norton—This county received 3 inches of moisture in November. The outlook for wheat is very satisfactory; there should be an ample supply of subsoil moisture that will be helpful later. Farmers are busy husking corn. Corn, 50c; wheat, 50c; hogs, \$7.50; hens, 15c; cream, 25c.—Marion Glenn.

Osage—The late rains have filled the ponds, and the top of the ground is well soaked. Wheat is making a fine growth. Some corn is being shipped in from Nebraska. A good many folks are trapping
(Continued on Page 23)

Cash for Poultry Experiences

WITH the efficient assistance of Kansas poultry flock owners, the annual poultry issue of Kansas Farmer, January 31, will be filled with the very choicest experience letters and articles available. The help of every farmer in Kansas who handles a farm flock is invited. We wish to know what your problems have been this year and what they are right now. What problems have you worked out in a satisfactory manner? In what particular part of your poultry work have you found the greatest success? Where have you found the most net profit? What phase of the poultry industry interests you most, and why? During 1930 how have you been able to cut overhead costs? Have you improved your methods of feeding and care in a way that is more satisfactory to you? How have you worked out your poultry housing problem? Do you find that good equipment pays, and how?

In this annual poultry issue and all thru 1931, Kansas Farmer greatly desires to make "Kansas Poultry Talk" a most valuable "idea exchange" medium. Send Kansas Poultry Talk your poultry management results to print in this department, and in turn you will enjoy the letters of your fellow-farmers all over the state. That kind of co-operation will be for the good of the industry in general, because better feeding, better housing, lower production costs and better management thruout will be the result and those things are essential everyone agrees. There are hundreds of smart poultry ideas being worked out by poultry flock owners. Let's exchange them thru this department freely. If you have questions they will be submitted to poultrymen thru this department and otherwise will be answered authoritatively.

Besides this inspirational visit generally with poultry folks over Kansas, special cash prizes are offered for the best contest letters for the annual poultry issue of January 31. There will be five interesting contests, and here they are:

My Best Net Profit From Poultry—Explain briefly, but clearly, exactly how you made your best net profit from poultry in 1930 or any other year, and how many times you were able to work this same idea. Perhaps you did it with capons, baby chicks, ducks, geese, thru cutting feed costs, providing better housing, by seeking a special market, maybe you worked out a time-saving system or device, or perhaps it was thru bookkeeping. No matter how you made your best net profit, send your letter to Kansas Poultry Talk, heading it, "My Best Net Profit From Poultry." For the best letter Kansas Farmer will pay \$10, a second prize of \$5, and for third, \$3.

Handling the Farm Flock—Please tell us briefly how you make your flock pay, what breed you like best, about your biggest problems and the way you solved them, how you have cut costs and increased profits and anything else along this line you wish to add. No one can tell your story better than you. For the best letter, Kansas Farmer will pay \$10, a second prize of \$5, and for third, \$3.

Incubators and Brooders—What have these meant to you in your success with poultry? Are they indispensable, profitable, economical to operate? Do they pay for themselves? Prizes offered in this contest are: First, \$10; second, \$5; and third, \$3.

Day Old Chicks—Which has proved more profitable for you: Buying day old chicks, purchasing started chicks or hatching them on the farm? Please give your reasons for your decision. Prizes offered in this contest are: First, \$10; second, \$5; and third, \$3.

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese—What success have you found with these birds? They mean profit for some folks and worry for others. Tell Kansas Farmer about your success with any of the three, or all of them, and how you have made them pay. Prizes in this contest are: First, \$10; second, \$5; and third, \$3.

Closing Date of Contest—All letters must reach "Kansas Poultry Talk, Kansas Farmer, Topeka," please, not later than January 15.

The Outlaws of Eden

(Continued from Page 10)

thumb, young feller m'lud." Then she was suddenly tender. "Ah, Nate, you're a dear. I had thought Eden Valley would be unbearably lonely when dad left me, but it isn't."

"I had thought the same thing with respect to myself. It wasn't my plan to remain here more than a week—"

"But you're not going away so soon?" She was genuinely concerned.

"Why not? I've completed my business—all except renewing the lease on the Bar H to the Kershaw Estate, its heirs and assigns. I suppose you desire to renew the lease."

"Just because you know I have a hundred thousand dollars on hand you want thirty thousand of it." With this light banter she strove to hide the shock his announcement had given her. "Yes, I'll want a renewal."

"I brought the new lease up with me."

For a fleeting instant she could have struck him. How coldly businesslike, how casually matter-of-fact he was. Couldn't he understand?—but why should he? What was there to understand? He had a chauffeur and a valet—belonged in a different world, where he wore different clothes, ate different food, had different friends, thought different thoughts, enjoyed different pleasures. After all, why should he bury himself alive in Eden Valley? He had no interests there that required watching. . . .

"When are you leaving, Nate?"

"Tomorrow morning. Will you drive this shiny new car over to Gold Run tomorrow, lunch with me there and see me off on my journey?"

Others Were Neck-Ropers

She shook her raven head. "No, I think not. Partings are little deaths—and we start our calf-branding tomorrow. There are only two men on the payroll who can rope a calf by the hind legs and drag him to the fire. The others are Indians—neck-ropers; so I have to make a hand myself. Got to get the branding done quickly."

His face brightened. "If you'll give me a good horse and a riata I'll stay over a few days and help you. It's so long since I've worked in a branding corral—and I ought to keep my hand in."

"Are you a neck-roper?"

"I forgive you the insult. Rube Tenney would have me out of your corral if I tried that. Rube's of the old stock and so am I. We wouldn't handle a calf that was dragged to the fire by the neck."

"In spite of your valet you still retain some reverence for the ancient order of things, I observe. Well, that's good, Nate. It proves your new world hasn't spoiled you."

Rube Tenney's wife came out on the veranda and rang the supper bell vigorously. "Tell her to feed herself and Rube and the children first," he pleaded. "You and I aren't hungry, Lorry. We'll eat later. We want to talk business."

"I don't want to talk business, but have it your own way, Nate," she answered with just a shade of annoyance in her tone, and did as he requested.

"How do you like Rube and his wife, Lorry?"

"Very much—for employes I didn't select myself. Mrs. Tenney wears well, the children are dears, and Rube knows his cows."

They sat down on the running-board of Lorry's new car and chatted until Mrs. Tenney called them in to dinner, served them and discreetly retired to the kitchen. For a long time Lorry was silent, then, with the impetuosity of her nature, suddenly she returned to the subject nearest her heart.

"Why do you have to go away, Nate?"

"Got a couple of deals on and I can't handle them from here."

"When will you be visiting us again?"

"When I've cleaned up my business affairs. In the fall, probably."

"Are you returning to New York?" He nodded.

"Will you take the valet and the chauffeur back with you?"

Again he nodded.

"And your car?"

He nodded a third time.

"You must be very rich, Nate, to be so extravagant."

He reminded her that he had a competence, with nobody to spend it on but himself.

"If you're coming back in the fall," she suggested, "you should have the

plant to be installed under a perennial eighty-foot waterfall a quarter of a mile back of the house. Got to grade a new graveled road from the main Eden Valley highway to the ranch-house and plant a border of trees."

"Box elders?" she queried hopefully.

"If you prefer." He smiled at her eagerness. "And I wish you'd sort of superintend the job while I'm away. There may be matters to decide, so you decide them. I'll open an account in the First National Bank at Gold Run, with authority for you to draw against it. I wish you'd check all the bills and pay them and see to it that the work gets forward and that they

giving me an interest in life—a woman's interest. I'm kept pretty busy operating the Circle K, but it isn't my job, and—"

"That's why I sent Tenney to you. And that's why I'm paying his salary. He represents my interests here—and you'll be free to represent them down there. I'm obliged to you, Lorry. You'll have a free hand. Buy the best and I'll like it."

She sighed ecstatically. So he was coming back, after all. He needed her and he hadn't scrupled to tell her so. Yes, there he was, at his old trick of giving orders again. And yet she wanted him to do that. What a grave chap he was! Did he have any enthusiasms aside from making money? She wondered. Well, he wanted to rope calves with her on the morrow. . . . She wondered if he was lonely and finally she asked him if he was.

"Not now," he answered enigmatically.

That night, when he departed for the Bar H, the girl walked with him to the gate. A full moon rode the sky above them, and Eden Valley was filled with the silvery light. Not a breath of wind stirred the pines, and the night was heavy with the perfume of sweet grasses, of tarweed, of the fecund earth and the pungent aroma of the pines. Far up the hillside coyotes uttered their strange, weird, unearthly cries; down in the valley a cow lowed and her calf answered her. It was a night for love, and Nate Tichenor, who had never felt his heart beat high in any woman's presence, was suddenly thrilled to the core of his being at sight of Lorry Kershaw leaning over the gate. He had a sudden mad impulse to place his hand under her adorable chin, tilt her face upward and kiss her on the lips.

For the strangest of all reasons he refrained. He had been reared in Eden Valley; he was old-fashioned, the victim of an iron code of morals and social procedure. Her father hadn't been dead long enough! So he compromised and said, with an effort paternally patronizing:

"Good night, Lorry dear. I've had a delightful evening."

But his burning eyes betrayed him. The girl smiled up at him wistfully, reached out and gave him a little blow on the cheek. "You're a sweet old thing, that's what you are," she declared. "Thanks to you, I'm happy for the first time since Owen went away."

He pondered this as he drove home. He had many large projects in prospect and he knew he was going to enjoy bringing them to fruition, but it seemed to him then that the largest and most delightful project of all was his task of making this lonely girl happy.

At his gate he stood for a little while, gazing over the hills toward Forlorn Valley. "Coyotes!" he growled. "Not one of you, except Doc Donaldson, would come to her father's funeral—and Doc couldn't. And not one of you came to my mother's funeral, either. She was an angel and Rance wasn't less than a man, if he did bump Uncle Taylor off. . . . Well, one day you'll come asking me for a favor, and when you do, by gad, I'll remember and charge accordingly. Coyotes!"

Many Busy Days

Silas Babson rose next morning, sans headache, and with a very definite realization that he had many busy days before him. He drove over to Gold Run first, to interrogate the county recorder, from whom he ascertained that a deed to a quarter-section in Eden Valley from Nate Tichenor to the Mountain Valley Power Company and another deed for four thousand acres, from Lorraine Kershaw to the same company, had just been sent over by the First National Bank to be recorded. Babson understood. The deeds had been in escrow until the money had been paid. Well, he had been thwarted by this

(Continued on Page 22)

Answers to Questions on Page 10

1. Ad astra per aspera, meaning, "to the stars thru difficulties."
2. Periodical winds blowing across the Indian Ocean.
3. The Clyde in England.
4. The path thru the heavens traveled by the earth during its periodical revolutions.
5. Three hours—Andrew Johnson.
6. An officer who enters a race for re-election and is defeated.
7. An attempt on the part of legislators to delay legislation by dilatory tactics, such as speaking merely to consume time.
8. Herman Trelle of Wembley, Alberta, Canada.
9. William N. Doak.
10. The International Harvester Company.
11. Alexander Legge.
12. Signatures of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Treasurer of the United States.

Note: This week's questions and answers were submitted by Margery Green, Weir, and Mrs. J. M. Parks, Topeka.

Bar H place put in order. It's fallen into decay; it smells neglected. It isn't a nice place for you to live, even with capable servants to care for you."

For a New House

"I had thought of that. Indeed, it's one of the reasons I have to leave Eden Valley. Got to engage an architect to draw plans for a new house, new barns, four-car garage, kennels, and such. Got to engage a smart gardener to put in a nice lawn around the new house and plant flowers. Got to contract for a small electric-light

don't graft off me. And when the house is finished, I'd be obliged to you if you'd run down to San Francisco and buy the furnishings for it. I want everything brand new and you can give the old furniture, bedding, utensils, and what have I to the Indians hereabout."

"Nate Tichenor," she challenged, "do you know what you're doing to me?"

"Of course. I'm giving you a job of work. However, I've treated you decently and I expect you to reciprocate."

"Oh, I'll be so glad to, Nate, you're

Farmers' Short Course, Jan. 5 to Feb. 28

THE 32nd Annual Session of the Farmers' Short Court at the Kansas State Agricultural College will be held from January 5 to February 28. Here is the schedule of the work offered for 1931:

| Required Subjects—First Year | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|------|--|
| Subjects | Days | Hrs. | |
| Soils and Fertilizers | TWTF | 4 | |
| Live Stock Production I Rec. | TTS | 3 | |
| Live Stock Production I Lab. | WF | 7-8 | |
| Dairying I Rec. | MWF | 1 | |
| Dairying I Lab. | Tu | 5-8 | |
| Grain Crops Rec. | TTS | 1 | |
| Grain Crops Lab. | S | 2 | |
| Special Lectures | MS | 4 | |
| Required Subjects—Second Year | | | |
| Forage Crops Rec. | MWF | 1 | |
| Forage Crops Lab. | S | 2 | |
| Live Stock Production II Rec. | MWF | 3 | |
| Live Stock Production II Lab. | S | 5-8 | |
| Farm Horticulture Rec. | TT | 3 | |
| Farm Horticulture Lab. | W | 5-6 | |
| Farm Buildings and Equipment | TWTF | 4 | |
| Special Lectures | MS | 4 | |
| Electives—First or Second Year | | | |
| Poultry Husbandry | MWF | 2 | |
| Live Stock Sanitation | TTS | 1 | |
| Farm Management Rec. | MWF | 2 | |
| Farm Management Lab. | F | 5-6 | |
| Farm Marketing | MWF | 3 | |
| Farm Accounting Rec. | TT | 2 | |
| Farm Accounting Lab. | W | 5-6 | |
| Dairying II | TTS | 3 | |
| Dairy Judging | WF | 5-6 | |
| Farm Blacksmithing | M | 5-8 | |
| Farm Carpentry | M | 5-8 | |
| Gas Engines & Tractors Rec. | WF | 5 | |
| Gas Engines & Tractors Lab. | TT | 5 | |
| Gas Engines & Tractors Lab. | WF | 6-8 | |
| Gas Engines & Tractors Lab. | TT | 6-8 | |
| Auto Mechanics Rec. | TT | 5 | |
| Auto Mechanics Rec. | WF | 5 | |
| Auto Mechanics Lab. | TT | 6-8 | |
| Auto Mechanics Lab. | WF | 6-8 | |

Necessary expenses should not exceed \$110, exclusive of traveling expenses. This is a genuine farmers' school, and it is designed especially for young Kansas farmers. Further details may be obtained from the Dean, Division of Agriculture, K. S. A. C., Manhattan.

Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

A Wider Poultry Knowledge Translated Into Quality Production Helps in Marketing

ALL of us have seen tremendous change in the poultry industry of Kansas, as well as the entire country, during the last few years, but that is the rule in practically everything worth while. If change doesn't take place stagnation sets in, there is no progress, inspiration or profit. But of all the ailments that can assail an industry, certainly stagnation hasn't bothered the business of producing poultry and eggs.

Folks used to keep chickens. Now the big idea is to have this particular kind of feathered livestock keep their owners. Having traveled in every county in Kansas this year, we must admit to ourself that both kinds of flocks still exist. Thruout the state some folks still are keeping chickens. But happily a remarkably high per cent of our farmers and poultry flock owners can show actual net cash figures on the right side of the ledger at the end of any given year.

It might be said that these folks simply are lucky, that there is room for just so much poultry and eggs, and after those needs are supplied there isn't any market. That isn't true, of course. The best poultrymen have a market for their products every day of every year. There is no "favored few" arrangement about it. It simply is a matter of more poultry knowledge translated into higher quality production. These folks who have been able to make a profit have been able to adopt and adapt the many changes that have taken place. It has been their business to study out the values of the new regime, and their profit to apply them.

There is no denying that some problems of production and marketing are tough. We always have had them and always will. But they are no bigger than the men and women behind this great industry, the specialists and scientists who man the laboratories of research and experiment—nor, mark you, the demand of a huge, consuming public that is willing to pay for quality products. Confidence should permeate your poultry work this winter and all next year. With all of the information available just for the asking, it is possible to know how to handle the production end of a poultry project in a rather definite way that will bring success. And if low, yet efficient, overhead costs combine to turn out a real quality product, that will go a long way toward building a better market. In the process of getting ready for another year's work, and in obtaining good results from the present flock, it is well to work out a satisfactory schedule of what should be done and a record of what actually is accomplished. If you have been keeping records this year, they will point out some rough places that likely can be smoothed out in 1931. Bookkeeping is essential to poultry success. It will keep an impartial "eye" on changing conditions and will show you things about your poultry work that perhaps you otherwise would not see, or that even your best friend wouldn't tell you.

Testing Helped This Flock

Mrs. A. R. Bentley, Pendennis, lost fewer than 10 per cent of the baby chicks brooded last year from sickness. She believes that testing her flock for Bacillary White Diarrhea and selling the carriers of this disease was one of the important reasons for the good results. She has made arrangements for testing her birds again this year.

Bacillary White Diarrhea is a common disease to be found in near-

ly all untested flocks of chickens. The hens which are carriers of this disease are healthy but transmit the disease to chicks thru the egg. Nearly 50 per cent of the eggs from carrier hens fail to hatch, and only 50 per cent of the chicks hatched live.

Flocks are tested by taking a small sample of blood from the wing vein. Numbered bands are placed on the birds tested so that the reactors can be removed.

There are 34 laboratories in Kansas equipped to make blood tests for B. W. D. These laboratories provide small vials for the blood, and instructions for taking the samples, which are mailed to the laboratories for testing, at a cost of 4 or 5 cents a sample.

The owner, who then sells the reactors, is given a health certificate on the flock. Many breeders have their flocks tested every year, or until no more reactors are found.

Harry C. Baird.

Dighton, Kan.

Following to Market

(Continued from Page 3)

popular. Before its advent, housewives complained about the poor potatoes from the Kaw Valley and the dirt that came along with them. The result was that most of the potatoes were shipped to Chicago and were not considered for the better trade. By 1924, grading had gained enough favor so that growers asked for a state law requiring potatoes going out of the valley to be graded and inspected. That at once broadened the market and wider distribution was enjoyed. Dealers learned they could wire in for a certain grade of potatoes and that they would get exactly what they ordered. Grading gave outside trade confidence. Here is an early result: The average price of graded potatoes over ungraded in the valley in 1923, when grading first got well started, was 17 cents a hundred. These figures and much of this information, were supplied by Frank O. Blecha, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, who has had a tremendously important part in the progressive march of the association's work.

Moved to Wide Market

All of these favorable factors working together have done the job. They have earned wide recognition for association potatoes. They have been moved all over the United States, as well as into Canada and Mexico. There are other important features: Since three years ago, poor land has been thrown out of production to cut acreage 15 to 20 per cent. If digging proceeds too rapidly, the association sends out the word to slow down. This is co-operative control.

The grower simply gives the number of cars of potatoes, weights and grades, to the association's marketing agent, and his part of the marketing is over. In turn these cars are sold on order primarily, thru the association. Individual marketing problems have been eliminated for members. Real bargaining power brings a better price. And this is important: The flow to various markets is regulated.

Under the old method, any number of dealers say, would decide independently to ship to Chicago on a certain day. That market then would have perhaps 10 times as many potatoes as it needed, while other points would be potato hungry. You know what would happen. The Chicago price would break, and quotations from there reaching other markets would bring the prices down thruout the entire country. Unjustified of course,

but true nevertheless. The association finds out about market supplies and satisfactory distribution results, where selling is not done on order.

This potato marketing angle was started last February under the Federal Farm Board plan. By April everything was arranged to comply with state marketing laws and with regulations giving this organization the right to co-operate with other similar associations. "We had the assistance and moral support of the Federal Farm Board," President Cochran explained, "and the board offered us a \$50,000 loan, but we finally did business with the bank." That bank had faith in the organization. "This money was used for advances. Just as soon as a car of potatoes was loaded under inspection, the owner received his 75 per cent of the cash market of that day. When a pool was settled for any one day, prices were averaged according to grade; a \$15 selling fee, \$3 for inspection, and 3 cents a hundred for the association's reserve fund were

taken out and the growers received the balance. It required about three weeks to settle a pool, but in the meantime the growers had the 75 per cent of their money and this certainly didn't work a hardship. We handled at least 50 per cent of the commercial acreage in the valley.

"You will understand there isn't anything compulsory about when a man shall dig. We send out the word to slow down on digging and every man may do as he sees fit. But even non-members heeded that advice this year. Of course, we had many telegrams stating that our competitors were quoting lower prices than the association, and requesting that we meet them, but we didn't have to do it. Without exception, association members seem pleased. They pay \$5 membership for life. All other costs are paid out of the deductions made from the pools." Association books close this year with success written on their pages. Further progress in the future seems assured.

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N.A. McCune

WHY is Christmas the most wished holiday of the year? The trimmings and trappings of it interest the children. These have slowly gathered about the celebration of Christmas, altho they are not essentially religious. The tree and the yule log and the mistletoe probably come down from customs of the Germanic tribes, and date from before the time of Christ. The giving of presents was a Roman custom, observed before the Christian era. These things do Christmas no harm, and add to its enjoyment, tho they may not always add to its real meaning.

Why is this birthday held in such reverence, kept with such enthusiasm? The very fact of it is extraordinary. Millions of people are born and die, but very, very few are remembered. Out of the uncounted multitudes who have lived, how many can you name, as famous persons? Here and there a human mountain peak stands out above the plain of oblivion; a Moses here, an Asoka there, a Plato and a Caesar and an Alfred the Great. But they are few. One has to do something, be something far, far above the ordinary to be remembered.

And even these great names are well known to comparatively few persons. To most people they are names, nothing more. No one observes their birthdays. We have to love a man's memory before we will stop once a year to knock off work and think of him, of what he did. We do it in this country for Washington, and some states do it for Lincoln. But the whole civilized world does it for Christ. His exact birthday is not known, and so a date was agreed on as a good date, and has been observed ever since, except by the Eastern church, which observes a date in January.

And what did He do, to command all this homage? He never wrote a book or was president of a learned society, or was a king, or discovered an unknown continent, or invented a machine, or made a lot of money, or built a city. He lived a good life plus. We Christians believe that He was the only one to live a perfect life. He showed that one can live the good life amidst the most discouraging and threatening surroundings, and live it to the end, even at the cost of life itself.

He showed what love can do. He lived this life, in fact He came into the world, to demonstrate the life of love. He did demonstrate it, to the last ounce of energy, the last drop of blood, the last breath of life. And, note this, He was the only great world teacher who taught the supremacy of love, and the law of love. Moreover, He did not do this, as some

religious teachers have done, namely, withdraw from the world, and live apart as an ascetic. He lived in the midst of people, people who were good and people who were bad; wise people and people of densest ignorance. And He said that the humblest of these has unplumbed possibilities.

And when libeled and accused by enemies, He still lived the life of love, and went to death rather than go back on His teachings. He went even farther and said that ordinary folks can live the life of love. And yet farther, declaring that the principle of love is the only one that will bring peace, happiness and prosperity to the races of mankind. The wars the world has enjoyed since His time demonstrate how miserable men can make themselves, by refusing to abide by this teaching. Love is impractical, we say. It won't work in everyday affairs. As if conflict and war and death and disease and starvation and mountainous debt worked any better!

These are the reasons, I take it, or at least some of them, why we keep this birthday. Of course, it has been smothered in commercialism and warped by custom until we, with difficulty, recall its original meaning. But after all, the meaning is there, hidden tho it be.

Christmas is the child's biggest day. It commemorates the fact that Deity once walked among men as man, and that He began as a child. And one of the central teachings of the Christ was that we must all become like little children. We must have the child attitude of trust and belief and simplicity, which means in turn the attitude of gleefulness and enthusiasm. The angels sang the night that Jesus came. Since then men and women have taken up the angels' song, and the world has been filled with joyous song, with poetry, with great art, as men and women have thought on the Child who was born in Bethlehem.

Lesson for December 21—Christmas Lesson. Luke 2:8-20.

Roadside Markets

Roadside Markets, Leaflet No. 68-L, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A critic says America needs a new religion. Something, perhaps, that will ease the conscience and yet not cramp the style.

At the instigation of the United States, this country and Canada are about to celebrate a hundred years of peace by engaging in a tariff war.



Our FARMERS MARKET Place



Sell thru our Farmers' Market and turn your surplus into profits

RATES 8 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues, 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words, and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings, illustrations, and white space are used, charges will be based on 70 cents an eight line; 5 line minimum, 2 column by 150 line maximum. No discount for repeated insertions. Display advertisements on this page are available only for the following classifications: poultry, baby chicks, pet stock, and farm lands. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

Buy thru our Farmers' Market and save money on your farm products purchases

TABLE OF RATES

| Words | One time | Four times | Words | One time | Four times |
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| 10 | \$.10 | \$3.20 | 28 | \$.20 | \$6.40 |
| 11 | \$.11 | 3.52 | 29 | \$.22 | 7.04 |
| 12 | \$.12 | 3.84 | 30 | \$.24 | 7.68 |
| 13 | \$.13 | 4.16 | 31 | \$.26 | 8.32 |
| 14 | \$.14 | 4.48 | 32 | \$.28 | 8.96 |
| 15 | \$.15 | 4.80 | 33 | \$.30 | 9.60 |
| 16 | \$.16 | 5.12 | 34 | \$.32 | 10.24 |
| 17 | \$.17 | 5.44 | 35 | \$.34 | 10.88 |
| 18 | \$.18 | 5.76 | 36 | \$.36 | 11.52 |
| 19 | \$.19 | 6.08 | 37 | \$.38 | 12.16 |
| 20 | \$.20 | 6.40 | 38 | \$.40 | 12.80 |
| 21 | \$.21 | 6.72 | 39 | \$.42 | 13.44 |
| 22 | \$.22 | 7.04 | 40 | \$.44 | 14.08 |
| 23 | \$.23 | 7.36 | 41 | \$.46 | 14.72 |
| 24 | \$.24 | 7.68 | 42 | \$.48 | 15.36 |
| 25 | \$.25 | 8.00 | 43 | \$.50 | 16.00 |

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Displayed ads may be used on this page under the poultry, baby chick, pet stock, and farm land classifications. The minimum space sold is 5 lines, maximum space sold, 2 columns by 150 lines. See rates below.

| Inches | Rate | Inches | Rate |
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| 1/2 | \$ 4.90 | 3 | \$29.40 |
| 1 | 9.80 | 3 1/2 | 34.30 |
| 1 1/2 | 14.70 | 4 | 39.20 |
| 2 | 19.60 | 4 1/2 | 44.10 |
| 2 1/2 | 24.50 | 5 | 49.00 |

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. We cannot be responsible for mere differences of opinion as to quality of stock which may occasionally arise. Nor do we attempt to adjust trifling differences between subscribers and honest responsible advertisers. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller but our responsibility ends with such action.

POULTRY

Poultry Advertisers: Be sure to state on your order the heading under which you want your advertisement run. We cannot be responsible for correct classification of ads containing more than one product unless the classification is stated on order.

BABY CHICKS

WALTER POULTRY FARM, R. 9, TOPEKA. Single Comb English White Leghorn Chicks. **BABY CHICKS. STATE ACCREDITED. BLOOD** tested. Special discounts on early orders. Catalog free. Tischhauser's Peerless Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

FAY ONLY FOR CHICKS YOU RAISE. WE refund full price paid for all normal losses first three weeks. Missouri Accredited 7c up. Catalog free. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Missouri.

MOTHER BUSH'S CHICKS LIVE. BLOOD- test winter egg-bred quality. Immediate shipments prepaid, special guarantee. Free catalogue. 25,000 customers. 40 states. Bush's Poultry Farms, Clinton, Mo.

FREE BROODERS WITH MATHIS GUAR- anteed to Live Chicks. Write for our seasonal offer. Leading varieties. \$7.95 per 100 up. 100% live delivery. Catalog free. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.

BABY CHICKS: LIGHT BRAHMAS AND White Minorcas 12 cents, other heavy breeds 10 cents. Light breeds 9 1/2 cents. Booking orders for January and February. Free catalogue. Fortner's Hatchery, Butler, Missouri.

1931 CHICKS: BIG DISCOUNTS, EASY TERMS. Order now for spring delivery. Booth's Famous winter layers break all records at the National Egg Laying Contests. Guaranteed to live. 12 varieties. 7c up. Free catalogue. Booth Farms, Box 515, Clinton, Mo.

QUALITY ACCREDITED CHICKS HATCHED right. Our fifteenth year. High egg production; guaranteed delivery. First hatch January 5th. Early hatched pullets pay best. Extra quality Reds, White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White or Black Minorcas, Wyandottes, White Leghorns. Bowell Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

DUCKS AND GESE

EXTRA LARGE ROUEN DRAKES, \$2.50, ducks \$2.00. M. E. Weller, Ryan, Iowa. **MAMMOTH WHITE PERKIN DUCKS \$1.75,** drakes \$2.00. Bessie Richards, Beverly, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

HOLLYWOOD SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horns. Bargains. Roy Bradford, McLouth, Kan. **500 SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN YEAR** old hens, 75c each. Wyckoff strain, exceptionally fine laying strain. Stannard Nursery Co., Ottawa, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST pedigreed blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns, trapped record 303 eggs. Choice cockerels. Geo. Patterson's Egg Farm, Melvern, Kan.

CHICK PRICES CUT 8 1/2 CENTS IF ORDERED now for spring shipment. Best Egg Strain White Leghorns. Records to 320 eggs. Guaranteed to live and outlay ordinary chicks. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at bargain prices. Big catalog and special price list free. George B. Ferris, 949 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

LEGHORNS—BROWN

"KULP" ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels April hatch, \$1.00 each. If taken soon. H. Spielman, Rt. 1, Seneca, Kan.

POULTRY

\$200 PAID FOR ONE MALE TO SIRE BOCKENSTETTE'S 325 26 OUNCE BLUE RIBBON CERTIFIED CHICKS

This is the highest price, highest egg record, weights considered, of any males used in breeders' pens in the Middle West. \$100 was paid for a male last season. His dam, a 300 27-ounce egg contest hen, sired 120 R. O. P. cockerels, all heading our flocks. Not only he but hundreds of males coming from 200 to 325-egg hens, sire our chicks. We have more R. O. P. and contest egg record males than any other hatchery in the Middle West. By heading our flocks with high egg record pedigreed males for the past 10 years, we can furnish you with intensified egg bred chicks. 100 of our chicks will make you greater profits than 500 ordinary chicks. Why waste your time and money and equipment to make ends meet? Invest in Blue Ribbon Certified Chicks. You will make a profit and salary right on your farm.

B. W. D. TESTED—GUARANTEED TO LIVE 14 DAYS—SEE CATALOG FOR TERMS
Free Poultry Equipment with early orders. Write for Free Catalog.

Blue Ribbon Hatchery & Breeding Farms, R. 1, Sabetha, Kan.

POULTRY

Ross Chicks Guaranteed to Live

Ross chicks are guaranteed to live 10 days and you keep your money until chicks are safe and sound in your hands. No need NOW to pay months in advance. We hatch 14 popular breeds of chicks from Accredited, Bloodtested, egg bred flocks that have been rigidly culled for 14 years. Pedigreed cockerels up to 319 eggs breeding head of flocks. Our enormous capacity of 50,000 chicks weekly assures you of right delivery date and enables us to make rock-bottom prices. Excellent shipping facilities to all points.

Before buying chicks from anyone, write for our New FREE catalog. It gives full details, descriptions and prices and tells just how the Ross Master Breeding Plan has developed Ross Breeding Flocks up to a much higher standard than the flocks of other hatcheries. Members Kansas R. O. P. Ross Breeding Farm and Hatchery, Box 10 Junction City, Kansas

Buy Steinhoff's Healthy Chicks

Every chick from a hen tested and found free of B.W.D. by the Agglutination method (the only test recognized by our Agricultural college as efficient), culled for Standard disqualification, high egg production, health and vitality, by experienced state qualified poultry men. We begin shipping Dec. 29, 1930. Live Delivery guaranteed. Prepaid prices reasonable. Circular free. Order early. **STEINHOFF & SONS, OSAGE CITY, KAN.**

Big Husky Chicks for 1931

Only 7c up. Big discounts on early orders. Guaranteed to live. Easy terms. 200-300 egg strains, Superior Certified. Catalogue free. Superior Hatchery, Box S-8, Windsor, Mo.

LEGHORNS—BUFF

PRODUCTION BUFF LEGHORN COCKER- els \$1.00. Harry A. Moore, Caldwell, Kan.

LANGSHANS

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN COCKER- els \$1.75 each. Mrs. Chas. Stalcup, Preston, Kan.

MINORCAS—BUFF

BUFF MINORCA COCKERELS AND PUL- lets, Kitcher strain \$1.25. Chas Hoferer, Wamego, Kan.

MINORCAS—WHITE

WHITE MINORCA COCKERELS FROM blood tested flock, \$1.50 each. Frank Frey, Elmdale, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—BUFF

8 YEARS STATE ACCREDITED, 4 YEARS bloodtested Grade A. cockerels. Banded \$3 to \$5. Unbanded \$2. Frank Dale, Coldwater, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50-\$3.00. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

MUELLER'S BARRED ROCKS, FINE LARGE cockerels, reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. C. Mueller, Rt. 4, Hanover, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, BRADLEY'S HEAVY LAY- ing Yellow Legs. Eggs. 100-\$6.50; 50-\$3.50; 15-\$1.50 postpaid. Cockerels \$3.00. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2.50. C. H. Johnson, Rt. 2, Lyons, Kan. **ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, LARGE E-** type, Thompkins strain, \$2.50 and \$3.00. Arvid Rundquist, Assaria, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS CULLED by State Inspector. Grade A-\$5.00. Grade B \$2.50. Mrs. Will Hopwood, Abilene, Kan.

S. C. RED COCKERELS GRADE A. A. P. A. Certified First Prize Winners Topeka Free Fair, also Topeka State Show. John Wilkins, Scranton, Kan.

POULTRY

325 26 OUNCE EGGS

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

ROSE COMB COCKERELS FROM AC- credited flock \$1.50. Irvin Fratlick, Mullinville, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS BLOOD tested stock \$2.00. Bessie Richards, Beverly, Kan.

ACCREDITED COCKERELS, BLOODTESTED. Martin strain, \$2.50 each. Joseph Dortmund, Gorham, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS BRED from show winners and selected producers, \$2.50, \$5.00 and \$10.00 each. 37 years of Wyandotte experience. Carl H. Flock, Clay Center, Kan.

TURKENS

FOR SALE—BIG TURKEN COCKERELS \$1.25 each. Fred Burgin, Coats, Kan.

TURKEYS

LARGE, PURE BRED NARRAGANSETTS. Toms, hens. Glen Carver, Wiley, Colorado.

PRIZE WINNING, BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Write Lydia and Gladys Dye, Mullinville, Kan.

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT RANGE raised toms \$6, hens \$4. Ray Sinclair, Jetmore, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE BEAUTIES, LARGE healthy Kansas City Royal and Denver National winners, attractive prices. Clair Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

BIDLEMAN'S BIGGER, BETTER, BRONZE. Again win third display in 1930 International Turkey Show, Chicago. Write your wants. Glen Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—HENS, toms from Champion and Grand Champion matings. Winners from International and National Western Shows. 500 to pick from. Write for prices, etc. Mrs. E. W. Erickson, Rt. 5, Box 207, Greeley, Colo.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

HOLIDAY POULTRY WANTED. COOPS loaned free. "The Copes," Topeka, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

DOGS

SPECIAL NOTICE An honest effort has been made to restrict this advertising to reputable firms and individuals, however we cannot guarantee satisfaction of hunting dogs since qualities of these animals vary with individual opinions.

FOX TERRIER PUPPIES, CHINCHILLA rabbits. Poo, Beverly Sta., Missouri. **SHEPHERD OR COLLIE PUPPIES 20 PER** cent off until Xmas. Ricketts Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

COON, POSSUM, SKUNK, RABBIT AND FOX dogs, cheap, trial. Herrick Hound Kennel, Herrick, Ill.

RAT TERRIER PUPS. BRED FOR RATTERS. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD AND COLLIE PUP- pies. Natural heelers. Scrimshaw's Kennels, Excelsior, Minn.

HUNTING HOUNDS, SOLD CHEAP; SHIPPED for trial. Catalogue Free. Dixie Kennels Inc., FM-18, Herrick, Ill.

BUY A PUPPY FOR CHRISTMAS, SPECIAL prices on Shepherds, Collies and Rat Terriers H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

MOUNTED 2 HOLE SANDWICH CORN sheller, almost new. One hundred dollars. Paul Hill, Rt. 4, Manhattan, Kan.

NOTICE—FOR TRACTORS AND REPAIRS, Farmalls, Separators, steam engines, gas engines, saw mills, boilers, tanks, well drills, plows, Hammer and Burr mills. Write for list. Hey Machinery Co., Baldwin, Kan.

FOR THE TABLE

REAL FOOD VALUE, SPLIT PINTO BEANS 100 lb. bag \$2.00. Jackson Bean Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.

NEW CROP TABLE RICE. PRODUCER TO consumer 100 pounds beautiful clean white rice double sacked \$3.15. J. Ed Cabaniss, Box 29, Katy, Texas.

TOBACCO

30 CHEWING TWIST \$1.00 POSTPAID. Na- tional Tobacco Co., D132, Paducah, Ky.

SMOKING: 10 POUNDS \$1.20, CHEWING \$1.65; Plugs, Twists 40, \$1.60. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Ky.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO, FINE QUALITY, chewing or smoking 3 lb. sample \$1.00 postpaid. Jas. Lamb, Owensboro, Ky.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO, GUARANTEED, chewing, 5 pounds \$1.00; 12, \$2.00. Smoking, 10, \$1.50, pipe free. Pay when received. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO—CHEWING, 5 POUNDS \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Best Smoking, 10, \$2. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Fay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.

GUARANTEED CHEWING FIVE LBS. \$1.50; Smoking five \$1.25; ten \$2.00; fifty cigars \$1.85; Pay when received. Kentucky Tobacco Company, West-Paducah, Kentucky.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

BUY GENUINE GRIMM AND COSSACK AL- falfa seed direct from Sam Bober, Newell, S. D., and save money.

HARDY RECLEANED KANSAS ALFALFA seed 98% pure Growers Declaration of Origin. Buy direct \$7.50 bu. J. H. Voss, Downs, Kan.

PLANT KUDZU FOR PERMANENT PAS- ture and hay. Grows through longest drought. Perfectly hardy. More nutritious than alfalfa. Yields more. Needs no lime, fertilizer or inoculation. Never has to be replanted. Never a pest. Write for information. Cherokee Farms, Monticello, Florida.

HONEY

EXTRACT HONEY 60 LBS. \$5.00; 120, \$9.00. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colo.

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 LB. CAN, \$5; 2 cans \$9.00; sample, 15c. C. Martinell, Delta, Colo.

HONEY—DELICIOUS EXTRACTED ALFAL- fa, 60 lbs. \$5; 120 lbs. \$9 here. C. W. Felix, Delta, Colo.

HONEY—60 POUNDS EXTRACTED \$6.50; two \$12.50; 60 pounds Comb \$7.85. Collins Apiaries, Emporia, Kan.

BEST QUALITY EXTRACTED HONEY, ONE 60 pound can \$6.25; Two, \$12.00. Nelson Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kans.

FINEST EXTRACTED HONEY, 120 POUNDS \$10.80; 60 pounds \$5.75; low freight. Satisfaction guaranteed. Garden Court Honey Farms, Pueblo, Colorado.

MACHINERY WANTED

WANT TO BUY—GOOD SECOND-HAND MILK- ing machine. Fred Grantham, Hill City, Kan. **WANTED—A USED JOHN DEERE ROUGH-** age mill any size. Glenn Weaver, Admire, Kan.

PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT

SCHOOL OFFICIALS WRITE FOR CATALOG describing the Karymor Merry-Go-Round, steel slides, etc., for playgrounds. Lamar Manufacturing Co., 901-Erie, Pueblo, Colo.

PATENTS—INVENTIONS

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 150-D, Security Savings and Commercial Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

AVIATION

MEN WANTED—GOOD PAY JOBS AVAIL- able for well-trained Airplane Mechanics, Pilots and Auto Mechanics. We train you for jobs. Wonderful opportunity! Write for details today. Lincoln Airplane & Auto School, 2540 Automotive Bldg., Lincoln, Nebr.

MUSICAL

VIOLINS CHEAP! FREE MAIL LESSONS! Stillwell, 728 Constitution, Emporia, Kan.

RABBITS

MAKE MONEY RAISING "DERBY WINNER" Chinchilla Fur Rabbits. Free catalog. Derby Fur Farm, Box 3, Derby, Colorado.

PIGEONS

10,000 COMMON PIGEONS WANTED. R. S. Elliott, 7500 Independence, Kansas City, Mo.

LUMBER

LUMBER—CAR LOTS, WHOLESALE PRICES, direct mill to consumer. Prompt shipment, honest grades and square deal. McKee-Fleming Lbr. & M. Co., Emporia, Kan.

KODAK FINISHING

ROLL DEVELOPED AND SIX BEAUTIFUL glosstone prints 25c.—Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

GLOSS PRINTS TRIAL FIRST ROLL DE- veloped printed 10c lightning service. F. R. E. Photo Co. Dept. J, 1503 Lincoln Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, ELIGIBLE MEN- women, 18-50, qualify for Government Positions, \$125-\$250 month. Steady employment; paid vacations, Thousands needed yearly, common education. Write, Ozment Instruction Bureau, 365, St. Louis, Missouri, quickly.

AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

MEN WANTED TO SELL SHRUBS, TREES, Roses, Supplies free. Write for proposition. Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

OLD AGE PENSION INFORMATION. WRITE J. S. Lehman, Humboldt, Kan.

LAND

KANSAS

ESTATE: TEN ACRES, HUTCHINSON, Kan.; five room house, barn, sheds; bargain. Fred Rumford, Jetmore, Kan.

ARKANSAS

320 ACRES TIMBER LAND BAXTER CO., Arkansas. Clear. Paul Hill, Rt. 4, Manhattan, Kan.

WHITE PEOPLE ONLY. WRITE FOR OUR new 1930 catalog of fruit, dairy and poultry farms on easy terms. Mills Land Co., Booneville, Ark.

CALIFORNIA

RANCHES—OUR CO-OPERATIVE PLAN saves you money. Realty Owners Association, 1448 Webster St., Oakland, Calif.

COLORADO

NO DROUTH, NO BLIZZARDS, NEVER TOO hot. Farming, stock raising, hunting, fishing. Artesian wells, cheap irrigation, rich soil. Spuds, grain, vegetables make wonderful crops. Farms, stock ranches all sizes. Splendid roads, schools, churches. That's San Luis Valley. Write C. E. Wilson, Route 3, Alamosa, Colo.

MISSOURI

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

OKLAHOMA

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

TEXAS

9000 ACRE IMPROVED SOUTHWEST TEXAS ranch bordering Rio Grande. Great development in progress. Canal and power line building through ranch making 3000 acres rich land available for irrigation in addition to lucrative dry farming opportunities. Plenty grass, water, fat cattle, sheep, deer and other game; oil and gas possibilities; glorious all year climate; duplicating opportunities of primitive middle and west Kansas supplemented by a climate capable of producing greater varieties of products in greater abundance. A fitting location for the sons of Kansas' pioneers. Price \$10.00 per acre. John A. Deering (Native Kansan). Esperson Building, Houston, Texas.

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. Mc-Nown, 311 Wilkinson, Omaha, Nebr.

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

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

SALE OR EXCHANGE

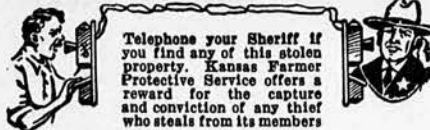
BARGAINS IN LAND, TRADES A SPECIAL- ty. Lee Schesser, Calvert, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

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

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.

THEFTS REPORTED



Telephone your Sheriff if you find any of this stolen property. Kansas Farmer Protective Service offers a reward for the capture and conviction of any thief who steals from its members

Wm. Morris, Joes, Colorado. U. S. tires from Hudson car. Size 33x6.00. Valued at \$80.

Charles Moore, Larkinburg, Coon hound. Valued at \$100. Mr. Moore offers an additional reward of \$25.

W. M. Gibbs, Wichita, 15 turkeys. Elmer Hall, Havana. Gold Bond fountain pen, fine point, color, jade green, two pairs two-thumb husking gloves, one pair baby shoes, size 5, one waist band, one Master-Supertoned mouth organ, key of C, tin holes, 20 reeds, and one pair small scissors.

Ed Saunders, Marion. Model 28 Chevrolet coach, green, license 1C14569, motor 4443416. Tail light broken. Firestone spare tire, left front Riverside tire, right front U. S. Royal Ford, rear tires, Riversides.

C. O. Butcher, Erie. Ten bushels of wheat.

A Little Child Is Calling for Aid

Thru the Capper Fund for Crippled Children Your Gifts Will Help Paralysis Victims

BY CON VAN NATTA

THE remarkable change in the little girl whose picture we print here was made possible thru the aid of the Capper Fund for Crippled Children. It required a year of intermittent hospitalization in a great hospital, the service of the finest orthopedic surgeons to be had, and a lot of money.

I hesitate to print pictures of crippled children, but to say that a million need help means little to the average citizen. To visualize and dramatize the tragedy of one little child compels attention and touches the sympathy of humanity.

The primary work of the Capper Fund for Crippled Children is the correction by surgery of incapacitating crippled conditions. Directly following an attack of infantile paralysis there are no noticeable deformities. The child recovers, or it suffers the loss of muscular power. If motor cells have been really destroyed, certain muscles will never again function.

When such is the case, deformities, to a more or less extent, take over the body of the child. The recourse then that most likely promises permanent results is the orthopedic surgeon. There is no calling that requires higher specialized service.

It is here that the Capper Fund for Crippled Children assumes a great responsibility. It is the executive agent of half a million people in every part of the world, one of whose concerns is the crippled child. Thru the liberality of these friends there is made possible, to a greater extent, the carrying on of Senator Capper's work for crippled children. The lowliest crippled child, with few friends and not a penny, without discrimination in favor of race or creed, is given the same service, the same consideration as is rendered the child of the father and mother who have millions with which to pay.

The Capper Fund is made up of contributions, almost entirely in small amounts, from a very wide territory. Because this is so and because it is known that small donations are thankfully received, probably a greater number of people have "cashed in" on the opportunity of having a part in helping a crippled child than in most any other philanthropy. And these contributions provide the giver inspiration and a satisfaction than which there is none greater to be had in this life.

In the acute state, the Capper Fund, always ready, is of little aid to the

victim of infantile paralysis, tho it gladly offers any service. The local doctors and county health officers and state boards of health and untiring health nurses see to their care. In such emergency these agencies open their arms, working night and day, with little thought of other remuneration but to beat the enemy. No profession gives more service, for no reward other than that called for by their code of ethics, and in carrying their often self-imposed duty to suffering humanity, than do the physicians and surgeons of city, village and community.

I have long wanted to say that. The work for the crippled child is extremely appealing. No parents can be absolutely sure that their little ones will escape the crippling disease. It is no respecter of persons. In the great hospitals where the Capper Fund operates, there often lie, side by side, in plaster casts, braces and bandages, children from every stratum of society, rich and poor—all "common clay."

Some day Kansas will have a law that will make provision for the needs of crippled children as she does for other wards of the state. Individual agencies have been carrying a heavy load for years—they have pioneered the work. And, no matter what the law, these agencies must still function.

The recent wave of infantile paralysis will make extra heavy demands on the Fund. Many unfortunate little ones will be added to our already large family of a thousand crippled children. Never was the need more patent than now, or opportunity greater for all peoples, of whatever financial status, to help those who cannot help themselves and be a part of a dynamic force in the world's greatest philanthropy. Money finds its greatest work in helping a crippled child. Address Con Van Natta, Adm., Capper Fund for Crippled Children, 20 Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

The Outlaws of Eden

(Continued from Page 19)

interloping power corporation, just as he had feared would be the case. Well, no matter. The Mountain Valley Power Company could not thwart him in his plan to secure from the Department of the Interior permission to erect a diversion dam in the Handle

and dig a canal from Eden Valley Creek down that lonely canon to the natural reservoir in the hills beyond the western buttress of Forlorn Valley. They might have influence, but not with the Congressman and Senator whose constituency included Forlorn Valley. Forlorn Valley had more votes than the Mountain Valley Power Company, and the remainder of the county would be solidly behind the project. Hence the representatives in Congress would have to get behind the project or be retired at the next election.

Well, his first step was to create public interest in the proposed irrigation district—not at all a difficult task, since the Valley Center Register was the only newspaper in the valley and its editor, Joe Brainerd, had financed his venture largely on money borrowed from the Bank of Valley Center. Brainerd would see his duty and do it nobly. He must attack the power company and pay the community's respects, in no uncertain terms to those two Eden Valley outlaws who had betrayed them or at least sought to betray them. A sturdy attack was always the best defense, and Babson felt convinced that Nate Tichenor and Lorry Kershaw would oppose any effort to divert water from Eden Valley Creek. Of course Babson realized that annually the creek overflowed its banks and inundated large areas of both ranches without cost of ditches or ditchtenders to the riparian owners. But that was not necessary. The summer flow was ample to irrigate the Circle K and the Bar H, provided Tichenor and the Kershaw girl erected small diversion dams to lift the water over the banks and spread it over their fields by means of ditches. Nature's method was too wasteful, and Babson abhorred waste. A new day was dawning and the conservation of natural resources was its challenge to the world. People were beginning to use their heads for thinking nowadays; the public was too well aware of its rights to permit two selfish individuals to nullify the natural law that the greatest good must ever go to the greatest number. So he must arouse public opinion, since public opinion, once aroused, is difficult to combat successfully. Mr. Babson had great faith in the People, in the ultimate triumph of right and justice over error and injustice.

Suddenly, as he drove home across Forlorn Valley, a thought occurred to him with such force that he jammed on his brakes and stopped in the middle of the highway so suddenly that a car coming behind him, smote his car in the rear and skidded it off the right of way into a ditch. Babson emerged from the wreckage unharmed, but frightened and exceedingly angry, just in time to come face to face with a young man emerging from a limousine driven by a liveried chauffeur; wherefore Babson knew the owner for a stranger in the country and hence subject to abuse without risk of losing a profitable account for the Bank of Valley Center.

"What the hell's the matter with you?" he cried furiously. "Can't you stay on your own side of the road?"

"I'll answer your question with another, sir. Why did you stop so suddenly, without giving the legal warning by thrusting your hand out? My chauffeur is not a mind-reader."

"You've wrecked my car, damn you, and you'll pay for it."

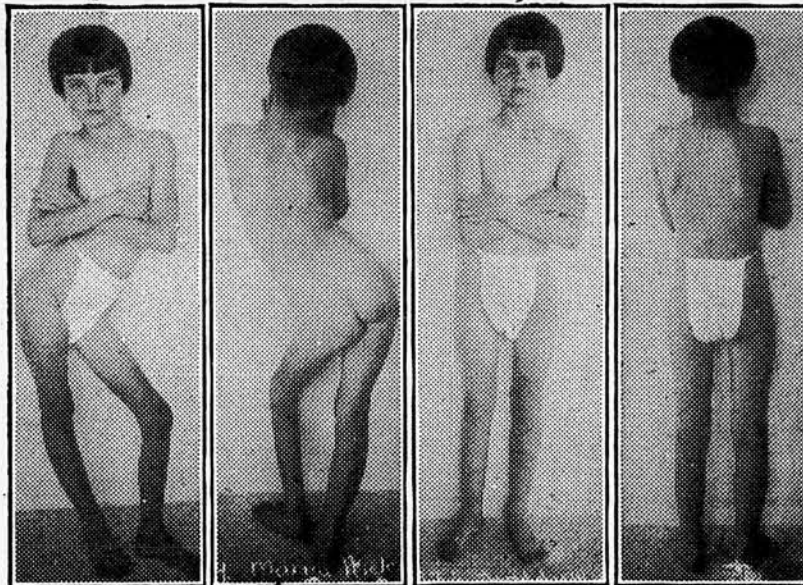
(TO BE CONTINUED)

Seven Points

(Continued from Page 7)

this submarginal acreage suffers regularly from erosion. All told, the farming of such lands exacts an awful toll from the educational and living standards of the farmer and his family.

From this evidence you may gather that we have an acute land problem, even tho most of the public domain



A Year in the Life of One Little Crippled Girl Before and After Operative Measures Were Taken to Correct Deformities: "Dear Mr. Van Natta, I Am Writing to Tell You How Pleased We Are With Maxine. We Feel She Is 100 Per Cent Improved. We Can Scarcely Believe the Change in Her Is Really True. Words Cannot Express How We Appreciate All That the Capper Fund for Crippled Children Has and Is Doing for Maxine. Without Your Help the Child Would Be a Hopeless Cripple. Mrs. Victor Doughty."

suitable for cultivation has passed into private ownership. Land policy as a problem of government does not cease simply because most of a nation's land is privately owned. Consider Europe, where problems of land policy are a vital issue today, despite many generations of private ownership. Plainly, government has a duty in the formulation of a national policy of land utilization that will consider problems germane to both the

public domain and privately owned lands.

Recent upheavals in the supply and demand of farm products throw new light on the need for land utilization. On the demand side, for instance, displacement of work animals by power-driven machinery is removing the need for millions of tons of corn, oats and hay. Changes in diet are lessening the demand for some foods and increasing the demand for others. Export demand is narrowed by the recovery of European farm production from the effects of the war, and by the attempt of European nations to attain greater self-sufficiency.

On the supply side technical changes are bringing great semi-arid tracts into cultivation not only in the United States but also in Russia, Canada, Australia and Argentina. Labor-saving machinery is promoting the cultivation of low-yield areas. Production is outrunning consumption in much of the world.

It is becoming necessary to reshape the very foundations of the agricultural industry. Nothing less will accommodate it to the pressure of the powerful economic forces affecting supply and demand.

These conditions emphasize the need for a national policy of land utilization. We must look at our land resources from a national point of view. The fundamental need, obviously, is for an inventory of land resources, an estimate of food and fiber needs, and an attempt to match output against requirements. That means discarding the notion that all land, simply because it is in existence, should be put into cultivation.

There are at least seven points which our national policy of land utilization might incorporate. They are, briefly, as follows:

- (1) A scientific classification of our land resources, so that crop, pasture and forest requirements may be more efficiently met. Knowledge of land resources is indispensable to the wise direction of production.
- (2) The contraction of farm acreage in some areas, and a check upon expansion in others.
- (3) Diversion of tax-delinquent lands or lands obviously submarginal for farming to other than farm uses. This is distinctly a field for public agencies, local, state and federal.
- (4) Reconciliation of our national reclamation policy with the need for restricting farm production.
- (5) Expansion of public reforestation.
- (6) Management of the public domain so that it will serve equally the interests of the local farming and grazing industry, the interests of agriculture as a whole, and the interests of the nation.
- (7) Guidance, thru adequate information, for private enterprise in land settlement.

From time to time I should like to discuss each of these points in detail. For the present it is enough to emphasize the direct and permanent bearing such a national policy of land utilization has upon the grievous problem of overproduction. We can point our attack immediately toward checking unwise expansion and getting unprofitable acres out of production.

Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 18)

this year, altho there is very little market for fur. Cutting wood and hauling feed are the main farm jobs. Several miles of new road are being built in the county. Cream, 24c.—James M. Parr.

Osborne—The weather is ideal. Livestock is doing fine on wheat pasture. Corn husking and threshing kafir are the main farm jobs. Hens are laying fairly well for winter. Wheat, 55c; corn, 46c; kafir, 45c; cream, 25c; eggs, 18c.—Roy Haworth.

Rawlins—We have received considerable moisture recently, in the form of both rain and snow. Wheat is making a fine growth. Roads are in bad condition.—A. Madson.

Rice—We have been having some very fine weather. Livestock is doing well on wheat pasture. A great deal of interest is being shown in the work of the 4-H clubs.

Very few farm sales are being held; not much farm property is changing hands. Wheat, 58c; eggs, 18c; hens, 12c; cream, 23c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Books—With the exception of a few damp days, we have been having very nice weather for some time. The fields have been rather wet, however, and this has delayed corn husking somewhat. There is very little hog cholera now. Wheat, 52c; corn, 45c; eggs, 20c; cream, 19c; flour, 95c.—C. O. Thomas.

Smith—We have been having very favorable weather for this season. Livestock is in good condition, and the animals have been obtaining plenty of pasture from the wheat. Corn husking is finished; farmers are busy getting up the year's supply of fuel. Only a few public sales are being held. Wheat, 55c; corn, 60c; cream, 25c; eggs, 21c.—Harry Saunders.

Stevens—Wheat pasture is unusually fine; the crop has made a splendid growth, and there has not been enough stock to keep it down. Feed stacking and threshing are the main farm jobs. The weather has been fine. Very little corn has been husked, as farmers have been busy with other work. Some road construction is being carried on by the townships—the state is doing nothing here.—Monroe Traver.

Summer—We have been having splendid weather. Wheat is making a fine growth, and it is supplying a great deal of pasture. Corn husking is finished. Some cattle are being full fed, but the number is not so large as a year ago. Very few farm sales are being held. Wheat, 58c; corn, 55c; oats, 40c; turkeys, 17c; eggs, 25c; butterfat, 27c.—E. L. Stocking.

Wallace—We have been having nice weather, and some farmers have resumed corn husking, despite the fact that there is some snow on the ground. Roads are still in bad condition.—Everett Hughes.

Wilson—We have had fine fall weather, and wheat is making a splendid growth. Livestock is doing well—there apparently is plenty of feed. A good many hogs are being shipped to market. Considerable fall plowing is being done. A few public sales are being held, with good prices. Butterfat, 25c; eggs, 20c; hens, 12c to 14c; bran, 11c; corn chop, \$1.75; butter, 35c to 40c.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

Wyandotte—We have received considerable rain recently, and the ponds and wells are now full of water. Wheat will go into the winter in excellent condition. Some flu is reported among the hogs. Wheat can be purchased from the mill at 75 cents a bushel; some farmers are taking advantage of this low price, and are buying it for hog feed. Very few public sales are being held. Most farmers are cutting wood for the winter's fuel instead of buying coal, as they usually do. Corn, 70c; oats, 35c; hens, 16c; eggs, 25c.—Warren Scott.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

Chas. Stuckman, Kirwin, Kan., in a letter last week, remitting for his advertising, said he had sold 15 boars this fall and 23 gilts and that he could have sold more boars if he had had them. He has 50 fall pigs that are doing nicely. Mr. Stuckman does an exclusive private sale business and has built up a fine trade.

Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kan., breeds Spotted Poland Chinas and says he has had an unusual demand this fall for the blocky type boar and that he soon sold this type of boars in his herd and at good prices. At present he is offering both the blocky type and the rangy type and can supply you with some bred gilts for January and March farrow.

The breeder or farmer that buys his herd sires as a calf and takes care of him and develops him into a well grown out bull that is a good individual, certainly owns a good herd but at a very much lower price than he could go out and buy such a bull for from breeders that take good care of the young bulls they sell up to the age of their usefulness as a sire. W. A. Love of Partridge, Kan., who breeds Polled Shorthorns is suggesting this in his advertisement this week.

Frank L. Young, Cheney, Kan., who breeds Gold Medal Jerseys, is offering bull calves whose sire's dam was a Gold Medal cow and whose granddam was a world's record cow. He has a few that are ready for service and others that are just calves, but Mr. Young asks the question: Why not buy a calf and raise your own herd sire? You can do it and be mighty well paid for the effort in what you save on the price paid and the better quality of the bull you grown out on your own place.

The breeder or farmer that is going to buy a bull should do so now and not put it off until spring because the chances are they will be pretty scarce by that time and besides they can be bought now for less money than they can after they have been wintered. D. S. Sheard, Esbon, Kan., who owns one of the really nice herds of Polled Shorthorns, has changed his copy to read bulls of all ages and cows and heifers for sale. There is not much of a surplus of breeding cattle and when breeders have brought their herds through the winter they are going to demand more money for what they have for sale.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Duroc Hogs
Feb. 14—Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 25—Engelbert Meyer, Bloomington, Neb.
Feb. 27—Geo. Anspaugh, Ness City, Kan.
Feb. 28—Vavaroeh Bros., Oberlin, Kan.
- Poland China Hogs
Feb. 20—Dr. O. S. Neff, Flagler, Colo.
Feb. 21—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan.
March 5—Jan 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)
- Hampshire Hogs
Feb. 17—John Yelek, Rexford, Kan.

Empire Oil-Burning Tank Heater



Greatest improvement ever made in tank heaters. Fits any tank. Burns 14 to 16 hours on one gallon of kerosene. No sparks, ashes or smoke. Heating chamber entirely under water; no heat wasted. Guaranteed. Saves fuel—pays for itself repeatedly.

EMPIRE NON-FREEZABLE HOG WATERER
Heavy galvanized iron—70 gallon capacity. Oil burner directly under trough—guaranteed not to freeze. Keeps water warm at a small cost. Keeps hogs healthy—fatten faster on the same feed.

FARMER AGENTS
wanted in every locality. Special feature—offer to farmers willing to show Heater and Waterer to prospective buyers. Write at once for price and special offer. Buy direct from factory.
Empire Tank Heater Co.
103 N. 7th St., Washington, Ia.

Hog Worms

Expel large, round worms from pigs safely and surely with **Peters' BALLOON CAPSULES**

3,000,000 sold. Look like white grapes; slip down pigs throat easily as balls of butter; they get the worms. Your check for \$5.00 brings 50 Balloon Capsules, free water gun, free jaw opener and directions. Order from this ad. Our 96-page, illustrated Veterinary Guide, free upon request.
Peters Serum Co., Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.
World's First Hog Serum Company

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Gilts Bred to New Star

Not a poor gilt in the lot. All safe and priced at \$35 and \$40 each. Also four April boars to close out at \$25 each. Phone 12F23. Farm 21 miles south of Topeka. C. R. ROWE, SCRANTON, KAN.

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, Leecompton, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Spotted Poland Boars
Various sizes, blocky or rangy. Bred gilts for January and March farrow. Drive over or write. WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KAN.

DUROC HOGS

40 Sows and Gilts Bred

to Aristocrat, Goliath, Sitting Bull, and Landmark. 1st at Wisconsin. Blood that fattens easily. Boars vaccinated, shipped on approval. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

CHOICE SPRING BOARS FOR SALE

Extra choice blood lines, immuned and registered. Priced very moderate. Write at once. J. C. STEWART & SONS, 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.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Double Standard Polled Herefords

Outstanding bulls from spring calves to two years old. WM. C. MUELLER, HANOVER, KAN.

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.

REG. JERSEY BULLS

Dams have good R. of M. records. Sire's dam is a Gold Medal cow. Granddam ex-world's record cow. A few ready for service, also baby calves. Why not buy a calf and raise a herd sire? Prices very reasonable. FRANK L. YOUNG, CHENEY, KAN.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

30 Reg. Ayrshire Cattle Sale

One and a fourth miles west and one-fourth mile south of Wichita Heights, six and a half miles north of Wichita. Write for details and see next issue of this paper. ORMISTON GARDENS, Rt. 1, Wichita, Kan.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

REG. BROWN SWISS
for sale. Two extra good bull calves one month old. Price \$45 each. Crated with papers furnished. C. E. ABSHIER, LIBERTY, 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 rag- and highest quality and breeding. All cattle TB tested. J.C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

THE LOVE POLLED SHORTHORNS

Buy baby calves and save money; reds, roans and whites. An outstanding roan bull ready to wean. W. A. LOVE, PARTRIDGE, 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

Registered Red Poll Bulls

and heifers for sale. All ages. JACOB FISHER, GOFF, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Riffel's Reg. Holsteins

Eight head of grade cows and heifers for sale. One cow just fresh, all others old enough are bred to Berrycrest King Pietje. Also a few registered heifers and bulls for sale. EDW. J. RIFFEL, STOCKTON, KAN.

OUR PROVEN HOLSTEIN HERD SIRE

Also some heifer calves from good dams. RAY M. CALDWELL, BROUGHTON, KAN.

H. A. Dressler's Record Bulls

Average H. I. A. T. records for this herd in 1929 highest in the United States. Milk 17,883; fat, 658. First and only 1,000-pound fat cow in the state. Bulls for sale. H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KAN.

Acme Holstein Dairy

Reg. Holsteins. Our herd in 1928, 34 cows, ave. butter fat, 411 lbs. in 1929, 41 head. 23 of them heifers, ave. 382.6. D.H.I.A. records. Young bulls for sale. Farm joins town. E. P. MILLER, Junction City, Kan.

Mac Bess Holstein Farm

A strong Ormsby bred herd. A grandson of Belle Farm Hattie, 1,038 pounds as a 2-year-old, heads our herd. Young bulls out of high producing cows. CARL MCCORMICK, CEDAR, KAN.

Collins Farm Co.

For sale—a few good females to freshen soon; also good bulls for sale. Come and look them over. COLLINS FARM COMPANY, Sabetha, Kan.

Farley's Reg. Holsteins

A grandson of Sir Triune Fanny heads our herd. A young bull of serviceable age for sale, with a good C. T. A. record. Write for prices. BRUCE FARLEY, ATHOL, KAN.

Best of K.P.O.P. Breeding

In order to make room for my fall crop of calves, I am offering bulls from dams having 500 lbs. fat and over. Nat'l H. I. T. records, priced \$50 to \$100. Bulls serviceable age. CLYDE SHADE, OTTAWA, KAN.

RECORD HOLSTEINS

Reg. cows, heifers, bulls. All cows with C. T. A. records from 300 to 600 pounds butterfat. Our herd sire's 7 nearest dams average 1,051 pounds butter. Herd TB tested. Farm joins town. Sunnynook Dairy Farm, W. A. Post, Naponee, Nebr.

Neverfail Dairy Farm

Fine bull 16 months old. Yearling heifers and two year old springers. First calf heifers milking 5 to 7 gals. daily. All from cows producing from 500 to 1000 lbs. of fat yearly. Geo. W. Woolley, Osborne, Kan.

Bulls For Sale

From high producing show cows. The highest cow in the herd this month with 2,860 lbs. milk, 91 lbs. fat in 34 days. G. REGIER & SON, WHITEWATER, KAN.

Holstein Bulls For Sale

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Guernsey Bulls

4 bull calves for sale from 6 mos. to 1 yr. All sired by bull whose dam produced over 400 lbs. butterfat, official test. Dams of two produced over 400 lbs. butterfat in Herd Imp. Ass'n. Vigorous, healthy bulls with every indication of good breeders. Also a few grade heifer calves. Roy E. Dillard, Salina, Kan.

Reg. Guernsey Bull

for sale, about ready for light service. Splendid individual, best Itchen May King breeding. DR. J. T. AXTELL, NEWTON, 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

\$10,000 in Rewards in Four Years

Since the Kansas Farmer Protective Service opened war on farm thievery in February, 1927, the sum of nearly \$10,000 has been paid for the arrest and conviction of thieves who have stolen from the Protective Service members mentioned on this page. The 13 reward claims now ready for investigation together with a few others, which will be presented in the next month, in all probability, will bring the total up to \$10,000 by the end of the fourth year. During that time 300 thieves have been sentenced to imprisonment for terms ranging from 30 days to 20 years each. In order to enjoy the protection afforded by this service, and to stand a chance of profiting by the second \$10,000 paid out for rewards, be sure that your subscription to Kansas Farmer is kept paid in advance and that a Protective Service sign is posted at the entrance to each Kansas farm with which you are connected.

Rewards Have Been Paid as a Result of Thefts From These Protective Service Members

ALLEN

M. W. Elmore, \$25, Chickens, jail 6 months.
Warren Elmore, \$50, Hogs, Lansing 1-5 years.
J. H. Willenburgh, \$50, Chickens, Lansing 10 years.
Carl Shively, \$50, Chickens, Hutchinson 5 years.

ANDERSON

Mrs. M. D. Axtell, \$25, Suit of Clothes, Jail.

ATCHISON

M. A. Erpelding, \$50, Chickens, 5-10 years.

BARBER

J. D. Fair, \$50, Chickens, Hutchinson 1-5 years.

BARTON

A. J. Henry, \$25, Corn, 90 days in jail.

BOURBON

J. W. Redman, \$50, Cream and Car, Hutchinson.

BROWN

Mrs. W. E. Weltmer, \$25, Chickens, Jail 90 days.
Curtis Bruning, \$50, Calf, Hutchinson 1-7 years.
Ernest Masterson, \$50, Chickens, Boys' School.
Alice Curtis, \$50, Wheat, Hutchinson 1-5 years.
Walter H. Bromley, \$25, Meat, Jail 60 days.

BUTLER

E. W. Whiteside, \$50, Steer, Reformatory.

CHASE

Robert Brandley, \$50, Car, Leavenworth 1-5 years.

CHEROKEE

Clarence Hudson, \$50, Chickens, Lansing, 1-5 years.
J. W. Cool, \$50, Chickens, Reformatory.
Mrs. Ott Walker, \$25, Chickens, Girls' School.
W. E. Williams, \$50, Burglary, Hutch. 1-5 years.
Jess Davis, \$50, Chickens, Lansing, 1-5 years.
Mrs. R. E. Owens, \$50, Chickens, Penitentiary.
Ira Miller, \$50, Chickens, Hutchinson, 1-5 years.
W. A. Lamaster, \$50, Chickens, Lansing 1-10 years.
Frank Wiseman, \$50, Personal property.
Oel Slusser and M. Turley, \$50, Chickens, Lansing.

CLAY

J. W. McDowell and F. Creep, \$50, Wheat.
Chas. C. Mable, \$50, Chickens, Reformatory.
W. Gepner and J. Morris, \$50, Chickens, Hutchinson.
W. C. Miles, \$25, Tools, gas and oil, Jail.

CLOUD

G. T. Henrikson, \$50, Cash, Jail 90 days.
W. Gepner and J. Morris, \$50, Chickens, Hutchinson.

COFFEY

E. M. Early and H. E. Shaw, \$50, Chickens.
Mrs. C. W. Shirley, \$25, Chickens, Jail 90 days.
Willis Romary, \$50, Chickens, Hutchinson.

COMANCHE

E. A. Thompson, \$50, Saddle, Reformatory.

COWLEY

O. Hall and G. Wilson, \$50, Chickens, Lansing.
J. E. Mallory, \$50, Car, Hutchinson, 5-15 years.
E. S. Scott, \$50, Chickens, Hutchinson, 3 years.
Carl Hopkins, \$25, Chickens, Oklahoma prison.

CRAWFORD

Oscar C. Smith, \$50, Honey, 90 days.
F. E. Girard, \$50, Personal property, Jail.

DECATUR

Kenneth Musgrave, \$25, Personal property, Jail.
D. H. Perrin, \$25, Hog, 90 days.

DICKINSON

J. W. McDowell and F. Creep, \$50, Wheat.
H. C. Hill, \$25, Chickens, Jail 90 days.
H. R. Rutz, \$50, Tires and oil, Hutchinson.

DONIPHAN

Geo. W. Kinkead, \$50, Apples, 1-5 years.
Will Peabody, \$50, Chickens, Hutchinson.
A. D. Connelly, \$25, Hogs, Jail 1 year.
C. R. Jones, \$50, Hog, Lansing, 1-5 years.

DOUGLAS

Alex Stanwix, \$50, Chickens, 1-5 years.
A. E. Welsh, \$50, Machinery, Jail 90 days.
W. C. Wulfkuhle, \$50, Chickens, Jail.
Alfred Heck, \$50, Car and Chickens, Hutchinson.
John A. Reeder, \$25, Tire, Jail 7 months.
Milton Deihl, \$25, Check from mail, Jail.
Mary Coleman, \$50, Cattle, Lansing, 1-5 years.
C. S. Sheppard, \$50, Cattle, Lansing.

ELK

C. S. Moore, \$50, Horses, Lansing, 1-5 years.

ELLIS

Edward Blender, \$25, Tires, Jail 30 days.

ELLSWORTH

Alfred Peterman, \$50, Chickens, Reformatory.
Mrs. R. S. Weinhold, \$50, Personal, Lansing.
F. Svava and P. Hammill, \$25, Furs, Jail.

FRANKLIN

L. A. Rupf, \$50, Chickens, Lansing.
C. W. Coffman, \$50, Chickens, Hutchinson.
Wm. Marks, \$50, Chickens, Lansing.
Mrs. J. W. Wheeler, \$25, Jail.

FRANKLIN (Cont'd)

G. C. Barnes, \$50, Personal, Boys' School.
John Higgins, \$50, Harness, Hutchinson.
Geo. H. Feuerborn, \$25, Gasoline, Jail.

GREENWOOD

F. D. Bobbitt, \$50, Burglary, Hutchinson.

HARPER

C. Bonham and Ed. Tracy, \$50, Chickens, Lansing.

HARVEY

C. F. Molzen, \$50, Wheat, Reformatory.
H. Dyck and C. Kirchner, Chickens, Jail.
W. E. Hunter, \$50, Money, Hutchinson.

JACKSON

Frank Tholl, \$25, Tires, Jail 30 days.
Roy Ray, \$25, Corn, Jail 60 days.
G. M. Huff, \$50, Chickens, Lansing.

JEFFERSON

C. A. Spray, \$25, Chickens, Jail.
John Quinlan, \$50, Cattle, Lansing.
N. R. Chitwood, \$50, Chickens, Lansing.
Albert A. Rose, \$25, Apples, Jail.
J. Searle and E. Lynn, \$50, Chickens, Lansing.

JEWELL

C. E. Freshour, \$50, Chickens, Lansing.
Luther Hadley, \$50, Chickens, Jail.
C. J. Stites, \$25, Furs, Jail 90 days.

JOHNSON

F. O. Thomas, \$50, Chickens, 1-5 years.
H. F. Clarke, \$50, Personal, Hutchinson.
Mrs. E. Hirling, \$50, Chickens, Hutchinson.
W. T. White, \$50, Harness, Lansing.
A. E. Riffey, \$50, Chickens, Lansing.

LABETTE

Mrs. J. T. Drenner, \$25, Cash, Jail.
W. F. Maddy, \$25, Chickens, Jail.
D. H. Redmon, \$25, Personal, Jail.
Wm. Thompson, \$50, Chickens, Lansing.
W. S. Campbell, \$50, Cows, Pen. 5-7 years.
E. V. McKinley, \$50, Burglary, Hutchinson.
L. L. Morris, \$50, Chickens, 1 year.

LEAVENWORTH

Andrew Ford, \$50, Chickens, 1-5 years.
Louis Banzhaf, \$50, Chickens, 7-21 years.
T. C. Dews, \$50, Chickens, 1-5 years.
W. G. Seeber and C. Jamieson, \$50, Chickens.
Elmer Kemler, \$50, Car, Indus.

LINN

R. J. Dille and F. Smith, \$25, Chickens, Jail.
C. A. Miller, \$50, Wool, Hutchinson.
L. Reinke, \$25, Gas and oil, Jail.

LYON

W. J. Torrens, \$50, Gasoline, Reformatory.
W. H. Thomas, \$50, Personal, Lansing.
R. E. Langley, \$25, Personal, Jail.
W. B. Stead, \$50, Chickens, Hutchinson.
V. L. Lundstadt, \$50, Personal, Jail.
Andy Ahlstrom, \$50, Personal, Hutchinson.
J. C. Davis, \$50, Personal, Hutchinson.

MARION

A. L. Popp, \$50, Chickens, Lansing 5 years.

MARSHALL

C. E. Halfhide, \$50, Hides, Jail.
Grant Ewing, \$25, Car, Jail.

M'PHERSON

O. O. Crumpacker, \$50, Corn, Hutchinson.
S. A. Fields, \$50, Chickens, Hutchinson.

MIAMI

C. and E. Knoche, \$50, Chickens, 1-5 years.
Lester N. Woodhull, \$50, Personal, Pen.
Orvil Whitaker, \$50, Hogs, Pen.
Homer Judd, \$50, Cream, Hutchinson.

MONTGOMERY

C. V. Cole, \$50, Chickens, 1-5 years.
F. R. Colander, \$50, Watch, Jail.
Harry Hilyard, \$50, Shoes, Reformatory.
Mary Beatty, \$25, Chickens, Jail 6 months.
H. G. Rogers, \$25, Chickens, Jail 60 days.
H. T. Schockman, \$50, Cattle, Hutchinson.
L. F. Brost, Sr., \$25, Personal, Jail.
Mrs. W. W. Fuller, \$50, Chickens, Hutchinson.
W. T. Reedy, \$25, Chickens, Jail.
Owen Knoles, \$25, Coal oil, Jail.
E. R. Fowler, \$25, Victrola, Jail.
C. H. Alexander, \$25, Corn, Jail.

NEMAHA

Mrs. Charles Conley, \$50, Chickens.
L. F. Vantravis, \$50, Chickens, 1-5 years.
Jasper Skillet, \$50, Chickens, Hutchinson.

NEOSHO

Thomas Cook, \$50, Cattle, 7 years.
Mrs. Fuller, \$50, Chickens, Reformatory.
D. Ferguson, \$50, Chickens, Boys' School.
Bruce Brown, \$50, Chickens, Hutchinson.

NESS

C. L. Harkness, \$50, Eggs, Boys' School.

NORTON

Elmer Higgins, \$50, Horse, Hutchinson.

OSAGE

H. Rogers and F. Landis, \$50, Personal.
J. Davis and J. Brandon, \$50, Personal, Hutchinson.
Wm. Hase, \$50, Saddle, Lansing.
J. V. Carr, \$50, Car, Hutchinson.

OSBORNE

R. W. Getty, \$50, 2 revolvers, Hutchinson.

OTTAWA

Norvel Dorman, \$50, Car, Hutchinson.
Geo. F. Krone, \$50, Chickens, Hutchinson.

PAWNEE

E. F. Snodgrass, \$50, Personal, Lansing.

POTTAWATOMIE

W. R. Huffman, \$50, Jewelry, 80 days.
P. A. McKee, \$50, Chickens, Lansing.
Fred O'Daniels, \$50, Car, Hutchinson.
J. E. Osborn, \$50, Hog, Hutchinson.

RAWLINS

Henry Schmaizl, \$50, Harness, Reformatory.

RENO

Mrs. T. McCann, \$50, Chickens, Reformatory.
R. F. Jennings, \$50, Wheat, Reformatory.
W. Smith and Mrs. V. Pfalser, \$50, Chickens, Hutch.
John Nusser, \$25, Chickens, Jail.

RILEY

A. F. Priboth, \$25, Personal, Jail.

ROOKS

J. E. Garvine, \$50, Harness, Lansing.

SALINE

W. H. Craig, \$50, Chickens, Boys' Industrial.
Eldon Johnson, \$25, N. G. check to cover theft, Jail.
A. V. Schneewis, \$50, Chickens, Lansing, 1-5 years.
W. H. Craig, \$50, Grain, \$25 and 30 days.

SEDGWICK

W. E. Kennedy, \$50, Chickens, 6 months.

SEWARD

S. A. Bauersfield, \$50, Wheat, Hutchinson.

SHAWNEE

Henry Fisher, \$50, Horses, Industrial School.
Pete Werner, \$50, Chickens, 1-5 years.
Floyd Landie, \$50, Personal, Lansing.
Mrs. G. C. Niccum, same as above.
H. A. Rogers, same as above.
Oscar V. Roller, \$50, Personal, Lansing.
Francis Stockman, \$25, Harness, Jail.
H. R. McClelland, \$50, Chickens, Lansing.
J. A. Anderson, \$50, Hog, Lansing.
Buford Clark, \$50, Chickens, Hutchinson.
Mrs. Nick Schaefer, \$50, Chickens, Lansing.
C. V. Cochran, \$50, Tires, Jail.

SHERIDAN

Milo E. Talkington, \$50, Rifle, Reformatory.
Geo. Knox, \$25, Bicycle, Jail.

STAFFORD

C. W. Rowden, \$50, Cattle, Hutchinson.
B. L. Radke, \$50, Wheat, Lansing.

SUMNER

E. A. Daley, \$50, Personal, Reformatory.
E. L. Felt, \$50, Turkeys, Reformatory.
F. L. Miller, \$50, Chickens, Hutchinson.
T. A. Frack, \$50, Chickens, Hutchinson.
Louise Meuser, \$50, Turkeys, Lansing.
C. Bonham and E. Tracy, \$50, Chickens, Lansing.
C. F. Markley, \$25, Car, Jail.
Ray Behringer, \$50, Harness, Hutchinson.
R. B. Stewart, \$50, Chickens, Lansing.
James Barner, \$50, Car, Lansing.

WABAUNSEE

H. C. Brase, \$50, Chickens, Reformatory.
H. W. Brey Meyer, \$50, Money, Jail.

WILSON

F. W. Whitson, \$50, Chickens, Jail.
Ray Miller, \$50, Chickens, Reformatory.
Alice Berges, \$50, Cattle, Lansing.

COLORADO

H. E. Shaklee, \$50, Horse, Indus. School.
James Crooks, \$50, Corn, Broomfield, Colo.

MISSOURI

Chas. Redd and O. A. Richwine, \$50, Chickens, Pen.



Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, Kansas

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