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KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE

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Volume 70

May 14, 1932

Number 10

Is Kansas to Have Another Grasshopper Invasion?

KANSAS FARMER has no wish to be alarming. It merely presents the situation. The possibility may wane as we hope it will. But conditions in the Northwest in the territory which bred the plague of grasshoppers that visited Kansas in swarms in 1866 and in 1874, are this year again quite evident and favorable.

In 1874 the grasshopper swarms arrived in Kansas in July and August, coming from the Northwest in clouds which darkened the sun, then descended like rain, stripped the foliage from trees and ate every green thing in sight. See the eye-witness account of that historic invasion on page 12 of this issue of Kansas Farmer.

The country was then in the grip of a Civil War depression. It was a hot, dry summer. According to the state board of agriculture, the insects first came July 1, in Ellsworth county and during that month in Saline, Decatur, Barton and two or three other counties. In August they "deluged the land and scarcely a county in the state escaped."

The winter of 1874-75 thousands of dollars were raised in the East for relief of Kansans who had lost all their crops to the insects, and the Kansas legislature authorized counties to issue bonds for the relief of the sufferers in each county, but the state supreme court held the bonds invalid.

Two hot summers and a mild winter have again provided ideal conditions

for the birth of another plague and a similar invasion from the North. Conditions have favored a high survival of the enormous number of eggs left by the 1931 "hoppers" in North Dakota, also in Iowa and the northern part of Missouri.

Alarm is felt in North Dakota which is having a grasshopper "scare." If the hatching season there—May and June—is favorable, "the greatest grasshopper plague ever known" is expected, to quote the words of The Dakota Farmer. The Federal government is financing a fight on the pest in that state and in Nebraska. The House agricultural committee has approved a resolution providing an appropriation of 1 million dollars for grasshopper control in eight Northwestern states.

With normal weather conditions in South Dakota a maximum hatch of grasshopper eggs exceeding 90 per cent is expected between the last of May and the middle of June in that state. All indications at this time point to a serious outbreak reports A. L. Ford, extension entomologist at State College.

In Iowa the grasshopper situation appears much more serious than last year, declares the state entomologist Dr. C. J. Drake. Tests show more than 90 per cent of the eggs will hatch this spring unless weather conditions at hatching time reduce the outbreak. The Iowa situation is declared alarming.

In northeastern Missouri grasshopper eggs are so plentiful that George Jones, entomologist of the state agricultural college, and A. T. Mullins, a Farm Bureau specialist, have called "a council of war."

Kansas Farmer correspondents report large numbers of grasshoppers in Kansas that were hatched by the warm weather of February. However, George A. Dean, entomologist of Kansas State College, does not believe the state is threatened by a widespread local outbreak this season for the reason that our wet, changeable open winter didn't favor a general survival of the eggs.

Grasshopper eggs, a fifth of an inch long, are found in pods of 75 to 100, from 1 to 1½ inches below ground. Usually they are laid in fence rows or grassy places on the edges of cultivated fields. Certain species lay large numbers of eggs in alfalfa and clover, particularly in alfalfa.

Disking once a week until the hatching season is over to expose the eggs to the sun and weather, is recommended. Spreading poisoned bran for the young hoppers to eat, as described on page 12 of Kansas Farmer is the next best remedy.

Both of these measures will be used vigorously in North Dakota. But there the infestation is so great and north of Kansas the pest has so steadily increased, that it has become a question of control.



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"He maketh me to lie down in—"

Green Pastures

BROME grass makes permanent pasture and saves soil for John W. Atwater, Holton. He has 120 acres of it. Eighty acres of upland used for corn many years had started to wash badly. Three years ago he disked this ground and seeded Brome. It wasn't pastured the first year, but was used much the same, as bluegrass the second year.

Last year he cut the grass for seed, so didn't graze it until about July 15. From then until November 20, he turned on one head of cattle to the acre and will do the same this year. Before the cold spell this Brome was as green as a wheat field. It comes on early and grows until a freeze. When bluegrass is dried up in summer, Brome is green and growing on the Atwater farm. It makes a sod, so helps keep the soil from washing. Some washes already are filled nearly level.

And "Brome stands dry weather and grows on poor soil," he says, "but the richer the land the better the grass grows. On bottom it is equal to orchard grass. Horses, cattle, hogs and sheep like it and fatten on it. Its permanence makes it desirable. I have some prairie and bluegrass pastures that are good, made so by pasturing lighter than usually is done. I do not try to get all the grass during the pasture season, but use it the year around. By pasturing light I can put up some hay for winter use. I have one pasture in which cattle have grazed all winter and I fed them only when the ground was covered with snow. I have no buckbrush and have eliminated rag weed by getting a heavy sod. Instead of allowing 3 acres to the head I use more than 5, and instead of getting 5 months pasture I have extended the season several months.

"Over-pasturing is the cause of wornout and weedy pastures. I have a pasture that was almost as bare as the road a few years ago. Last year bluestem grew as high as my head on it. This takes time and favorable conditions. Brome will stand heavier pasturing than any grass I have used, but needs the first year for roots to get established. I have sown it in the spring four times, and have had a stand every time, altho the years were unfavorable for growing grass."

Grazes His Cows 275 Days

PASTURE is working 123 more days a year for Henry Duwe, Freeport. In 1928, his cows grazed on wheat and native grass to a finish in 152 days. As this made the cheapest butterfat and flesh, Duwe picked a combination of Sweet clover, native grass, Sudan and wheat that kept the cows on pasture 275 days in 1931.

"I have been holding cows off native grass until May 15," he said. "This brings some bluestem back thru the Buffalo sod. Cows like this fresh pasture and I get more out of it than I used to."

Sweet clover makes pasture for early spring and for fall. He seeds about 30 acres every spring, but doubled the amount this year and instead of seeding it alone he put it with oats. Ten acres are seeded to Sudan, 20 to 25 pounds an acre, for July pasture. This takes cows off the native grass and lets it come back for late summer grazing. Sweet clover seeded in the spring does its bit in the fall. "The extra 123 days of pasture makes considerable difference in the cost of butterfat," Duwe says, "and my new plan is building fertility."

Two Pastures Came Back

THE most abused thing on many Kansas farms is pasture. S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, believes. "An upland pasture we bought several years ago was badly eaten out and much sod killed. Today it is one of our best. A larger pasture bought later was far over-grazed. The first two or three years we didn't turn cattle in until

The Old Testament is right in its farming even unto this day. Those ancient farmers had their seven fat years and their troubles with a surplus, as we have had since. History even then was repeating. Meanwhile here is some Kansas pasture gospel that would be according to the Old Testament, if written in those days.

after June 1, and then pastured lightly, one head to 6 or 7 acres. Now we can mow hay there nearly any year with one head to 2 or 3 acres. We don't turn the stock on pasture until grass has a good start.

"We keep stock off bluegrass in summer, letting it grow for use in the fall after it is too late for bluestem. We have tried tame grasses—English bluegrass and Brome. English bluegrass didn't fit but Brome is good for early spring and late fall. It will pay for use of the ground and renew the soil so it will produce better crops for years after breaking it up. Brome could be used more in this section profitably. I would not sow it on poor ground, as no crop shows the difference between good and poor soil so much.

"For worn-out land there is nothing better than Sweet clover. If the sod is good on bluestem and Brome grass, weeds will not trouble. The only way to get and keep a good sod is not to over-pasture."

Green Feed Every Month

CHEAP pork and butterfat come out of the pasture rotation Art Cummings, Fowler, is using. To get green feed for livestock every month he uses Sweet clover, Sudan, cane, native grass and wheat.

"This land pays better in pasture than in any other crop," he said, "because it is suited to this one job. We are not bothered much with brush,

and weeds are choked out. I have found sandy soil will grow good Sweet clover if drilled either in Sudan or cane stubble, but I cannot get a stand by broadcasting as it is too dry.

"I am trying Korean lespedeza this year but am afraid I made a mistake in planting it broadcast. If I don't get a stand I shall drill next year. That is why many farmers in Western Kansas cannot get a stand of Sweet clover. They broadcast and it is too dry out here for that. We use a wheat drill and put it in shallow, just to cover the seed, using about 10 pounds of seed an acre. This nearly always gets a stand, but lost out last year because of drouth.

"I planted about 15 acres of Sudan which in ordinary years would have pastured my herd, but it got so dry the cows ate the cane I had drilled for hay. They seemed to do as well on it as on Sudan but didn't like it so well. I always drill wheat early and have had wheat pasture nearly every year which generally is ready to turn on when frost takes Sudan. In the spring clover makes good pasture when it is time to turn off the wheat. But this spring I have no Sweet clover so am letting the cows run on 50 acres of wheat which I intend to plow up and put in cane for silage."

Keeps the Soil at Home

A CULTIVATED crop would pay better than a pasture on the same ground in any normal year, says John Teagarden, La Cygne. "But the soil is washing away. Thousands of acres never should have been broken out. But since the sod has been turned the next thing is to keep land from running away. Pasture certainly will do this and make a profitable crop while building back fertility.

"Over-stocking and having no change of pasture is a losing habit. I have some bottom land in bluegrass that I pasture in the spring until June, then it rests until fall or winter. That way I have pasture for some of my livestock virtually all year." He has 150 acres of permanent pasture and seeds 100 to 150 acres additional. He believes native grass is the best a man can have and fights weeds by letting the grass keep ahead of them. He also makes sure that bare spots have a chance to come back in bluegrass, timothy or Sweet clover. Under his system fewer acres feed a cow or steer. He has found alsike and timothy best for wet ground, and turns rough land to bluegrass and clover.

Tired Land Catches Up

THE poorest soil used for pasture by W. L. Reed, Kanopolis, does better for him than his best land in other crops. To help 160 acres of native grass this year he will use 20 acres of Sudan, 10 acres of rye and 8 acres of Sweet clover.

About 12 years ago he tried a little clover and found it so satisfactory that he has used it and Sudan ever since. Until the last few years the same ground was kept in pasture. This was changed to get as much land as possible in legumes to increase fertility.

"We don't pasture Sweet clover the first year, or pasture it only lightly," Mr. Reed said. "This increases the yield the second year. We frequently let clover reseed itself the second year, so we get four years on one piece of ground from one sowing. It is hard to say how much profit we can figure to the pasture acre, but 1 acre of clover or Sudan will supply pasture for a mature cow on ordinary upland soil and it lowers the cost of butterfat and builds soil fertility at the same time. We find clover the best pasture. It comes early when most needed. But we need Sudan later."



Doubt the County Plan

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

THE longer I live the more convinced I become that the weakness of democracy is the great difficulty of obtaining what may be called an intelligent group mind. The intelligence of individuals to a great extent is wasted because it has no way to express itself in action. Nearly everyone I have ever talked to seemed to me to have some good ideas. Of course they were often mixed up with other ideas that I thought either foolish or manifestly futile, but if the good ideas could somehow have been separated from the foolish or futile and organized under competent group leadership, what an improvement might be made in the conduct of government and society. We waste so much of our energy and time in talk that gets nowhere.

Thinks It Wouldn't Work

IN REPLY to a request for opinions in regard to the advisability of consolidating counties, I am in receipt of a number of very interesting letters. Here is one from H. A. Dressler of Lebo. Others are published elsewhere in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Dressler is opposed to the consolidation and here are his reasons in brief: He does not think it would reduce the cost of local government. "The average salary of Coffey county offices," says Mr. Dressler, "other than county commissioners, is around \$115 a month. The three commissioners receive about \$500 a year each and spend about one-fourth of their time in official work." This is what he thinks would happen:

Suppose we consolidate Coffey, Anderson, Franklin and Woodson counties. The first requirement would be a new, elaborate court house, or executive building, at a cost of \$500,000 or more and a county-seat fight that would cost several thousand dollars more. As to the sheriff's office in the consolidated counties—he would be placed a long way from some of the localities over which he had jurisdiction and would need several deputy sheriffs working full time to do the work effectively which would make the saving in this office very little.

We would prefer the county unit or county manager plan; elect the county commissioners and let them appoint the clerks to do the work of the county clerk, treasurer, register of deeds and clerk of the court.

If the consolidation of four counties into one would save any considerable sum to the taxpayers, why would not the consolidation of eight counties save more and the consolidation of 16 counties still more?

Would Be Centralization

ANOTHER reader who is opposed to consolidating counties is Frank B. Walker of Lincoln, Kan. He doubts that it would save any money for the taxpayers. However, his principal objection is the centralization of government. He writes:

Our government was primarily intended to function at the hands of the people for their own welfare. Centralization and bureaucracy is a tendency very much in the other direction. States rights is the cry of the people when they see too much centralized control at Washington. Does this not apply also to local conditions of government as respects consolidation and the creation of larger units to take over what was once the work of counties and townships? Since when have the larger units of government become so proficient in the handling of their affairs that local governing bodies are urged to turn over their work to them and cease to exist except in name only, as is the case of the township where this is written? Has not the larger unwieldy unit much more chance for grafting and do-



ing as it pleases, being further removed from the watchful eyes of the local taxpayer, a good many who still have the old American virtue of keeping up an interest in self-governing?

A Possible Group Plan

THERE is force in both these objections, a consolidation of counties neither can be effected or ought to be effected, unless it can be demonstrated that such consolidation will result in a saving to the taxpayers without loss of efficiency in local government. If the consolidation would mean new and expensive public buildings and greater inconvenience to the people living in the territory consolidated, without any material saving, then certainly I should not be for it.

I do not believe that a bill to wipe out half or more of the counties of the state can get thru any legislature. My thought is that it is not necessary to destroy any of the counties. I believe however, that it would be possible to divide the state into 35 county groups, each group to be directed by a board of commissioners composed of one commissioner from each county in the group; this board to have the business management of the group with power also to appoint the persons necessary to conduct the business of the counties in the group both civil and criminal.

Some of the Advantages

FOR example there would be one district attorney with an assistant in each county. One district probate judge with authority to try misdemeanor cases and with civil jurisdiction in cases up to a certain amount in addition to his probate jurisdiction. He would hold court alternately in each of the counties of the district but a case might be tried in any of the counties in which he might happen to be holding court. There would be one treasurer for the group but with a deputy in each county. A group clerk but with deputy clerks in each county who also would act as assessors for their respective counties and so on.

Now I will frankly say that this plan is only tentative. I have not yet made sufficient investigation and have not sufficient data to determine in my own mind how it would work out in practice. It is merely an outline and it is possible that full information might convince me that the plan is not practical.

P. R. Anton of Republic, Kan., also gives it as his opinion that consolidation of counties is not practical but thinks that the county group system might be worked out with advantage to all the counties in the group.

Why Has England Quit?

I SHOULD "like to know," writes Albert Meyer of Gridley, Kan., "why England is deserting the gold standard after losing her strangle hold on the world. This is interesting and speaks loudly of the selfishness of the system. Why did the U. S. demonetize silver and why does the U. S. issue currency at cost of printing to a small group of men and then issue non-taxable interest-bear-

ing bonds and trade them to this small group to get back this non-interest bearing currency that was given them?"

The money question is most interesting and important, but is also a perplexing question. What is money? What is its proper function? Is it necessary that it have intrinsic or property value or that it should be redeemable in something that has intrinsic value like silver or gold?

It is a curious fact that at the time silver was demonetized there was virtually no silver in circulation and the market value of the silver bullion in the silver dollar was worth a trifle more than the market value of the gold bullion in the gold dollar.

Our Use of Money Grew

I HAVE never been able to understand why silver should have been demonetized at that particular time but it caused no stir until the great silver mines were discovered and the price of silver bullion began to decline. Redemption of currency in either gold or silver is a hang-over from the days when money began to be used to facilitate the exchange of things which men wanted to trade with each other. Then it was conceded that the medium of exchange must have intrinsic value and must be a commodity that would be generally desired and as nearly imperishable as possible. Gold and silver seemed to come nearer filling those requirements than anything else. The idea of issuing currency or bills of exchange came later and still later the right of governments to control the issue of currency to be redeemed in the basic money.

Redemption Impossible

THE actual redemption of currency in either gold or silver has come to be largely a theory, and not a practice. It would be utterly impossible to redeem all the outstanding currency, bills of exchange, bonds and other obligations which on their face are redeemable in gold. If the issue of currency directly by the Government could be safeguarded so that there would be no over inflation I can see no objection to such issue. That there is grave danger of such over inflation however, has been demonstrated again and again. When a nation begins to issue irredeemable currency to meet its obligations there is an almost irresistible tendency to continue the issue until the credit of the country is either ruined or greatly impaired. In the end the greatest sufferers from over inflation are the laborers and producers who are compelled to exchange their labor or their products for currency which is a legal tender by edict of law but which in fact is virtually worthless. Dozens of cases of governments which have started on this easy but dangerous road might be cited to prove what I have said.



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RADIO PESTS: THE CHRONIC WHISTLER

Here's a Cheerful Letter

IN these times of general gloom and discouragement it is rather refreshing to get a cheerful letter. Here is one from Ernest Samuelson of Axtel, from which I quote:

How is everybody standing this depression? I think we are going to come out a lot better than we went in. After this maybe we will all be a little bit more charitable and a bit more loving and appreciative. This depression is what I call a crack in the fence. It lets us peep in and see what has been concealed. For centuries we have been developing the technic of the law and war systems until they have become dangerous. It is time that preachers and teachers were imparting intelligent information that will keep people out of ruts. If the question of what should be the size of the navy is left to such organizations as the Navy League we shall continue to have additional tax burdens for the up-keep of a navy piled upon us. If crooked lawyers are permitted to make our laws, as J. R. Brown of this city indicates, it is the fault of the electors. If they are indifferent enough and dumb enough to elect that kind of men they must suffer the consequences.

Roads Making a Mistake

IF the railroads are asking for an advance in grain freight rates at this time then, instead of the managers being able men as has generally been supposed, they must be dumbbells. With the price of all kinds of products down, and especially the price of grain; with wages down and the cost of all kinds of material which go into the construction and upkeep of railroads down—to ask for an increase of freight rates seems to be an approach to idiocy. The effect will necessarily be to further reduce the amount of grain the roads will have to haul and to increase the amount that will be marketed with trucks. Railroad managers have been slow to see the perfectly evident fact that the only way to beat the competition of the trucks is to give better service at no greater cost. Raising freight rates will only take more business from the roads.

How Long May Taxes Run?

How long can taxes on property run and how much does it take to hold the place when sold?—M. E. B.

Taxes on real property are due November 1. If not paid on or before June 20 following, the property is advertised for sale and sold in September and a tax sale certificate issued to the purchaser. A tax deed is issued in three years after the tax sale provided the property has not been redeemed. The owner of the property may redeem it at any time prior to the issuing of the tax deed, by paying to the county treasurer for the use of

Honest Dollar Measure Passes the House by a Large Vote

The anti-hard times bill replacing the present "rubber" dollar with an "honest" dollar of stabilized and fairly constant buying power in relation to commodity prices, passed the House by a vote of 289 to 60, last week and now goes to the Senate where the big banking interests that are opposed to the bill, will endeavor to block it in committee. The measure is expected to pass the Senate if it gets by the committee.

The bill directs the Federal Reserve board to use its power to keep the purchasing power of the dollar constant, after attempting to restore it approximately to the 1928 level. Economists have urged such a monetary policy for years and Congressman Strong of Kansas introduced an identical measure in Congress in 1924.

The bill declares it to be the policy of the United States that the average purchasing power of the dollar, as ascertained in the wholesale commodity markets from 1921 to 1929, inclusive, be restored and maintained by the control of the volume of credit and currency.

the purchaser, or his heirs, and assigns, the amount for which the land was sold and all subsequent taxes and charges thereon paid by the purchaser or his assigns, with interest at the rate of 15 per cent per annum on the amount of the purchase money and the same rate on all subsequent taxes paid thereon, and indorsed on the certificate of sale.

Which District Pays It?

A resident of an adjoining school district owns land in this district. He sends his pupils to this school. He has brought suit against the district in which he lives for transportation and the judge holds that if anyone pays the transportation this district should.—M. R. S.

I agree with the judge. Where a patron lives in one district but has land in an adjoining district, the law gives him the option of sending his children to the other district, provided the distance to the school house in the other district is less than the distance to the school house in the district in which he resides. In other words he has exactly the same rights in the district to which

he sends his children that he would have if he were actually residing in that district, with the exception I have noted.

What About Renter's Crop?

A is landlord, B tenant. B has a written contract with A for a farm which expired March 1, 1932. B put out wheat in the fall of 1931 without consent of A. In January A rented the farm to C. What right has B to the lease if any? Would A or C be compelled to pay B for the wheat?—H. M.

B had no right without the landlord's consent to put in a crop which could not mature during his lease. He put it in at his own risk and whether he can get anything out of it is up to the landlord. In equity perhaps the landlord should allow him either a renter's share of the wheat or pay him for his labor.

Did Check Pay His Taxes?

A gave a check to B for his taxes six days before the bank closed. The check got back to the bank and was marked "paid," and the amount of the check is taken from A's account. But A finds that B has received no money. Will A have to pay his taxes again or will the bank make the check good?—A Farmer.

I assume that B means the county treasurer. If so A will have to pay his taxes regardless. The bank is obligated to make the check good but whether the assets of the bank would be sufficient to do this is another question.

Built on Another's Land

A gave B possession, under no obligation or contract, of a Kansas quarter section. B built a small house on the land and now wishes to leave. Can he sell or dispose of his house? A has no interest in the house whatever but still owns the land.—B. M. V.

In B's place I should first ask the owner of the land for permission to move this house. If he failed to give it I should remove the house anyway and make it necessary for him to bring an injunction to test the question.

Rent-Free Tenant Won't Go

A owned a farm, hired B to work for him by the day and gave him a house to live in two summers. Eighteen months ago A told B to move, that he wanted to tear the house down and did not need him any more. B still is in the house and never has paid a penny of rent. What is the cheapest and quickest way to get him out?—Mrs. R. E.

Begin an action of ouster or an action for forcible entry and detainer. A ought to be able to get him out in about 30 days.

Must Bring Farm Prices Up

A DOLLAR that has been increasing in value every day for more than three years, is at the bottom of most of our troubles. Until dollars become cheaper the only thing that can bring farm prices up is a crop scarcity, which would be of temporary effect only. And until the farmer gets better prices for his products, we cannot have much better conditions for the country as a whole.

I am not alone in this opinion that I have many times expressed. Among others, New York's big National City Bank discovers the farmer's buying power has come down 51 per cent since the war, and deplores the fact. It is thru no fault of his own, says the bank, he is delivering about the same quantities of his products as formerly, but is receiving only about one-half as much in exchange.

The products of other industries are relatively higher than before the war, but they are not more prosperous.

The farmer has dug in. He has reached the point where his misfortunes hurt other industries worse than his own, worse than they hurt him.

Suppose a bushel of wheat varied in size, all the way from 4 pecks at one time to 24 pecks at another. Wouldn't that disorganize the grain business? When the bushel sank to 3 pecks or 4 pecks, there would be comparatively little business.

This is one trouble with our "rubber" dollar, only it is a great deal more so. The dollar is the measure of value of everything else, but is a measure that is constantly changing. It has no stability. It never stays put. It can make commodities too cheap or too dear, and it does. By its changeability it can make hard times, as it is doing now, or it can help us to good times.

The dearer the dollar becomes—the more the dollar is worth—the more we have to give of our work or of our goods to get it. And as the dollar becomes worth more, goods become worth less—even worthless. Prices go lower and lower. It be-

comes risky to own goods, for we lose by what they shrink in value.

That does not encourage the buying of goods for re-sale, nor for consumption. Also the more the dollar is worth the scarcer dollars become. Between the two business is cramped as in a vice.

It is conceded that commodity prices, especially the prices of farm commodities, must increase before times can improve. As recently as 30 days ago 110 representative commodities were selling for 17½ per cent less than last year, or 37½ per cent less than two years ago. What really happened was that the dollar became worth more.

Which can only mean that a great many businesses are losing money. It is evident that business is not going to revive and cannot revive, so long as almost the only thing business can do is to lose money.

When the value of the dollar becomes as high as that, the thing business wants to do—banks especially—is to convert what it has into cash and crawl into its shell. And it cannot even do that. The result is a state of business paralysis more or less complete.

Still this is only one side of our difficulty. The way to crush a man who is in debt is to make it impossible for him to pay his debt, and now so many are in debt.

The "rubber" dollar does this more effectually than any mortgage, and when a dollar does that it becomes a dishonest dollar—a robber dollar. It makes the debtor pay back more than he borrowed and increases his interest.

Today the dollar is worth from 30 to 45 per cent more than three years ago. This means that the farmer who borrowed \$1,000 when wheat was \$1 a bushel will have to sell not 1,000 bushels of wheat to pay it back, but more than 3,000 bushels.

The present high-priced fluctuating dollar benefits those only who have no other property than dollars, or who have most of their property in

cash. As comparatively few persons in the United States are in this enviable condition, virtually the whole country at this time suffers from our dishonest dollar.

We must find a way to stabilize the American dollar, to make it worth 100 cents all the time, as it was approximately during 1926. But in the meantime we must restore the confidence of the people by convincing them that prices will go no lower and that a good part of their losses will eventually be restored to them thru higher prices for their labor or for their goods. We must meet deflation with inflation, or as some choose to call it, "reflation." We must bring down the too-high value of the dollar by increasing the number of dollars or by making the dollar do more thru increasing the flow of money.

The Government thru Congress has attempted to do some of these things with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and with the Glass-Steagall Act. These measures have helped, but are proving to be palliatives. Something stronger is needed to get the country off its "dead center."

Some sound means of controlled currency expansion must be found that will restore the price average to the level prevailing in 1926.

My best reason for believing this will be done is that it must be done and that the need of it is recognized. We cannot hope for better conditions until the farmer gets better prices for his products. And this will do much to help him get these better prices.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Senator Capper will talk on national affairs at Washington, over WIBW (580 kilocycles) Tuesday, May 17, at 9:30 a. m.

Can We Spare Any Counties?

Kansas Farmer Readers Discuss the County-Merger Plan

IN PUTTING UP the question of combining county governments to reduce taxes and overhead, Kansas Farmer finds that the sentiment in regard to this plan is about fifty-fifty "for" and "against." In other words, Kansas farmers as a whole seem open-minded on the question and are willing to be shown that making one county grow where four counties grew before may actually do something to relieve their great burden of taxes and give them a more business-like administration of county affairs.

The following "yes" and "no" letters speak for themselves. For space reasons it has been necessary to slightly condense them, but not to the detriment of the views expressed. A perusal of these letters will be found interesting. The objectors seem to have done very well in summarizing all the likely drawbacks to the plan.

Ohio expects to vote on a constitutional amendment next November permitting counties to combine, to reorganize county government, to abolish offices, and get rid of a good deal of dead wood.

In Kansas under the state's present constitution, consolidation can be effected by counties with the approval of the legislature. It is not even necessary to enact a statewide law. Two or more counties in position to combine into one could do so with the approval of the legislature, without affecting the remainder of the state.

One trouble with our present county governments is that the county commissioners have a general oversight over county affairs, yet are without much authority. Every other office is conducted independently. Commissioners, as general managers of the county, may recommend cer-

tain things, but other departments of county government may ignore these suggestions. Therefore as a rule, county commissioners make comparatively few recommendations to other county officers.

Tennessee seems to have been the first state to try the county-merger experiment. The rural people of James county put the proposition across. James county was a small county adjacent to Hamilton county, in which is the city of Chattanooga. The legislature provided for a referendum on the proposition to be submitted to the people of James county only, in order to determine what the rural people of the smaller county really wanted to do. The proposal carried 10 to 1. The latest report from there indicates that the former citizens of James county, now pay as citizens of Hamilton county, about one-half the taxes which

formerly were necessary. Also the rural schools which formerly were opened only three or four months in the year now run eight and nine months. The building formerly used as the James county court house has become a public school building.

On the other hand the governor of Virginia who became interested in the possibility of reducing taxes in this way, found tradition so strongly in favor of maintaining existing county lines that he hardly feels warranted in running counter to them. In any case it is up to the people themselves to decide what they want. The present system of county government offers an inviting field for reorganization and improvement all along the line because of its looseness and lack of management.

Now read what Kansas farmers think about the plan.

--Yes--

TO KANSAS FARMER: I would say Amen, to the county merger plan. Let's go! The only reason I can see for the plan not working successfully is the fight the politicians would make on it. As a rule they pay a very small portion of the taxes.

I know a county in northwest Kansas that now has a court house amply sufficient to accommodate the four counties bordering it and no one in the district would be as many minutes travel from his county seat as I was when I moved on this farm in 1901.

Of course it would put 75 per cent of the politicians on the working list instead of on the tired list, and they would holler their heads off.

I am mighty glad to see the proposed cut in the highway department as I think there is the biggest graft and the worst-crowded payroll of any department in the state.

I would also favor the Post Office Department of the Federal government taking the rural free delivery out of the Civil Service and let the job by contract on bids. I would put the carrier under sufficient bond and give him a contract for five years. I believe this would get the rural mail delivered for less than half what the present system is costing and would raise more money than the extra 1-cent postage.—J. H. Gregory, Woodston, Kan.

Should Try Big County Plan

TO KANSAS FARMER: I am in favor of giving the big county plan a trial. With the understanding that after it was voted in, it could be voted out again at the will of the people.

Something drastic must be done about taxes. School teacher's salaries have been reduced and that will help some, but it is hard on the teachers. The thing that makes me maddest is that we pay more than half as much to the county high school as we used to run the district school, and there

is only one pupil from this district in high school. That costs the district more than \$700. It should be possible for everyone to go to high school or else the ones that go should pay their way. I also think we should have a chance to vote on whether we want a farm agent and some other things that we have no say about now. And it may be that most of the people want to have all the service we now have. We'll muddle thru somehow.—J. C. Elliott, Columbus, Kan.

One Two-Court House County

TO KANSAS FARMER: I am heartily in favor of your proposition of consolidating counties and cutting out unnecessary expenses of so many county officers. I don't see why school districts can't be consolidated with benefit to both the taxpayer and the school children. I feel sure that consolidation in different lines, is part of the remedy for our present condition. In Montgomery county we have two court houses, one at Independence and one at Coffeyville.—Glenn Jackson, Coffeyville, Kan.

Picked Men Would Help, Too

TO KANSAS FARMER: I am in favor of merging three or four counties in one. Why not cut the high-salaried elected officers down to two or three, put them under heavy bondage and let them hire able men to assist them in the different departments of county government?—J. E. Yoder, Haven, Kan.

Would Try Any Relief Plan

TO KANSAS FARMER: I am in favor of trying the county-merger plan. And there are other factors that would help reduce taxes, such as making county officers pay their deputies out of their own salaries. Besides where

the county furnishes cars and gasoline for sheriff, county agent, county road engineer, and pays them mileage besides, it is an unjust burden on the taxpayer. It is time for something to be done to reduce taxes otherwise I cannot see how the farms will stand the burden. I would favor consolidating counties.—James Votruba, Wilson, Kan.

At Least Merge the Offices

TO KANSAS FARMER: We need consolidation of government but how shall we do it? The trouble now is too many office-holders, too many overseers in state, county, township and road affairs. For instance in our county of Bourbon, we have had one "announcement" a day so far this month for the office of register of deeds.

Consolidate the county offices, merge at least two into one and eliminate some entirely.—John Sessler, Uniontown, Kan.

Would Make Taxes Easier

TO KANSAS FARMER: I believe merging four counties into one would ease up the burden of taxes on farm land. At current prices for farm products it takes, in some cases, all the farmer's income to pay taxes. Accordingly I endorse the merger plan with all my heart.—Frank Duffy, Peck, Kan.

Could Save \$1,500 a Month

TO KANSAS FARMER: I vote aye on the county merging question. It could save taxpayers around \$1,500 a month in salaries, so let's try it. One thing that would help the west part of Kansas is, to make it easier for a settler to get a road past his place. That would encourage the improvement and settlement of the country. Some may think there are too many farms now,

but each farmer creates a demand for more farm machinery and other manufactured goods which would help give work to those who need it.

Then there is the money we pay in as taxes. It should not be given to the banks at little or no interest to be lent out to whoever they please.—M. D. Davis, Weskan, Kan.

Would Try Merging Two First

TO KANSAS FARMER: I wouldn't be for putting four counties into one, but it might be well to put two into one. Something must be done and right soon, or there will be more unemployed to feed next winter than there was this last winter. Men have worked hard to have a little ahead for their old age, but right now the more you got, the worse off you are. I believe the price of our car and truck license ought to be cut in two. Hope for better times.—H. H. Funk, Argonia, Kan.

Could Spare the Court House

TO KANSAS FARMER: Having one court house and one county government, to support instead of four, would, I think, be a great saving in taxes. I paid \$913 taxes last year.—Darlington Jefferis, Lewis, Kan.

With Good Roads, Why Not?

TO KANSAS FARMER: I would favor consolidating the counties in order to lower government expenses, as outlined in Kansas Farmer of April 16. Our roads are nearly all graveled. Why couldn't we consolidate the mail routes, also? The routes were laid out for horse-and-buggy outfits many years ago and it took a carrier all day to make the run. Now they are thru in a couple of hours. Congressman Homer Hoch stood for such a plan a few years ago.—J. R. Leiser, Madison, Kan.

--No--

TO KANSAS FARMER: The enlargement of the units of government does not always mean less cost and tends to put authority in fewer hands. If the 105 counties were combined into 40 corresponding with the senatorial districts, each county would have a population of about 45,000. Does anyone think that one set of county officials could do the clerical work for that many people without a lot of assistants or deputies?

One set of county commissioners would need to be in session constantly and wouldn't have the personal acquaintance, a necessary asset in caring for the poor and roads.

Most of the present court houses would not be large enough to accommodate the necessary deputies or care

for all county records, and in a short time a bond issue would be up to build a new court house. Likewise no engineer, without added help, could supervise the highways of two or more counties, especially where they have the county unit system.

We can make the trip to the county seat in much less time than horse-and-buggy days, but no one in the outlying districts would care to travel 30 to 40 miles to buy an auto license or take in a few coyote or gopher scalps, and most of us would lose the personal acquaintance of our county officials. They would also be paid much larger salaries, as their pay is largely determined by population.

The larger populated districts and towns would control the vote of the rural districts and it would cost more

for all sheriff fees, mileage, etc.

The people better keep their present county, township and school district lines intact and in their own hands and control.—Henry Rogler, (State Senator), Matfield Green, Kan.

Some of the Disadvantages

TO KANSAS FARMER: Why should counties be consolidated? Would it save expense? There would be a very large new court house to build, more expense; the old ones junked, more waste. Where would the new county seat be located? In the center of the consolidated county in the middle of a pasture, or in one of the county seats, stirring up strife and jealousy of the vacated county seats?

What sort of a general mixup and mess of confusion would be made of the county records? There would be increased expenses by increased mileage and loss of time for people going to the county seat on business. Also there would be increased mileage expenses to be paid by the people when the county officials traverse the enlarged county, its length and breadth, in the performance of their official duties.

In these days of job-making, have we any assurance that the consolidated county would require fewer officials than the four counties do now?

I cannot see where any saving would come in except, where counties are already abnormally small. And I cannot see how it would increase the rural population, or give them voting

or political power. The people would pile up in cities and towns just the same, if life is made unendurable on the farms by over-work, poor pay, and excessive taxation.

Better use foresight. Let us see what we are undertaking. Count the cost.

I am not in favor of consolidation of counties. It looks to me like another "change" with no "relief."—Mrs. Martha J. Stoughton, R. 3, Madison, Kan.

For It "Hoof and Harness" (?)

TO Kansas Farmer: I think the county merger scheme a splendid plan for more farm relief, so I am for it hoof and harness. We all remember how much money was saved by consolidating schools. And just see the enormous saving the roads and highways departments have made for the producers of wealth. Next comes the Farm Board. They saved 750 million in a very short time, tho the saving is mostly in high salaries. The producers of wealth have had so much saved for them that many of us do not know where we will stay this winter.

So taxpayers and lovers of liberty, get busy and wreck all our small towns as well as county seats, then we will have another promoters tax-saving scheme. By all means, centralize authority, likewise our cash just as soon as we create it. Every voter should boost for the change. Then we can be governed by remote control, by the invisible government at Manhattan.

Some will ask what will be done with our court houses. That is easy, they will make fine barracks for an army of experts, advisors, inspectors, bill collectors and slave drivers.—Elias Farr, Sylvan Grove, Kan.

Better Improve What We Have

TO Kansas Farmer: It is too late to think of such a thing as to merging four counties into one. All of those counties have expensive court houses, and the counties are bonded for them, and what use could they make of those \$100,000 buildings. What we need to champion is a realignment of our local county government, to put a stop to waste of county money and all grafting in office. We need at least a 20 per cent cut in all salaries and a 25 per cent layoff of unnecessary office holders.

Our property is assessed at four times the cash value and we could not collect in enough rent to pay one-tenth of our taxes. Our county officers are out over the county hunting, fishing and looking after their political fences, and we taxpayers have to pay for their department to run the office. Every county officer should be compelled to run the office himself for the salary we pay him, but the way it is now we pay a department to run the office or pay two salaries for each office.

All of which is just to show you what we need to cut down taxes.—A. Madsen, Atwood, Kan.

Then a New Court House

TO Kansas Farmer: In a county merger, the first thing would be deciding on a new county seat, as no three counties would give in to one. Then the court houses—many not paid for—would be junked. Next we would be asked to vote \$300,000 to \$500,000 in bonds to build a new court house. This is not the kind of economy we need at present. On the basis of consolidations of the past, I should expect about 50 per cent more expense under political management. The county mileage expense also would be much greater.

I can't see that the size of the county has anything to do with holding down taxes or regulating expenditures. It is what counties vote. Politicians talk down taxes, they have for 30 years and I don't know how much longer, but when a change is made, taxes go higher.

It might have been better had the counties been made larger in the first place, but I don't think a change at the present time would be wise.—John Beard, Holton, Kan.

A "Crazy Notion" Mostly

TO Kansas Farmer: By merging four counties into one, the chances are there would be no saving, but the cost might be increased. Taxpayers jump too much at conclusions. The rural taxpayer might save 1 cent out of every tax dollar and the city taxpayer would save one-fourth of a cent, but this would be offset by a lot more of other expenses.

If four counties were merged, some people would live 100 miles from the court house and going that distance would cost many times more than what they would save on taxes. Then it would cost more to administer the law in such large counties and new court houses would be needed, for the present court houses would not do. And it would take about as many persons, perhaps more, to take care of county affairs. There would be no saving, but an increase in expenses.

We can do more to lower our taxes, and do it more easily, under our present county system. Consolidating counties would perhaps benefit politicians, but not the taxpayers.—W. E. Ruff, Ness City, Kan.

Bait Is Alluring, But Don't

TO Kansas Farmer: I live in Harvey county, one of the smaller counties. In a consolidation my county would lose its identity and be merged with our neighbor, Sedgwick county, with Wichita as county seat. This I do not want.

In my county I have a personal acquaintance with virtually all of our county officers. Several are my for-

mer neighbors and friends. If we were annexed to some large county I should lose this personal touch.

We have a modern court house, a county jail adequate for our needs and a county farm with modern and well-kept buildings. These institutions represent a value in excess of \$100,000 and would be almost a total loss in case of abandonment. In addition we would be taxed to build new buildings to accommodate the increased requirements of the enlarged territory.

To the farmer consolidation would be a handicap. To the merchant in the county seat it would be annihilation. Few would be able to survive the loss of business.

Americans do not take kindly to the centralization of power. Even the consolidation of rural schools proves unpopular and expensive.

Let's reduce our public expenditures as much as possible, but let's not surrender any more of our self-government to concentrated authority. The bait may look alluring, but when the trap snaps it will be too late.—W. L. Severance, Sedgwick, Kan.

And Why Not Combine States

TO Kansas Farmer: In Harvey county the largest unit of tax expense is for schools, which is 47 cents of every dollar paid in taxes, and I dare say this is the case in general. Only 9 cents of the dollar goes for state purposes.

In consolidating counties, I think we had better go a little slow. If there are any loafers in our county offices we ought to weed them out. Suppose we agree to make a change and the legislature says what counties shall be merged into one. Then at once everybody wants the county seat close to him. When the location is settled a large sum of money is voted to build a court house large enough for the force from each of the original counties, which increases taxes to pay for the building. And on top of that more people will be out time and gas and that will call for more money for roads. Which is fine if we can stand the pressure.

And if consolidate counties, why not states?—M. C. Wear, Newton, Kan.

Wouldn't Swap Court Houses

TO Kansas Farmer: While we are struggling thru this swollen stream of depression, we don't want to swap the old court house for a new one at center of the new county at a cost of not less than \$500,000. And the officers of the larger county will want larger salaries to compensate them for doing the work of four counties.

What would become of the flock of office holders, clerks, etc.? Some would return to the farm thereby augmenting over-production. Let well enough alone until we see how our U. S. Government acts after it comes out from under the influence of its financial paralysis.—Charles Koehl, Haddam, Kan.

Bigger County Not as Useful

TO Kansas Farmer: I believe we shouldn't merge our counties. That lessens our chances to make good use of government and our chances for efficient law enforcement. Some changes could be made in county officers, tho. The unit could become more useful to the county. Large units require fewer positions. While that reduces taxes it tends toward unemployment.

Our tendency is entirely too much toward self-centered office holders with special interests. People need to realize more fully they can control their government thru voting.—Herman Standley, Lucas, Kan.

Close to the Surface

SORGHUM seed should be planted about 1 to 2 inches deep. On wet soil, 1 inch is enough. On dry and sandy land, 2 inches is best. Rather deep covering is needful in Western Kansas. Feterita is more easily hurt by deep planting than other varieties.

¶ Big Business to the Government: "I merely milk the cow; it's your job to tend her when she's sick."

¶ Congressmen really are representatives of the people. They don't know what to do either.

TAKE your PICK of 3 GREAT NEW .22's

MODEL 61
An entirely new hammerless .22 repeater with closed-in breech. The finest slide-action rifle Winchester ever produced. Standard rifle (round barrel) handles .22 Short, Long or Long Rifle cartridges interchangeably. Also octagon barrel, chambered individually for .22 Short, .22 Long Rifle or .22 W.R.F. The crowning achievement in its field and a splendid purchase at the price.

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Another new Winchester slide-action repeater for all-around sporting and target shooting. The action of this rifle was developed in more than 1,500,000 Winchester .22 Short, Long or Long Rifle cartridges. Chambered to handle a new high value in .22 repeaters.

MODEL 60
Among single-shot rifles, Winchester Model 60 proved so great an advance that 100,000 of these finely balanced arms were sold the first year. And now positive ejector, safety firing pin, chromium plated rust-dying bolt and trigger, and full size genuine black walnut stock have been ADDED. Model 60, which handles .22 Short, Long or Long Rifle interchangeably, represents "the greatest value ever offered in a single-shot .22."

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For supreme satisfaction, use the new Winchester Super W Speed .22's. They are the very latest development in long-range, high-speed, high-power rim fire cartridges yet cost no more than ordinary .22's.

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Large round worms expelled safely and surely with **PETERS' BALLOON CAPSULES**, given easily with Peters' patented water gun. 50 capsules, free gun, and jaw opener \$5.00.

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An Honor Vote to Farmers

HERE is a blank we hope you will use to vote a friend or neighbor the highest honor in Kansas agriculture—the Master Farmer Award. In the last five years Kansas Farmer has named 55 of them, but there are many others and we invite you to help select the 10 for the class of 1932. Simply fill out the blank and mail it to the Master Farmer Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, by June 1. Every nomination will be acknowledged by letter, and every farmer named will receive careful consideration.

Anyone may make nominations, but no man may nominate himself. Every candidate will receive a questionnaire to fill out and return to Kansas Farmer. Men who seem to qualify will be visited by one of the editors of this paper so additional first-hand information may be obtained. Only men living on farms in Kansas are eligible. This includes tenants and men who manage farms for others, as well as farm owner.

MASTER FARMER NOMINATION BLANK

I wish to nominate
(Name of Candidate)

.....
(Address of Candidate)

.....
(Name and address of person making nomination)

All nominations must be mailed to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, by June 1.

Epitaffy

BY THE SEXTON

Let us endeavor so to live that when we come to die even the undertaker will be sorry.—Mark Twain.

Here lies the body of Ezra Dorn,
He started out with a quart of corn,
At sixty miles he tried to drive,
And that's the reason he's not alive.

Poor Lorene

Toll the bell for Lorene Beal,
She lies in sweet repose;
She took her hand from off the wheel
To powder up her nose.

Here lies the body of Johnny Sap,
He drove a car with a gal in his lap.

Should Hold a Shovel

Here lies, till Gabriel's trumpet peal,
The bones of Shelby Sharp;
He dozed while holding a steering wheel,
And woke up holding a harp.

After Life's Fitful Fever

Here 'neath the grass sleep two young fools;
They stepped on the gas and ignored the rules.
This was their code as they drove about:
"I'm on the road, so you look out."

Yes, Indeed

☐ The most economical substitute for gasoline is a thumb.

☐ Another thing a bad tooth can do is to weaken resolution.

☐ It's lucky for the human race that marriage isn't all it's wise-cracked up to be.

☐ It is a good idea to stop short selling, so that in time folks can stop short buying.

☐ History teaches that all crises in human affairs eventually pass in spite of all that great men can do.

☐ Kitchens now are so convenient that all a housekeeper needs is a degree in electrical engineering.

Must Be Reasonable

SOMEBODY in Reno county advertising for a farm mule, adds "must be reasonable." He doesn't say whether he means the mule or the price, but he ought to know that you just can't say must to a mule.

Debts for Everyone

PUBLIC and private debts in the United States are estimated at more than 125 billion dollars, or about \$1,200 for every person in the country. If you have been left out anyone else will be happy to divide with you.

In Good Radio Style

THE young daughter of a Kansas radio announcer was asked to say grace at a family dinner. She bowed her head and said in loud clear tones: "This food comes to us thru the courtesy of God Almighty."

Yes, Quite a While Back

A HOG that weighed 615 pounds was bought by George Tann from Ed Hull, last Monday for \$55.75, reports the Downs News and Times. But don't get excited about the high cost of hogs, that was a 22-years-ago item.

More Farms Need One

HIS ranch at Pomona with 98 thoroughbred Arabian horses and an endowment for their upkeep and propagation, has been offered to California by W. K. Kellogg, breakfast food manufacturer. An endowed horse farm is a novelty, but other sorts of farms also in need of an endowment, are not.

He Should Try Farming

THE country was surprised to hear last year that the American Tobacco Company paid its president a salary of more than a million a year. Its 1931 report now shows he receives a commission on top of that having "turned in net profits of 46 millions for the company." We should like to

see what the president of the American Tobacco Company could do with a 160-acre farm. That would be a better test of his ability to earn a million-dollar salary.

Talk Not Cheap Enough

UNLESS the telephone company will give them service at \$1 a month, 500 Brown county farmers will have their telephones taken out. The company had announced an increase in rates. They think talk should be cheaper.

Found Dime in an Egg

FRYING eggs for breakfast, Mrs. William E. Evans, wife of a university professor at Morgantown, W. Va., found a 10-cent piece in an egg. How the dime got inside the egg is a mystery even to the biological experts at the university. But it looks like a prophecy of dearer eggs.

And Also No Headpiece

DECIDING he couldn't walk after the groceries furnished him by the county, J. C. Anderson, Sumner county, sold his cow for \$20 and bought a car. As the car had only one headlight and no tail light, the police of Wellington took him before the judge who lectured him on his poor judgment and fined him \$5 to be paid in weekly installments. How much will the county make on that deal?

Smart as Kansas Hens

MOST of us know the Kansas hen is a pretty smart bird, but it will be hard to match the story that comes from Cape Cod that the sea gulls find the hard-surfaced roads fine for cracking open shellfish. The gulls drop them from the air to the surface of the highway, then swoop down and devour the contents. They even make allowance for wind velocity as a rifleman does, seldom missing the narrow roadway or failing to drop the shellfish from a height sufficient to break the shells. How is that for a fish story?

Yet Not Bad to Take

THREE CHEERS! A new "lingering" anaesthetic, which continues to kill pain after an operation, but has no habit-forming power, is reported by the American Chemical Society. Its name is hydrochloride of piperindinopropanediol di-phenylurethane, but thank goodness it is nicknamed diothane. What a help it could be to business right now! Also a powerful salt made from castor oil, promises a new method of immunizing diphtheria and lockjaw. We hope it doesn't taste the same.

Telling the Radio Man

LISTENING impatiently to an expert over the radio giving out different ways to prevent rabbits from gnawing trees, Jule Jarvis of Smith county, wrote this suggestion on a

card and sent it to the radio station: "Try something simple and a sure shot. Simply rub the tree trunk with a bacon rind as far as the rabbit can reach and you will have no more trouble." To show his appreciation, the radio man sent Jule four nice Chinese Elm trees by return mail.

No Vacant Farm Houses

SINCE he has lived in Topeka, Maurice Jencks has made occasional trips by auto to his old home in Iowa. Last year and the year before it seemed that half the farm houses along the road were empty. A few days ago he made the trip again and asked the back seat drivers to tell him whenever they saw a vacant farm house. They didn't find one. The tide has turned back to the farm. But what a fine way to keep back seat drivers busy.

She Will Take a Chance

AN Altoona girl had a proposal of marriage and asked a week to think it over. She consulted all her married sisters. One, who used to be a belle, had three children, did all her own work, and hadn't been to a show or out riding since she was married. Another, whose husband was a promising young man at the time she was married, was supporting him. A third couldn't say her life was her own



when her husband was around, and a fourth was divorced. After hearing their woes she went home and wrote the young man she could be ready in a month.

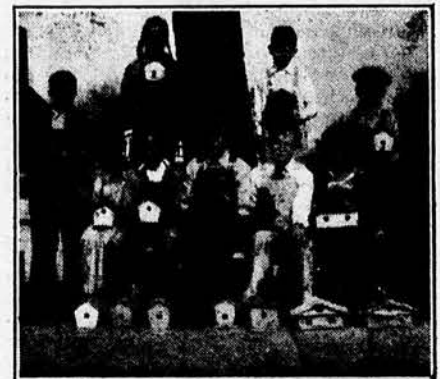
Forgot the School Money

AT a school meeting at Alta Vista the patrons got so interested in hearing themselves talk they forgot to vote the amount of money needed for next year, and will have to call a special meeting for that purpose. Must have been an unusual number of good stories that evening.

Two Fires in One Month

EARLY in April the Walter Hill family, Doniphan county, lost their home by fire and moved into a nearby farm house. Being crowded in their new home, an incubator full of eggs was placed in another vacant house nearby. In some manner this building caught fire and was consumed with the incubator, altho the chicks were saved. But they think two fires in a month is a plenty.

Summer Homes for Rent



—Photo Beattie Studio

THESE Marshall county boys have a bird lovers' club and recently had a bird-house building contest which the birds are sure to appreciate.

"Financing" Two Lots

ONCE in a generation a farmer may get caught in a boom, but the town man suffers oftener. Two lots in the business section of Miami, Fla., are being offered at \$1,500 in addition to a \$2,000 mortgage, or a total of \$3,500. These lots were sold five times during the Florida boom, first at \$4,000, then at \$6,000, \$20,000, \$50,000 and \$90,000. In the last sale, the buyer paid down \$20,000 in cash. The original \$2,000 mortgage on the property before the boom came, never was paid.

These Children O. K.

THERE are 1,283 "nine-point" children in the Shawnee county schools, many more than there used to be. A nine-point child must be able to read letters on a chart 20 feet away with each eye, and must be able to hear a conversational voice at the same distance. Teeth must be reasonably clean with no exposed roots or cavities. The throat must show no adenoids or bad tonsils. Other points are weight, posture and immunization against diphtheria, smallpox and typhoid fever. A successful life depends as much on these things as a good grounding in the three r's.

Affection Still High

AN actress wants \$250,000 for her husband's alleged "heart." And an ex-show girl demands \$400,000 for loss of her ex-fiance's ex-affections. Of course the ladies must live.

This Farm Owner Was in the Hospital, So the Neighbors Put in the Crop



WITH her husband in a sanitarium, and five daughters, the eldest 14, Mrs. William Marshall, of Zion Hill community, near Oswego, Labette county, faced a real problem in planting the crops on her husband's farm

this spring. The neighbors solved it. Thirty farmers turned out with 11 tractors and 16 teams and plowed, disked and harrowed the 45 acres for planting in half a day's time, while 20 women prepared a dinner for the

workers such as only farm women can prepare. Two local oil firms contributed 100 gallons of gasoline for the tractors. It was a demonstration of Kansas community spirit which has never failed on occasion.

A CUPFUL OF HILLS BROS COFFEE PROVES THAT CONTROLLED ROASTING MAKES A FINER FLAVOR

As the accuracy of the hour-glass depends upon an even, continuous flow . . .

a little at a time

. . . so the uniform flavor of Hills Bros. Coffee is produced by Controlled Roasting — the patented process that roasts evenly, continuously . . . "a little at a time."



Perfect roasting by Hills Bros' patented process always develops the perfect flavor of the coffee-berries



Roasts "a little at a time"—instead of in bulk

If you try a cupful, we feel sure you'll fall — and fall very hard — for Hills Bros. Coffee! It has a flavor no other coffee has. And that's because Hills Bros. use their patented, exclusive Controlled Roasting process.

Roasting is one of the most important things that takes place in the production of coffee. For it really influences the flavor. Ordinarily, coffee is roasted in bulk—several hundred

pounds at a time. Such big batches make accurate roasting difficult. Sometimes the coffee is underdone; other times overdone. Either affects the flavor. Instead of roasting in bulk, Hills Bros. roast *a little at a time* . . . as the coffee flows evenly, continuously through the roasters. It is called Controlled Roasting, invented and patented by Hills Bros. Every berry is

done to the same perfect degree. Naturally, a perfect roast results in the perfect flavor of coffee! And the flavor never varies!

Lift a steaming, invigorating cup of Hills Bros. Coffee to your lips. Sip that taste-thrilling flavor. Prove to yourself that Controlled Roasting does make better coffee! Order Hills Bros. by name, and look for the Arab trade-mark on the can.



HE SAID: "NO! I'LL KEEP THESE CASES OF HILLS BROS COFFEE"

A San Franciscan, retiring from the grocery business, kept enough Hills Bros. Coffee to last his family ten years. When the stock dwindled to the last can, he brought it to Hills Bros. and told his story. A test showed the coffee to be as fresh as though it had been roasted that day. Hills Bros.' vacuum can had preserved all the original flavor!

The vacuum process of packing coffee is the only method that fully preserves coffee freshness—the air is removed from the can and kept out. It was originated by Hills Bros. over thirty years ago. There is no magic about a vacuum can—it will not make poor coffee good, but it will keep good coffee fresh.

Copyright 1932 Hills Bros.

HILLS BROS COFFEE

Hills Bros. Coffee, Inc.

215 Pershing Road, Kansas City, Missouri

LIVESTOCK

If "Cake" Costs Too Much

CHEAP grain can take the place of cottonseed cake when fed with silage and other non-legume roughages in winter rations for stock cattle. Low farm prices and shortage of cash makes this especially interesting just now.

Five bunches of calves wintered at Hays were fed the same amounts of Atlas sorgo silage, but one lot received 1 pound of cottonseed cake to the head a day, while the other lots were fed 2 pounds of ground grain to the head daily instead of the cake. Two pounds of grain were used as this amount would buy 1 pound of cottonseed cake.

It turned out that 2 pounds of ground wheat or barley were worth slightly more than 1 pound of cake; and 2 pounds of ground kafir or milo slightly less. Pound for pound, ground wheat was worth 53 per cent as much as cottonseed cake; ground barley, 52 per cent; ground kafir, 46½ per cent, and ground milo 45 per cent.

Ground milo was worth about 85 per cent, ground kafir 87, and ground barley 94 per cent as much as ground wheat when used as supplements to Atlas sorgo.

These Feeds Break Even

ATLAS sorgo silage and ground wheat put on a bout with kafir hay and ground wheat as rations for calves last winter at Hays. Calves fed 31 pounds of Atlas silage and 2 pounds of ground wheat gained .92 of a pound to the head a day, or 59.25 pounds for every ton of Atlas silage consumed.

Those getting 16.1 pounds of kafir hay and 2 pounds of ground wheat a day, gained .61 of a pound daily, or 75.86 pounds for every ton of kafir hay.

While daily gains were less on kafir hay and ground wheat than on Atlas sorgo silage and ground wheat, gains to the ton were 16.61 pounds greater in the lot fed kafir hay. However, it is well to remember that kafir hay contains twice as much dry matter as Atlas sorgo silage. Also that Atlas sorgo silage yields about twice the tonnage to the acre that kafir hay makes. Both rations were satisfactory for wintering stock calves that will be grazed the following summer.

Silage in a Gain Test

DUE to a faulty silo Atlas sorgo silage didn't turn out tip-top at Hays last winter, and cattle eating it were a little disappointing. Despite these handicaps, Atlas silage produced 56 per cent more gain to the acre than Pink kafir silage, due to its greater yield to the acre. Yields at Hays in 1931 were: Atlas sorgo silage, 8.43 tons an acre; grain, 27.4 bushels. Pink kafir silage, 3.58 tons an acre; grain, 15.23 bushels.

Feeders' Day May 28

CATTLE feeders' day will be Saturday, May 28, at Kansas State College, Manhattan. The present situation will be discussed by farmers and by representatives of Kansas livestock organizations. The value of wheat in cattle feeding will be shown by results of last year's work. Using grass in fattening calves and yearlings for market; and the influence of feeds, especially grass, on the color and quality of beef, also will be discussed in connection with test results.

Judging Contests Lively

WESTERN KANSAS sent 127 judging teams to the annual Fort Hays roundup, the pick of vocational high schools and 4-H clubs, breaking all former records.

Livestock contests were most popular with 67 teams figuring out the best horses, dairy cattle and hogs shown. McDonald took first in high school classes, represented by Charles Knapp, Curtis Officer and Melvin Chance. Harold Jones, Concordia, was high-scoring man. Saline county 4-H boys, Ralph Dent, Jack Carlin

and Charles Came, won in their section with Ralph Dent placing high.

In grain judging, Norton county took first for high schools, honors being earned by Donald Moody, Donald Mechmer and Don Antrobus. Best individual judge was Laverne Earnest, Holcomb. First place in 4-H clubs went to Dallas LaClef, LaRoy Boll and John Morgan, Concordia, with LaRoy Boll topping everybody else. Thirty-two teams judged all small grains, sorghums, corn and alfalfa seed; and identified varieties of Western Kansas crops, obnoxious weeds and diseases.

The girls were not left out. Twenty-eight teams were on hand to judge clothing. The top team came from Pawnee county, and included Thelma Palmer, Clair Wiles and Dorothy Ashworth. Thelma scored higher than any other girl.

Lost too Much Silage

TEMPORARY silos will do in a pinch, but cost more than the other kind, is the experience of E. E. Ferguson, of Valley Falls. Last year he put up 600 tons of corn and Atlas sorgo in permanent and in temporary silos.

The temporary silos were made of lath cribbing run up five crates high and lined with tar paper. "We can count on 6 inches of spoilage all around the temporary silos," Ferguson said. "And a new one would cost \$45. Tar paper alone for my seven temporary silos cost \$80 last year. In the future we will shock our Atlas sorgo and refill the permanent silos. All we lose in the shock with Atlas is moisture and this can be put back. This also will distribute the work better and the silage will cost less."

Hog Market Bear Proof

CHICAGO'S future market for hogs has been suspended because hogs are selling at a loss and it is impossible for traders to hedge their sales. Here's one market that's bear proof. It may never occur again.

Old Hay Makes Good Feed

OFTEN it is said that cane or kafir hay carried over a second year has little feeding value. Both kinds held from 1930 were fed last winter at Hays. Yearlings gained 77 pounds for every ton of old cane hay consumed, and 52.43 pounds for every ton of old kafir hay. Both were better feeds than had been expected, and all the cattle came thru the winter in good condition.

Over several years, fresh kafir hay has been worth slightly more pound for pound than fresh cane hay. But last winter's feeding indicates that cane hay loses less of its feeding value over long storage and exposure than kafir.

This Does for Sheep Ticks

THE only good way to get rid of sheep ticks is by dipping. For a small flock use a 50-gallon barrel or a small dipping tank. Best dip to use is 1 pint nicotine sulphate solution to 100 gallons of water, or any coal tar preparation mixed according to directions for this purpose. The solution should be warmed to the body temperature. This should do the business.

Demand Grows for Mules

GOOD work horses are in demand in Kansas. At Hiawatha a team of mules sold for \$248. . . . The South does not raise its mules. It has been unable to buy young stock for a year or two, and the old mules are going to the mule heaven. It is predicted the South will be paying a premium for mules by next year. That will be good for the Kansas farmer who has some mule colts.

If the worst is over, it spoils the theory that a great leader always arises in the darkest hour.

Make the Most of Good Weather with McCORMICK-DEERING Hay Tools



McCormick-Deering mowers for horses are made in three general types: two-horse regular- and vertical-lift, which are the standard types of mowers; two-horse regular- and vertical-lift heavy-duty mowers with wider tread, heavier wheels, and wider tires than the standard mowers; and one-horse vertical-lift mowers for smaller operations.

WITH a McCormick-Deering Mower in your fields there are no delays. It is the up-to-date, reliable, light-running mower you can always count on to cut the crop quickly and efficiently. The automatic pitman feature is in itself a great saver of time and repairs expense. Every wearing part is made of the most durable materials. Hardened steel wearing plates set into the cutter-bar prevent wear of the knife. All bearings are wear-resisting and easy to replace when worn. The knife is equipped with the highest-quality heat-treated and tempered sections, giving a clean, shear cut.

To cure the hay quickly, use the McCormick-Deering Side Rake—the 2-in-1 machine that serves as both side-delivery rake and tedder. As a rake, it forms a quick-curing windrow—turning the leaves inward to prevent shattering and the stems outward to dry quicker in the sun and air. A

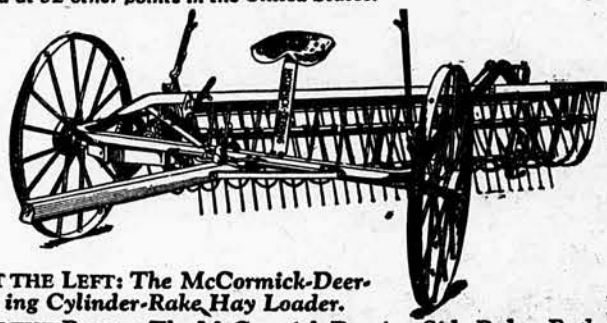
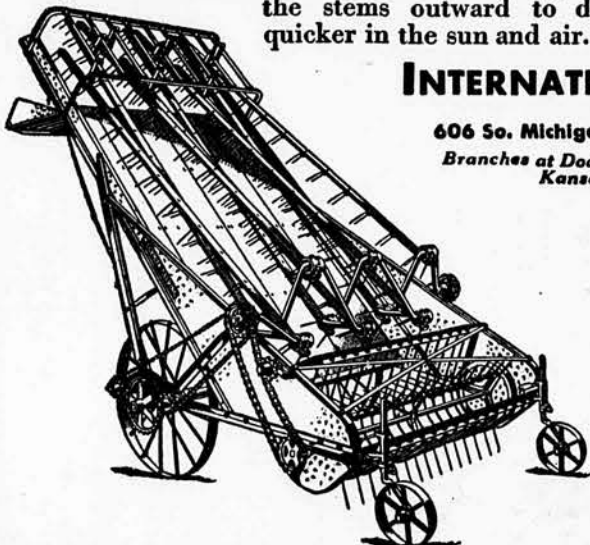
shift of a lever converts the McCormick-Deering into an efficient tedder.

The McCormick-Deering Cylinder-Rake Hay Loader is a one-man machine built almost entirely of steel and designed to pick up from either swath or windrow. It does away with one of the most strenuous jobs on the farm—pitching hay by hand from the windrow or haycock to the rack. It speeds up haying and often pays for itself on a single occasion when delay might mean real loss. It is a quality-built loader with steel rake teeth and steel bottom. Thirteen roller bearings assure light draft. It is adjustable close to the ground so that short hay can be picked up clean, and the top section can be set to deliver the hay three feet closer to the rack when starting the load.

See the McCormick-Deering dealer about these essential tools on your next trip to town. Ask also about the full line of McCormick-Deering self-dump rakes, sweep rakes, stackers, and balers. Write for folders.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave. of America Chicago, Illinois
(Incorporated)
Branches at Dodge City, Hutchinson, Parsons, Salina, Topeka, Wichita,
Kansas; and at 92 other points in the United States.



AT THE LEFT: The McCormick-Deering Cylinder-Rake Hay Loader.

AT THE RIGHT: The McCormick-Deering Side Rake. Both these efficient hay tools are described in the text above.

Daylight Saving

(In the City)

I rise at 6 and call it 7,
The luncheon whistle blows at 11,
The dinner music gets in tune
Along about midafternoon.

At 4 o'clock I start for Newry,
For half an hour I drive like fury,
Arriving there at half-past 3,
Which is a great surprise to me.

The sun, tho advertised to set,
Remains above the steeples yet.
Long after curfew still I hear
The sweltering bleachers howl and cheer.

I had a nightmare. Waking then,
I saw the hour was hardly 10
And twilight scarce begun to fall,
'Twas but a daymare, after all.

—Homer Balmy.

Uncle Jerry Says

And there are some girls in every community, it is said, who never have had their powder tasted.

If the wage reduction craze keeps up bank presidents will soon be getting as much as the janitor.

Bandits got \$200,000 from a Minneapolis bank, indicating the bandits have about recovered from the business depression.

Seeing the picture of the man who has just been made U. S. senator from Georgia, we can't help wondering what his fingerprints look like.

The award by the Senate of \$5,680 to an Alabama church for damage done by Union soldiers during the Civil War, again shows us how long it takes to pay for a war.

Matthew Brush, noted stock gambler, told the Senate committee that what goes on in Wall Street often "is a racket that makes Al Capone look like a piker." Altho it hardly needed a Senate investigation to disclose that.

Charley Schwab offers this consoling thought to the unemployed, "having enjoyed five or six years of abounding prosperity, America should not complain at having five or six years of depression." Which is going some for a professional optimist.

The Best Ten Apples

ORCHARDS in 41 states testify that commercial apples in order of importance are Delicious, Winesap, Jonathan, Baldwin, Stayman, Ben Davis, Rome Beauty, York Imperial, McIntosh and Grimes Golden. Who, in Kansas, would guess that Winesap would come before Jonathan? These 10 varieties represent 60 per cent of the trees in these orchards.

Here's a New Gooseberry

A NEW variety of gooseberry, the Glendale, is recommended for Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and for Southern states where the Downing and Poorman varieties do not succeed, altho it is not their equal where those varieties thrive. The fruit is as large or a little larger than the Downing. The variety is being introduced by co-operating nurseries and probably will extend the gooseberry pie belt.

Six Per Cent With Safety

A LETTER from you will bring you information regarding an exceptionally attractive investment opportunity. Funds may be withdrawn at any time upon 30 days' notice. Denominations of \$50, \$100 and \$500 are offered, rate of interest, 6 per cent, payable semi-annually by check. This investment is backed by an unbroken record of 39 years' success in one of the strongest business concerns in the West. I shall be pleased to give full information to anyone who will write me.—Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kan.—Adv.

[A land of opportunity is one in which each new generation makes enough progress to be ashamed of the old folks.

*IT'S NEW! IT'S GLORIOUS!

a brand new cereal with a grand old flavor

HERE'S a fascinating new, flaky cereal you simply must try! Grape-Nuts FLAKES—the delicate, golden-flake companion to Grape-Nuts.

Never have you tasted such a completely delightful breakfast dish. It wins your appetite without a struggle and (rarest of all things among cereals) keeps on being your favorite spot in a pleasant breakfast no matter how often it appears on your table. WHAT FLAKES THEY ARE!

They're crinkly. They're curly. They're crisp as popcorn and sweet as a nut. And in them is the grandest, most famous flavor among breakfast good things—the flavor of Grape-Nuts!

But flavor isn't the only thing that these tempting flakes bring you! They bring you healthful nourishment, too. Grape-Nuts Flakes, like Grape-Nuts, provides many essential

food elements. A single dish, served with whole milk or cream, supplies more varied nourishment than many a hearty meal!

Get the big, red, white and blue package from your grocer. Grape-Nuts, like Grape-Nuts Flakes, is a product of General Foods Corporation.

Keep Both Grape-Nuts Flakes and Grape-Nuts on your pantry shelf

Enjoy the Grape-Nuts flavor in this new FLAKES form. And keep on enjoying it in the familiar, nut-like kernels of GRAPE-NUTS itself—the crisp kernels so beneficial to teeth and gums.



GRAPE-NUTS * FLAKES

When "Hoppers" Invaded Kansas

Clouds of Them Darkened the Sun in 1874

BY RICHARD SEITZ

WHEN the grasshoppers came late in July and early in August, 1874, we lived in Topeka and ran the Seitz hotel. The hoppers landed in a swarm about 2 p. m. We had notice for two or three days to look out for them. It took them three days to clean the cottonwood trees in Turner garden next door; they also took all grape vine leaves on our back porch, which was a wild grape vine with heavy and large sized leaves.

My mother had a vegetable garden in our back yard, and there we had lettuce, radishes, red beets, turnips and carrots. We got busy and covered the vegetable beds with gunny sacks and rag carpets, and tied them down with brickbats. Mother gave me a large piece of rag carpet to cover our large bed of red and white radishes, but I overlooked an open seam about one and a half inches long in the rag carpet, as the hoppers came in droves of thousands; I put 2 by 4 timbers on edges of carpet, with bricks to hold them down. Well, we prided ourselves on our fast work, and that we still had a garden of vegetables.

Next day I discovered that not a radish, not even a top, was left. The hoppers found the hole in the carpet and made a cleaning, and the boarders did without radishes. All we found under the carpet were holes in the ground where there should have been radishes.

We were one of the unfortunate, and did not cover our well, and the hoppers ruined the well in two days. We had to fill the well with dirt. The health department of the city came and made an inspection and ordered our well filled up, and a great many others like ourselves lost out on the well water for drinking. All the stores had to have the air-ways in front cleaned, as hoppers got down in the space and could not get out, and so died. People then put heavy tar building paper under the iron gratings—no other paper would keep them out, as the hoppers ate holes in any paper except tarred.

It only took a few days for the hoppers to clean leaves off of trees, and every tree looked just like dead of winter. Joe Degan, a farmer who hauled hay to the market on Sixth and Kansas avenue, brought in a load of green slough grass hay, and the hoppers just covered this wagon load of hay and ate it. They did not bother any other hay on the market; the slough grass was heavy, freshly cut, and they took to it.

All white linen pillow cases, sheets or anything that had any starch or stiffening in the cloth could not be put on clothes lines. If the grasshoppers did not eat holes in the cloth, they would ruin it with "tobacco juice," as the kids in our day would say; which stain was brown and after washing became dark green, and was fast and would not come out or be boiled out. I know, as I had three or four white shirts stained by the hoppers' tobacco juice, and my mother did everything to take out the stains.

The Santa Fe railroad only took out half-size freight trains, as they could not make what was known as

Rock Creek hill on account of greased tracks caused by dead hoppers crushed on the rails.

No warning had been broadcast of the hopper invasion. All sorts of guesses were made as to what it all meant while great clouds of them moved slowly over the prairie. Then, as the insects drew closer to earth, the sheen of their wings added to the wonderment. Soon the advance guard, scattered and dropping to the ground here and there, explained the approaching blanket that dimmed the sun's glare—grasshoppers, by the millions! Grasshoppers, everywhere.

Take Hop Out of Hoppers

ONE reason many grasshoppers will not hatch out in Kansas is because 95 per cent of the farmers in the western two-thirds of the state know how to use poison bran mash, and do use it, E. G. Kelly, Manhattan, tells us. Putting bran mash in weedy spots and field edges before corn comes up, or gets too far along, will help protect that crop. The mash is made of 20 pounds bran, 1 pound Paris green

or white arsenic, ½ gallon sirup or molasses, 3 lemons or oranges including peel ground fine, and 3½ gallons of water. Mix the bran and poison first. Mix the sirup and oranges or lemons with the water. Pour over the bran and mix evenly to avoid washing the poison from the bran. Use only enough water to make a crumbly mass. This will be enough for 4 to 5 acres of wheat or alfalfa, and may be broadcast from a rapidly moving wagon. Two or three applications may be necessary.

Head Off Cutworms

CUTWORMS are thick in alfalfa. They will show up with the first cutting under windrows where hay is left over night. The evening after hay is taken out of the windrow, scatter poison bran mash between 7 and 8 o'clock. The worms will be handy to gobble up the poison. A day or two later won't do the job.

About June 1, cutworms turn to moths, E. G. Kelly, of the college says, and lay eggs in fields where there are wild lettuce plants. There isn't much danger from cutworms after the middle of May, but the first alfalfa cutting offers an opportunity to wipe out next year's worms even before the eggs are laid.

Just what are these United States united about?

The Portable Economy Silo

At a price to replace—Bundle Slat—Trench and Pit—No Foundation. Keeps Silage perfectly. Priced from \$20 to \$250.

NEW LOW PRICES on the famous

LOCK-JOINT Concrete Stave Silo

Write for literature.

The Interlocking Cement Stave Silo Co.,
Wichita Kansas

Does Four Jobs at Once!

Saves ½ the Time!
½ the Cost!

PLOWS
PULVERIZES
HARROWS
MULCHES



With a DUNHAM CULTI-MULCHER you can plow and fit the soil for planting in less time than you formerly spent in just harrowing. Plows, pulverizes, harrows and mulches—all at the same time. Run a seeder behind it and you can plant as you go. Once-over does the job. Saves ½ the time! Saves ½ the cost! Can be operated with horses or tractor.

Special Offer to Farmer Agents! Send for literature and special proposition to farmer agents! Make big money! Write today! No obligation!
DUNHAM-MOORE CO.
711 Lafayette Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED
FARMER
AGENTS

Smooth Evenness ... with RED TOP



EVENNESS is Number 3 of the "Six Points" of Plymouth superiority. The finest, strongest fibres, plus 108 years' skill in spinning and winding make RED TOP super-quality twine. RED TOP spells economy... more profit from every acre.

IN binder twine, thick and thin spots mean tangling and snarling—lost time and lost grain. This needless "grief" is costly!... And it is all avoidable if you use Plymouth RED TOP.

RED TOP will not snarl or tangle because Plymouth's special spinning process makes it unusually even—from end to end. This removes the very cause of most harvesting delays.

With RED TOP you can bind acre after acre—day in and day out without missed bundles, or breaks. This means that you can bind faster and handle bundles faster.

You'll save yourself money and lots of trouble if you get RED TOP for this harvest. Ask your dealer about the new, low prices and the Plymouth Six Points. Every point clearly shows the superiority of RED TOP over "cheap" twines that fool you. Do it today.



Six Points that mean Economy when you buy RED TOP

- 1 Red Top gives guaranteed LENGTH—600 feet to the pound.
- 2 Red Top is extra STRONG—less breaking, less wasted time, less wasted grain.
- 3 Red Top has greater EVENNESS—extra freedom from knots, thick and thin places which cause breaks.
- 4 Red Top is SPECIALLY WOUND—lessens risk of tangling.
- 5 Red Top is INSECT REPELLING—because of scientific treatment.
- 6 Red Top is MISTAKE-PROOF—the printed ball insures correct use.

PLYMOUTH

the six-point binder twine

PLYMOUTH CORDAGE COMPANY • Makers of Plymouth Rope for 108 Years • North Plymouth, Mass. and Welland, Canada



"Doubling" Corn With Beans

A Good Practice With Late-Planted Corn

BY HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

THE price of hogs has become so low the daily market news coming over the radio is interesting from a historical standpoint. The older men are having to search far back in memory pages to find prices as low as many good hogs are selling for now.

My memory of low hog prices goes back to a bunch of well-finished 200 pounders my father sold in the early '90s for \$2.25. We haven't quite reached that, but at the rate they have been going it won't be long now.

Last week I sent to market the four gilts that failed to keep their spring litters. They weighed 353 each in Kansas City and brought \$2.90 there. The next day they were another 10 to 15 cents lower, so it is too late to complain now.

Two days later a neighbor took some choice 200-pound shoats to Wichita and they brought him exactly \$6 each.

Thus the "jinx" that seemed to start with us in the hog business early last summer is still with us.

I have tried with more than usual care, with plenty of pasture and with good feeding to make something in the hog business the last two years, but each year they have lost me money.

If there is anything to the theory that all things must suffer ups and downs, the only good thing about hogs now is that sometime in the future there is going to be an "up."

One of the best Hereford bulls ever on the farm was sent to market in the same truck that took the hogs, a quiet beefy fellow, registered, and every inch a good individual that had been having plenty to eat all winter. He sold for \$2.75.

A neighbor who was here when this animal was being loaded mentioned he had sent up an animal of equal quality three years ago that brought \$10.

April proved not to be a corn month. We got one field planted to yellow corn, but it came into May looking much too yellow for even yellow corn, but a good stand, nevertheless.

From now on we shall plant soy beans with the corn that remains to be planted. Having no bean planting attachment on the planter, it will be necessary to plant the corn first, then follow with the planting of the beans.

A neighbor who has had several years of experience raising beans with corn says this is the better way, anyway, as the beans should never be planted more than one-half as deep as the corn.

This neighbor has had fine success growing soy beans with his corn, then cutting the combined crop with a corn binder either for fodder or for ensilage. In spite of the last two years of dry weather, his beans have added a wonderful amount of good feed to the average amount of corn fodder.

The seed of soy beans is so much cheaper this year that every field of later planted corn could well be "doubled" with beans.

Having no stock-guard around our scales and wishing to get a weight on our 45 yearlings as they went to pasture, we tried the experiment of trucking them to pasture, which is a mile from the barn. It proved easier done than expected, as in a few trips they were all taken from the barn to pasture and a weight obtained on all. The 45 averaged 523.

This lot of yearlings were wintered wholly on home grown feed. So far they have eaten nothing but what was produced on the farm except the

salt, and if we can be so fortunate as to grow a good crop of corn this year, I hope they will finally reach market fattened on nothing but that came off the farm on which all but one was born.

Besides being interested in prices as the season progresses, we shall now be interested in the gain secured on pasture.

The "luck" had in saving calves has so far been the opposite of that with pigs. When the herd was turned out on pasture, April 29, 40 cows went out with calves, with a chance for five more calves to come.

Should this occur, it would be a 100 per cent crop, a record approached but once before on this farm, and then with a smaller number in the herd.

Last year we lost six and the six cows were sold off grass in June at a much better price than if they had been kept until later in the season.

Thus our cattle "luck" has been very much better than our pig "luck."

In summer following 20 acres, two years ago, which was sown to alfalfa in August of that year, more than half of it had been plowed to a depth of 8 or 9 inches when the Farm Bureau soils tour reached this county the latter part of May.

I mentioned this when the question of summer fallowing for alfalfa was being discussed by the crowd.

Many thought the plowing was too deep, some thought disking alone would be better and a few advised by all means to keep on with the deep plowing, but to plow a strip shallow by which to check the difference.

The deep plowing was continued except on about 3 acres, which was plowed between 3 and 4 inches in depth. However, a small square was left without plowing, and was disked as soon as the plowing was done and then kept disked thru the summer, as was the entire field.

The outcome should convince anyone that deep plowing where land is summer fallowed for alfalfa, and especially where the plowing is done quite early in the summer, is the very thing to do, at least under Eastern Kansas soil conditions.

The difference in the alfalfa was quite noticeable last year, and is even more so now. This season's first cutting is going to be at least 1 inch taller where the deeper plowing was done, while that on the shallow plowing is still noticeably better than where only the disk was used.

This entire field was limed with 2 tons of lime to the acre and there is no difference in the quality of the soil. Lime is what is needed here to give alfalfa a good start-off, as the rains of centuries have carried away the lime nature stored in the top inches of our ground.

This, I think, is why the alfalfa is doing better on the deep plowed land—the plow went down and turned up a new soil with the lime not yet washed out of it, and that added to the 2 tons broadcast over the top, is making the alfalfa grow all the better.

Joining this farm on the west, Jim Todd sowed a field of alfalfa that was summer fallowed and limed, four years ago. Jim left a check plot that was unlimed. The first year it was sickly and at times it would seem as if it might not make it to live thru, while the rest of the field that was limed made over a ton to the acre at the first cutting in the spring after being sown in the fall.

Today, that unlimed plot looks as good as the other. The roots finally made it into the soil deep enough to reach the lime, but it pays to eliminate this chance of having a failure by using at least 2 tons of lime to the acre, while summer fallowing eliminates the moisture gamble.

"There's a Death Message for This Man,"

we must catch him when he comes through here"



HIS mother had died suddenly. His family was perplexed about notifying him, for he was "somewhere on the way to California." Just where, nobody knew.

They did know, however, he was motoring over a route selected by the Conoco Travel Bureau. So the death message was wired to Albuquerque, New Mexico, which was on the route.

The Continental office set every Conoco station attendant in Albuquerque looking for the traveler. All day Conoco men asked motorists their names. And finally the right man was found, the message delivered to him.

An unusual incident. Just one of the many out-of-the-ordinary happenings, however, that have earned a Nation-wide reputation for the Conoco Travel Bureau and its services.

We do more than furnish road maps, help choose routes and supply other travel information. We look upon every Conoco Passport holder as a personal friend to be served in every way possible. Every Conoco station is a branch of the Conoco Travel Bureau, and every Conoco attendant is the traveler's well-informed friend.

If you are planning a motor trip, write us where and when you want to go. Or fill in convenient application at any Conoco station. We will send you a Conoco Passport, 1932 road maps and other travel information. Our service is absolutely free, maintained for the benefit of American motorists by Continental.



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DAIRY

Will Lime Make Milk?

COWS fed ground limestone thru the winter milked better than common for Arthur J. White, Coldwater. "We try to feed one-tenth pound to the head a day," he says, "mixed with the grain ration of ground maize and cotton cake screenings. For roughage we fed bound kafir, and corn silage part of the time. The silage was poor. Corn used was not mature so the silage heated badly and turned black. Some of it looked much like charcoal. No legume hay was fed."

"The cows ran on wheat pasture in good weather and salt was always handy. Feed this winter was about the same as usual with the exception of limestone. But the cows milked better and we think lime had something to do with it."

"I have a letter from J. B. Fitch, of the college, who doesn't seem to think lime has much value in the dairy ration unless there is a lack of calcium. Our feed may be short on this. I visited the Woodward, Okla., station several months ago. They were keeping salt boxes for producing cows filled half with salt and half with bonemeal. Their roughness was alfalfa hay."

Little is known about feeding minerals to dairy cattle, so experiences of Kansas farmers will be doubly valuable passed on thru these columns.

What County Test Showed

ON test 380 cows in Brown and Doniphan counties, averaged 7,593 pounds of milk and 309.9 pounds of butterfat for the year closing March 1. Forty-two produced 400 pounds or more of butterfat. High herd honors go to T. P. Jones, Brown county, whose 18 Holsteins made 413.3 pounds of fat. Chester Denton, of Doniphan county, placed second with six Jerseys averaging 411.1 pounds.

The high cow, owned by Tonnes Torkleson, Brown county, is a 6-year-old purebred Holstein and produced 707 pounds of butterfat. Meck Brazelton's herd, Doniphan county, had a 5-year-old Holstein that placed second with 575.4 pounds of fat. Of the 42 cows beating 400 pounds, five are owned by G. W. Smith, Highland; four by O. V. Wickstrom, Highland; three by Brazelton, and three by Denton.

Can Hurry Milk Cooling

IT takes 6 or 7 gallons of well water to cool a gallon of milk. In cans the cooling takes 30 to 60 minutes. But this can be hurried. Water next to the can gets warm first and slows down the cooling effect. If the can is moved about, or if the water is stirred, cool water always will be in contact with the can. Also milk touching the inside of the can cools first. Stirred often it cools quicker and more uniformly. Has any dairyman an attachment for his pumping plant that moves the can and stirs the milk automatically? There is such a device on the market.

No Dairy Show This Year

THE National Dairy Show, held since 1906 except for 1915, will not be held in 1932, to give the industry time to catch its breath. It has been held the last three years in St. Louis where it will go in 1933. But the twenty-third annual Dairy Cattle Congress and National Belgian Horse Show will be held October 3 to 9, at Waterloo, Ia., one week later than usual, making it possible for more exhibitors on the big circuits to get there. The American Poultry Congress will be a part of the show.

Will Make Good Heifers

TWO Holstein heifer calves reached 800 pounds in 16 months at a feed cost of 5 cents a pound of gain, for Leo Paulsen, Concordia. One was purebred, the other a grade. Both were born November 10, 1930. They were shut in a 12 by 24 foot shed under the limited milk confinement

plan, and stayed there until pasture was ready this spring.

The calves were fed 16 to 20 pounds of skim milk a day until 6 months old, and all the alfalfa hay they would eat until a year old. Since then the roughage has included a good deal of cane and kafir. Just enough grain was fed to keep them in good condition. They developed good capacity but without getting the big middle so common to calves on pasture. Neither calf has been sick a day with scours or any other common ailment. "We are going to raise all of our dairy heifers this way in the future," Paulsen says.

So the Milk Won't Spoil

THE milk things make comfortable homes for bacteria that spoil much good milk, especially in hot weather. For stopping this loss chemical sterilizers are gaining favor. Circular 160, giving directions for making and using these disinfectants, can be had free from the Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan.

Grass Made 5-Cent Fat

WHEAT PASTURE made butterfat cost only 5 cents a pound on the L. M. Hewitt farm at Pleasanton, proving good pasture makes cheapest butterfat. The good feeding, breeding and culling Hewitt does should get some of the credit. Recently 13 Jerseys averaged 41.5 pounds of butterfat in a month. Six went over 50 pounds and one beat 70 pounds. The wheat pasture was rank, as it followed Sweet clover. But any good pasture will give results. Hewitt fed silage and grain with the grass.

Two Kansas Fat Records

ONE Jersey gave 13,429 pounds of milk and 745.05 pounds of butterfat, for D. L. Wheelock, Clay county, in a 365-day test ending recently. Another produced 13,054 pounds of milk and 721.1 pounds of butterfat. This puts the two cows in second and third place for Kansas. They were milked three times a day all year but were not under forced feeding. It will not be many years until 1,000-pound butterfat cows are common in Kansas.

Advice

Advice is plentifully had.
And some of it is good;
And some of it is very bad
Or else misunderstood.

What pleases you, you'll often find.
Improvement does not make,
While the advice that's truly kind
Is rather hard to take.

—Philander Johnson.

Smut Treatment Helped

SORGHUM SEED treated for smut produced 4 bushels more to the acre last year for J. A. Brown, Norton county, than untreated seed planted in nearby fields. Actual count of heads in a 25-bushel field showed a 40 per cent loss.

Few Horses in New York

HORSES for its delivery service still are used by the American Railway Express Agency in New York, being cheaper than motor trucks where stops are numerous. But even that company is now abandoning horses and wagons. It is just about impossible to get thru city traffic with a horse.

Packer Decree Sticks

THE Packers' "consent decree" will not be changed so packers can deal in wholesale groceries or other lines not related to the packing industry, the U. S. Supreme Court has decided. Justice Cardozo handed down the opinion, pointing out that the original decree was insisted upon because of fear that smaller business would be crushed. He said packers are in position today to do under the modified decree what was feared when the consent decree was entered.

THE RIGHT TOOL FOR
CATCHING FISH IS A FISHHOOK

*Ethyl Gasoline is the RIGHT tool
for driving your car.*



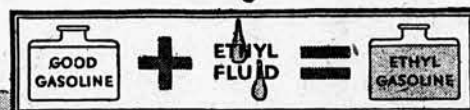
SOME fish are caught on bent pins. Most anglers consider the pennies spent for fishhooks a wise investment.

You can run your car on regular gasoline, but it will run better, and more economically in the long run, if you use Ethyl Gasoline.

Ethyl is the right and scientific tool for the modern driving job. It is good, tested-quality gasoline plus Ethyl fluid. Inside the engine, the Ethyl fluid controls the power of the gasoline. It prevents uneven explosions that cause harmful knock, overheating, wear and tear on the engine and loss of power. It makes gasoline deliver greater

power with a smoothly increasing pressure that brings out the best performance of any car.

Ethyl Gasoline makes such an improvement in car performance and engine efficiency that nearly every car manufacturer now offers high compression engines designed to use Ethyl. It makes such an improvement in older cars that already more people buy Ethyl Gasoline than any other brand of motor fuel. And remember that today its price is less than the price you paid for regular gasoline only a few years ago. Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York City.



Ethyl fluid contains lead

Buy **ETHYL GASOLINE**

Land Today a Good Investment

When Interest Was 1½ to 2 Per Cent a Month

BY F. C. COLGLAZIER
Larned

THE man who can safely buy a piece of land today certainly cannot lose a great deal. In our community land can be bought as cheaply as 25 years ago. Taxes are higher, but interest is no higher and is cheaper than half a century ago. My friend J. Wesley Smith tells me that in 1867 a banker at Ottawa, Kan., to whom he applied for a small loan, said it was customary to charge farmers 1½ per cent a month and town business men 2 per cent a month. And prices for farm products were about on a par with prices today. In some cases were higher.

Those who invested in good land have never lost a great deal. Land has fluctuated in value and many farmers have lost their farms, but land has been the safest investment and surest investment in the long run. It is doubtful if nearly as much money has ever been lost in real estate investments as has been lost in oil stocks and security investments.

Just what the wheat market is going to do in the next few months is important to the few farmers that have any wheat prospects. If only present crop conditions are considered there is nothing in sight but higher wheat prices. Indications are that the yield will be light, and usually poor quality goes with a poor yield. Many fields will have many weeds and ripening usually is uneven under such conditions. On the other hand, if wheat rises materially it will be out of line with the price of everything else. Ordinarily all prices of farm produce have a fairly close relationship.

If someone tells a story about it actually raining mud just believe him. A few days ago the wind took a notion to move part of Western Oklahoma, Texas or some of Mexico up into Kansas. The air was full of a fine reddish soil that hid the sun most of the day. When the sun did manage to get thru it looked like a blue disk in the sky. A cloud came up in the afternoon and there was a light shower. The rain drops gathered up the dirt as they fell and wherever they hit a muddy yellow spot was left. Believe it or not.

We are going to be ready for the next depression with a supply of wood for fuel. We went to the river and dug up a large number of cottonwood sprouts and set them out near the buildings. If it had not been for the cottonwoods someone set out many years ago, many farm families would have gone cold during the last two winters. There are millions of cottonwood trees along the Arkansas river that if set out around farm homes and in waste areas would beautify the landscape and save thousands of dollars spent for coal in years to come.

We have received a number of walnuts from the Mt. Vernon estate of George Washington. They were gathered near the place where Paul Revere ended his memorable ride, also near the home of Admiral Byrd. The nut seeds have been planted in a permanent location because walnut seedlings are rather difficult to move. If fate and good fortune are favorable someone may be able to harvest some nuts from a very historical source.

ORGANIZATIONS

New Farm Program Ready

THE three big farm organizations have laid a broad program for agriculture before the Senate agricultural committee. It contains both the equalization fee and export debenture plan, also a system of allotment for handling the portion of farm crops needed for domestic consumption. This is provided for in the Thomas bill which stipulates that the price the farmer receives for produce needed for domestic consumption shall equal the cost of production. The remainder would be withheld from the domestic market, but could be exported for less than the home price. The Thomas bill also provides that the Farm Board may bar imports when they are sufficient to hamper sales at the cost of production in the domestic market.

Senator Howell, Nebraska, presented his bill which applies the McNary-Haugen principle experimentally to one crop, the crop to be determined by the committee.

Apples Take a Sea Trip

A LOT of Gravenstein apples packed in boxes were shipped on a refrigerator ship from San Francisco to

New York thru the Panama Canal. In New York 16 days later the fruit was found in perfect condition. Several boxes were sent back to San Francisco as a further test and arrived there in the same condition.

How Danish Farmers Won

BY T. W. MORSE

WHEN the farmers of Denmark launched their co-operative movement, merchants and middlemen who had been buying the products of these farmers at their own price and shipping them to England, immediately began paying other Danish farmers higher prices than the co-ops could afford and stay in business. Sometimes they paid more than the product was worth in England. Did the Danish farmers desert their own organization to reap these temporary benefits? They did not, they stuck to their guns and today handle more than 90 per cent of all Denmark's farm products.

State Dairy Officials

OFFICERS of the several dairy organizations of the state for the present year include:

Kansas State Dairymen's Association—Robert Romig, Topeka, president; Grover Meyer, Basehor, vice president; W. H. Riddell, Manhattan, secretary-treasurer.

Kansas Ayrshire Breeders' Association—John Keas, Effingham, president; Fred Williams, Darlow, vice president; David G. Page, Topeka, secretary-treasurer.

Kansas Guernsey Breeders' Association—Paul R. Johnson, Independence, president; H. D. Smith, Washington, vice president; Max Morehouse, Salina, secretary-treasurer.

Kansas Holstein-Friesian Association—Grover Meyer, Basehor, president; Leslie Roenigk, Clay Center, vice president; H. W. Cave, Manhattan, secretary-treasurer.

Kansas Jersey Cattle Club—Edward Taylor, Keats, president; Roy Gilliland, Denison, vice president; D. L. Wheelock, Clay Center, secretary-treasurer.

Kansas Co-op Mellon

A regular dividend "mellon" of \$96,497.49 was recently cut by the Farmers Co-operative Commission Company of Hutchinson, and was pro-rated back to the members. The net profit for the year was \$108,067.97.

During its existence this farmer co-operative has refunded \$377,000 to its members and built up a surplus of more than \$38,000, on an original capital of \$2,000. A good business record.

HERE is what you're BUYING



in the OLIVER NICHOLS & SHEPARD

When you buy a combine, the one big thing you want is wheat in the grain tank. You want the machine that will save the highest possible percentage of the grain. In even 12 bushels per acre wheat, the saving of an extra bushel is worth as much to you as a five-cent advance in price on the whole crop. As yields grow heavier, as the combine has more grain to thresh from more straw, the job becomes bigger—the advantages of clean threshing become greater.

Then How Oliver Threshing Capacity Counts!

The first important point where the Oliver Combine does a better job of getting the grain to the grain tank is the header—hinged to follow the contour of the ground—shielded and guarded at every point to prevent loss of grain.

Next is the threshing machinery. In the Oliver—that's the Big, Balanced Thresher Cylinder, the biggest found in any combine, the Man Behind the Gun, and the Steel Winged Beater—the greatest combination ever devised for getting the grain from the straw in a combine.

And then the Oliver System of Straw Carriers and Beaters, churn and beat the straw to send the last few kernels on their way to the bulk grain tank.

If you buy your combine on a basis of grain delivered to the bulk grain tank—your choice is bound to be—THE OLIVER NICHOLS & SHEPARD.

See Your Oliver Dealer

Look over the Oliver Nichols & Shepard at your Oliver Dealers or check the coupon below for the equipment that interests you.



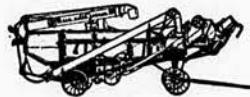
GET THE WEATHER
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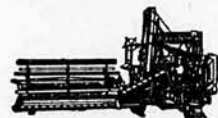
Check in the square opposite the tool that interests you—fill in your name and address—clip the coupon and send to OLIVER FARM EQUIPMENT SALES CO., 13th and Hickory Sts., Kansas City, Mo.; Wichita, Kansas; Dodge City, Kansas.

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Threshers
☐ 22 x 36 ☐ 28 x 46
☐ 30 x 52 ☐ 32 x 56
☐ Rice ☐ Bean



Combines
☐ Model A—10-ft. Cut
☐ Model B—12-ft. Cut
☐ Model D—16-ft. Cut
☐ Model F—20-ft. Cut



☐ 28-44 Tractor
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☐ Row Crop Equipment



☐ Disc Harrow
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☐ One-Way Disc Plow
☐ 4-Row Lister Cultivator



Tractor Gang Plows
☐ 5 Base ☐ 4 Base
☐ 3 Base ☐ 2 Base
☐ 18-in. Big Base

KF-5

Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

SO FAR as you can, let your little girl choose her own clothes altho somewhat with your guidance. Also encourage her to put on, fasten and remove her clothes. This applies to all children and is one of the wholesome early lessons in self-reliance and independence. It is worth taking a little time and bother to encourage a child in this. Don't be too ready with help.

Dresses for the little girl of today are comfortable, convenient, simple, sturdy, appropriate and in good taste. Her styles unlike those for grown-ups, change little from season to season, yet are fashionable enough. Simple-fashioned dresses that hang straight from the shoulders unbelted and loose, are always becoming and may be varied in innumerable ways by design, colors, and materials.

Dresses cut in coat or smock style with full-length front openings, are probably easiest for the little one to manage, but others that slip on over the head and fasten at the center front are not difficult, provided the placket is sufficiently long. Button-holes or loops should be firm and large enough to slip into place without trouble.

The same suggestions apply to panties, their openings should always lap in the logical way, with the back over the front. The number of buttons may be reduced by slanting the plackets or by replacing the usual backband with elastic webbing. In either case, only two buttons fasten the back drop and only four instead of the usual six are needed to support the panties.

Help yourself and help the children in this way.—Ruth Goodall.

Newest Shapes in Hats

THERE is the sailor, or gob hat, with the turned-up cuff, which is worn on one side of the head for sport and street wear. Also popular are shallow-crowned hats with the brim and the Watteau hat with its back banded with flowers, a carry-over from the past. Fabric hats are everywhere, particularly of stitched tweed and little brimmed ones of crepe.

My Handiest Helper

My handiest kitchen tool is a pair of pliers. I find something for them to do every day, sometimes oftener. To put a few nails in the children's shoes, if they are torn loose at the toes, the pliers help if I bend a tack. If a wire is needed for a new clothes line or to mend the slop pail or a nut is loose on the washer, or if there is anything to be done that takes more strength than fingers, the pliers help.—Mrs. Cressie Zirkle, Finney Co.

Plant Pansies in May

PANSIES will grow in any soil. Rich, loose soil produces largest flowers. I grow mine on the north side of the house and try to keep them wet during the hot, dry weather. May is a good time to plant pansies, but any time will do. Planted in May they begin blooming in August and will continue until December if well watered. Work wood ashes into the soil twice a year. Plant seed and cover lightly with an old sack to hold moisture until the seeds begin to come up. Then remove the covering and sprinkle daily until all plants are up. They must have lots of moisture from the time the seed is planted until well up. When the plants are large enough to handle, transplant about 6 inches apart. Cultivate often. A mulch of very fine old straw is good. In the fall and winter do not cover until the ground freezes. One inch of straw or leaves is deep enough in this latitude.—Mrs. Roy Loomis, Jewell Co.

I Want My Girl Happy

BY A FARM MOTHER

I WANT my daughter to marry the man who will make her happiest. She will make her own choice. But there are three reasons why I would prefer that she marry a farmer.

The number of divorces is larger among city dwellers. In my own neighborhood there are two divorced couples; among my town acquaintances I can name a dozen. There are three unfaithful husbands and wives in town to one in the country—because there are more temptations in town.

A farm is the best place to bring up children. Boys and girls who go to the city from the farm may be a little green at first, but the majority of them soon make good—because they have the ambition of pioneer forefathers.

Agriculture has need of progressive farmers and farmers' wives. My daughter (looked at thru a mother's eyes) will make an active member of farm women's clubs and organizations for placing the living conditions of farmers on a higher scale.

I want my daughter to be happy—but I also want her to be of use to the world.

Two Income Increases

I SELL handmade handkerchiefs. It is to flowers and needlework that I turn for additional income. My handkerchiefs have gone across the continent, from New York to Seattle and Los Angeles. One of our local clothing merchants places orders for his best grade of men's handmade linen handkerchiefs with me. I use a good grade of linen and try to make every handkerchief perfect.

When I started planting gladioli and dahlia bulbs, I found that they multiplied rapidly, so I began to sell the surplus. Now a local store sells my bulbs every spring. I plant the early and late varieties which are best for cutting. Then they are available all season. Asters, too, have proved profitable.

Besides selling needlework, cut flowers and bulbs, I exhibit these articles at fairs and the premium money helps bring up the income.—Mrs. Alex Williams, Mitchell Co.

Dish Drying Isn't So Bad

TEA TOWEL DESIGNS

NO, the dishes won't exactly dry themselves, even if your tea towels are embroidered with these animated designs; but their friendly faces are bound to inject a little cheer into that daily task. There's a different design for every day in the week, and



embroidered in bright-colored floss they transform squares of muslin or flour and sugar sacks into a gift any housewife would like. Package No. C8582 contains wax transfer patterns of the seven designs and costs 20 cents. Perforated patterns, good for hundreds of stampings and the wax for doing it, come in package No. C8582P, and is only 40 cents. Address orders: Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Our Summer Fashion Book 15c.

How Some Folks Show Off "Ma" Gets a Real Break

BY MRS. C. W. McN.

BY MAY LACEY

CALLING Mrs. D. on the telephone I neglected to give her my name. The answer that came over the wire sizzled. When I told her who I was, she probably recognized me as an equal (?) and conversed civilly enough. But I set her down permanently in my memory as "no lady."

Mrs. B., noted for her graciousness and hospitality, was obliged to provide for an unexpected guest at dinner. The guest happened to be the town's one banker, a person far above the B's in wealth and social position.

When a friend asked, "My, weren't you embarrassed to have Mr. C. to dinner?" Mrs. B. replied: "Why no, my dear. Last week I fed a hobo at my kitchen door. I often give the hired man his dinner. To me Mr. C. was only another hungry man."

In our human relations, why can we not just be kind?

THERE was a time when the "Ma" who lived in the country spent all morning over a hot stove preparing Sunday dinner, which is the mid-day meal on the farm. She had to depend upon "Pa" and the "kids" to deliver a second-hand sermon after company had gone home.

Now, "Ma" puts a hen or a "roast" in the bottom of a pressure cooker, stacks in two or three pans of vegetables and a pudding, puts the cooker on the stove, gets the pressure up, regulates the heat, then goes off to the bedroom and dresses leisurely. By that time everything is baked, boiled or stewed. Then all she has to do is to see the children have clean faces, find "Pa's" hat and go to church to listen to the sermon first-hand.

Home Folks' Style Show

A STYLE show, unique and original, will be staged early in June by the Go-Go-So club of Shawnee county, near Topeka. The younger women of the community organized this club 12 years ago for educational and social purposes.

At this June meeting, with their mothers as guests, each member will appear in a dress she has made herself bearing a tag giving the exact cost of the garment. The mothers will vote on the best looking dress for the money, and the prize-winners will receive subscriptions to a good magazine. As there are clever seamstresses in the club, who knows but that the lowly flour or sugar sack might prove fashion's choicest dress material. Anyhow old man Depression is certain to receive a jolt.—Mrs. Ruth S. Wilcox, Shawnee Co.

Her "Depression" Prizes

OUR club members have to do some figuring on finances at entertaining time these days. When my turn came, there was just no money for prizes, so I looked around home for something suitable—and I was pleased with these "finds":

First prize—two fat chickens cleaned and dressed ready for the oven.

Second prize—two jars of home-canned fruit.

Booby prize—a jar of pickles.

They made a hit with my guests, for the winners took them home to relieve the depression a second time.—Jane M. Ross.

Two Favorite Dishes

Banana Cup Cakes

THIS is my husband's favorite dessert, and is easily made. Cream well 2 tablespoons butter and 1 cup powdered sugar. Add 1 egg and the mashed pulp of 4 bananas. Into this sift 1½ cups flour to which has been added 1 teaspoon baking powder. Bake in greased muffin pans for 12 minutes. Frost with an icing made by mixing 1 cup powdered sugar with the pulp of ½ banana. This recipe makes 9 cup cakes.—Mrs. Len Maxey.

Preserved Strawberries

Strawberries, artificially "sun canned," won't rise to the top of the jar, and next winter when they're opened you'll think you're eating fresh berries. Select large, firm berries, wash and stem them and place in a shallow pan to avoid crushing. Cover with a hot, medium thin sirup made with 3 parts sugar and 2 parts water. Let the berries gently simmer 5 to 8 minutes, then stand in the kettle from 6 to 12 hours. During this time the berries will become saturated with sirup and will not rise to the top of the jar. Pack in hot jars, partly seal and process in hot water bath for 20 minutes. Remove from canner and seal immediately.—Mrs. Will Umphres.

Seasonable recipes always welcome.

Ready for Warm Days?

CHARM AND COMFORT



W2284 Slenderizing frock. Sizes 36 to 48. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 39 inch fabric, ½ yard of 18 inch lace.

W9172 Attractive house dress. Sizes 16 to 20 and 34 to 44. Size 16 requires 3¾ yards of 36 inch fabric.

W2265 Child's dress and bloomers. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8. Size 4 requires 2¼ yards of 36 inch fabric.

Patterns 15 cents. Summer Fashion Magazine 10 cents if ordered with a pattern. Address Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer.

POULTRY

Tomatoes Tamed Chicks

WILL canned tomatoes stop cannibalism? "My chicks were 3 weeks old," said Mrs. Lucy M. Pottorf, of Riley, "and we thought we had escaped that trouble. But one morning I found three picked badly. I fed a pint of cold-pack tomatoes, thinking that would be enough. It was gone in a few minutes. A second pint disappeared in less time. The second quart went the same way. The third lasted until noon, and we have had no trouble since. There were 320 chicks.

"We also fed 3 to 5 bushels of wild lettuce and green alfalfa a day, kept water on the brooder stove, blue muslin at the ventilators and bluing in whitening on the windows. But tomatoes we felt were the thing that cured.

"My niece had 400 chicks. At 3 weeks they began investigating the wing bands and cannibalism started. She fed 3 quarts of tomatoes and the chicks were satisfied. She painted bloody spots with vaseline covered with soot from the stove lid. I used pine tar. Results were the same. My niece did not darken the brooder, but kept water boiling on the stove and fed plenty of greens. My chickens are 7 weeks old and hers are 6, but we have had no more trouble. Mine are on a sanitary runway, hers are on green range. As to cost, we had a wonderful crop of tomatoes last year. Cans cost 6 cents, labor about 10 cents."

Why Chicks Had Fits

CHICKS had done well for 3 weeks and Mrs. C. E. Whittecar, Sharon Springs, was happy. Then for no reason she could find, one here and there would throw back its head, have a fit and die. Some lingered but had no use of their legs. Others acted blind. They were not hungry as their crops were full of dry oatmeal, bran middlings, and kafir.

Lack of water! Would you guess it? C. A. Brandy, of Manhattan, says this happens when chicks eat a lot of dry feed without water. Then when water gets in the crop the dry feed ferments, makes gas and causes pressure on heart, lungs and nerves, producing the trouble these chicks had. Plenty of clean, fresh water and well-ground feed will avoid this. There also is the possibility of the trouble being caused by some intestinal parasite, Brandy says. Sick birds should be examined.

To Keep Pullets Growing

PULLETS shouldn't have to "rough it" thru the summer but do better on a growing mash, W. J. Daly, Linn county, finds. It is as important as feeding mash to baby chicks, and if left out all the good development of the chick-days may be lost. "A balanced ration doesn't mean an expensive one," Daly says. "Home-mixed laying mash for hens will do if 10 per cent meatscraps is used instead of 20. When pullets are running on pasture they can get along without expensive frills, but they do need the protein and mineral that meatscrap and similar feeds provide."

Hens Go Cannibal!

SIXTY good hens were lost by John Jantz, of Sublette, because they started "biting" each other behind their combs. A few days later they died. L. F. Payne, of the College, believes this is a case where cannibalism has grown to serious proportions, and is difficult to check.

Big Broilers Wanted

FARMERS will get more from their broilers this year by not marketing them until they weigh from 2 to 2½ pounds, the Seymour Packing Company reports. This season the Eastern trade demands large broilers and the packing company is shipping carloads of them East daily.

The 44th Exhibition of the Kansas State Poultry Breeders' Association, will be held in McPherson, December 11 to 17, 1932, says Thomas Owen, secretary, of Topeka.

HOME CANNING

by any method
is Easier
More Economical
and Certain
with
KERR JARS
and CAPS



Kerr Fruit Jars are made of the highest quality CLEAR CRYSTAL FLINT GLASS.

Kerr Caps consist of two parts—the gold-lacquered Screw Band and Lid containing the natural gray sealing composition. Not affected by fruit or vegetable acids. Will not corrode. Screw bands last for years. Nothing but the inexpensive lids, which cost about the same as ordinary rubber rings, is required after the first year.

Stop Waste—Save
Worry and Work

Kerr Caps avoid spoilage of food caused by imperfect sealing of jars. Be free from worry, uncertainty and guess-work. Millions of women have learned that foods canned the Kerr way stay canned.

Remember that Kerr Mason Caps fit any make of Mason Jar. Use Kerr Mason Caps and modernize your old-fashioned Mason Jars.

You Can KNOW POSITIVELY
Your Jars are Sealed BEFORE
You Put Them Away

When jars are cool, tap the lid with a spoon—the sound will tell. If properly sealed it will give a clear, ringing note and the lid will be curved slightly inward, caused by the vacuum inside. Kerr Caps are the ONLY caps on the market today that give you that assurance.

An Absolutely Air-
Tight Seal

Kerr Caps seal at the top of the jar—not down on the neck. There are no unsanitary crevices into which the food or juices can work. The contents of the jar can touch nothing except glass and the smooth, gold-lacquered inner surface of the lid. The Kerr Lid is sufficiently flexible always to fit closely so that the sealing composition can make accurate contact with the top of the jar. The screw band is needed only to hold the lid firm until the jar is cooled and the seal is completed. When using Kerr "Economy" Jars and Caps the clamp serves the same purpose.



FREE Prizes—Medals, Watches,
Trips and Scholarships—to
4-H Club Members

The National 4-H Club Canning Achievement Contest offers you a chance to win a County Medal of Honor, a \$50.00 Wrist Watch as your State prize, a trip to the National Club Congress in Chicago as a Sectional prize, and one of the Scholarships which go to the national winners. See your County Extension Agent about entering this contest. All prizes donated by the makers of Kerr Fruit Jars and Caps.

Kerr Jars and Caps are Adapted
to All Methods of Canning

Use any method of canning you prefer. Extensive research by Home Demonstration Agents and other agencies, also by our own Research Institute, and the actual experience of millions of women have proved that it is easier to can safely with Kerr Jars and Caps by any of the accepted canning methods.

Send for This Complete,
Authoritative Canning Book

The Kerr Home Canning Book contains over 300 tested recipes for fruits, vegetables, meats, poultry, game, etc., canning directions, time tables, how to retain the vitamins, etc. Solves ALL your canning problems. Send only 10 cents for postage and handling.



SEND THIS COUPON TODAY

KERR GLASS MFG. CORP.,
410 Main Street, Sand Springs, Okla.

Please send me the items checked:

- ☐ I enclose 10c (coin or stamps) for the Kerr Home Canning Book
- ☐ "Canning Questions and Answers." (Free)
- ☐ "Steps in Canning." (Free)
- ☐ "Budget Your Food Supply." (A comprehensive canning budget for every family—Free)

Name..... R.F.D.....

City..... State.....

Kerr

FRUIT JARS and CAPS

("SELF SEALING" Brand . . . Trade-Mark Registered . . . PATENTED)

TIME TRIED AND TESTED IN THE KITCHENS
OF THE NATION FOR MORE THAN 30 YEARS

MAIL THIS COUPON

THE COLEMAN LAMP & STOVE COMPANY
Address Office Nearest You, Dept. MB41
Wichita, Kans.; Chicago, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa.;
Los Angeles, Calif.; Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Please send me further information on Coleman
Instant-Gas Appliances checked below:
☐ COOK STOVES ☐ LANTERNS ☐ IRONS

Name.....

Address.....(3241)

Modern Gas Service for Everybody

Now... no matter where you live... you can enjoy instant-gas service for lighting, cooking and ironing! Coleman Instant-Gas Appliances bring you this great convenience. They make and burn their own gas from regular untreated motor fuel. See these modern appliances at your dealer's store. But in the meantime, send coupon above for full particulars.

Coleman INSTANT-GAS APPLIANCES



same perfect results on either forward or backward stroke. Iron any place you wish.



Instant-Lites, double mantle type, produce up to 300 candlepower brilliance.



start cooking. Models to fit every cooking requirement, at prices to fit every purse.

KC

BAKING POWDER

SAME PRICE for ever 40 years

It's double acting
25 OUNCES FOR 25¢

MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED BY OUR GOVERNMENT

Abortion

Vaccinate cows now, using
PETERS' ABORTION WHOLE CULTURE BACTERIN (cattle). Government licensed.
Special 90 day price, 25 cents per dose.

The Peters Family
PETERS SERUM CO. LABORATORIES
Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

GABEL'S Adjustable Emasculator
with curved jaw for all animals.
Agents introductory price \$7.50.
GABEL MFG. COMPANY, HAWKEYE, IOWA

RURAL HEALTH

Rectal Ailments Unnecessary

BY CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

Of all the ills that can depress man, a depression beyond a doubt, I know of few to compare with rectal troubles. Not only are the affected parts so sensitive that pain is most tormenting, but the very seat of the pain makes it hard to protect and hard to treat. Furthermore there seems to attach to such trouble a humiliation (quite unnecessary) that disturbs the mental processes and takes all the joy out of life.



Dr. Lerrigo

Hemorrhoids (common name piles) is the rectal trouble most common. Even small children may have piles but the chronic condition does not come until adult life. Often it is brought on by straining at stool, or by hard, dry stools that tear the delicate mucous membrane of the anus.

When This Happens

When pile tumors are forced out of the anal opening it is of great importance to replace them at once. They must be pushed well up beyond the pinch of the anal sphincter (the purse-string muscle that closes the anus). When this is difficult much aid may be obtained by using the hot sitz bath for 15 minutes, combined with lubrication of the protruding pile by the external application of cold cream or sterile vaselin.

Worse than piles because more painful is the ailment known as rectal fissure. The pain may not be felt during stool but comes on shortly after and is then agonizing. Fissure is difficult to cure because the sphincter muscle will not permit the fissure to

remain at rest long enough for healing to take place from the bottom of the ulcer. Fistula altho not so harmful is still more disabling. Pus gathers and makes the patient miserable until it breaks and drains. There is then improvement for a time but the fistula soon fills up again.

Unnecessary Suffering

Rectal ailments are among the commonest of bodily ills and the most unnecessary. Constipation and straining at stool are the leading causes. If treated early by the lubrication method many cases can be cured by home treatment. When a chronic condition settles upon the patient skilled help is needed, and good help is worth anything you pay for it. No person handicapped by chronic rectal ailments can be 100 per cent efficient in his work; neither is he likely to be up to his normal in cheerfulness and amiable disposition. My special letter, "Hints About Rectal Ailments" will be sent to any subscriber who sends 4 cents in postage with a request addressed to Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Antiseptic for Rubber Nipples

A friend suggested I soak the nipples that I use on the baby's bottles in boric acid solution. She says that it makes them safer for use in hot weather. Is there possibility of poisoning?—S. C. D.

A solution of 5 per cent is strong enough for such purposes and is perfectly safe. A rough method of estimating this is to mix 1 level teaspoon of boric acid in 1 pint of warm water. When you take the nipples from the solution for use it is best to rinse them in clear sterile water because babies sometimes object to the taste of the antiseptic, but it is quite harmless.

For an answer by mail, enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your question to Dr. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

POULTRY

Eggs for Winter Use

PRESERVED in water glass spring-laid eggs keep better than summer or fall eggs, and infertile eggs are better than fertile. The same preserving fluid shouldn't be used twice.

Two 8-gallon jars will hold 30-dozen eggs in a solution of 1½ quarts of water glass obtained from the drug store, to 18 quarts of boiled water. Let this cool and use thoroly cleaned jars. Put eggs that have been cooled, in carefully, then pour the water-glass solution over the eggs until the topmost are covered at least 2 inches by the liquid.

Keep the jars closely covered in a cool place. If the solution evaporates and becomes thick, thin it by adding water that has been boiled and cooled. Use fresh eggs and they will keep a year or more and be as good for cooking as if just laid. Rinse the eggs in water before using them. And before you boil a preserved egg prick a small hole thru the large end of the shell. This prevents the shell from bursting when the heat expands the air within it.

Not a Chick Got Sick

HOT lye water cleaned H. A. Praeger's brooder house, near Claflin, so well that not a chick out of 166 put in it this spring was sick. Only two were lost from smothering and drowning. A week ago the house was re-cleaned and moved to fresh ground for a bunch of Leghorn youngsters, and they are tiptop. "Hot lye water and clean ground make a winning team," he thinks.

Poultry Meat Paid Best

HER broilers and live poultry made a better net profit for Mrs. E. H. Weckel, Piqua, last year, than the eggs. Total income for all was \$1,194.53. Of this, \$523.03 came from eggs and \$671.50 from market poultry.

try. Total expense for the year was \$604.70 leaving a net of \$589.83.

About 1,400 chicks were hatched early in March, and 414 layers were put up October 1, in a straw-loft house and balanced rations were weighed out. Pullets were trapped so culling went on every month. This saved feed and turned non-layers into cash. Doing small poultry chores that might have been passed up helped make a profit despite low prices.

Where Age Helps

SIZE of newly-hatched chicks depends largely on the size of eggs from which they hatch, it is found. Those coming from small eggs are handicapped from the start. This may be one of the big reasons why hens beat pullets as breeders.

A Bath Spoils Eggs

WASHING eggs makes them spoil soon, so buyers cut the price or refuse to buy. A bath gets rid of dirt, but destroys the egg's coating or "bloom" and the egg, which is 65 per cent water, evaporates or shrivels. However, clean houses and nests, plenty of fresh litter, keeping hens up in muddy weather and gathering eggs often, will do much to keep eggs clean.

Hens Go on Strike

MANY Poultrymen cull every month, but one big season is just at hand. When hatching is over and production starts to drop, Raymond O'Hara, of Lincoln county, says it is time to sell hens as rapidly as they stop laying. He picks those that lay on thru until September for the breeding flock.

PUMPING ECONOMY

Wind power is cheapest for pumping water. The Auto-Oiled Aermotor, at the new low prices, is the most economical windmill to buy. It does good work in the lightest breeze and runs safely in strong winds. The first cost of an Aermotor is small and the upkeep almost nothing. It will run for a year with one oiling. Auto-Oiled Aermotors have Double Gears Running in Oil. Every moving part is constantly oiled. Even the Turntable, Furl Rings and Pole Swivel are Self-Oiling. The stroke is easily adjustable.



If you have electricity and wish to use it to provide a complete water system, we make a full line of Electric Pumps for that purpose. You can have running water anywhere at the turn of a faucet. The pumps start and stop automatically. Write for full information.

Aermotor Co., 2500 Roosevelt Rd., Chicago
Branch Houses—Dallas Des Moines Oakland
Kansas City Minneapolis

SAVE THE BABY CHICKS

Dust them with



POWDER

Kills lice and mites. Non-poisonous. May be used on day-old chicks. Recommended by chick hatcheries. Ask your dealer or send 10c

to us for a trial package—Nothing else as good.

ALLAIRE, WOODWARD & CO.
Peoria, Illinois

THE CLIPPER The Mower that will cut all the weeds in your lawn. The Clipper does not touch the grass until it cuts it. You can cut tall grass and weeds between rows and under shrub fences. If your dealer does not handle write us for circulars and prices.
Clipper Mfg. Co., Inc.
Dept. P.F., Dixon, Illinois

Make Your Investment
PERMANENT

with **BRANDED NL**
PRESSURE CREOSOTED POSTS

which offer
400% more service

ASK YOUR
RETAIL LUMBER DEALER

National Lumber & Creosoting Company

General Offices — TEXARKANA, ARK.—TEX.

PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Do Rewards Catch Thieves?

Our 458 Convictions Tell the Story

BY J. M. PARKS

Manager Kansas Farmer Protective Service

One of your Protective Service signs is posted on my farm and I am a paid-up subscriber to Kansas Farmer. My "J. H. Wilson" saddle and Chevrolet generator have been stolen. Do you believe a reward offer might help to capture the thief? How much will you pay for the conviction of the one who stole my property?—R. R. Tedford, Minneola, Kan.

YES, we are sure rewards often cause the arrest and conviction of thieves. Three of the four convictions for which we paid rewards last week were brought about because a man believed he could get a reward for telling what he knew. In all probability, those three persons would be free today had no reward been offered.

If a thief is sent to jail, to the state reformatory or to the boys industrial school, the Protective Service reward will be \$25. If he is given a penitentiary sentence, the reward will be \$50.

Four More Thieves Convicted

Barton County—Harvey Berry, 60 days for stealing gasoline from the protected premises of Jim Christiansen, Great Bend. A \$25 reward was paid to Mr. Christiansen.

Shawnee County—Clifford Highfill, not to exceed 10 years; Walter Dillon, 2 to 10 years and Edna Dillon an indeterminate sentence to the Woman's Farm for stealing chickens from the protected premises of H. S. Blake, Topeka. A \$50 reward was divided equally between Mr. and Mrs. Edgar T. Dolan of Lawrence and C. M. Shumate, Auburn.

Seed Bootleggers Active

Reports indicate that peddlers are trucking low grade, mis-branded seed into Kansas from neighboring states and selling it at cut rate prices. Too late the victims find the seed is impure or will not grow. The safer plan is to buy seed from known, reputable growers or firms.

Spec Co. On the Go

I ordered a pair of glasses from the Spectacle Company in Chicago. They were unsatisfactory and I returned them on the "free trial" offer. Now, I can't get my money back. Is this company reliable?—F. D.

Letters which have come to us indicate that this concern has used at least four different names and as many different addresses within a year. The complaints were similar to this one. Since the company hops about like "Paddy's flea," we have turned over all our correspondence to the postal authorities.

Offered Cheap Oil

The Oil Company, about which I know little, offers to sell me lubricating oil at a much lower price than I have to pay local firms on condition that I order by the barrel and pay in advance. Has the Protective Service handled any complaints against oil companies using this plan?—E. M.

There have been many complaints in the last two years. In many instances the oil was never delivered. In others the oil delivered proved unsatisfactory. These were difficult complaints to handle because some of the companies went out of busi-

A Smart Hotel in Atlantic City

ST. CHARLES

Entire Block on the Boardwalk

Spring! Atlantic City calling! Yours for the taking—the world-renowned Spring Tonic of ocean air and sunshine. All roads lead to the St. Charles. Ample parking space.

Rates to Please You, too!

FREE FOR ASTHMA

If you suffer with those terrible attacks of Asthma at this season of the year; if you choke and gasp for breath don't fail to send at once for a free trial of a remarkable method. No matter where you live nor what your age or occupation nor whether you have any faith in any remedy under the Sun, send for this free trial. It will cost you nothing. Write now and test the method free on your own case. Address:

Frontier Asthma Co., 245 N. Frontier Bldg.
462 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

ness without filling their orders, while others contended the trouble was in the motor and not in the oil. Our advice to Protective Service members is to deal with well-established firms.

Civil Service Position

My son is thinking of taking a correspondence course to prepare him for the civil service. Do you think this will enable him to get a job right away?—C. M.

We are advised that government positions are scarce just now and that great numbers of qualified persons are on the waiting lists. We suggest that you write to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., for further information as to positions available.

He Got the Loan

I received my check covering loan from the Insurance Company. Thank you for your attention and service in helping me out in this matter.—C. G. B.

Thefts Reported

Will Donley, Lincoln. Two sets 1½ inch good breeching harness, one set of Boyt harness.

W. G. Helmley, Hazelton. R. T. Frazier saddle, leather off horn.

Ivan D. Stuver, Saint Clare. Dark bay horse weighing about 900 pounds, sheared tail, branded with letter "A" on left shoulder.

Chauncey I. Mead, Chetopa. Set heavy breeching harness, 1¼ inch traces, steel hames and brass knobs. Two split leather collars sizes 18 and 19.

Orin Janes, Junction City. Eight White Pekin ducks, 4 drakes and 4 hens.

William Kanakares, Bonner Springs. Fifty chickens, mostly Buff Orpingtons.

George F. Burg, Deerfield. New 3-section Rock Island harrow.

John Stoney, Herndon. Sixty-seven White Rock and turkey hens.

E. B. Skaggs, Baxter Springs. Set work harness.

Chris Schmeissner, Peck. Four dozen quarts fruit and jelly. An egg case with 9 dozen eggs.

Mrs. C. F. Zimmerman, South Haven. Sixty Rhode Island Red hens.

Ed Robinson, Emporia. Set harness with steel hames, nickel balls, 1¼-inch full length tugs with chain butts, 1¼-inch lines 20 feet long. One rein riveted in three places, other riveted only once.

N. E. Sprague, Madison. Set of harness with steel hames and brass knobs, 1¼-inch traces, 1¼-inch lines 18 feet long. Traces have 6 links on heel chains.

E. J. Calvin, Ottawa. Large white Collie dog, red markings on ears. Inside toe of right foot missing. Answers to "Traveler."

Robert Freemyer, Menlo. Two Pathfinder tires size 30 by 3½ speckled with cream colored paint. Two rims and tubes.

John E. Wiese, Spearville. Sixty-four Silver Laced Wyandotte chicks. Some marked with hole punched in outside web of right feet.

W. F. Kurzen, Emporia. Saddle with high-backed seat, large wide swell fork covered with stamped checked design.

Raymond Morton, Wamego. McCormick-Deering 4-horse disk.

Mrs. F. G. Brumage, Penokee. Tractor magneto.

Joe R. Shaw, Macksville. Set socket wrenches. Drive belt for Nicholas-Shepherd combine. Carburetor and two elevator belts off combine.

H. B. Greene, Wellington. Smith and Richardson .22 revolver in leather holster. Good suede jacket.

Charles W. Slickinger, Topeka. Paint, 1 gallon each of red paint and lacquer, 2 gallons light gray, 11 gallons white in rusty containers.

Earl Staley, Pomona. Between 52 and 54 Rhode Island Red chickens marked in the web of wing "KF 1500."

Emmett Shaffer, Topeka. Between 4,000 and 5,000 tomato plants.

August Cochemut, Emporia. Sixty chickens.

F. L. Nelson, Turon. Rhode Island hens.

C. L. Jury, Ulysses. About 250 bushels of wheat. Mirror, furniture, lumber and part of board roof.

C. H. Crottinger, Bison. Thirty-gallon oil drum, painted blue. Drum contained about 20 gallons gasoline. Two double-end wrenches. A quart of oil.

"Pa," screamed Mrs. Fuller, "take off them overalls if you're going to town; or they'll think you're dressed up to run for some office or other."

Here's the way to be sure of

flavor and freshness

WHEN you order corn flakes, you want to be sure they are crisp, delicious and really fresh.

So specify Kellogg's. Made with a special "wonder" flavor that no other corn flakes have, Kellogg's always reach you oven-fresh.

The minute the flakes leave the toasting ovens, they are completely sealed in a WAXTITE bag, which is placed inside the red-and-green package. This method of sealing protects the flakes against air and moisture, and brings them to you fresh and crisp, no matter where you live. An exclusive Kellogg feature.

And think of the economy and convenience of Kellogg's. Many servings from a red-and-green package costing but a few cents. Delicious with milk or cream — fruits or honey added. Fine for breakfast, lunch, children's suppers. No trouble to prepare.

Ask your grocer for genuine Kellogg's. Where substitutes are offered, it is seldom in the spirit of service. Kellogg's are guaranteed. "If you don't think them the finest you ever ate, return the empty package and we will refund your money." Made by Kellogg in Battle Creek.



A REAL "FARM PRODUCT." More than 12,000,000 people eat Kellogg's Corn Flakes every day. To supply just one day's demand, over 20,000 bushels of corn are necessary. About 2,500,000 quarts of milk and cream are consumed daily with Kellogg's — and tons of orchard fruits. Thousands also use honey to sweeten their favorite cereal.



Our FARMERS MARKET Place

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 agate line; 5 line minimum, 2 column by 150 line maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. 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.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER



TABLE OF RATES

| Words | One time | Four times | Words | One time | Four times |
|-------|----------|------------|-------|----------|------------|
| 10 | \$1.00 | \$3.20 | 26 | \$2.60 | \$8.32 |
| 11 | 1.10 | 3.52 | 27 | 2.70 | 8.64 |
| 12 | 1.20 | 3.84 | 28 | 2.80 | 8.96 |
| 13 | 1.30 | 4.16 | 29 | 2.90 | 9.28 |
| 14 | 1.40 | 4.48 | 30 | 3.00 | 9.60 |
| 15 | 1.50 | 4.80 | 31 | 3.10 | 9.92 |
| 16 | 1.60 | 5.12 | 32 | 3.20 | 10.24 |
| 17 | 1.70 | 5.44 | 33 | 3.30 | 10.56 |
| 18 | 1.80 | 5.76 | 34 | 3.40 | 10.88 |
| 19 | 1.90 | 6.08 | 35 | 3.50 | 11.20 |
| 20 | 2.00 | 6.40 | 36 | 3.60 | 11.52 |
| 21 | 2.10 | 6.72 | 37 | 3.70 | 11.84 |
| 22 | 2.20 | 7.04 | 38 | 3.80 | 12.16 |
| 23 | 2.30 | 7.36 | 39 | 3.90 | 12.48 |
| 24 | 2.40 | 7.68 | 40 | 4.00 | 12.80 |
| 25 | 2.50 | 8.00 | 41 | 4.10 | 13.12 |

RATES FOR DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIS PAGE

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 |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1 | \$4.00 | 3 | \$29.40 |
| 1 1/2 | 6.00 | 3 1/2 | 34.30 |
| 2 | 8.00 | 4 | 39.20 |
| 2 1/2 | 10.00 | 4 1/2 | 44.10 |
| 3 | 12.00 | 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.

PUBLICATION DATES FOR 1932

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| January 9, 23 | July 9, 23 |
| February 6, 20 | August 6, 20 |
| March 5, 19 | September 3, 17 |
| April 2, 16, 30 | October 1, 15, 29 |
| May 14, 28 | November 12, 26 |
| June 11, 25 | December 10, 24 |

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

STATE ACCREDITED BLOOD TESTED, \$7.00 per 100, White, Buff or Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, White Langshans, Rhode Island Whites, Silver Laced Wyandottes, White Minorcas, Heavy assorted \$5.00 per 100. Anconas, White, Buff or Brown Leghorns, State Accredited \$5.00 100. Certified \$6.00 100. Delivered prepaid. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

CHICKS: BEST EGG STRAIN, RECORDS UP TO 342 eggs yearly. All from bloodtested stock. Any losses first 2 weeks replaced half price. Guaranteed to outlay other strains. 12 varieties. 4 1/2c up. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 719, Clinton, Mo.

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FROST PROOF CABBAGE, EACH BUNCH fifty, mossed, labeled variety name, Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Dutch, postpaid: 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00. Onions, Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prize-taker, postpaid: 500, 75c; 1,000, \$1.25; 6,000, \$8.00; Tomato, large, well rooted, open field grown, mossed, labeled with variety name, Livingston Globe, Marglobe, Stone, Baltimore, June Pink, McGee, Earline, Gulf State Market, Early Detroit, postpaid: 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Pepper, mossed and labeled, Chinese Giant, Bull Nose, Ruby King, Red Cayenne, postpaid: 100, 75c; 200, \$1.00; 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.50. Porto Rico and Nancy Hall Potato Plants postpaid: 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$3.00; 5,000, \$12.50, full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Ark.

PLANTS—SWEET POTATOES: NANCY HALL, Red Bermuda, Southern Queen, Yellow Bermuda, White Jersey Yam, Vineless Jersey, Vineless Yam, Porto Rican, California Golden, Golden Glow, Priesley, Yellow Jersey, Black Spanish, Big Stem Jersey, Red Jersey, Pumpkin Yam and Pride of Kansas, 100-50c; 500-1.75; 1,000-\$3.00; 5,000-\$12.50. Tomatoes: Earline, 50 Day, John Baer, Bonny Best, Ponderosa, New Stone, Chaulk's Jewel, Livingston's Globe, Dwarf Ponderosa, New Free and Golden Ponderosa, 100-50c; 500-\$2.25; 1,000-\$4.00. Cabbage: Early Jersey, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen Market and Sure Head, 100-50c; 500-\$2.00; 1,000-\$3.50. Pepper: Mango and Pimento, 50-50c; 100-75c; 1,000-\$5.00. All plants postpaid and state inspected. Hardy Garten Truck Farm, Route 4, Abilene, Kansas.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS FROM TREATED Seed. State inspected. Yellow Jersey, Big Stem Jersey, Nancy Hall, Priesley, California Golden, White Jersey, White Yam Jersey, Vineless Yam, Southern Queen, Yellow Nansemond, Triumph, Vineless Yellow Jersey, Brown Spanish, Red Brazil, Porto Rican, Golden Glow, Red Bermuda, Yellow Yam, Bronze, Yellow Bermuda, Red Jersey, prices postpaid: 100-50c; 500-\$1.75; 1,000-\$3.00; 5,000-\$12.50. Tomato plants: Earline, John Baer, Chaulk's Jewel, Ponderosa, Bonny Best, New Stone, Yellow Pear, June Pink, Kansas Standard, Marglobe, Golden Queen, 100-50c; 500-\$2.25; 1,000-\$4.00. Pepper Plants: Ruby King, Bull Nose, Large Red Chile, Chinese Giant, 12-15c; 50-50c; 100-75c. Rollie Clemence Truck Farm, Abilene, Kan.

TOMATO, CABBAGE, ONION AND PEPPER plants. Large field grown, stalky, well rooted, and selected roots mossed, varieties labeled. Tomatoes: Earline, John Baer, Marglobe, Bonny Best, Livingston Globe, Stone, Early Jewel, 300-75c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75; 2,000-\$3.00; 5,000-\$7.00. Cabbage: All varieties, same price tomatoes. Onions: Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prize-taker, Sweet Spanish, 500-65c; 1,000-\$1.10; 3,000-\$3.00; 6,000-\$5.50; Sweet Pepper: 100-40c; 500-\$1.25; 1,000-\$2.25. Certified Porto Rican potato plants: 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75; 2,000-\$3.00. All postpaid. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

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LARGEST PLANT GROWER AND SHIPPER in the Arkansas Valley. Plants that grow from treated seed true to name. Guarantee plants to reach in growing condition. Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, Cabbage, Onions, Cauliflower, Kohlrabi, Brussels Sprouts, Peppers, Eggplant, Celery, Tobacco, varieties too numerous to mention here. Write for price booklet. C. R. Goerke, Sterling, Kan.

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BIG HEALTHY OPEN FIELD GROWN Royal King, Ruby Giant, California Wonder, World Beater sweet pepper plants, Cayenne and Anaheim Chile hot pepper plants \$2.00 thousand. Eight to twelve inch tomato plants, all varieties, \$1.25 thousand. (You pay parcel post or express charges.) Dodge Plant Farms, Raymondville, Texas.

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SPECIAL OFFER: 200 CABBAGE, 200 onions, 200 tomatoes, 50 peppers, 50 eggplants, all postpaid, \$1.00. Try our famous East Texas plants. Guaranteed to please. Orders filled day received. United Plant Co., Jacksonville, Texas.

TOMATO PLANTS—FIELD GROWN, STRONG and hardy. Packed in moss. Varieties labeled. Earline, Bonny Best, Marglobe, Baltimore, 300-75c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75; 5,000-\$7.50; 10,000-\$12.50. Cabbage, Onions, Lettuce, Potato, Pepper plants. Piedmont Plant Co., Albany, Ga.

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FROSTPROOF CABBAGE AND ONION plants. All varieties. Mail 500-63c; 1,000-98c plus postage. Express 5,000-\$3.75; 10,000-\$6.00; 20,000 and over at 50c thousand. C. W. Coleman, Tifton, Ga.

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CERTIFIED SEED—WHEATLAND MILO, germination 88, price 2 cents per pound. Hayes Golden corn, certified and graded, germination 99, price \$2.00. Glen Paris, Dighton, Kans.

RHUBARB, NEW RED GIANT. WORLD'S best. Seldom seeds. Large root divisions 6-10. Mammoth Victoria whole roots 20-\$1.00. Washington Asparagus, 2 year, 50-\$1.00. Delivered. Weaver Nurseries-Greenhouses, Wichita, Kan.

CERTIFIED NANCY HALL, PORTO RICO plants, moss packing, inspection certificate attached, quick shipment, satisfaction guaranteed: 1000-\$1.25; 5000-\$5.00 postpaid. Bryce Woods, Rogers, Ark.

PRIDE OF SALINE SEED CORN, 96% GER-mination, \$1.50 per bushel. Certified \$2.00 per bushel. Blackhull Kafir 92% germination \$1.00 per hundred. Certified \$1.50. Bruce Wilson, Keats, Kan.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED \$5.00, GRIMM AL-falfa \$7.00, White Sweet Clover \$2.70, Red Clover \$8.50, Alsike \$8.50. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

VEGETABLE PLANTS: 200 FROSTPROOF cabbage, 400 tomatoes, 50 peppers, 50 egg plants, prepaid \$1.00. Any varieties, moss packed, safe arrival. National Plant Farms, Ponta, Texas.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

KANSAS GROWN SWEET POTATO PLANTS—Red Bermudas, Yellow Jerseys, Nancy Hall, Porto Ricans; 100-50c, 200-85c, 500-\$1.75, 1000-\$2.75, delivered. H. W. Chaney, Gas, Kan.

NANCYHALL, PORTO RICO OR KEYWEST Sweet Potato plants. Strong, heavy rooted, disease free. Shipped daily. 100-40c, 500-\$1.40, 1000-\$2.25, postpaid. L. G. Herron, Idabel, Okla.

PLANT BARGAIN: 300 FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, 200 Tomatoes, 100 Onions, 50 Pepper plants for \$1.00 postpaid, any varieties. Smith County Plant Co., Troup, Texas.

SPECIAL: 300 FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, 200 Tomatoes, 100 Onions, 50 Pepper, 50 Egg plants all for \$1.00. Any varieties. Moss packed. Rusk Plant Co., Rusk, Texas.

ALFALFA SEED, \$6.00 TO \$11.00 PER HUN-dred, Sudan seed cleaned and sacked \$2.50. Sweet Clover \$5.00. Write for samples. Assaria Hardware Co., Assaria, Kan.

BIG STEM JERSEY SWEET POTATO SLIPS: the improved Jersey from inspected, selected seed, \$1.35 per 1,000, postpaid. Jersey Potato Ass'n., Rush Springs, Okla.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, NANCY HALL and Big Stem Jersey, selected seed, disease treated, 500-\$1.75, 1000-\$3.00, postpaid. Peter Simon, North Topeka, Kan.

FANCY HIGH TEST RECLEANED SUDAN seed, two dollars per cwt. at Wamego. Order while it can be secured. Wamego Seed & Elevator Co., Wamego, Kan.

SPECIAL: 200 EACH FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, Onions, Tomatoes, 25 peppers or egg plant \$1.00. Mixed any way, prepaid. Ideal Plant Farm, Ponta, Tex.

ATLAS CANE 75c BUSHEL, GERMAN MIL-let 75c bushel, Kansas Orange 75c bushel, Sudan 2 1/2c per lb. Holstrom Feed & Seed Co., Randolph, Kan.

STOP! 300 FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, 300 Tomatoes, 50 Peppers, 50 Egg Plant, prepaid \$1.00. Any varieties, moss packed. Darby Bros., Ponta, Texas.

TOMATO: EARLIANA, BONNY BEST, TREE. Sweet Potato: Red Bermuda, Yellow Jersey. 45c-100, \$3.50-1,000, postpaid. Ernie Darland, Codell, Kan.

RECLEANED KANSAS GROWN GROHOMA seed, 16c lb., good germination. All shipments C. O. D. E. P. McCulley, Box 565, Beloit, Kan.

WHEATLAND CERTIFIED SEED, GERMI-nation 93%, purity 100%; 2 1/2c pound. W. W. Cook, Larned, Kan., or E. M. Cook, Russell, Kan.

LOOK! 300 FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, 200 Onions, 100 Tomatoes, 50 Pepper plants all for \$1.00 prepaid. Central Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

TOMATOES, CABBAGE, ONIONS, LETTUCE: \$1.00-1,000. Sweet Pepper, Sweet Potato slips; \$2.50-1,000. Weaver Plant Co., Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

NANCY HALL AND PORTO RICO SWEET Potato plants: 100-40c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75, postpaid. The Hammett Co., Guthrie, Okla.

CERTIFIED PRIDE OF SALINE CORN, GER-mination 97, 4 bushel or more \$1.75 per bushel, lesser amounts \$2.00. E. J. Abell, Riley, Kan.

EXTRA QUALITY ALFALFA SEED \$6.00 bushel f. o. b. Jetmore, sacked. Dry land seed. Send for samples. J. H. Mock, Jetmore, Kans.

SUDAN, WHEELER'S IMPROVED, GRASS-type, certified. Sample and literature free. Wheeler Hay and Grain Farm, Bridgeport, Kan.

CERTIFIED SWEET POTATO PLANTS, Nancy Hall, Indiana Jerseys, Porto Rican, \$1.25 delivered. Mike Duke, Dresden, Tenn.

CERTIFIED NANCY HALL POTATO plants shipped promptly, \$1.25 delivered. Otis Pritchett, Dresden, Tenn.

SUDAN SEED \$1.50 HUNDRED. \$1.25 HUN-dred 500-lb. lots. Truck lots \$1.00 hundred. A. Dodge, Syracuse, Kan.

CERTIFIED PORTO RICO POTATO SLIPS, 1,000-\$1.40; 5,000-\$6.00, postpaid. O. B. Rich, Whitesboro, Texas.

PURE CANE OR SUDAN GRASS SEED \$1 hundred, recleaned, guaranteed. Cameron Industries, Omaha, Neb.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE 65c THOUSAND; Tomato plants 75c thousand, 500-50c. True Plant Co., Florida, Ala.

CERTIFIED SEEDS, ATLAS SORGO, EARLY Sumac Cane, Kansas Common Alfalfa. B. W. Roepke, Barnes, Kan.

COMBINE MILO. TESTED SEED. ONE HUN-dred pounds, plants thirty acres, \$2.00. Geo. Cook, Larned, Kan.

CERTIFIED WHEATLAND MILO, GERMI-nation 95; \$2.00 cwt. Elmer Bird, Great Bend, Kan.

CERTIFIED WHEATLAND COMBINE MAIZE. Art Cummings, Fowler, Kan.

PURE ATLAS SORGO, \$1.50 PER HUNDRED. R. R. Sanders, Miller, Kan.

Wright Potato Plants

Porto Rican Yams with "the right root system." State certified. 4,000 bushels bedded. 1,000, \$1.25; 3,000, \$3.50 delivered.

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SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

BLACKEYED BEANS, SOYBEANS, SUDAN seed. D. M. Bantrager, R. 6, Hutchinson, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, NORTHERN GROWN, \$5.00 per bushel. Free samples. Star Seed Co., Crawford, Nebr.

SILVER-DRIP CANE SEED, \$1.00 HUN-dred. Samples free. M. M. Baker, Garden City, Kans.

CERTIFIED REID'S YELLOW DENT SEED Corn. Germination 97%. Henry Back, Everest, Kan.

GLADIOLUS: KUNDERD'S, 30 BLOOMING size bulbs 25 cents. Harker, Arapahoe, Colo.

CERTIFIED BLACKHULL WHITE AND SUN-rise Kafir. C. C. Cunningham, Eldorado, Kan.

CERTIFIED BLACKHULL KAFIR, GERMI-nation 95%, \$1.25 cwt. Fred Schwab, Keats, Kan.

DYNAMITE POP CORN, GRADED, EXCEL-lent quality, 12c pound. F. L. Weeks, Belvue, Kan.

DWARF BLACKHULL KAFIR CORN, 1 1/2c A pound. Matt Steinmetz, Liberal, Kans.

CERTIFIED LAREDO SOY BEANS \$2.00 bushel. Ellis Stackfleth, Anthony, Kan.

HERSHEY SEED FOR SALE, RED OR Golden. E. D. Heath, Otis, Colo.

DAHLIAS AND WATER LILIES FOR SALE. Alvin Long, Lyons, Kan.

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Send us your wool; let us manufacture woollens for you. Wool Batts, Wool Blankets, Wool Yarn, Wool Robes, Underwear, Snow Suits, Stockings, Stag Coats, Sport Jackets, Pants. Write for our catalogue showing the many articles we can furnish.

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SAVE 50%. INSTALL YOUR OWN ELEC-tric plant. We offer now slightly used generators at lowest prices ever quoted. Also standard makes 1/4 horse motors \$4.50. Other special bargains. Electrical Surplus Co., Dept. 18, 1885 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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100 LBS. NEW SALTED HERRING \$4.00, 50 \$2.75, 20 lbs. smoked \$1.80. J. Knarvik's Fisheries, Two Harbors, Minn.

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3 PERCHERON STALLIONS, 2 AND 3 years. C. S. Dustin, Rt. 1, Topeka, Kan.

MILK GOATS

HIGH GRADE SAANEN MILK GOATS OF breeding age, buck and doe, at \$25.00 per pair. From foundation stock that cost me \$100 to \$150 each. Mrs. Fred Lawson, Glenwood, Iowa.

The Hoovers—

Helping Hands

By Parsons



Wheat Price to Advance

BOTH world and home conditions point toward a considerable improvement in wheat prices. This may even be helped if the Farm Board obtains financial support of the Government permitting it to sell wheat abroad on credit between now and next July. At least with little or no other domestic wheat for export the decks will be clear. Europe will need 208 million bushels of wheat before the end of the crop year, reports the U. S. Department of Agriculture. And the Orient will buy if suitable credit can be arranged. George S. Milnor, manager of the Grain Stabilization Corp., and the Farmers National Grain Corp., returning from a visit to European wheat importing countries, says large amounts of our wheat can be sold abroad if credit is made available.

Russia is back in the world market as a buyer. Four ships have been chartered to carry 1½ million bushels of Canadian wheat to Vladivostok. Grain officials at Washington say the Soviet had a short crop last year and that "rationing has been resorted to to provide seed for new planting and some wheat for export."

The Wall Street Journal reports Russia is short of food with prices in Moscow, one of the least affected areas, advancing sharply. Butter costs \$7.50 a pound at the Soviet's official exchange rate, meat \$2 a pound, a pound loaf of bread 50 to 75 cents.

Heavy Abandonment of Acreage

Late reports indicate about 75 per cent of the winter wheat acreage in Western Kansas, Oklahoma, and Eastern Colorado, can benefit little if at all between now and harvest. Kansas acreage abandonment is the largest in 10 years, according to official estimates. Several southwest and west-central counties have given up their entire acreage; others lose 50 to 80 per cent of the acreage sown last fall. Fourteen southwestern counties that had a crop record of 51 million bushels last year, will do well to raise 5 to 7 million bushels in 1932. It is estimated that 37 per cent of Nebraska's wheat acreage will be abandoned. And conditions all along the Upper Plains regions from the Texas Panhandle north to and including part of Canada, indicate the wheat outlook is similar to conditions in 1918, a short crop year in the Upper Plains region.

Our Crop Reporters Say—

Allen—Wheat about 110 per cent. Late seeded oats good, early crop poor. Average flax acreage, good stand. Corn planting well along. Pastures late. Fewer chickens. Moisture plentiful. Bran up because Government advertised it would need considerable for grasshopper districts. An individual would have bought quietly, saving money for himself and feeders.—Guy M. Tredway.

Anderson—Rain abundant. Corn all planted. Some kafir and cane to be seeded. Corn, 35 to 40c; oats, 25c; eggs, 5 to 10c; cream, 15c.—R. C. Eichman.

Barber—Little stalling in wheat. Most corn planted. Livestock gaining. Hogs, \$3; steers, \$6.50; hens, 8 to 10c; cream, 14c; eggs, 8c. Wind damaged trees and small buildings.—Albert Pelton.

Barton—Rain followed by frost. Basket dinner marked close of school. Spring work making progress. Large per cent of wheat blown out.—Alice Everett.

Brown—Little corn planted. Nights cool but growing crops doing fairly well. Corn, 21c; wheat, 40c; oats, 17c; eggs, 9c; cream, 17c.—E. E. Taylor.

Clay—Corn planting started. Weather cool and moist. Wheat, alfalfa and oats doing well. Pastures good since May 1. April dry spell put gardens behind but growing well now.—Ralph L. Macy.

Cheyenne—Long dry spell broken in late April. Early-sown barley and oats up. Alfalfa starting well and pastures greening up. Wheat, 40c; eggs, 7c; butterfat, 13c; hogs, \$3.—F. M. Hurlock.

Cowley—Need rain. Planting sorghums is the big job now. Some corn will be replanted due to lack of moisture. Pig crop short. Alfalfa good but wheat and oats below average.—Cloy W. Brazle.

Douglas—Rain delayed corn planting. Wild mushrooms abundant. Many homes being beautified with rock gardens and wild flowers. Cream, 15c; eggs, 8c.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Ford—Weather dry. Wheat poor due to wind, freezing and lack of moisture. Large acreages being seeded to corn and other spring crops. Potatoes and gardens up. Pastures being grazed but are short and need rain. Wheat, 38c; corn, 22c; cream, 15c; eggs, 8c.—John Zurbuchen.

Franklin—Rains delayed work two weeks. Some cattle being fed but looks

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

Cattle—Most offerings weak to 25c lower. Top made by 852-pound Hereford yearlings fed by Dan Casement, Manhattan. Stocker and feeders off 25c.

Hogs—Equalled low of 1898 with \$3.40 top, but turned 5c stronger and best money paid on more purchases.

Lambs—Lighter receipts, all prices up 25 to 85c.

Wheat—Possible better export market. U. S. crop cut under actual needs, points to better future price. Bears hoping rains will grow wheat where it is killed out.

Corn—Irregular, demand slow.

Oats—Unchanged, fair demand.

Barley—Steady.

Alfalfa—Small supply, steady.

Prairie—Unchanged.

Eggs—Up 1c. Production slightly lower than 1931 with fewer flocks being forced.

Butterfat—Off 2c.

Hens—Steady. Broilers likely to be lower due to supply.

Trend of the Markets

Please remember that prices given here are tops for best quality offered.

| | Last Week | Month Ago | Year Ago |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Steers, Fed | \$ 7.60 | \$ 7.25 | \$ 8.00 |
| Hogs | 3.45 | 3.90 | 6.70 |
| Lambs, Fed woolled | 6.75 | 7.30 | 8.35 |
| Hens, Heavy | .12 | .13 | .15 |
| Eggs, Firsts | .10½ | .09¼ | .14 |
| Butterfat | .15 | .14 | .14 |
| Wheat, No. 2, hard winter .. | .59 | .58 | .74½ |
| Corn, No. 3, yellow | .34½ | .35½ | .53 |
| Oats, No. 2, White | .27 | .28½ | .31½ |
| Barley | .40 | .38 | .45½ |
| Alfalfa, baled | 19.00 | 18.00 | 14.00 |
| Prairie | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.00 |

like a losing proposition. More farm hands finding work. Wheat, 43c; corn, 30c; butterfat, 13 to 16c; eggs, 6 to 10c; hens, 8 to 11c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Gove and Sheridan—Rains helped but need more as subsoil is dry. Wheat fair. Some corn shelling and cane threshing being done. Corn planting in full swing and feed ground being prepared. Few public sales. No fruit. Potatoes and gardens up.—John Aldrich.

Graham—Several showers. Wheat doing well. Crop prospect good. Corn being planted. Plenty of moisture. Grass short. Gardens doing fine and fruit unhurt. Wheat, 35c; corn, 20c; cream, 13c; eggs, 8c; hogs, \$2.75.—C. F. Welty.

Greenwood—Crops helped by rain. Some corn up to good stand. Soil works best in years. Oats fair. Alfalfa making rapid growth. Pastures good.—A. H. Brothers.

Harper—Freeze hurt wheat but oats look fine. Corn coming up. One-inch rain. Fall alfalfa winter-killed; spring crop fine. Potatoes good but gardens late due to dry weather. Young horses scarce. Few spring pigs. Pastures late. Few early broilers going to market.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—Another good rain. Wheat, oats and alfalfa making fine growth. Pastures greening up. Livestock doing well. Wheat, 35c; oats, 18c; corn, 36c; cream, 16c; eggs, 10c; broilers, 15c; hens, 10c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Wheat damaged at least 50 per cent. Oats doing fine. Corn planting well along. Gardens up. Early potatoes frosted. Pastures good. Alfalfa promises excellent first cutting. Apples and pears froze, will get a few peaches, berries promise good crops.—J. J. Blevins.

Jewell—Listing corn started. Cutworms and grasshoppers thick. (Use poison bran mash.) Moisture plentiful. Cattle on pasture. Much interest in raising colts. Eggs, 8c; cream, 14c; corn, 20c; wheat, 38c.—Lester Broyles.

Johnson—Mild weather since frost and ice April 26. Potatoes in low places frozen. Gardens otherwise good. Wheat poor. Some alfalfa hurt. Cattle on pasture. Corn planting started. School salaries cut 10 per cent; an over-supply of applicants. Eggs, 9c; butterfat, 15c; corn, 28c; oats, 22c; hens, 8 to 11c.—Mrs. Bertha Whitelaw.

Kiowa—Good rains. Wheat good considering weather. Gardens late. Corn being planted. Many chicks. Hens laying well. Eggs, 7c; butterfat, 16c; wheat, 35c; corn, 27c.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Labette—Plenty of moisture and cold weather last month. Everybody busy and crops up-to-date. Crows and hawks hard

on chickens. Eggs, 10c; oats, 20c; corn, 25c; butterfat, 20c.—J. N. McLane.

Lane—Wheat fair. Livestock on pasture. Grass better than usual. Top soil in good condition but subsoil dry. Spring crop acreage not large.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—Crops late. Fruit light. Work scarce. Sales at Tonganoxie still draw well.—Mrs. Roy Longacre.

Linn—Too much damp, cold weather for early corn and gardens. Wheat and oats making slow growth. Corn and kafir being planted. Heavy run of hogs to market. Fruit light.—W. E. Rigdon.

Marion—Plenty of rain. Corn planting unfinished. Wheat coming out fair, oats good. Chick feeding successful but hatches poor. Fruit poor except strawberries. Butterfat and eggs higher.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Miami—Rain needed. Soil in good planting condition. Corn about seeded. Oats good, wheat spotted, livestock gaining on grass. Gardens doing well.—W. T. Case.

Morris—Farm work backward. February seeded oats failed, later plantings making slow growth. Wheat hurt 20 per cent. Corn planting slow. Ground in good condition but too cold and rainy. Livestock wintered well. Pastures good since May 1. The Flint Hills being filled with southern cattle at \$5 to \$7. Creep-feeding calves popular.—J. R. Henry.

Neosho—Cool weather retarded crops. Wheat froze out 25 to 50 per cent. Corn planting about finished. Spring work ahead of normal. Most of livestock on pastures and doing well. Fruit about all killed except cherries and blackberries. More interest in poultry.—James D. McHenry.

Phillips—Ground in fine condition. Moisture plentiful. Wheat, barley and pastures greening up. Livestock doing fair. Eggs, 7c; cream, 14c. Gardens doing well.—Martha Ashley.

Rawlins—Dust storms drifted soil badly. Only 1 acre in 1,000 will make wheat, and weeds likely will take this. Large corn acreage will be planted. Oats and barley look well. Had first rain in about a year to amount to anything. Few farm sales and prices poor. Pig crop not very good.—J. A. Kelley.

Reno—Scattering showers but need soaking rain. Oats hurt by freeze so some fields planted to corn. Wheat spotted, about 65 per cent normal. Rye showing heads in wheat fields. Wheat, 36c; corn, 35c; eggs, 8c; cream, 15c.—E. T. Ewing.

Rice—Rains helped. Wheat that survived is good. Much forage being planted. Late fruit good, early killed. No sales. Livestock to grass in fair condition.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Roos—Busy planting corn. Ground in excellent condition. Oats and barley good. Wheat turning yellow. Corn being trucked to Colorado. Corn, 17c; wheat, 37c; eggs, 8c; cream, 15c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Wheat spotted from freezing and blowing. High winds sapping soil moisture. Rains last six weeks deficient. Corn about planted. Oats and pastures doing well. Wheat, 35c; eggs, 8c; butterfat, 15c.—William Crotinger.

Stanton—Good rain. Wind blew out wheat badly and summer fallow ground being planted to barley and row crops. Some corn planted.—R. L. Creamer.

Summer—Received ½-inch rain. Weather cool. Corn up. Oats growing well. Wheat spotted. Renters looking for farms. Pastures and alfalfa good. Last years' alfalfa spotted. Hogs, \$3; hens, 11c; eggs, 7c; oats, 17c; wheat, 35c; corn, 32c; kafir, 25c.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Mustn't Be Rude to Oleo

EVEN oleo manufacturers have rights. The Federal Trade Commission notifies the National Dairy Union that it must "lay off" of them, quit making statements that oleo is a "rich man's graft" and is foul, filthy, etc. However, good or bad, oleo is not as wholesome a food as creamery butter and never will be.

IN THE FIELD

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

J. E. Bell, Superior, Neb., who has been breeding registered Hampshire hogs successfully for a number of years, reports 365 spring pigs that are doing nicely. Mr. Bell held a public sale of boars last fall and a bred sow sale during the winter, but the prices were too low to make any money. Evidently he has faith in the future of the hog business, as indicated by his big crop of spring pigs.

F. W. Harding, secretary of the American Shorthorn breeders' association, 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill., reports that more than 500 inquiries were received during an eight day period recently as a result of the advertising campaign being carried on by the association. The inquiries came from those engaged in breeding Shorthorns, requesting information and especially the free booklets about Shorthorns, Milking Shorthorns and Polled Shorthorns.

Blackleg

Peters' Blackleg Vaccine, a Gov't. licensed, life-immunity product, 10 cents per dose. Syringe Free with \$15.00 order for 150 doses. Full directions with order.
The Peters Family
PETERS SERUM CO. LABORATORIES
Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Woodlawn Farm Guernseys

Reg. Guernseys from our herd at attractive prices. Cows and heifers, fresh and heavy springers and open heifers. A nice lot of young bulls of serviceable age and bull calves. Prices that conform to present conditions.
WOODLAWN FARM, Topeka, Kan. R. R. 9

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Two-Year-Old Reg. Holstein Bull

For sale. Also reg. two-year-old Duroc Jersey boar. Priced for quick sale. Boys Industrial School, Rural Phone 73, Topeka, Kansas.

Dressler's Record Bulls

From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States averaging 658 lbs. fat. **H. A. DRESSLER, LEBOW, KAN.**

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Retnub Farms Milking Shorthorns

15 registered bulls, red and roans. Choice \$75.00. Some \$50.00. These bulls have straight lines, good quality and gentle. From real dual-purpose cows, hand-milked.
WARREN HUNTER, GENESEO, KAN.

Extra Good White Milking

Shorthorn Bull, Reg. and ready for service.
JAS. FREEBORN, MILTONVALE, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

40 — POLLED SHORTHORNS — 40
(Beef—Milk—Butter—Hornless) "Royal Clipper 2nd" and "Barampton Masterpiece." Winners at State Fairs, in service, 20 Bulls, 20 Heifers for sale \$40 to \$80. Deliver anywhere. **J. C. Banbury, 1602, Pratt, Kan.**

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Pedigreed O. I. C. Pigs

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CHESTER WHITE BOARS

Selected Chester White fall boars. Immune, heavy bone, popular type and breeding.
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Chester White Bred Glts

Fall Boars and Weanling Pigs. Pedigreed and immuned. Special prices this month.
H. W. CHESTNUT, CHANUTE, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

REG. SPOTTED POLANDS

Fall boars, sired by Buster Eagle, son of 1930 and 1931 World's Grand Champion, Brown's Supremacy and All American. Also open glts. Prices with the times.
D. W. BROWN, VALLEY CENTER, KAN.

Spotted Poland Boars

A few good ones, also bred glts and pigs, no kin. Drive over or write to.
Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kan., Crawford Co.

DUROC HOGS

BOARS! BOARS! EXTRA CHOICE
big, deep, broad stretchy boys, heavy boned, sired by King Index Chief Fireworks, Airman (3 times Grand Champion of Iowa) priced to sell. Immune, guaranteed, write us. **G. M. Shepherd & Sons, Lyons, Kan.**

DUROC BOARS by First Prize aged Boar Wisconsin State Fair. Good ones \$10 and up ready for service. Out of easy feeding ancestry for years. Photos. Literature. Shipped on approval. Immunized. Registered. Come or write. **W. R. Huston, Americus, Kansas**

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"I have used Riverside Tires for the past 11 years without a blowout and very few punctures, and I have never had occasion to send a tire in for adjustment in that length of time."
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"I bought a Riverside Tire from you two years ago this month. It is on the rear wheel of a seven-passenger car which has been used mostly on country roads of gravel, dirt and rocks, usually carrying its capacity load, as it is the general utility car for the family. This tire has never been off the wheel since I put it on. On the wheel opposite I have worn out three tires, each one costing me considerably more than the Riverside. Thanking you for real tires that will stand the hard knocks and live up to their reputation!"
John J. Reynolds,
R. R. 1, Templeton, California.

"Three years ago in July I dropped into your store in Eugene and purchased a Riverside Tire for my car. Just last week this tire was taken off the rim, not because it was out of service, but because the tread was worn. This tire was in continuous service on a rear wheel of my car for two and a half years and then changed to a front wheel. On examination of the casing it was discovered that not one single break showed on the inside and the tube had not been punctured—in fact, I put the tube right back in the new tire. My car has had hard wear, traveling over many miles of rough country road. I thought this so phenomenal a record that I am taking the liberty of writing you voluntarily about it. I have never seen anything like it in automobile tires."
W. C. Bailey,
Seattle, Washington.

UNLIMITED GUARANTEE

All Riverside Tires are guaranteed to give satisfactory service regardless of time used or mileage run.

Any tire that fails to give satisfactory service will, at our option, be repaired free of charge or replaced with a new tire—in which event you will be charged only for the actual service the tire delivered.

IT COSTS JUST AS MUCH TO
REPAIR A RIVERSIDE TIRE AS IT DOES
TO BUY A NEW ONE. THAT'S
WHY THE PRICES ARE SO LOW.

THERE'S a Riverside Tire price list at the bottom of this column. Be sure to look it over carefully. Compare Ward's prices. tire for tire. with what others are asking for equal quality. and note the savings.

We said "equal quality". But be on your guard. For there are no tires on the market today at like prices that can compare in quality with those offered by Ward's.

Take our Riverside 6-ply Tires. Note the prices. No more than you would have to pay for ordinary 4-ply tires of other makes!

Think of it! Full 6-ply Riversides. with full six plies of solid protection from bead to bead. the same stout reinforcing at the sides as under the tread. now offered at 4-ply Prices!

Never in history have tires of such outstanding quality, such stamina and wear been offered at so low a price.

Riversides are the products of one of the greatest manufacturers of fine tires in the world. They are built to specifications that prevent the slightest compromise of quality.

And after that. we back them up with a bona fide guarantee unlimited either by time used or mileage run.

If you want to protect your tire investment to the very utmost. if you want to get more for your tire-dollar than you ever before found possible. buy RIVERSIDES.

There are millions of them in use today. in all parts of the country. subjected to all conditions of travel. And they're making good on every claim. today as they have for the past 20 years.

You can buy Riversides from any of Ward's Retail Stores, from Ward's Big Catalogue, or direct from this advertisement. For greatest saving, buy them in pairs!

| It's like buying at wholesale when you buy at WARD'S | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|---------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|
| SIZE | RIVERSIDE Mate—6-Ply | | RIVERSIDE Mate—4-Ply | | RIVERSIDE Rambler—4-Ply | | |
| | EACH | PAIR | EACH | PAIR | EACH | PAIR | |
| 28x4.40-21 | \$5.75 | \$11.20 | \$3.60 | \$6.98 | \$3.30 | \$6.48 | |
| 29x4.50-20 | 5.60 | 10.90 | 3.89 | 7.60 | 3.57 | 6.92 | |
| 30x4.50-21 | 5.75 | 11.20 | 3.95 | 7.64 | 3.55 | 7.08 | |
| 28x4.75-19 | 6.60 | 12.86 | 4.64 | 9.06 | 4.23 | 8.32 | |
| 29x4.75-20 | 6.75 | 13.14 | 4.69 | 9.16 | 4.30 | 8.40 | |
| 29x5.00-19 | 6.95 | 13.50 | 4.85 | 9.42 | 4.38 | 8.48 | |
| 30x5.00-20 | 7.10 | 13.78 | 4.96 | 9.62 | 4.49 | 8.72 | |
| 28x5.25-18 | 7.65 | 14.90 | 5.55 | 10.80 | 4.98 | 9.66 | |
| 29x5.25-19 | 7.73 | 15.10 | | | | | |
| 30x5.25-20 | 7.96 | 15.48 | 5.85 | 11.34 | | | |
| 31x5.25-21 | 8.15 | 15.86 | 5.99 | 11.66 | | | |
| 28x5.50-18 | 7.70 | 15.00 | 6.09 | 11.86 | 5.39 | 10.48 | |
| 29x5.50-19 | 7.80 | 15.22 | 6.26 | 12.18 | | | |
| 30x5.50-20 | 8.00 | 15.52 | | | | | |
| 31x6.00-19 | 7.86 | 15.36 | | | | | |
| 32x6.00-20 | 8.10 | 15.76 | | | | | |
| 33x6.00-21 | 8.34 | 16.32 | | | | | |
| 31x6.50-19 | 10.20 | 19.80 | | | | | |
| 32x6.50-20 | 10.50 | 20.42 | | | | | |
| Important! | | | | | | | |
| We Pay Postage and Freight on All Tire and Tube Orders of \$2 or More. | | | | | | | |
| RIVERSIDE TUBES | | | | | | | |
| Use Molded Circle Riverside Tubes. . . round to fit shape of tires. . . and made of vulcanized rubber. Never before at prices so low. | | | | | | | |
| Size 29x4.40-21 \$0.80 | | | | | | | |
| Other size tires and tubes at proportionate savings | | | | | | | |
| Truck and Bus Balloon Tires | | | | Truck and Bus High Pressure Tires | | | |
| SIZE | PLIES | EACH | PAIR | SIZE | PLIES | EACH | PAIR |
| 32x6.00-20 | 6 | \$11.65 | \$22.60 | 30x5 | 8 | \$15.35 | \$29.74 |
| 34x7.50-20 | 8 | 26.50 | 51.58 | 32x6 | 10 | 26.45 | 51.04 |
| 36x8.25-20 | 10 | 37.20 | 72.60 | 34x7 | 10 | 36.35 | 70.64 |

Free Tire Mounting Service at All WARD'S Stores

RIVERSIDE Prices LOWEST in History

Full Ply vs. Ply-Under-Tread

All Riversides are made with full plies extending from bead to bead. Riversides also have breaker cushion strips and breaker strips, but Ward's does not count them as plies. They are extras. This is in accordance with the definition of the word "ply" by The National Better Business Bureau.

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