

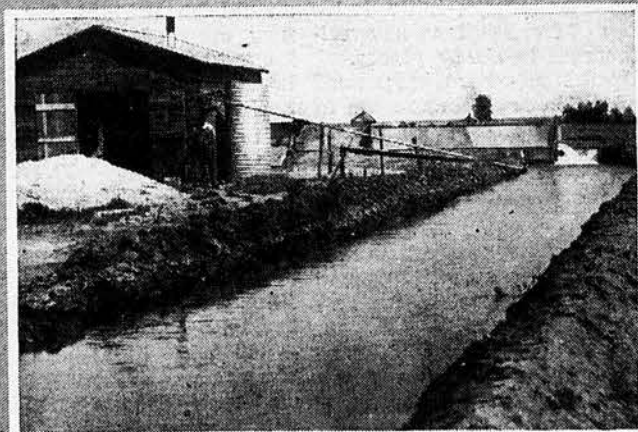
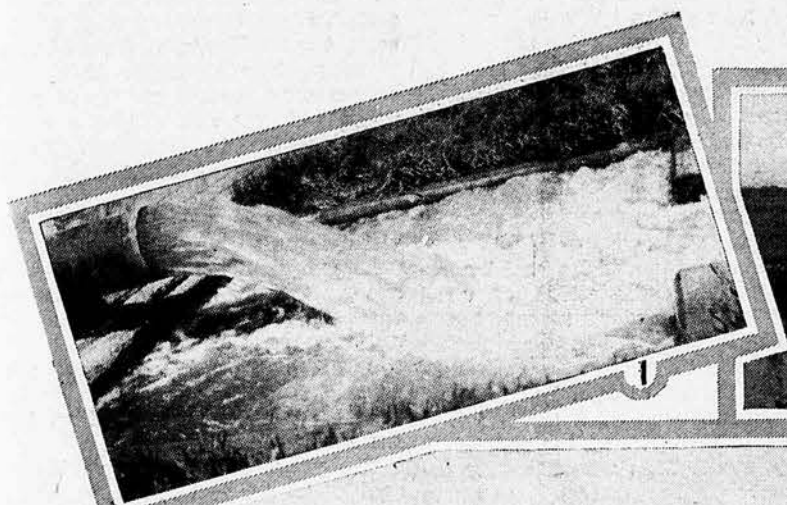
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 69

March 21, 1931

Number 12



Irrigation — Cheapest Drouth Insurance

(See Page 23)



HERE AND THERE IN KANSAS

by
Jesse R. Johnson



Halstead Is Developing Into Leading Breeding Center For Government's Morgan Horses

THERE is some difference of opinion as to the wisdom of Government ownership and operation of Muscle Shoals, but Government ownership of Morgan horses and the effort that is being made to preserve and perpetuate the blood of the oldest American breed of horse will continue to have the approval of the American people.

The Government's chief interest in disseminating the blood of Morgan horses and encouraging their breeding is due to the rapidly decreasing

of the Kansas stallions, is kept on the Brown Brothers Morgan Horse Farm near Halstead. He is a grandson of the famous horse Ethan Allen and a half brother to Gladstone, second winner in a class of 21 starters in the 1922 endurance contest.

The Browns have bred Morgan horses for generations. The Morgan brothers' father drove a pair of mares thru from Iowa to his homestead where the sons now reside. The present herd was established about 30 years ago with foundation stock from Vermont and Iowa. The herd now numbers more than 50 head. Among them are descendants of the noted stallion Headlight, a horse that was in breeding and vigorous in his 34th year.

Forty or 50 mares are bred to the Government stallion annually, in addition to the mares owned by the Browns. The remount society representing the Government, bought two carloads of high-grade Morgans in the Halstead locality last year at prices ranging from \$100 to \$165, with an average of \$145. Only two head offered were rejected and they were both blemished. Indications are that there will continue to be a strong demand for Morgan type horses. They are needed for cavalry and artillery purposes, and mares with not enough size to produce horses suited for cavalry and artillery often breed excellent polo ponies when mated to Morgan stallions.



Linsley

supply of horses suited in type, endurance and temperament for cavalry and artillery work. The Morgan combines these qualities more than any other breed.

Justin Morgan, the fountain head of this great breed, was foaled in 1793. He was of Arabian and thoroughbred breeding and may have had an infusion of Dutch blood. This is the first Morgan horse of which there is any authentic record. He was a beautiful bay, stylish and symmetrical, proud, nervous and imposing. His action was bold and vigorous. He had a short, strong back. His body was round and he was close ribbed. He died from an accident at the age of 29 years, leaving an inheritance that carried his excellence from generation to generation.

For nearly three quarters of a century the Morgan was the principal harness horse in America. The Hambletonian did not come into prominence until almost 50 years after the Morgan breed was established. Practically all of the high record trotters and pacers that have followed have had more or less Morgan blood in their veins.

In order to determine the breed of horse having the greatest endurance, a series of eight annual Eastern endurance rides were fostered by the various horse associations in the United States, the last of these contests being held in 1907.

The distance covered was 60 miles a day for five consecutive days. The weight carried varied in different years from 200 to 245 pounds. Originally the time allowed was from 10 to 13 hours—later it was reduced to 9 hours.

In the last contest 23 purebred Morgans started and 11 of them finished—a larger per cent than of any other breed competing. The Government owns something like 20 stallions in Kansas. They are located on farms in different parts of the state in order to accommodate as many farmers as possible who have mares suited to the breeding of horses out of which may be selected cavalry and artillery animals.

Linsley, one of the most valuable

Halstead promises to grow into one of the largest Morgan horse breeding centers in the entire country.

One of the most interesting and successful men I have known was A. H. Taylor, owner of Lone Oak Stock Farm, at Sedgwick, Kan. Mr. Taylor passed away recently at the age of 81 years. He lived a busy and useful life and his methods in livestock breeding might well be followed by others if they are to attain success in the years that are to come.

Mr. Taylor came from England in 1873 without any training or experience either in farming or livestock breeding. He broke out his claim with oxen and shared with his neighbors the hardships that go with pioneering in a new country.

For more than 55 years he owned and operated the farm where he died. For the first few years he was an extensive cattle feeder and learned by actual experience the value of good blood from the feeder's standpoint.

Mr. Taylor engaged in the breeding of registered Percheron horses something like 25 years ago. His original purchase consisted of a stallion and two mares. Two years later he bought another mare. This was his only investment except several stallions. Since that time he sold more than 100 head all descended from the original purchase and there still are 34 head on the farm.

Soon after starting with Percherons he bought a registered Shorthorn bull and three cows. One cow was added later. The females were retained for the first few years and good herd bulls kept in service. From that start he sold more than 100 head of Shorthorns and there are 30 head left on the place.



A. H. Taylor

about 6 months old without any special crowding on our part. But they are not as persistent layers as Leghorns, altho they are profitable.

So the combination of the two breeds has met our needs, and has proved to be a very profitable one as well. It gives us a nice income at all seasons and at the end of the year our books show an excellent little sum netted above feed costs.

This year we canned a great many Leghorn broilers that we might enjoy fried chicken thruout the year, and we find them delicious.

Mrs. J. Oscar Brown.

LaHarpe, Kan.

Starts Where Specialist Stops

This is a day and age of specialists. To successfully hatch chicks that can be raised to maturity, requires a specialist. Since the average farm woman cannot specialize in all lines of a complete poultry business, if she conserves her time and energy to raising day old chicks, she will have no time to specialize in hatching. To buy started chicks at commercial prices is too expensive.

When we buy day old chicks the visibly weak ones are eliminated, so with proper attention to feeding, we are reasonably sure of raising more than 90 per cent. Considering the average price of day old chicks and the market price of eggs, which usually is better during the hatching season, one cannot afford to hatch them at home.

Ten years of experience with good equipment for incubation has taught me this—buy your day old chicks.

Last year I purchased 504 White Leghorn baby chicks and with regular and scientific feeding, I raised to maturity 489 of them.

Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Freeport, Kan.

Peak of Production Earlier

The peak of egg production this season no doubt will come several weeks earlier than usual. There are those who believe that the peak already has been reached. This early flush production is due mainly to the spring-like weather that has prevailed much of the time thruout the winter months, and unless the hens have access to laying mash, including meat scrap or its equivalent, many of them will cease laying very soon. Some flock owners already are reporting a lowering of production, but it is believed that these reports are mainly from those who have not been feeding for production.

There are two things for farmers to consider in connection with this season's early lay. One is to make use of eggs while they are to be had for hatching chicks that will provide a new crop of pullets. The other is that it will be unprofitable to keep hens after they have ceased laying. These hens should be marketed and the room, feed and labor thus saved should be utilized for growing the new crop of chicks. Chicks of the larger breeds should be started not later than March and of the smaller breeds not later than April to insure fully-developed pullets to put in the laying house next October.

Topeka, Kan. G. D. McClaskey.

To Provide Warm Water

Our "cost-cutter" and "profit-maker" is a chicken waterer. We use a 10-quart enameled dishpan and set it in a keg—we used an old barrel churn—which has holes bored in it for air. Under the pan we use one of the coal oil lamps that does not have a chimney. One filling of oil will last for a week or 10 days and the pan is easily cleaned and filled. We dug ours into the ground so it could easily be reached by the hens. On a board or cement floor, one could block up to it. We never have freezing water with this and the cost is very small. The lamp we use is one that came in a chicken fountain.

Mrs. A. J. Lanning.

Morrill, Kan.

Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

Combination of Two Breeds Has Proved Very Profitable; Provides Egg Supply and Market Fowl

FOR several years we had bred and raised Single Combed White Leghorns and had met with a fair measure of success from egg production. What always filled us with chagrin was the cut of 4 to 6 cents in prices made in Leghorn broilers and hens.

We were unwilling to part with our Leghorns entirely as our books always showed such a nice profit at the end of the year.

So after spending much time and thought we decided to breed Jersey Black Giants in addition to the Leghorns, in order to produce a market fowl, thereby increasing our poultry profits.

This breed was comparatively new this side of the Mississippi river, altho they had been bred in New Jersey for more than 50 years.

The first year we raised only a few for our use and were so well pleased that we had a goodly number of prime, young broilers, of which we were justly proud, ready for market early the following spring. Imagine our pique when the poultry buyer informed us that he must cut the price 6 cents because they were black: It seemed we simply had "pulled a bone" in our decision for Jersey Black Giants. But home we went taking our broilers with us, determined to wait awhile.

In the weeks that followed they grew amazingly! Neither did they eat such quantities of grain as we had been led to expect they would. It was

nothing to find them wandering far out into the pasture, along the winding creek, catching grasshoppers, bugs and big, fat worms.

With all their yearning for the wild, they were docile and gentle, even eating from our hand all the while making such contented cluckings.

We kept a good growing mash in hoppers for them at all times, as well as feeding them grain—kafir twice daily. Plenty of fresh water was available at all times in shady places.

Along about November 1, we penned several and fed a fattening ration of finely ground corn plus sour milk for 10 days. Then we prepared one for our table before offering any for sale. To our complete satisfaction it plucked beautifully free from pin feathers, and possessed the loveliest yellow skin imaginable. After roasting, it proved to be delicious, far surpassing any other fowl.

After this experience we could conscientiously offer them to a fancy market. However, the buyer was skeptical but finally we persuaded him to try one on his table. This he gladly did and was convinced of their superiority and paid us a nice premium for all that we had.

What a thrill was ours when we read his advertisement just before Thanksgiving quoting the available fowls for the "big feast" in this manner: "Turkeys, geese, ducks, capons, chickens and Jersey Black Giants!"

The pullets came into laying at

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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March 21, 1931

Number 12

Ten Men Will Be Honored in 1931

Selecting Masters of Agriculture Now Is on International Scale

INTELLIGENCE, ability, industry and leadership in agriculture will be the standards by which the class of Master Farmers for 1931 will be judged. The annual search for candidates has started and everyone interested in the betterment of this important business is invited to nominate the best men in the state for the honor.

Without question there are many men of Master Farmer caliber in every one of the 105 counties of Kansas. In the last four years Kansas Farmer has been responsible for selecting 45 such men. And this year 10 more names are to be added to this quality group. Nominations now are in order and they will be accepted until June 1. However, you are urged to make your nominations as soon as possible so the judges will have an opportunity to investigate your candidates from every possible angle. The number of nominations from any community is unlimited. Mail them to Master Farmer Award Editor, Kansas Farmer, Capper Publications, Topeka.

The Master Farmer project has grown to a national scale—even international—since it now is being conducted in 29 states and in Canada. The purpose of the movement is to encourage farm folks to take the pride in their business which it deserves, and to inspire farm boys and girls by showing them that outstanding success is possible in agriculture as readily as in other kinds of work. Certainly nothing is more important to the welfare of the entire country than efficient agriculture. This project establishes a very high standard by which Kansas farmers may measure themselves; undoubtedly it will uncover some mistakes, lead to new opportunities of progress and help to apply better business methods. Bringing the facts and possibilities of farm life to the attention of the growing generation in an accurate way is one thing that will urge the youth of today to carry on in the work their parents know and love so well. The Master Farmer project attempts to fittingly honor those who so richly deserve it.

Successful candidates this year will receive exactly the same recognition and honor as those of other years. From the candidates who are nominated this year the judges will select 10 who they believe are best, after giving each farmer careful and conscientious consideration, and measuring him according to the Master Farmer score card. To each of these men this publication will award the degree of Master Farmer, to be retained by the recipient permanently, together with a gold medal suitably engraved and a Master Farmer certificate to frame.

Who May Make Nominations

Nominations for this degree of Master Farmer will be accepted by Kansas Farmer until June 1. Nominations may be made by a neighbor, the county agent, banker, editor of the local paper, business man, teacher, friend, any member of the family other than the nominee, or any other interested person. No farmer will be permitted to nominate himself. Men who are nominated will be compared by the score card method. Score your candidate, please, on the score card which appears on this page and mail it to

the Master Farmer Award Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, as soon as possible.

Every nomination must be accompanied by a score card filled out as completely as possible, and in every case the name and address of the person doing the scoring should appear on the card. This information, however, will be regarded as confidential. Only the names of those who finally are selected to receive the degree of Master Farmer will be published.

Whenever it is apparent from preliminary investigation that a farmer has a chance to qualify, he will be visited personally by a member of the editorial staff of Kansas Farmer, who will obtain additional information about the candidate.

Only those men who live on farms in Kansas, and who operate them as the principal source of income, are eligible to be nominated for the Master Farmer degree. This includes tenants and men who manage farms for others, as well as farm owners. The important thing is that they actually are responsible for the success of the farms, and of the farm homes in which they live.

The 45 men who have been selected as Master

Briefly—

TO NOMINATE a candidate for the Master Farmer Award of 1931, simply fill out the score card, which is printed on this page, to the best of your ability, and mail it, before June 1, to the Master Farmer Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Every nomination will be acknowledged by letter, and every farmer nominated will receive the most careful consideration.

Farmers will hold that title permanently, so naturally they should not be nominated again this year. They are: Class of 1927, J. C. Frey, Manhattan, deceased; H. E. Hostetler, Harper; Henry Rogler, Matfield Green; James G. Tomson, Wakarusa; R. C. Welborn, Lawrence; Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence; Charles M. Baird, Arkansas City, Charles H. Gilliland, Mayetta; A. L. Stockwell, Larned; W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia; A. Yale, Grinnell; Tudor J. Charles, Republic; E. H. Hodgeson, Little River; J. F. Staadt, Ottawa, and A. E. Wegener, Norton.

The class of 1928: Eugene Elkins, Wakefield; F. J. Habiger, Bushton; G. M. Miller, Cottonwood Falls; Marion Russell, Garden City; Herman Theden, Bonner Springs; John W. Swartz, Everest; Joe Koelliker, Robinson; H. W. Avery, Wakefield; M. T. Kelsey, Topeka, and Carl W. Kraus, Hays.

The class of 1929: John Coolidge, Greensburg; Harlan Deaver, Sabetha; Henry Duwe, Freeport; Ivan Frost, Otego; George B. Green, Whiting; J. R. Henry, Delavan; George W. Kinkead, Troy; E. F. Miller, Junction City; William C. Mueller, Hanover, and Alva B. Stryker, Blue Rapids.

The class of 1930: Charles O. Munson, Junction City; William Page, Detroit; Roy W. Ellis, Coldwater; William Long, Fowler; F. W. Dusenbury, Anthony; Gus Brandenburg, Riley; Earl E. Ferguson, Valley Falls; Bruce S. Wilson, Keats; John M. Lewis, Larned, and Frank J. Schaffer, Pratt.

Quality Is Big Point

Please remember it isn't how much a man farms, but how well. It isn't how large his house is that counts; it is the kind of home he makes out of it. Quality alone should be your guide in nominating your candidates. All nominations will be acknowledged by letter so you will know your candidates are receiving proper consideration.

Three men of state-wide prominence, and who know farm work and farm life, will be the judges who make the final decisions. They will know candidates by number only, but in each case the location of the farm and the type of agriculture adapted to that section of the state will be taken into consideration in making the awards.

Degrees of Master Farmer will be awarded at a special meeting called for this purpose, and announcement of this meeting will be made in Kansas Farmer sometime in the fall issues.

(Continued on Page 8)

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Master Farmer Score Card for 1931

	Points	Possible Score	Candidates Score
A. OPERATION OF THE FARM		285	
1. Soil Management.....	75		
2. Farming Methods.....	25		
3. Man, Horse and Machine Labor.....	25		
4. Crop Yields.....	40		
5. Livestock Management.....	60		
6. Tools, Machinery and Equipment.....	20		
7. Field Arrangement.....	20		
8. Farmstead Arrangement.....	20		
B. BUSINESS METHODS		285	
1. Accumulative Ability.....	100		
2. Accounting Methods.....	50		
3. Safety Financial Practices.....	100		
4. Marketing Practices and Production Program.....	35		
C. GENERAL FARM APPEARANCE AND UPKEEP		90	
1. Upkeep of Buildings.....	25		
2. Condition of Fields.....	25		
3. Fences, Ditches and Roads.....	20		
4. Lots and Yards.....	10		
5. Lawn.....	10		
D. HOME LIFE		325	
1. Convenient House.....	125		
2. Character as Husband and Father.....	100		
3. Education and Training of Children.....	100		
E. PUBLIC SPIRITEDNESS		260	
1. Neighborliness.....	50		
2. Interest in Schools and Churches.....	60		
3. Interest in other Community Enterprises.....	50		
4. Interest in Local, State and National Government.....	100		
Total		1245	

Name of Farmer Scored.....

Address.....

Name of Scorer.....

Address.....

Date.....

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RAYMOND H. GILKESON.....Livestock Editor
FRANK A. MECKEL.....Agricultural Engineer
A. G. KITTELL.....Poultry
RAYMOND H. GILKESON.....Dairying
H. C. COLGLAZIER.....Grain View Farm Notes

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ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher

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RAYMOND H. GILKESON, Associate Editor
ROY B. MOORE, Advertising Manager E. W. WOHLFORD, Circulation Manager

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I BELIEVE some time ago in answer to an enquirer you said that machines and interest were two primary causes of unemployment. Well if so, and I agree with you, then unemployment so far as those causes are concerned, is permanent. Machines will not abate but will increase. Interest accumulates and depletes the buying power of the small producer. Well, what then? If unemployment and depression should become chronic will we not be forced into the British dole, higher taxes, especially income taxes, and generally lowered standard of living and eventually political overturning if not revolution by force?

"It seems that political and economic thinkers ought to try to formulate some plan that would obviate such calamities. But such leaders generally will not do anything until there is a great public stress and then leaders will step in who will not advocate the best course."

Burr Oak, Kan.

John Tegley.

I agree that modern machinery and interest bearing debt are important factors in the present economic and social conditions, and I also agree that there is no probability that either one will be abolished. However, it does not follow that modern inventions inevitably will lead to the disasters that Mr. Tegley predicts. That we have not adjusted ourselves to modern conditions is evident enough, but it does not follow at all that such adjustment is impossible.

I further agree that the people need wise leadership and that unwise leadership might and probably would lead to disaster. Of course, I cannot say whether the future will develop this necessary wise leadership. It undoubtedly is true that lack of wise leadership in times past has resulted in the overthrow of nations and may do so in the future. It does not seem to me that the situation is at all hopeless but as our civilization becomes more complex, more intelligent leadership is required than ever before.

Interest as one of the present important factors can be controlled by law to a very considerable extent. While I do not object to interest, I am of the opinion that the rate should not be greater than the average net earning of capital. And by capital I mean natural resources developed and used by labor. By labor I mean both mental and physical use of the natural resources.

Unemployment is a waste. There is such a thing as stored capital sufficient to support the holder of it enabling him to cease production without becoming a member of what we understand as the army of the unemployed. Old age pensions are based on that theory; namely that the recipient of the pension has produced sufficient during the period of his life when he was capable of performing useful labor of some kind so that he had accumulated a sufficient surplus to support him during the period of his life when he is no longer capable of performing labor to the extent of being self-supporting. However, the able-bodied man who is idle either thru choice or involuntarily, become a burden on industry and a drawback on prosperity. That is an economic evil and the problem of the present age is to reduce unemployment to the minimum, which I would say is a condition where only those are unemployed who are physically or mentally disabled either by sickness, old age or perhaps by natural mental and physical incapacity.

Can this condition be brought about and still retain the labor-saving machinery? I believe so. At present the cultivators of the soil are suffering from depression, and yet I believe that we must look to the land for solution of our economic problems. There are two ways in my opinion in which the situation can be greatly improved. One is by the great co-operative farms where every worker will be a stockholder and to the extent of his share in the capital stock an

owner in the land and necessary equipment of the great plant, in the ownership of which there will be no outsiders; the whole plant being departmentized so that each department will be operated by skilled workers and where the raw product will be converted into the finished product on the co-operative farm itself.

The other plan I have in mind to relieve the situation will be a vast number of small farms, not to exceed 10 acres in extent, owned to a considerable extent by the workers in the factories. On these small farms the owners will produce sufficient to support his family with garden products, poultry, dairy products, hogs, small fruits and orchard fruits. As the care of this



small farm would not occupy the entire time of the owner and his family in all probability, he would have the opportunity to labor a part of his time at some outside occupation. With the further development of improved machinery the hours of labor undoubtedly will be shortened so that the owner of the small farm will have more time to devote to it.

I have said that perhaps the care of the small farm will not occupy all the time of the owner and his family but that does not necessarily follow. Intensive cultivation of 10 acres of ground calls for a great deal of labor. And the division of the land will not only add to the joy and comfort of living so far as the owners are concerned, but will provide employment for a great number of people. Also new industries will be established, some are in the forming now. While labor-saving machines have relieved man from a great deal of physical labor, it must be kept in mind that machines are not self-creative and more and more skilled workers must be required to manufacture the machines and to operate them.

So I think, Mr. Tegley, that the outlook is not so dark as you seem to think. On the contrary I cherish a hope that the coming age will be the most just, most comfortable and more glorious than any which have preceded it.

Mr. Johnston Objects

THE owner of Plainview Farm near Monument in Logan county, is D. H. Johnston. Now the fact that Mr. Johnston uses printed stationery indicates that he takes a pride in his business to say the least. Generally I have found that the farmer who takes a pride in his farm is a pretty enterprising farmer. I do not have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Johnston.

Now as to his objections: His first kick is about the purchase of that \$3,500 automobile for the use of the Governor. (I might say that it was higher priced than that.) He says that Governor Woodring used a cheaper car before he was elected. I do not know whether that is true, neither do I know whether he suggested to the legislature that he ought to have a new automobile, or if he did whether he indicated the kind. Personally I am inclined to agree with Mr. Johnston that a medium-priced automobile is good enough for any governor. In fact I am of the opinion that if the Governor desires an automobile he should buy it himself. However, in fairness to Governor Woodring I might say that his predecessors have been provided with automobiles for several years. Governor Reed was provided with a high-priced automobile which had been in use only a couple of years when the new one was purchased.

Mr. Johnston, however, does not confine himself to criticism. He has some constructive ideas. One is that he would like to see the legislature reduced to 35 members for the lower house and to 11 or 12 senators. I would go a step further if I could and reduce the legislature to one house of not more than 30 members, with a provision in the law that 40 per cent of the members could refer any bill to a vote of the people before it finally became a law.

His second suggestion is that there should be a state income tax with an exemption of \$1,000 for single persons and \$2,000 for heads of families. His third suggestion is the abolition of the Electoral College permitting the people to vote directly for President and Vice-President. In this I am in agreement with him. There simply is no sense in the Electoral College.

Mr. Johnston asks me to figure out how much would be saved by abolishing two-thirds of the legislature. I do not know but my opinion is that reducing the number of legislators as suggested by Mr. Johnston, or as I think still better by abolishing the senate and reducing the single house to 30 members, would benefit much more by the efficiency and intelligence of the legislation enacted than by the mere cutting off of salaries.

We certainly do not pay our legislators large salaries now. In fact, no member of the legislature can pay his expenses while attending the legislature out of his present salary. The objections I have to our present legislative system is that it necessarily is hurried, and that two houses divides responsibility and gives opportunity for passing the buck. Our legislature is blamed for not giving us a comprehensive and just tax law. Well, what can you expect? Here is one body of men 125 in number and another body 40 in number, each acting independently of the other and the session limited to 50 days. If these two bodies had nothing else to consider except the making of a tax law, they would be hurried if they accomplished the task in 50 days. But they are called on to consider a multitude of other things in this short session. The result is that nothing of importance can be carefully considered. Candidly I am rather surprised that the legislature makes as few mistakes as it does.

Minor May Drive Bus

What is the law in regard to a minor acting as assistant to the driver of a school bus? A. B. C.

The only condition imposed by the law in regard to the transportation of pupils is that the district board may provide comfortable transportation in a safe and enclosed conveyance or conveyances, properly heated, for pupils of said school districts who live 2 or more miles by the usually traveled road from the school attended, and said district board shall provide such transportation for the pupils who live 3 or more miles

from the school attended. Or in lieu thereof said board shall allow as compensation for the conveyance of pupils to and from the school to the parent or guardian of any pupil living 3 or more miles from the school attended, a sum not less than 15 cents per day.

It will be seen that where the school district board provides the transportation it must be in a safe and enclosed conveyance or conveyances, properly heated. There is nothing in the law that would forbid the driver of the bus having a minor as an assistant, provided that the minor is at least 14 years old. In fact there is nothing in the law that would forbid the school district board from employing a minor to drive the bus.

Who Would Be Responsible?

A was employed by B working on the farm. He was injured while at work that B would not do himself. A was working with a gang of five men, four of whom were employed by B. A lost two toes in this accident and would like to know whether B is responsible for the men he had employed. Who has to pay the doctor bill for amputation and dressing A's toes? Could A collect damages?

J. K. C.

If this accident was the result of the fault of the fellow employees of A and not B's fault, A could not collect. If this was dangerous employment, and B, the employer, knew it was dangerous employment and did not notify A that it was dangerous employment, in my opinion B would become responsible. But unless this was dangerous employment and if it merely was such ordinary employment as A had agreed to do when he hired out to B, and B was in no way personally responsible for the fault of A's fellow workmen, in that event my opinion is he could not be held responsible.

Which Driver Is to Blame

Would like to know if there is any right or wrong side to a county public road on which to drive. In case a car is coming from the north and is being driven on the east side of the road and another car comes out of a home drive as the first car is passing and strikes and upsets the passing car, who is to blame?

Mrs. C. A. B.

Our statute in regard to traffic regulations does not specifically state that a driver must drive on the right side of the road, but common custom has made this a rule of the road. Of course, if there were no traffic interference there would be nothing unlawful about driving in the middle of the road or on the left side for that matter. But in meeting another car each car is supposed to keep to the right side of the road, or in passing a car from behind the car passing is not supposed to pass on the right side of the car in front.

In this case the car traveling along the county road seems to have been traveling on the wrong side. It should have been traveling on the right side instead of on the left side. The question does not state from which direction this car comes out of the home drive. The party coming out of the home drive had a right to assume that any car passing on the road would be on the right side of the road. It is the duty, however, of the person coming out of the home drive to look and listen before driving onto the main highway so

that he would avoid accident. But if he did that and struck a car which was coming on the wrong side of the public highway, my opinion is the party driving the car on the public highway would be responsible.

How Property Is Divided

A and B, husband and wife, had two children, C and D. C died leaving two children, E and F. A and B are dead leaving an estate. E dies leaving a wife, H. Does H inherit equally with F in the estate of A and B?

H. F.

If A and B both died without will their estate, whatever it might be, descended to their children C and D. If C died prior to the death of his parents, A and B, and they died without will, his share of their property would descend to his children, E and F. If E died before the death of his grandparents, his share of his father's estate would descend to his children if he had any and if he had no children, his share would go to his brother or brothers and sisters. If C survived his father and mother one-half of the estate became his at their death and at his death without



will one-half of his share would descend to his surviving wife if he had a surviving wife and the other to his children, E being one of his children. If E survived both his father and his grandfather and grandmother, he would come into his inheritance at their death and at his death without will his estate would go to his surviving wife and children if he had children. If he had no children all of it would go to his surviving wife.

The Tractor Was Gone

A owed B \$100 and gave him a note which when it became due, A was unable to pay. B said he would have it anyway. A has a tractor worth \$300 to \$400. He cannot sell it for anywhere near as much as its value. B leaves and the next morning A finds the tractor gone. No one knew when or how he got it as A had taken off some parts to make repairs and these were not on it. A tracked it to B's residence. A saw a lawyer who said he couldn't do anything as B already had it in his

possession. B advertised it only in the county paper. Is that a legal advertisement? Did B have a right to come and take it without A's consent? Would he not have to have a bill of sale from A?

W. A. C.

If B held a mortgage on this tractor secured by a note, when the note was due and not paid B would have a right to possession of the tractor. A bill of sale from A was not required. Advertisement in the county paper fulfills the condition of the law in regard to selling chattel mortgage property. I am of the opinion A cannot repossess himself of the tractor.

When Inheritance Tax Starts

A and B are husband and wife having two children of age. A deeded his real estate to B some years ago. The deeds were not put on record. Would B become sole owner in case of A's death? Would she have to pay inheritance tax? If A made a will leaving all of his real estate and personal property to B, appointing her administratrix, what would be the per cent of inheritance tax she would have to pay?

M. I. S.

If this deed, or deeds, was intended to take the place of a will as it probably was, or if A at his death willed all of his property to B, she would not have to pay any inheritance tax unless the amount of her inheritance exceeded \$75,000. If it did exceed in value \$75,000, she would have to pay on the next \$25,000 at the rate of 1/2 of 1 per cent.

Can Collect on Note

A borrowed money from B, giving him a note at 8 per cent interest without any security. It became due December 1, but B said A would not have to pay the note until A raised enough crops to do so. A's wife did not sign the note. B was killed after the note was due. How long do B's heirs have to give A to pay for the note, or does A have to pay the note since B's death? B was a dealer and A owed B \$50. What can B's heirs do about it?

S. E. R.

This note evidently is a part of B's estate. The administrator of the estate may bring suit upon it and collect just as he would bring suit on any other claim on behalf of the estate.

Just This Exception

A man living in Kansas has been twice married and has two children by the first marriage and two by the second marriage. If he makes a will and wills all of his property to his second wife and does not will anything to his children, will that will hold good or can those children by the first wife break the will?

T. F. E.

The man has a right to will his property just as he pleases with the exception that he cannot will away from his surviving wife more than one-half of his property.

Property Belongs to You

The city waterworks leased a piece of ground on our place and erected a pump house on a cement foundation. Now they have abandoned the well. I wish to know whether the city can take the building or can I claim it? The lease was good only as long as they pumped water.

P. M. F.

Unless there was a condition in the lease that the city might remove any improvements made upon this ground, my opinion is it would follow the usual rule and revert to the original owner of the ground, yourself.

While We're Pussyfooting on Taxes

I SAW workmen tearing down a good-looking apartment house on a good corner of a city thoroughfare. I asked what sort of building was to be erected on its site.

"None," said the man who was bossing the job. "We are a wrecking crew; we are taking this building down for the owner for the price of the salvaged material; he hopes to lease this corner to someone else."

Seeing I was interested, the boss of the job went on:

"He hasn't been getting enough from this property to pay for its upkeep and to square the taxes, so he is having the building taken down to reduce the taxes until he can sell or lease the lots."

That was nearly six months ago, I notice that corner still is vacant. In the meantime I have seen other lots in this locality swept clear of buildings which formerly rested on them, and for the same reason.

In big towns and little ones you frequently will hear it said these days that it is cheaper to rent than to own a home.

Counting taxes, upkeep, insurance and interest on the investment, this is true. The increasing burden laid on home owners by the general property tax has made it true.

The inequalities and injustices of our out-

grown system of taxation are hampering the Nation. Our greatest national problem today is taxes.

But it is out in the country where we find the mounting general property tax at its worst. What is a real property tax in town becomes in truth a general property tax in the country, where everything in sight is taxed and where everything in plain view of the assessor is taxed at the general property rate.

In many parts of the United States hundreds and thousands of farm homes have been abandoned by their owners to a higher and higher tax rate; to the interest on the mortgage, and because of 10 years of lessened income.

In the United States farm taxes amount to 31 cents out of every dollar of the farmer's net income, leaving him less than 70 cents for interest on debts and to support his family.

Taxes paid by farmers exceed expenditures for all farm improvements. They are greater than the farmer's total investment in machinery and tools; more than twice what he spends for fertilizers; four times what his seed costs.

You do not have to take my word for this. The figures come from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Doubtless this is the explanation of the very significant fact discovered during the last census

—that for the first time in the history of the United States virtually four out of every five Americans now live in towns and cities.

In 1922, about 80 per cent of all state and local revenues were obtained thru levies against general property; of local revenues 89 per cent. These percentages since have increased.

In 1928 the general property assessment for the entire country was 155 billions of dollars and going higher!

In other words, while many legislatures are pussyfooting over tax reform measures, town and country home owners are being taxed out of a large part or the whole of their property.

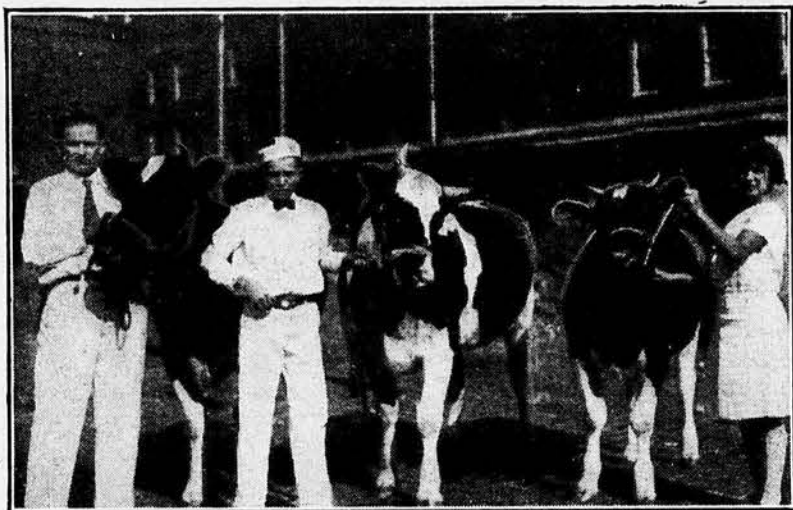
Sixteen of the 48 states have lightened the tremendous tax burden now borne by general property with a state income tax, fairest of all taxes. All states should. Ultimately they will have to.

This is the compelling force behind nationwide tax reform. We should face the problem and solve it fairly—honestly. And the sooner the better for all.

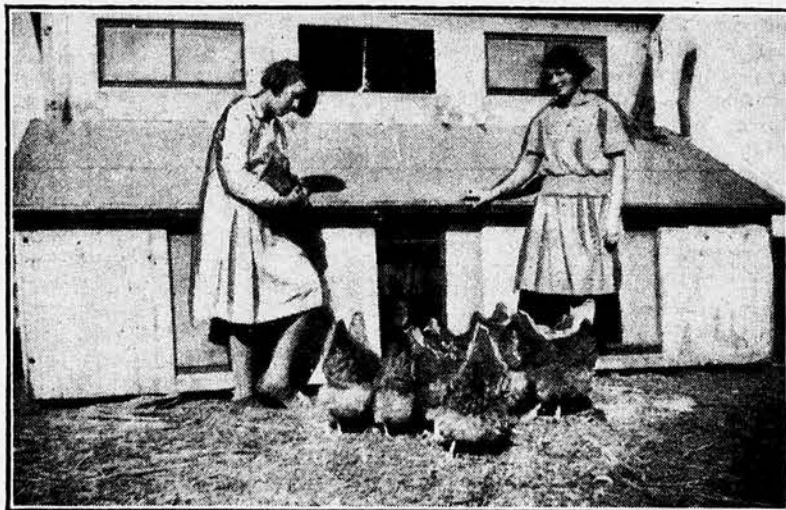
Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Rural Kansas in Pictures



These Folks Know Good Livestock. They Are, Left to Right, Robert, John and Jean Abildgaard, Mulvane, Sedgwick County 4-H Club Members, and They Are Exhibiting Their Purebred Holsteins for the Camera Man. Robert's Cow, at Left, and Jean's Heifer, at Right End, Were Shown in the Kansas State 4-H Herd at the St. Louis Exposition



Here Are Leora and Ada May Bentley, Gove County, With Part of Their State Accredited Flock of Buff Orpingtons. Last Year the Girls Made a Net Profit of \$50 With a Few Birds and Little Trouble. With Good Equipment and Proper Care This Flock No Doubt Will Grow and Make More Money. There Is a Real Future for Poultry in Kansas



Wilson Reazin, 5, of Hugoton, Took a Good Grip on His Man-Eating Pup to Keep Him From Charging the Photographer



Monument Near Wellsville, Marking "Battle of Black Jack," Between Free and Slave States, June 2, 1856



Well, Don't You Like My Family! Watchful Holstein With Her Day-Old Twin Calves, on the George Colborn Farm in Barber County



Joan Hydorn, Wilson County, Has Just Rescued Her Kitten From a Tree and Wants Her Two Pets to Be Good Friends



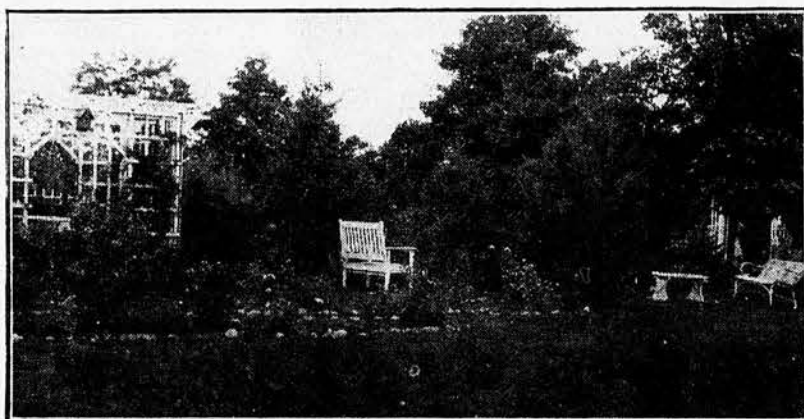
This Should Be Considered a Pretty Good Catch in Any County. Arthur Carlson Seems to Have a Real Layout of Equipment With Which to Hunt Coyotes. These 12 Pelts Were the Result of a Hunt Covering a Radius of 12 Miles Near Marquette. Can Any One Person Beat This Record?



In Winter There Is Beauty on the M. Nauer Farm Near Jennings, as the Cedar Grove Holds Its Color or Perhaps Enfolds Itself in a Cloak of Fluffy Snow. And in Summer This Same Farm Will Boast Such a Profusion of Flowers and Foliage as Is Seen in Photo Above. Farmstead Beautification Is Available to Every Section of Kansas



Stella Bauman and Alyce Baumgartner, Bern, With Their Ponies. They Spend Many Enjoyable Hours at This Fine Sport



This Is a Glimpse of the Alvin Baker Garden, Near Baldwin. Results Like These Do Require Some Work and Planning, But They Are Worth It. A Garden Such as This Is a Source of Inspiration as Well as Pleasure. This Is One Sure Way of Making Farm Life More Satisfactory

Kansas Farmer pays \$1 apiece for pictures used on this page. We need good news photos of interesting things that are happening on your farm. Send in pictures of things you have made. Farm work, beautification, livestock, pets, community gatherings and co-operative efforts all are good subjects for photographs. Please send brief descriptions with your pictures and mail them to Picture Page Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. All photos will be acknowledged by letter.

The Outlaws of Eden

By Peter B. Kyne

IN Nate Tichenors's latest move Silas Babson and his fellow directors read only a last-minute effort, inspired solely by malice, to embarrass the district with a lawsuit that would drag thru the summer and thus for another year deprive the valley of the water it had stored and which was so necessary for its immediate use during the growing season. To thwart this, therefore, it was imperative that the district employ an imposing array of legal talent immediately and have Tichenor's suit to obtain a permanent injunction go to trial without delay. A judge from another county presided. Four days later both sides had finished with their witnesses, both legal batteries had fired their last broadsides, and his Honor looked gravely over the top of his desk at the belligerents.

"Since this case went to trial," he announced, "the Supreme Court of the State of California has rendered a unanimous decision in an appeal from a decision rendered by the superior court in the case of *Herminghaus et al* versus the Southern California Edison Company, a public-service corporation. It was in my mind to render in the case pending before me a judgment in favor of the defendant corporation, Forlorn Valley Irrigation District, since in suits of a similar nature previously tried before me I have upheld the right of the State of California, acting thru its State Water Commission, to allocate to non-riparian owners the so-called unappropriated or flood waters of streams flowing thru lands riparian to such streams. Due to the recent decision of the supreme court, an advance copy of which has only this morning reached me, I find myself in the embarrassing position of having to reverse my previous view as to the constitutionality of Paragraph 534 of the Code of Civil Procedure, upon which the defendant corporation has based its argument in the issue at trial.

These Are the Cases

"The facts in the supreme court case I have cited, are substantially as follows: *Herminghaus et al* are the owners of vast acreage in the San Joaquin Valley riparian to the San Joaquin River. The Southern California Edison Company, a public service corporation, elected to divert the waters of the San Joaquin River close to its headwaters in the public domain high up in the Sierra Nevada Range. It appears that during the annual periods of freshet the San Joaquin River has always overflowed the lands of the plaintiff *Herminghaus* far down in the valley, thus affording them, with little or nominal expense to the owners, extensive irrigation. With the flood waters of the San Joaquin River diverted by the defendant public service corporation at its source, such extensive and free irrigation as the plaintiffs had hitherto enjoyed for a very great number of years was no longer possible. Thereupon, claiming that they were being seriously damaged thereby, *Herminghaus et al* applied to the superior court for an order restraining the defendant public service corporation from so diverting the flood waters of the San Joaquin River, and upon appeal to the supreme court that court has sustained the appeal and voided the judgment of the superior court in which the cause was first tried.

"In general, the Supreme Court of the State of California holds that there is no such thing as flood, storm, or freshet waters in a stream, but merely a seasonal rise and fall of the stream and that all waters therein, not merely the so-called summer or normal flow, are riparian to the bed thereof, and may not be diverted from such riparian lands for the use

and benefit of a non-riparian owner. The supreme court holds that all of the waters of said river (which, of course, applies to all streams thruout the state) are an inalienable and vested right of the owners of the lands riparian thereto; that they constitute a right inherent in the land and granted forever to the owners of said lands by reason of the patent issued to the owners by the Federal Government and that hence the state may not void or interpret that right; that it is in no sense a limited right. The supreme court has referred the defendant, Southern California Edison Company, to its sole legal right in the premises—the right to acquire, by condemnation suit or purchase at private treaty, the plaintiff's lands in fee—since only by the orderly and legal acquisition of the said riparian lands may the defendant corporation legally divert for non-riparian purposes the waters of the San Joaquin River.

"The conditions obtaining in the case of *Herminghaus et al* versus the Southern California Edison Company and the cause before this court are identical; hence this court has no alternative but to award to the plaintiff the permanent injunction prayed for, restraining forever the defendant public service corporation, Forlorn Valley Irrigation District, from diverting any of the waters of Eden

self with its full force upon Babson and his legal forces; then the silence was broken by Silas Babson, who rose and shook an admonitory finger at the judge. "Your Honor, we will carry this case on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States."

"Do not shake your prehensile finger at this court in such a threatening manner," the judge admonished irritably, "and do not presume to address this court except thru your attorneys. It is your counsel's privilege to make the appeal, but I warn them their action will be of no avail. The Supreme Court of the United States never interferes in matters of constitutional state law, and I hazard the opinion that it will decline to consider such appeal. The court is adjourned."

The senior counsel for the district pulled Babson down with a gentle jerk on the latter's coat-tail. "We're licked, Mr. Babson," he said in a low voice. "I told you I anticipated this decision before I accepted the district's retainer, but I did not anticipate it in this court. Had the district employed me prior to spending its money on an irrigation system it cannot now use I should have advised against you and your people being deluded into ruin by state promises the state could not make good on. I advise against an appeal, as not justifying the expense. Brooks, Gagan

Eden Valley for less than two million dollars and the lands in the Forlorn Valley Irrigation District are already mortgaged to the limit. In fact, they were mortgaged beyond the limit on the assumption that they were going to get the water and, hence, with increased value, would provide ample security. You can't float an issue of second-mortgage bonds to raise the funds to purchase Eden Valley and its water rights, altho you might find somebody optimistic enough to give you a private loan and, after Eden Valley has been acquired, accept it as security, plus an issue of second-mortgage bonds on Forlorn Valley Irrigation District. However, I have never heard of anybody foolish enough to lend money on ranch lands at the full appraised value of those lands. You'd be lucky to get a loan of fifty per cent of their value."

"You've Ruined the Valley!"

Babson, red-eyed, gazed at him with something of the malevolence of a trapped mink. "You've ruined Forlorn Valley," he quavered. "You realize that, don't you?"

"I haven't given any thought to Forlorn Valley," Nate replied coldly. "Just now I'm reveling in the joy that comes of the knowledge that I have ruined you. All I have to do to save Forlorn Valley is to press a button."

"Go ahead, Mr. Tichenor, do it," Babson pleaded. "All these poor people—"

"Who refused to permit me to be kind to them and save them from ruin," Tichenor interrupted harshly. "All these poor people who followed their false leader blindly and stupidly, who refused to believe Lorry Kershaw and I had hearts in our breasts! All these poor people who hooted at me, cried me down, smashed my body, and smeared me with road oil and feathers! All these poor people who rejoiced in reviling my wife and me, in reciting our sorry family history! All these poor people who blackballed my mother and my wife from membership in their foolish little women's club, who never invited them to associate with them, who used our lands to picnic on, to shoot and fish on—and never said, 'Thank you!' All these poor people who, evincing the apothecosis of human selfishness, would cheerfully have ruined my wife and me in order that they might be saved! And yet you ask me to press that button! Court is adjourned, so I can talk freely to you now without being fined for contempt of court. I say, 'To hell with Forlorn Valley and to hell with you, you smug, sneaking, tearful, cowardly hypocrite. Take the fall of the play, and take it on the chin.'"

"Bu-bu-but," Babson babbled, "think of the innocent investors who have bought our bonds in good faith."

"And think of the bonehead state officials of the Bond Certification Committee who certified those bonds as legal investment for savings banks and trust companies."

"Two wrongs don't make a right. I say to you again, think of the widows and orphans who have invested in those bonds."

"I have always heard that a certain class of bankers never hesitate to work off their cats and dogs on widows and orphans, so I decided to protect the widows and orphans in this case. I shall buy back all of those bonds myself!"

"Then," said Babson, aghast, "you intend to foreclose the deed of trust on Forlorn Valley?"

"The minute you default on the payment of the interest, Babson."

"And then—you'll—press the button?"

"Naturally. I'll have to—to make my investment sweet. Now it's sour."

(Continued on Page 23)

Oh Golly, It Should Have Been "Jolly"!

DRAMA, pathos, luring hopes and lucky breaks all played their parts in a keenly contested spelling match involving the 500 pupils of Potwin Grade School, Topeka, and led to a thrilling climax in which Robert Groff, a 6th grade student, lost the championship to Bessie Lou Scott, a 4th grader, on the fatal word "jolly." Of course, any attempt to analyze the thinking process going on in Robert's mind would be guess work. There was much at stake and his prospects of winning were good. With only a mere 4th grader to overcome, victory seemed almost in his grasp. Perhaps Robert was thinking, as word after word was pronounced and spelled correctly, "What a jolly time I'll have if I win the state championship and the coveted trip to Washington offered by the Capper Publications." But these musings were brought to an abrupt close when the teacher pronounced the word "jolly." Eagerly Robert tackled it, but alas, he started out with a "g" instead of a "j," and what might have been "jolly" was turned into "golly."

Miss Ina Mary Harkins, principal of Potwin School, initiated a unique plan of rivalry which resulted in unusual interest in all of the grades from one to six. The teachers were requested to conduct spelling matches in each of their own rooms, and eliminate all but the three best spellers. Then, beginning with 1-A, the champions competed with the three winners in the second grade. The winning trio in this six went against the three victors in the third grade, and so on.

When this progressive competition passed the 4th grade, Bessie Lou was one of the surviving three. At the close of the battle with the 5th graders, she still stood in the winning line, altho her midget form presented a sharp contrast to that of her companions. Thruout the tilt with the 6th grade squad, Bessie Lou mastered every word that came her way. At last the process of elimination had done its work until only two spellers remained standing. Then, as Robert balked on "jolly," Bessie Lou was quick to substitute the necessary "j," and the battle was over. There she stood—a golden haired 9-year-old—champion of the first 500 spellers to compete in the Capital City. Twenty other Topeka schools, as well as 3,748 schools in 58 different counties, soon will experience similar contests to determine their representatives for the coming county bees.

Every match will have its dramatic moments, and in the meantime, spelling ability soars skyward.

Valley Creek. This court also assesses the costs of this action to the defendants, as prayed for in the complaint, and it is so ordered. At a later date the court will issue a formal written decision, but the court can see no reason for refraining from rendering an informal decision at this time and referring the defendant corporation to its sole and inalienable right at law—the right to acquire the lands of the Bar H Land and Cattle Company et al. thru condemnation suit or purchase by private treaty. Court is dismissed!"

It was fully ten seconds before the import of this decision impinged it-

and Brooks never accept a case they aren't certain of winning."

There was nothing else for Silas Babson to do save weep—and he did. He laid his tired head on the counsel table and sobbed as if his heart must break. "Don't take it so hard, Mr. Babson," his counsel continued. "You have one more arrow in your quiver. The district can still condemn Eden Valley and acquire its water rights."

"Of course it can," Nate Tichenor was speaking from the other side of the counsel table. "But Eden Valley's fertile acreage far exceeds that of Forlorn Valley, and it is infinitely more valuable. You cannot have

Ten Will Be Honored

(Continued from Page 3)

How to Score Candidates

You will notice the first five items under "soil management"—a, b, c, d and e—are for the Eastern Kansas farmer, so for him you should score these and skip the second group of five. When scoring the Wheat Belt farmer you should skip these first five items and start filling his score card with the second group of five items—a, b, c, d and e. Thereafter, please score for every item you can.

A. Operation of the Farm—total of 285 points.

1. Soil Management—75 points.

For the Eastern Kansas Farmer

a. If he applies manure regularly as it is produced, or provides storage so it doesn't lose its fertilizing value, score 15 points. If he fails to do this, deduct 10 points. If he makes no use of manure, score zero.

b. If he feeds or plows under his straw, score 15 points. If he burns it or otherwise wastes straw, score zero.

c. If his soil washes and he uses Mangum terraces, soil saving dams, tile, crops or other means to prevent soil washing, score 15 points. If he makes no effort to prevent soil washing, score zero. If his soil doesn't wash, allow full score of 15 points.

d. If 25 per cent of his crop acreage is in legumes, score 15 points. Deduct accordingly as acreage of legumes falls below this percentage.

e. If he follows a definite system of crop rotation, score 15 points. If he does not follow a rotation system, score zero.

For the Wheat Belt Farmer

a. If he returns straw to the land directly or in manure, score 15 points. If he fails to do this, score zero.

b. If he practices control of soil blowing, score 15 points. If not, score zero. If soil doesn't blow, score 15 points.

c. If he practices summer fallow in lieu of crop rotation, score 15 points. If he practices alternate row cropping in lieu of summer fallow, score 10 points. If he practices neither, score zero.

d. If he grows legumes, score 15 points. If he can, but does not grow legumes, score zero. If he is beyond the legume territory, score 15 points.

e. If he follows practices equivalent to crop rotation, such as growing row crops, alternate row cropping, summer fallow, score 15 points. If he grows wheat continuously without fallow, score zero.

2. Farming Methods—25 points.

a. If he diversifies his crop production and follows a rotation; or in Western Kansas, if he follows practices equivalent thereto, score 5 points. If he fails to do this, score zero.

b. If he sows pure seed, score 5 points. If not, score zero.

c. If he sows seed of varieties adapted to his section of the state, score 5 points. If not, score zero.

d. If he practices early preparation of the seedbed, score 5 points. If not, score zero.

e. If he practices insect, pest and disease control, score 5 points. If not, score zero.

3. Man, Horse and Machine Labor—25 points.

If he has enough man, horse and machine power to do his farm work, score 25 points. If his power is deficient in any branch, such as men, horses, machinery, tractors, engines, trucks or other equipment, deduct points accordingly. If he has an excess of any power units, deduct points in accordance with what he should have.

4. Crop Yields—40 points.

If his crop yields are better than, or as good as the best in his community, fertility of his soil considered, score 40 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

5. Livestock Management—60 points.

a. If he maintains the proper balance between livestock and crop production, score 8 points. If the number of beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep, hogs, or laying hens is deficient in any way, deduct points accordingly.

b. If the maximum proportion of his feed crops is fed to his livestock, score 8 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

c. If he feeds balanced rations to all classes of livestock, score 8 points. If not, score zero.

d. If he has proper housing for all classes of livestock during bad weather, score 8 points. If not, score according to what he has.

e. If he practices control of livestock parasites and diseases, score 8 points. If not, score zero.

f. If all sires are purebred, score 10 points. If not, deduct points according to the per cent of grade or scrub sires he has.

g. If he is receiving a net return from his milking herd, beef herd, hog herd, sheep flock, poultry flock, score 10 points. If any of his livestock projects are failing to make a profit, deduct points accordingly.

6. Tools, Machinery and Equipment—20 points.

a. If he has adequate tools, machinery and equipment to do his work efficiently and on time, score 10 points. If not, deduct points accordingly. If he is over-equipped, deduct points accordingly.

b. If he has a well-equipped repair shop, score 3 points. If not, score zero.

c. If his machinery is housed when not in use and is kept in good repair, score 7 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

7. Field Arrangements—20 points.

If his fields are so arranged as to conserve time and labor in tilling, cultivating and other operations, score 20 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

8. Farmstead Arrangement—20 points.

If his farm buildings are arranged so as to save time in doing chores, located so as to save time in going to and from the fields, and arranged so as to insure sanitation, score 20 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

B. Business Methods—total 285 points.

1. Accumulative Ability—100 points.

If his operations since he has been farming have enabled him to accumulate a satisfactory surplus, score 100 points. (This surplus does not need to be in cash. It may be expressed in discharge of indebtedness contracted thru sickness or misfortune, the purchase of more land, improvements or education.) If his accumulative surplus has not been satisfactory, deduct points accordingly. Note: It is understood that you do not know the candidate's personal financial affairs, and that your score for him under this head, "Accumulative Ability" will be your personal opinion gained thru observation.

2. Accounting Methods—50 points.

If he uses a system of accounting for his farming, score 50 points. If not, score zero.

3. Safety Financial Practices—100 points.

a. If he invests his surplus money safely in sound securities or more farm land, score 25 points. If not, score zero.

b. If all of his farm buildings, household goods, implements, crops and livestock are fully insured against insurable losses, score 25 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

c. If his life is insured to the extent of his farm mortgage and other indebtedness, score 40 points. If not, score according to coverage.

d. If his life is insured to provide a cash fund for his family beyond his indebtedness, an educational fund for



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his children, income for his wife and minor children, score 10 points. If not, score according to coverage. Note: It is understood that you do not know the details about your candidate's "Safety Financial Practices," but you should score him to the best of your ability from observation and from any information he may have given you in the past.

4. Marketing Practices and Production Program—35 points.

a. If he uses market information in buying supplies and in selling farm products, score 15 points. If not, score zero.

b. If he adapts his production program to market forecasts and probable demands, score 20 points. If he does this in any measure, score him for what he does.

C. General Farm Appearance and Upkeep—total of 90 points.

1. Upkeep of Buildings—25 points. If his buildings are kept in good repair, score 25 points. If not, score accordingly.

2. Condition of Fields—25 points. If his fields and fence rows are neat and reasonably free from weeds, score 25 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

3. Fences, Ditches and Roads — 20 points. If fences, ditches and roads are in good repair and free from rubbish, score 20 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

4. Lots and Yards—10 points. If his lots and yards are free from weeds and rubbish, score 10 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

5. Lawn—10 points. If his lawn is well kept and has an attractive selection of shrubs and flowers, score 10 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

D. Home Life—total of 325 points.

1. Convenient House—125 points. If his house is convenient and comfortable; if he has a water system, sewage disposal system, furnace, lighting system, power washer, provision for an ice supply in summer or some adequate method of refrigeration, a radio and any other labor-saving conveniences, score 125 points. Otherwise, score according to the equipment he has.

2. Character as Husband and Father—100 points.

If he has done everything within reason to increase the happiness and comfort of his family, such as providing companionship, recreation, entertainment, music, etc., score 100 points. If not, score according to what he has done.

3. Education and Training of Children—100 points.

If he has given his children proper training and schooling, and has encouraged or helped them to obtain a high school and college education, score 100 points. Otherwise, score according to what he has done.

E. Public Spiritedness—total of 260 points.

1. Neighborliness—50 points. If he is neighborly, score 50 points. If not, score zero.

2. Interest in Schools and Churches—60 points.

If he takes an active interest in schools and churches, score 60 points. Otherwise, score according to the interest he does take.

3. Interest in Other Community Enterprises—50 points.

If he takes an active interest in other enterprises for the good of his community, such as farm organizations and civic organizations, score 50 points. Otherwise, score according to his activities.

4. Interest in Local, State and National Government—100 points.

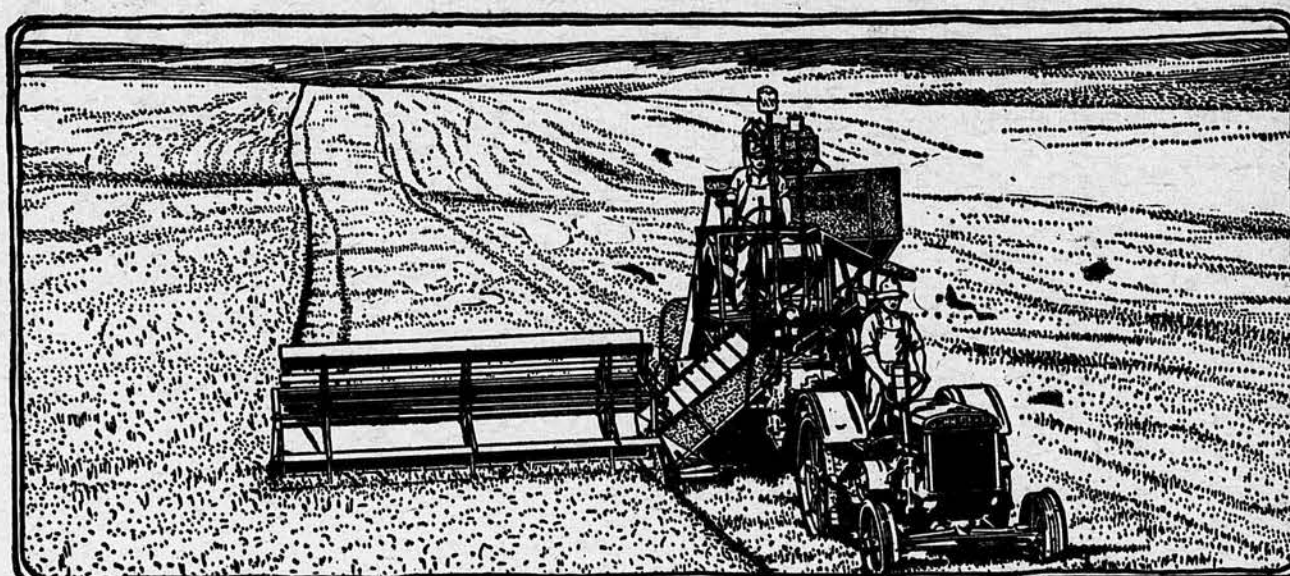
If he votes regularly at all local and general elections, score 100 points. If not, score according to the way he exercises his voting privileges.

Many producers of honey are overcoming the reduction in wholesale prices by selling direct to consumers or retailers.

To Hold Swine Show

Selection of Springfield, Ill., as the site for the 1931 National Swine Show is announced by Arden D. McKee of Creston, Ia., president of the National Swine Growers Association which sponsors this annual hog classic. It will be held August 22 to 29 in connection with the Illinois State Fair.

This will be the 16th annual swine show, the first one being held in 1916 at Omaha, and since that time it has been a constantly growing influence for the improvement of hog production. It brings together the prize winners in the swine divisions of all of the principal livestock expositions and fairs of the United States and it truly is a high court in selecting the year's best in hogs.



Let John Deere Owners Tell You About Its Sensational Success

FROM every section of the grain belt come letters praising the good work, light draft and dependability of the John Deere No. 5 Combine. Owners find in it a combine that meets their requirements—a combine that is truly everything a combine should be.

As you read the letters reproduced below, look for the things you want in the combine you buy—the things that mean low-cost operation, saving of the grain and all-around satisfaction. Study these letters from leading farmers—owners of John Deere No. 5 Combines.

Genuine Satisfaction

Gentlemen:

I have used several standard makes of combines and I never have had the genuine satisfied feeling that my John Deere No. 5 has given me. We cut rings around all of our neighbors. Those who did not choose a John Deere Combine have missed a lot of satisfaction this harvest.

Frank McCartney, Kingman, Kansas.

Light in Draft

Gentlemen:

I am writing this to let you know that I have combined over 800 acres this year with my No. 5 John Deere Combine and am well pleased with its work. I have pulled it with my tractor with very few stops as it pulls very easily over the ground. The neighbors are watching this closely as they want a light draft machine for this country. I am sure I made no mistake in buying a John Deere No. 5 Combine.

C. E. Wells, Richland, Mont.

Not the Slightest Trouble

Gentlemen:

I purchased a John Deere No. 5 Combine last fall and cut nearly 900 acres of wheat and about 150 acres of flax and didn't have the slightest trouble. We cut 110 acres of summer fallow for our neighbor in two days, making an average of 55 acres to 12½-hour day.

At all times and under all conditions, when in the market for a new machine, get a John Deere.

F. Schank,
Flat Valley Farm, Lefor, N. Dak.

No Choking In Severe Conditions

Gentlemen:

I bought a No. 5 Combine this summer and cut 600 acres. I certainly am well pleased with its work and the way it stood up. Will say it never choked up once in cutting 600 acres, even under the severe conditions of straw in this district this year. In fact, I do not believe it is possible to choke the John Deere under reasonable conditions. I cannot help mentioning how light the combine runs and the flexibility of the platform.

Frank H. Smith, Grant, Nebraska.

Speeds Up Harvest

Gentlemen:

I like the John Deere No. 5 Combine fine. I harvested 420 acres of wheat without any delays. I got my harvest done by August 5—the old way of harvesting and shock threshing would have taken until October 1.

Carl Fisher, Presho, So. Dak.

Simple, Easy to Operate

Gentlemen:

I expected a lot of the John Deere No. 5 Combine when I bought it and I certainly have not been disappointed. It is the easiest to operate, adjust and handle of any I have seen, and I believe it does better work, especially in heavy grain. We had 30 bushel wheat with plenty of straw this year, but went right through the harvest without a bit of trouble. My two boys, 13 and 15 years old, ran the tractor and combine all through harvest.

L. O. King, Hutchinson, Kansas.

John Deere, Moline, Illinois
Please send me, without obligation on my part, information on the Combine checked below:
John Deere No. 5 Combine, 10-, 12-ft.
John Deere No. 3 Combine, 12-, 16-ft.

Name.....

Address.....

Mail This Coupon Today—

Fun and Facts in Club Papers

County Groups Stimulate Local Pride and Team Work Thru the Publication of Their Achievements

BY J. M. PARKS, Manager
The Capper Clubs

DURING the last year or two Capper Club teams have found a new means of strengthening the loyalty of their membership—the editing and publishing of illustrated newspapers, which tell of local club activities.



This Happy Looking Capper Club Member Is Doral King of Norton County. The Calf Was His Project in the 1930 Beef Calf Contest

One of the most talented members is elected editor. Another is given the job of cartoonist or art director. Still others act as reporters. In fact, every member of the team is urged to contribute stories, news items, jokes and cartoons.

In order to make this particular feature assume a little more importance and to reward club editors for efficient work, Senator Capper is offering a number of cash prizes this year for outstanding achievements in the newspaper field. Altho credit will not be given for newspapers except from April to the end of the club year, several clubs have been publishing papers regularly for some time. Among the leading papers are: "The Capital News Reel," Shawnee county;

"Nlightening Bug," Marshall County Independent Workers; "Never Give Up Review," McPherson county; "Grunts and Cackles from the Trego Ramblers," Trego county; "U-Tell-Em News," Marshall County In-to-Win Team; "Reno Fog-Horn," Reno county; "The Scratching News," Douglas Diggers; "The Finney Sticker News," Finney county; "Washington Wide Awake Monthly," Washington county; "Norton County Newsettes," Norton county; "Allen Speeders Monthly," Allen county, and "News Flashes from the Wichita Hoppers," Wichita county.

Much of the contents of the local papers is reprinted in the Capper Club News, the official Capper Club paper. Even the cartoons and funny strips are reproduced so all members can see what progress is being made along that line. The Capper Club News is sent free to all members of the club or to prospective members. We are glad, also, to put on the mailing list the names of 4-H Club leaders and other adults interested in organizing a local club. The following clipping from the Belleville Telescope will be of interest to club folks and their friends:

"With Republic county on the threshold of establishing a number of 4-H Club organizations, it is interesting to note the significance in which Senator Arthur Capper holds this community club work.

"In a recent article which the Kansas senior senator wrote for one of his own publications, Capper's Farmer, he sets out the reasons for his faith in agriculture in this country. Summed up in a single sentence: Confidence in the farming leadership is now being (Continued on Page 17)



Cedar Bluffs Was the Spot Chosen by the "Trego Ramblers" in Which to Hold This Club Meeting and Picnic

The Capper Clubs

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

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

I am interested in department checked:

Baby Chicks ☐ Gilt ☐ Small Pen ☐ Sow and Litter ☐ Farm Flock ☐
Dairy Calf ☐ Turkey ☐ Sheep ☐ Bee ☐ Dairy Cow ☐ Beef Calf ☐

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

Signed Age.....

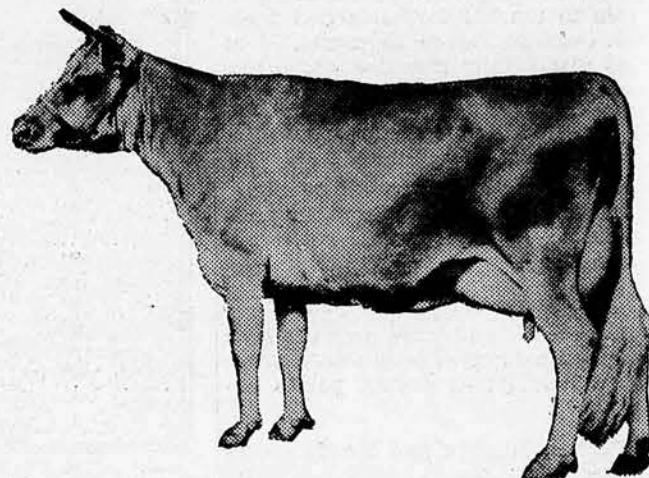
Approved.....Parent or Guardian

Postoffice.....R.F.D.....Date.....

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

Fill Out This Coupon and Send It to J. M. Parks in the Capper Building, Topeka, and Get a Start for Profits in 1931

BLONDE'S CUNNING MOUSE... CHAMPION AT ST. LOUIS



GERM PROCESSED MOTOR OIL... CHAMPION AT PIKE'S PEAK



JUDGES at the 1930 National Dairy Exposition selected the best female Jersey on point-by-point superiority. Unbiased American Automobile Association observers tested CONOCO Germ Processed Oil with three other nationally known oils on Pike's Peak, America's famous proving ground. Their reports prove Germ Processed Oil's point-by-point superiority in actual performance. Study their findings, in the column at the right. They are proof that CONOCO Germ Processed Oil, with its greater oiliness—its penetrative lubricity—will give your motors better performance and longer life. Buy Germ Processed oil at any CONOCO Red Triangle station.

CONTINENTAL OIL CO., Ponca City, Oklahoma

CONOCO
GERM
PROCESSED
PARAFFIN BASE
MOTOR OIL



SUMMARY OF A.A.A. FINDINGS IN PIKE'S PEAK MOTOR OIL TESTS

There was a reduction of 76.4% in rate of wear with the use of CONOCO Germ Processed Oil as against other oils tested.

Greater stability was evidenced. Germ Processed Oil was, after use, nearer the viscosity of fresh oil.

Frictional temperatures were lower with Germ Processed Oil.

Higher compression was obtained with Germ Processed Oil, indicating a better ring seal.

Greater mileage on gasoline was obtained with Germ Processed Oil.

There was less consumption of oil with Germ Processed Oil.

Less carbon was formed in cylinders with Germ Processed Oil.

The rate of crankcase dilution, which thins out oil, was decreased with Germ Processed Oil.



Use CONOCO Germ Processed Motor Oil in every motor on your farm for safer lubrication... better, more economical operation... fewer repair bills... longer life!



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Miracles of Healing for Which I Contend Are Backed by Skill, Training and Good Judgment

A KIND hearted subscriber with a keen concern for the distress of others, writes about a case that was discussed in our columns. Says she, "I can give the address of a healing evangelist. I saw little blind children brought to him and he prayed that they might see and the lame to walk, and I myself was healed. I would so like this person to go and I hope you will print my letter."

I am printing it. But I cannot give it any endorsement. Repeatedly have I investigated such matters. I have yet to find a really blind person who has been made to see, or a genuinely lame one who has recovered the use of his limbs, thru such methods. There is such a thing as hysterical blindness; shell shock brought many cases. There are lame persons who could walk if their crutches were discarded thru fright or any other sudden, strong emotion. But these are rare instances. The blind child is so usually because of accident or disease that has destroyed the visual powers; the lame one perhaps is crippled from infantile paralysis, from accident or from congenital deformity. As one who believes in God's power and goodness, and whose profession has given him unusual opportunities to judge about cures, it is my firm belief that God does not in this day grant spontaneous cures of organic defects thru faith healing. Claims of such favor are numerous, but actual demonstrations practically unknown. In the few cases that seem genuine—and they are few indeed—it invariably is found that the restored organs never have been so seriously impaired that suspicion of hysteria can be excluded.

I am not writing this to destroy the hope of stricken people who cry in prayer to God for help. One does not have to be a preacher to know that God has many ways of answering prayer. He may lead you to see that life has much to give even to the blind or the crippled. He may guide you to a skillful physician who can perform some of the miracles of surgery. I have seen the blind restored by cataract surgery. I have known muscle training to restore the use of crippled limbs. I have seen deafened people helped by the miracle of lip reading. I am not a disbeliever in miracles of healing, but the miracles for which I contend are backed by so much skill, training and good judgment that they seem commonplace rather than spectacular, and do not impress you as miraculous.

This Is Too Dangerous

I am a young lady 20 years old and am what is known as a bleeder. I must even be careful when a tooth is extracted. I would like to know the result should I marry and have children. Please advise. A Reader.

I am sorry that I must give you an unfavorable answer. A woman who is a bleeder—one having hemophilia—should not marry, or if she does should have no children. The trait is distinctly transmissible, and altho it may not affect every child of such a union, it is too dangerous both to mother and child to undertake.

Needs to Build Body

My sister is 22 years old and now Acne is breaking out on her face. She had an operation for appendicitis about two months ago. Mrs. H. V. F.

The best treatment for Acne is to build up to proper weight, get plenty of sleep in the fresh air, keep the bowels regular by eating plenty of

fruit and green vegetables and by drinking freely of water. Wash the face once a day in hot water with castile soap. Take a cool bath over the whole body every morning and invigorate the skin by a brisk rub with a rough towel. This girl no doubt needs building up after her operation.

On WIBW Next Week

6:00 a. m.—Time, News, Weather
6:05 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
6:30 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
11:00 a. m.—Homemakers' Hour
11:30 a. m.—Farmers' Hour
1:30 p. m.—School of the Air (CBS)

3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:15 p. m.—Leo and Bill
4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave
6:30 p. m.—Capital Radio Extra
10:15 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

SUNDAY, MARCH 22

2:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
6:30 p. m.—Memories of Hawaii
7:30 p. m.—Pipe Dreams
8:00 p. m.—Bright Lights of Broadway
8:30 p. m.—Robert Service Orchestra
9:00 p. m.—The Cotton Pickers
9:30 p. m.—Barnsdall Oil Program

MONDAY, MARCH 23

7:30 p. m.—Simmons Company Program
8:00 p. m.—The Three Bakers
8:30 p. m.—The Cardinal Singers
9:30 p. m.—The Manila Boys
10:15 p. m.—Arthur Pryor's Band

TUESDAY, MARCH 24

9:45 a. m.—The Jolly Soapmakers
7:15 p. m.—Old Gold Numerologist
8:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Chronicles
9:30 p. m.—Paramount Publix Hour

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25

7:00 p. m.—S. W. Bldg. & Loan "Fireside Melodies"
7:15 p. m.—St. Savings "Serenaders"
9:30 p. m.—Columbia Concerts Corporation Program

THURSDAY, MARCH 26

7:00 p. m.—Blevans Motor Company Program
8:15 p. m.—Old Gold Numerologist
8:30 p. m.—Topeka High School Music Dept.
9:00 p. m.—The Manila Boys

FRIDAY, MARCH 27

7:00 a. m.—Dempster Mill Mfg. Co. Program
7:00 p. m.—Burling Girls' Quartet
7:15 p. m.—Selberling Singers
7:30 p. m.—Scotland Yard

SATURDAY, MARCH 28

8:00 p. m.—Around the Samovar
8:30 p. m.—National Forum
9:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons' Show Boat
10:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo

A Penny Kills Smut

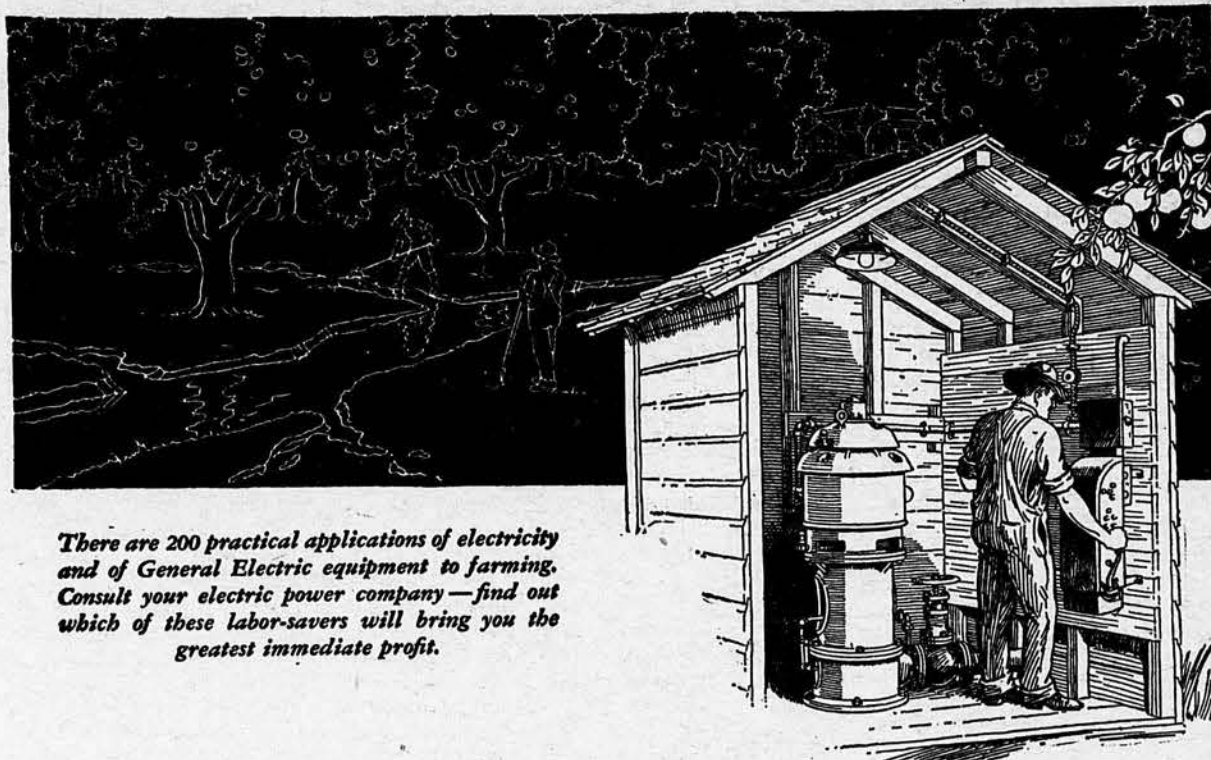
BY E. H. LEKER

Oats smut can be controlled at a cost of 1 cent an acre. One pint of formaldehyde plus 1 pint of water used as a mist spray will treat 50 bushels of oats seed. The mist is sprayed on the oats as it is shoveled from one pile to another, and then covered with blankets or tarpaulin for two to five hours.

Human Ostrich

She likes double malted milks, pee-wee golf, and "any kind of food that's cooked properly."—Los Angeles Examiner.

Favorable results have been obtained in hog feeding by adding some alfalfa hay or alfalfa meal to the ration.



There are 200 practical applications of electricity and of General Electric equipment to farming. Consult your electric power company—find out which of these labor-savers will bring you the greatest immediate profit.

Dependable General Electric Motors Make Irrigation Dependable

FARM profits depend on a sufficient supply of moisture. Plenty of rain at the right time brings a bumper crop. A drought means diminished profits—often loss.

Irrigation is crop insurance! It may be profitably used not only in arid sections but on almost any farm. It pays to have an irrigation system for those periods in the growing season when nature's supply of moisture is insufficient.

Electricity and G-E motors, at small cost, will pump water automatically into reservoirs which can be emptied upon the land whenever you wish. Or, this life-sustaining water can be applied directly to the crop through overhead sprinkling or surface irrigation.

Last year, an apple-grower provided an irrigation system for his orchard. He says:—"My apple

crop was greatly improved in both quality and quantity. But the greatest benefit from irrigation will be in next year's crop because healthy fruit buds for next season were developed during this year's dry period. Irrigation alone made it possible for them to grow properly. But for irrigation, many of my trees would have died. I am sure my irrigation system will pay for itself in one year."

With electric pumping, irrigation is a matter of interest to every farmer. G-E motors and automatic control are found on leading pumping equipment. Investigate the profit possibilities of irrigation for your farm. When ordering specify G-E motors and control.

Send for our new booklet GEA-1368. Address Room 313, Building 6, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York.

Join us in the General Electric Farm Program from WGY, Schenectady, every Monday evening at 8 o'clock (Eastern Standard Time) and in the General Electric Program every Saturday evening over a nation-wide N. B. C. Network

GENERAL ELECTRIC

What the Folks Are Saying

Wheat Can Be Substituted for Corn in the Dairy Ration Up to 60 Per Cent

WITH the present low price of wheat, the question often is asked as to how heavily it may be fed in the ration. Altho it has practically the same feeding value as barley or corn, there is some prejudice against its extensive use in the ration, since it tends to work into a gummy mass when masticated. However, this condition may be controlled to a considerable extent, by feeding with more bulky feeds such as oats or bran.

In a recent 90-day feeding trial of the dairy herd at the Kansas Experiment Station to determine how extensively wheat could be fed in the ration, it was substituted for corn to the extent of nearly 60 per cent of the grain ration with very satisfactory results. Milk and fat production of the cows was maintained on the wheat with a small gain in body weight. The ration fed was alfalfa hay, silage and the following grain mixture—wheat 400 pounds, bran 200

of corn stalks with non-pasturing shows some interesting facts. Returns over feed costs for a herd not pastured were: November, \$128.76; December, \$95.30; January, \$93.08; February, \$62.28, making a total of \$379.42. Returns over feed costs for the herd that was pastured were: November, \$195.37; December, \$55.67; January, \$20.58; February, \$7.10, or a total of \$278.72.

Both herds were quite equal as to breed and quality. The herd that was pastured showed considerable increase when first turned on the stalks, due to the fact that the animals gathered considerable corn that was missed by the huskers. After that there was a serious slump.

For many years our Experiment Stations have been publishing feeding results, nearly all of which have illustrated the value of feeding the corn in the form of silage. As on an average, some 40 per cent of the nutritive value of the corn plant is in

the forage has been somewhat damaged by weathering, over-ripeness and frost so that it is best to harvest the plant when it has reached the proper stage for ensiling. At this period the plant has obtained its maximum amount of nutrition from the soil and is, what we term, mature for the silo. If left in the field, some of the nutrient turns to woody fiber and indigestible cellulose. The stalk becomes harder and less succulent; the leaves fall or wither, and if frozen will quickly lose their food value by oxidation.

Corn which has gone thru the ensiling process is not only more assimilative but is easier to masticate and digest. For this reason corn in the silo is in its best possible condition for feeding livestock. There would be a loss rather than a gain by removing the corn before ensiling.

For many years science has been endeavoring to find uses for corn stalks. The vast waste of this material has shocked our sense of economy. It has been called the billion-dollar waste. Much money and effort already have been expended in trying to make corn stalks into paper, building materials and other industrial products. But after all, the best place for corn stalks is in the silo. Here they are worth from \$6 to \$10 a ton, especially when they have been properly preserved and fed to good domestic animals.

With lower prices for domestic animals and their products, more attention must be paid to economic production and the proper use of the corn plant. Saving all that is grown and feeding it in the best possible form will go a long way toward reducing the cost of production.

Lincoln, Nebr. A. L. Haecker.

Poultry Won a Point

Every year my husband and I have it out about chickens, so in 1930 I made up my mind to prove to him they do pay. I had 86 R. I. Reds and culled down to 66 good hens and pullets. I obtained a laying mash, fed 1 gallon of warm kafir every night and kept warm water before my chickens all the time. I keep laying mash in a self-feeder. At butchering time I feed all cracklings and leavings. As we feed hogs the chickens get all the corn they need. I never shut them up only when there is snow

on the ground, then I feed them a bucket of ear corn and let them work to get it off.

I spray the hen house once a year with creosote and put a disinfectant on the roosts about three times a year. I keep nests clean and all litter is cleaned out once or twice a month according to how much I feed in the house. I sprinkle lime around every time I clean the house, and where birds roost in daytime. I sure have a lovely bunch of healthy chickens.

I sold for the year 1930, 989 dozen eggs besides what I set and used. I obtained from 35 to 15 cents a dozen for eggs and set 484 eggs, hatched 403 chickens and lost 46 from rats, crows and rains. I sold \$83.70 worth of fries, used 61 fries, sold 30 hens at 99 cents apiece, \$29.70; eggs, \$201.43. My total income was \$314.80 and my output was \$91.50, leaving a balance of \$223.30 and I had 112 hens and pullets left. My husband says he wishes it were 336 and if I can do that well every year he will quit hogs and go into chickens.

Mrs. Dessa Bacon.

Council Grove, Kan.

Weeds Cut Crop Profits

According to a report by Fred W. Kellogg, chairman of the weed control committee of the Farm Seed Association of North America, some state departments of agriculture have estimated the annual cost of weeds to the agricultural income of their states at between 30 and 40 millions of dollars. A representative committee has investigated the matter from the national viewpoint and has placed the annual cost of weeds to the nation at 3 billions of dollars, or a sum equal to the yearly expense of conducting the entire National Government.

Here in Kansas, out of 10,113 samples of seed tested at the State Seed Laboratory at Manhattan, 1,014 were found to be unsalable on account of the presence of bad weed seeds, or low germination. Or to put it in round figures easily understood, one sample in every 10 tested was found to be unsalable. Think of it, one sample in every 10 right here in Kansas not fit to be sold for seeding purposes! It's no wonder that the Farm Seed Association of North America is disturbed over the matter, and it is time that our Kansas farmers become disturbed also. Mr. Kellogg's committee recommends that farmers be advised to clean or have their seed grains re-cleaned to remove weed seeds before planting; that farmers be urged to obtain expert tests for purity and germination before planting any seed, whether they grow it themselves, buy it from a neighbor or from any other source.

A. E. Langworthy.

Topeka, Kan.

Soybean Acreage Will Increase

From present indications there will be a marked increase in the acreage of soybeans in the state this year. It is an excellent crop for Eastern Kansas, and may be used to good advantage for hay, pasture or seed purposes. There is a tendency for some people to attempt to grow it in Central and Western Kansas, and from the limited information available, it apparently will not prove profitable in these sections because of climatic conditions and the prevalence of jack rabbits. Jack rabbits will feed on the young soybean plants and destroy a large acreage if the animals are numerous.

R. I. Throckmorton.

Manhattan, Kan.

Two of the best practices in potato production are the use of certified seed and seed treatment.

When the price of wheat is	—then wheat can be substituted for corn, oats or barley when the price of these grains per bushel are equal to or higher than the figures below.		
Wheat	Corn	Oats	Barley
\$0.60	\$0.56	\$0.28	\$0.48
.70	.65	.33	.56
.80	.75	.38	.63
.90	.84	.42	.71
1.00	.93	.47	.79

This Table From the Bureau of Dairying Shows What Wheat Is Worth for Feeding Purposes as Compared With Corn, Oats or Barley

pounds and linseed oilmeal 100 pounds. This is the college grain mixture that is widely used thruout the state, with wheat in this case supplanting corn, which is recommended under normal conditions. The grain was fed at the rate of 1 pound to about 3 pounds of milk.

No off-flavors were noticed in the milk as a result of the heavy wheat feeding, nor did any of the cows refuse the ration. A preliminary test run before the experiment to determine how fine the wheat should be ground showed that wheat in the medium to coarsely ground condition was more desirable. If ground too fine it tended to form a pasty mass in the cow's mouth, which emphasizes the necessity of bulky feeds as part of the ration where wheat is to be fed in any quantity. Then again the common practice of feeding grain on silage is to be recommended in this instance. It lightens the load.

Manhattan, Kan. W. H. Riddell.

Silo Saves Entire Crop

Corn, altho our greatest crop, also is our greatest waste. It is estimated that 40 per cent of the nutriment of the plant is in the stalk and leaves. In the Corn Belt this part largely is wasted, as the common practice is to grow the crop for grain, allowing the stalks and leaves to waste in the field. I say waste, for altho most of these stalks are pastured, it is questionable whether such a use is a benefit to the livestock when the whole season is considered.

Eighty-five per cent of the corn grown in this country is fed to animals on the farm, the balance being exported or used for human foods. Seven per cent of the crop is put in the silo, and a much smaller per cent is put in shocks or cured as hay. The great bulk of the crop being grown for animals, we should put it to its best and most economic use as a livestock ration.

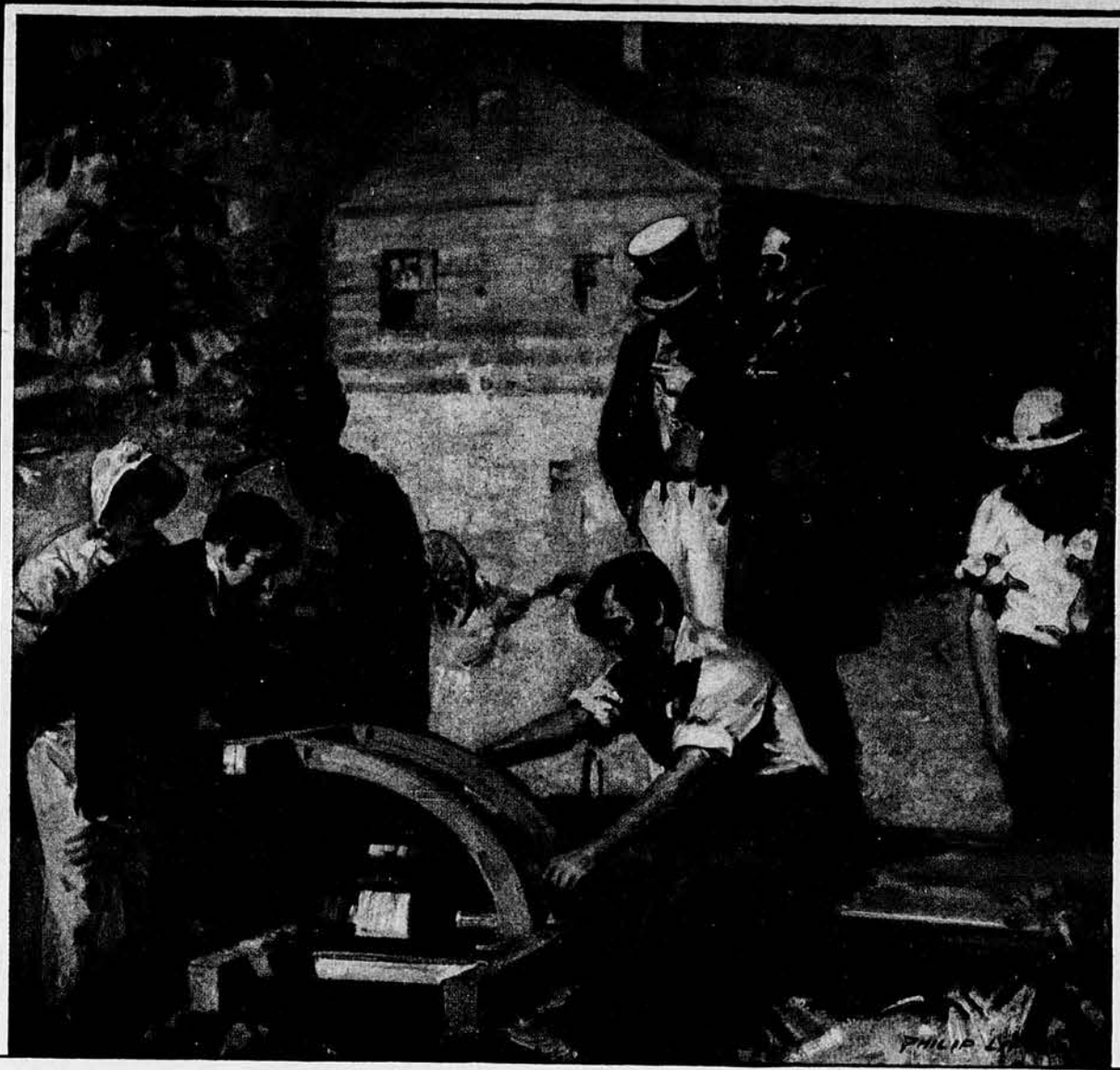
A recent report from a cow testing association comparing the pasturing

the stalk and leaves, we are not surprised that the silo method has proved the best. We also know that ensiling retains the largest amount of food nutrients and holds it in the best possible condition for feeding thruout the year.

A few have advocated that only the stover be ensiled. A test recently was made at the Illinois Experiment Station comparing stover silage with normal silage in the wintering of calves. The results of this test showed the normal silage produced nearly twice the gains of the stover silage. The calves fed stover silage gained 86.9 pounds each, while those fed normal silage gained 154.5 pounds each. If the corn is left in the field until the ears are ready to husk or snap,



BIG GAME HUNTER COMES OUT OF JUNGLES WITH HIS GAME



THE REAPER TAKES FORM

The McCormick Farm in Virginia, 1831 A. D.

Cyrus Hall McCormick builds into his great invention the seven basic principles that are to be found in the grain harvesting machines of today, including the harvester-thresher or combine.



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

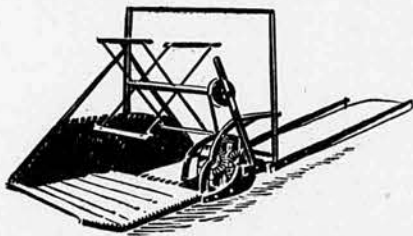
CELEBRATES

The Invention of the Reaper

ONE hundred years ago, in the harvest time of 1831, Cyrus Hall McCormick gave the world the first successful reaper.

In the valley of Virginia the men of the McCormick clan, Robert the father and Cyrus the son, dreamed a dream that men might free themselves from the drudgery of the harvest. It was a dream as old as legend; a dream that seemed as hopeless as the quest for eternal youth. Countless numbers had sought to turn the dream into reality, and all had failed. In all the ages, only the scythe and the cradle had joined the sickle and the reaping hook to ease the toil of men in the harvest fields, and in none of these dwelt the magic of the machine. The patent office archives were thronged with dead hopes and with memories of harvesting machines that would not work. None, until McCormick, found the key to the mechanized harvest.

The place of Robert McCormick, the father, in the history of the reaper is not that his own dream failed but that his inventive pioneering inspired the genius of the son. So that in the brief span of six



weeks of fevered labor at the anvil in the farmstead blacksmith shop Cyrus Hall McCormick created the machine that will hold its place for all time among the premier inventions of the world.

No sign from the heavens attended the first public test of the reaper on that July day of 1831. Only a mild stir went round the countryside. But this machine marched swiftly through the grain, cutting as much as a score of men could cut with reaping

hooks in Caesar's time—or in the time of McCormick! Its mission was secure. Its field was all the earth. A brilliant future lay before the reaper, and the conquest of the harvest was at hand.

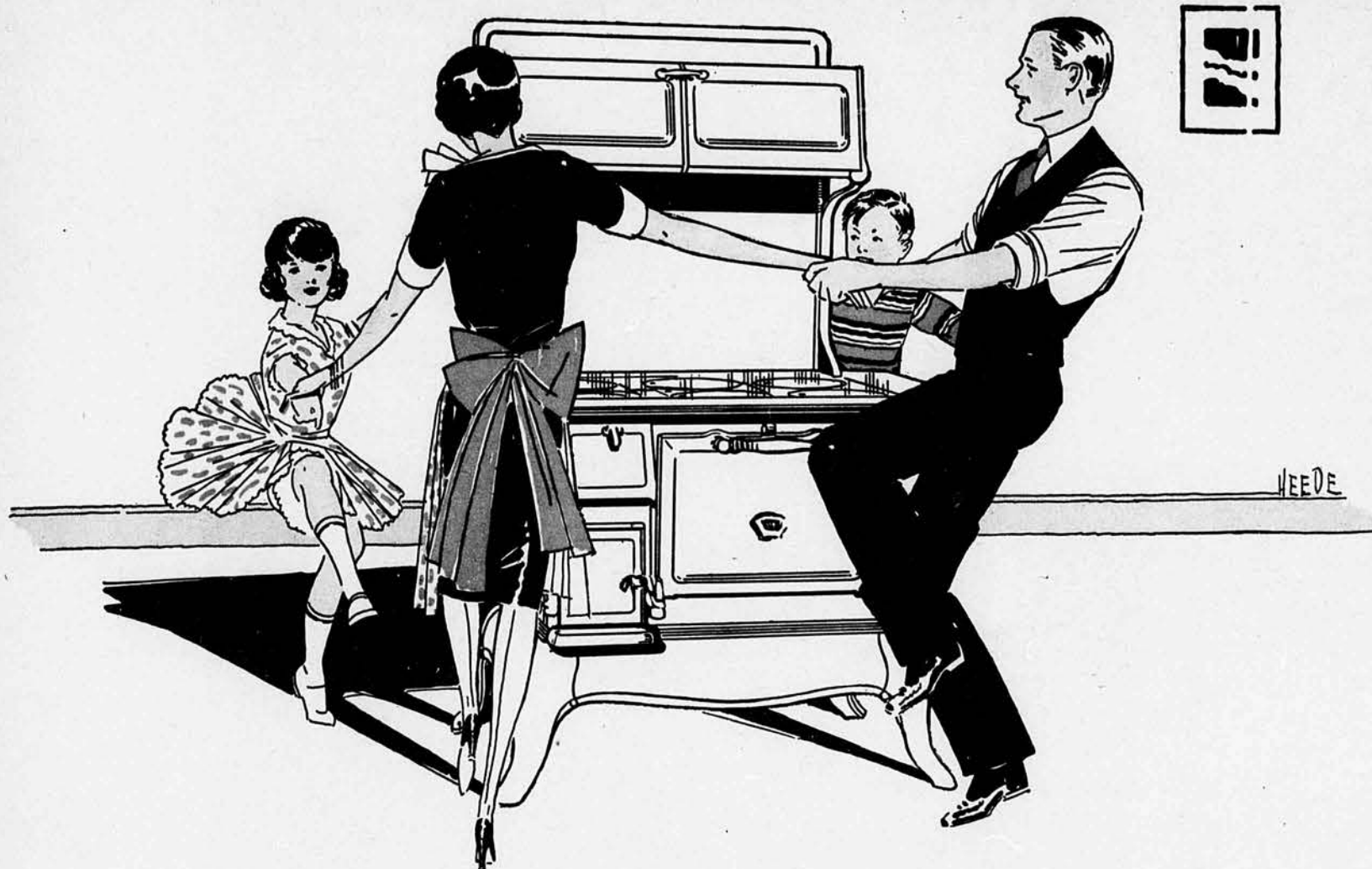
Two decades later, when the Royal Commissioners of the Great World's Fair at London, England, awarded the Council Medal to Cyrus Hall McCormick for his invention, the London Times paid tribute in these words: "The reaping machine from the United States is the most valuable contribution from abroad to the stock of our previous knowledge that we have yet discovered," and Edmund Burke, United States Commissioner of Patents, in the same period wrote of the reaper, "It is one of those great and valuable inventions which commence a new era in the progress of improvement and whose beneficial influence is felt in all coming time."

Such is McCormick's invention of the reaper, an event that was to affect profoundly the progress of the human race. Such is the event from which the International Harvester

Company is proud to be descended.

1831 • CENTENNIAL OF THE MCCORMICK REAPER • 1931

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.



It's a Great Day When the New Stove Arrives!

Everybody's happy—the new stove is something worthwhile celebrating. The family sees big times ahead at the table with tempting new dishes in store—and proudly notices how this handsome piece of furniture brightens up the kitchen.

Best of all, it means that mother will have more time for leisure. No more struggling with the old-timer that wore itself out in service—no more fussing with pesky doors that don't fit—no more messing with brush and blacking.

Cooking will be a pleasure for her on this up-to-date stove

with its many conveniences. She has been longing for the chance to try new recipes in an oven that heats quickly and evenly—and can easily be regulated. Now this wish has come true.

How old is the stove on which the mother of your household has to prepare 1095 meals a year? Isn't it high time you thought about replacing it with one which is modern and convenient?

Stoves and Automobiles are Constantly Improved

A 15-year old stove is just as much out of date as a 1916 car. You wouldn't be satisfied to drive such an antiquated model, so why expect your wife to struggle along with a stove that is just as ancient? Next time you are in town look at the new stove models—you will be amazed at all the improvements which have been added.

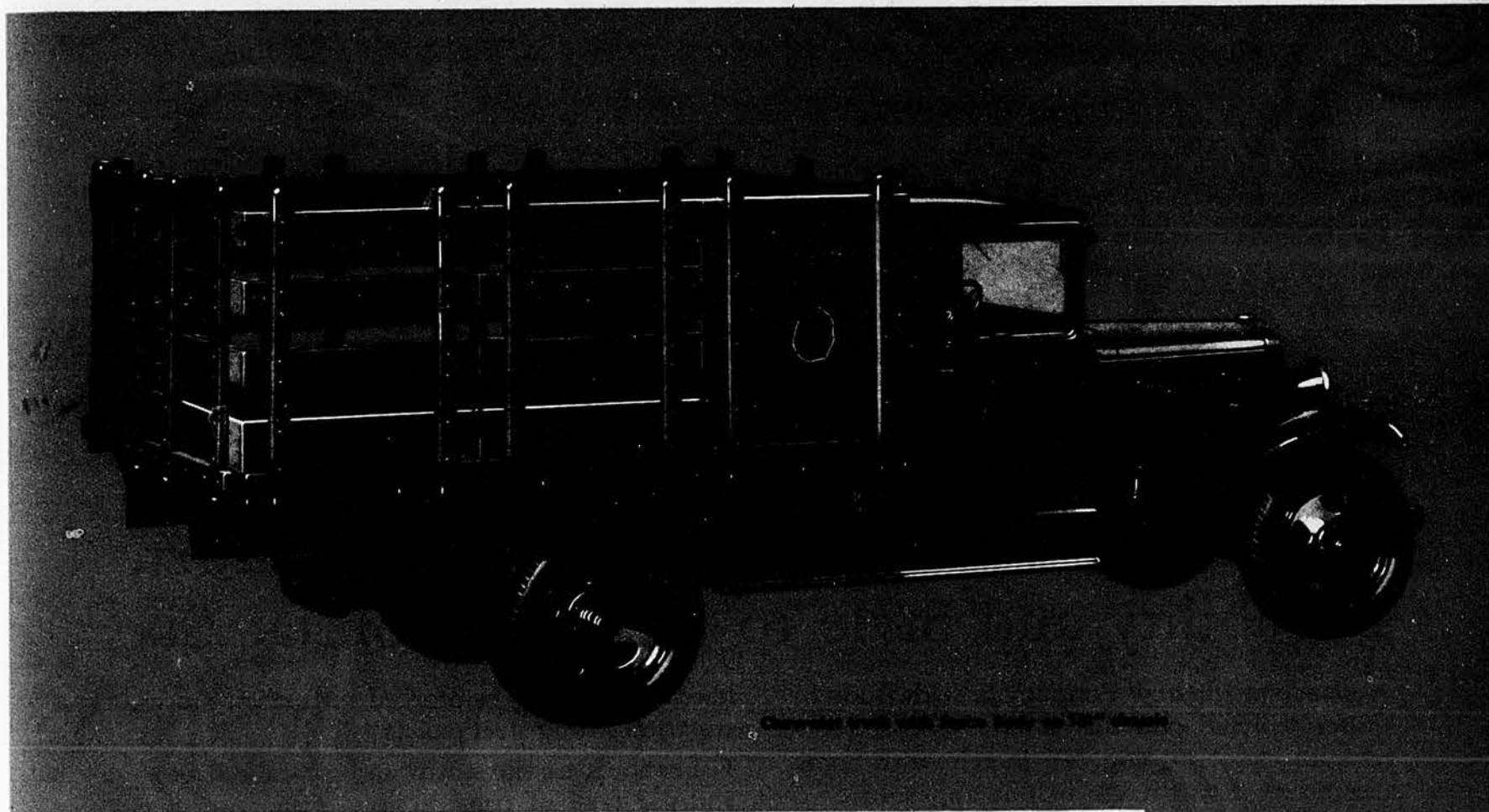
Don't look on a new stove as an expense. It is an investment that pays dividends three times a day.

Only Dependable Stoves Are Advertised in This Paper



Chevrolet offers two 1½-ton trucks of unusual value »

in 131- and 157-inch wheelbases



For the efficient, economical hauling of 1½-ton loads, Chevrolet offers two six-cylinder trucks of unusual power and stamina, and full-size carrying capacity.

There is a 131-inch wheelbase model, with a 50-horsepower six-cylinder engine, dual rear wheels, four-speed transmission, and many other features that add to performance, reliability and long life. For bulky loads, there is a 157-inch model, with all these same features, combined with extra-long wheelbase and a heavier, deeper frame.

Because of full-length frames, which support the bodies throughout their entire length, you can mount bodies of unusual size and capacity

on these Chevrolet chassis—a nine-foot body on the 131-inch model, and a twelve-foot body on the 157-inch.

And you can buy either of these trucks complete with a Chevrolet body, designed by Chevrolet engineers, built in Chevrolet plants to Chevrolet's high standards of quality, ruggedness and durability.

If you have stock or produce to be hauled to market—or goods to be carried anywhere—you will find real satisfaction in entrusting the work to a big 1½-ton Chevrolet. Everything that goes to make a truck useful and profitable—power, speed, dependability, economy, ample load-space—is combined in these trucks at prices that set them apart as great values.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

131' Wheelbase

1½-Ton Chassis only **\$520**

DUAL WHEELS \$25 EXTRA

1½-Ton Stake Truck Complete with body **\$710**



157' Wheelbase

1½-Ton Chassis only **\$590**

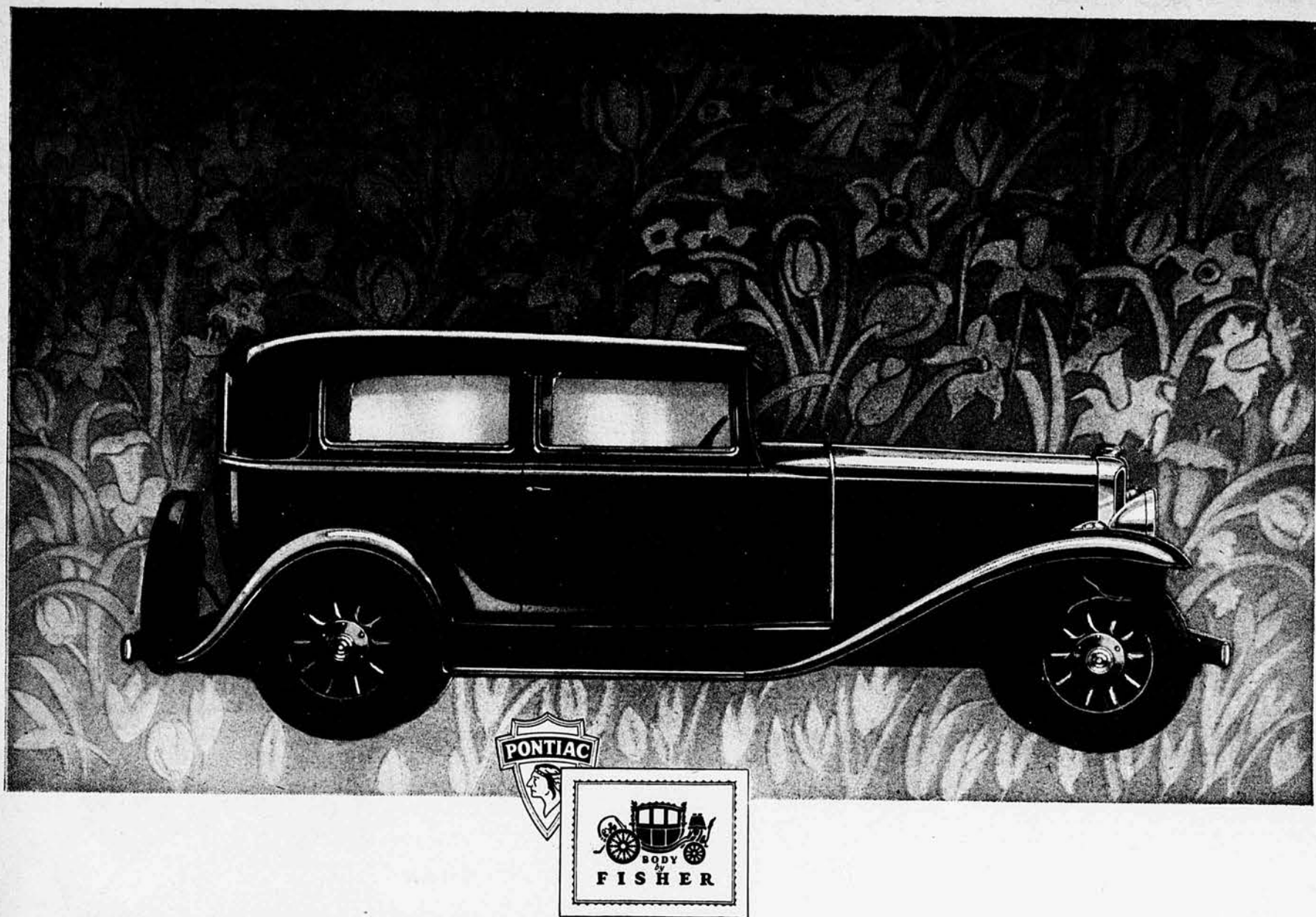
DUAL WHEELS STANDARD EQUIPMENT

1½-Ton Stake Truck Complete with body **\$810**



All prices f.o.b. factories

CHEVROLET SIX CYLINDER TRUCKS



Fisher Craftsmanship Guarantees Comfort, Durability and Style to the New Pontiac Six

A glance at the new Pontiac Six with Body by Fisher will tell you that it is a stylish, good-looking car. And you can buy it with confidence that it will retain its fine appearance.

For every Body by Fisher is built to give the utmost durability, comfort, and safety under the most severe driving conditions.

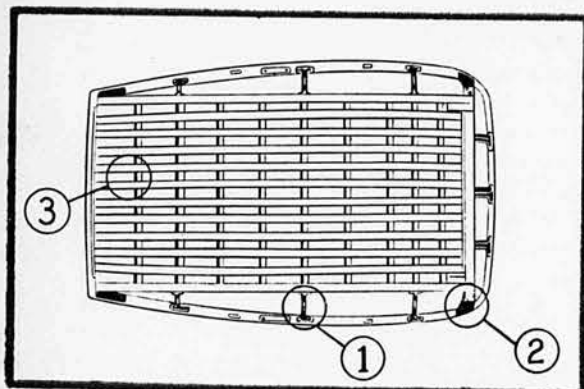
Fisher assures this by building bodies of composite wood-and-steel construction—the finest type known to the body building art—construction in which a staunch framework of seasoned

hardwood, rigidly reinforced with metal braces, supports strong steel panels.

Fisher roofs are the sturdy and substantial bow-and-slat type of construction. Fisher finish is durable. Fisher upholstery fabrics are of pleasing design and high quality and are known for their long wear.

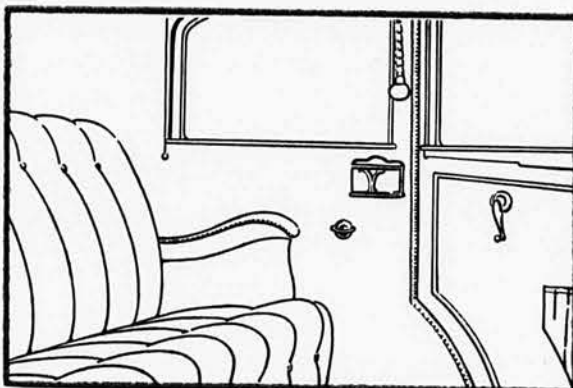
Only in the Pontiac Six, in its price field, can you obtain Fisher high value and long life and the many Fisher features that add to comfort and safety. For Pontiac is one of the General Motors cars—the *only* cars with Body by Fisher.

FISHER BODY CORPORATION, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors



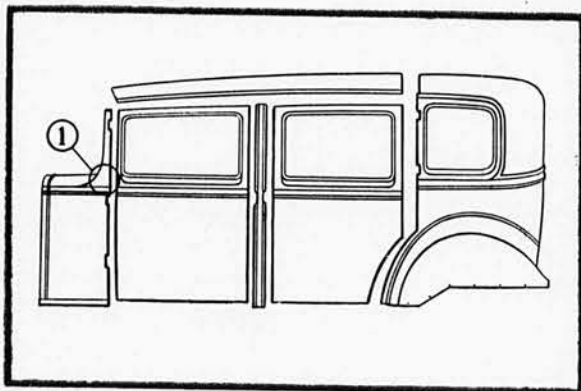
Sturdy roof construction

Rigid braces of heavy steel (1) secure the roof to the body frame of every Pontiac and Oakland closed car. Strong steel corner braces (2) reinforce the entire body structure. And there is no other type of roof construction so safe and sturdy as the Fisher bow-and-slat type. (3) Be sure to get strength, stability, and safety in the body of your car.



Spacious and inviting interiors

Inspect the interior thoroughly. In Oakland and Pontiac Bodies by Fisher, you find generous roominess, luxurious comfort, elegance. High grade upholstery fabrics are used throughout—for side and head linings as well as for seat cushions. And note the restful comfort of these cushions—Fisher controls exclusively the new type springs which prevent sagging, and are so comfortable.



Strong body panels

Here are the body panels as Fisher makes them—in large, strong units with all mouldings and window reveals formed directly in the metal, not nailed on. Thus, the front pillar cover (1) is formed in a single piece. There are no mouldings to work loose, no exposed joints to open. Compare this construction on a Pontiac or Oakland with other cars in its price field.

Corn Yield Has Been Sharply Cut

Continuous Grain Farming and Soil Erosion Have Decreased Nitrogen and Organic Contents of the Soil

BY R. I. THROCKMORTON

THE average annual yield to the acre of corn in Eastern Kansas has declined to a very marked extent during the last 50 years. The decline has been so gradual that many corn growers have failed to realize the extent to which the yields have been reduced. On many of the upland soils the yields are less than one-half as high as they were several years ago. This reduction has taken place despite the facts that we know more about cultural methods.

The decline in corn yields has resulted primarily from a decrease in

The alfalfa sod preferably should be broken in the late summer or fall so there will be an opportunity to store moisture in the soil. If the stand is broken in the fall there will be very little difficulty in controlling the volunteer plants in the corn the following spring.

Is Valuable in Rotation

Sweet clover is an excellent legume to grow in rotation with corn. Under favorable conditions it may be seeded in the spring with oats and will make a satisfactory growth after harvest which may be pastured. Greater returns from the standpoint of soil improvement will be obtained if the first year's crop is left on the land to decay. The crop then may be plowed under the following spring after the plants have made a growth of 6 or 8 inches and the field can be planted to corn with excellent results. In those sections where the rainfall is lighter it usually is better practice to plow the Sweet clover crop under later in the season and postpone planting corn until the following year, or using the Sweet clover for pasture or seed purposes during the second year and then plowing it under in the fall in preparation for corn. Sweet clover ordinarily should not be plowed under in the fall of the first year because the greatest value will not be obtained from the crop, and it may be difficult to control the volunteer Sweet clover in the corn the following season.

Good in Adapted Sections

In those sections where Red clover is adapted, it is an excellent crop to grow in rotation with corn. Red clover in general is limited to Northeastern and East Central Kansas because it will not survive the high temperatures and light rainfall of the other regions.

The clover is seeded in the spring with a small grain crop and is plowed under in the fall of the second year. The best results in maintaining soil fertility are obtained when the second growth the second year is plowed under.

Soybeans may be grown successfully for hay, pasture or seed in rotation with corn. However, this crop will not improve the land to the same extent as will alfalfa or Sweet clover. Soybeans also leave the soil quite loose, thus increasing the danger of soil erosion on the steeper slopes.

On land that is so low in fertility as to make it practically impossible to grow other legumes, soybeans may be used to good advantage and especially if the crop is seeded at the usual time in the spring and then is plowed under in September for soil improvement.

Returns to K. S. A. C.

Prof. A. D. Weber, of the animal husbandry faculty of the University of Nebraska, has been appointed to the position of professor of animal husbandry, at the Kansas State Agricultural College, left vacant by the recent resignation of Prof. H. E. Reed. His principal responsibility will be the beef cattle work, both research and instructional.

Professor Weber received his master's as well as his bachelor's degree, from the Kansas State Agricultural College, and was a member of the animal husbandry faculty from 1922 to 1926. He worked his way thru college as a student helper at the cattle barns. Early in the spring of his junior year the cattle herdsman at

K. S. A. C. quit on short notice. The show herd was turned over to student helper Weber and Kansas State Agricultural College. Show cattle never were shown in better condition and bloom than he showed them at the fall expositions that year.

His scholastic record as a student probably never has been excelled by any one who has been graduated in agriculture from this institution, and as a member of the stock judging team that represented this institution at the International Livestock Exposition during his senior year, he was the highest ranking individual among the contestants from all the schools of the United States.

After graduation he became manager of a stock farm in Missouri, handling purebred beef cattle and purebred hogs, and soon was one of the leading winners at the American Royal Livestock Show. It was from this position that he first came to Kansas State Agricultural College, as a member of the animal husbandry faculty. His excellent work at Kansas State Agricultural College attracted the attention of administrative officers of the University of Nebraska and he accepted a position on the faculty of that institution in 1926. His work at Nebraska has established him as a leader in the field of animal husbandry education.

Professor Weber is a brilliant thinker, an interesting writer, an able investigator, an inspiring teacher, and has a keen insight into and appreciation of the practical problems of animal husbandry. His return to Kansas State Agricultural College is a piece of good fortune for Kansas.

To Market Livestock

Stockmen from six states have formed a corporation known as The Producers' Livestock Marketing Association, to market their livestock co-operatively on the St. Joseph market, according to an announcement made from the association's headquarters in the Livestock Exchange Building, So. St. Joseph.

According to Charles D. Bellows, nationally-known cattleman of Maryville, Mo., who is president of the corporation, "the setting up of the association on the St. Joseph market is another step in the National Livestock Marketing program being developed under the plan outlined by the Federal Farm Board." The National Livestock Marketing Association now is composed of 18 terminal and regional livestock marketing organizations, all owned and controlled by livestock

its to members. The individual shipper becomes a member of this agency and National upon application. No membership fee is required. The new organization in addition to the regular business of selling and buying livestock will offer a stable line of credit to cattle and sheep feeders of this territory, utilizing the discount facilities of the National Livestock Credit Corporation and the Intermediate Credit Bank of St. Louis. The state Farm Bureaus of Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri and the Farmers' Union of Missouri and the Texas Livestock Marketing Association are insuring the financial support of the organization.

Fun in Club Papers

(Continued from Page 10)

developed and trained in the agricultural schools, the 4-H clubs, and kindred farming organizations.

"The hope of agriculture, the force that will find the solutions for its many perplexing problems, the leadership that will blaze the trail to farm prosperity, is in the younger generation of farm boys and girls," he declares. They are setting the pace in progressive farming, he points out, winning the prizes and blue ribbons in crop and livestock production contests. They are studying with open minds, and accepting and practicing what the experts and scientists are teaching with respect to efficient



Here Is Division Two of the "Reno Cappers," With Their So-Called "Silent Members"

farming methods, treatment and utilization of farm soils. In their clubs they are learning co-operation and team-work. "Grandfather's way of doing things means nothing to the farm boy of today," Senator Capper argues, "if grandfather's method isn't the best one known and if it doesn't get results. . . . Put baldly, the fact is that the older generation has got to accept the program that

Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

1. How did April (the fourth month) get its name?
2. Where has a statue of Christ been placed to celebrate peace between two countries?
3. To what family of animals does the axis belong?
4. What two states in the Union are bordered by the largest number of other states?
5. What words appear on Liberty Bell?
6. What river brings more water to an ocean than any other river in the world?
7. Who are the United States Senators from Kansas?
8. What and where is the highest mountain peak in the world? How high is it?
9. Who assassinated President McKinley?
10. What is the work of the Bureau of Entomology?
11. What is a numismatic society?
12. What is Abelmoschus?

(Answers found on Page 27)

Can Be Grown Profitably

Alfalfa is an excellent crop to grow in rotation with corn because it adds nitrogen to the soil and aids in keeping it in good physical condition. In the eastern part of Kansas there perhaps is no other crop which can be grown in rotation with corn so successfully and which at the same time is itself so profitable. In Central Kansas and during dry years in the eastern part of the state, corn may burn or "fire," on alfalfa sod. The alfalfa leaves the soil high in nitrogen and the subsoil low in moisture. The high content of nitrogen causes the corn plants to make a heavy growth in the early part of the season, thus further exhausting the subsoil of moisture and making the crop quite susceptible to injury during hot, dry weather. For this reason in the lighter rainfall sections it usually is desirable to grow kafir for one or two years after breaking the alfalfa before planting the land to corn.

producers from practically every section of the United States.

The new set-up is the outgrowth of an insistent demand of shippers to the St. Joseph market for an outlet thru a member agency of the National Livestock Marketing Association. The general plan of organization is similar to other members of the National Association, being a non-stock, non-profit corporation, which among other things provides for the return of prof-

youth is prescribing, or meet a competition that it cannot withstand. . . . On these boys and girls rest a tremendous responsibility, a challenging opportunity for service. And they are eager to accept it—in fact they have accepted it and are at work."

For your convenience a Capper Clubs' application blank has been included with this article. If you have not already made your application for membership do so now.



Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

Tempting Cream Soups Are as Healthful as They Are Inexpensive

ARE you one of the mothers who is concerned about the children getting their full quota of milk daily? If you are, why not cast aside your worries and serve tempting cream soups frequently. I am not referring to the flat, tasteless dishes that sometimes masquerade under this name. Instead I am thinking of the well-seasoned, piping hot combinations of milk and vegetables, two essential foods, and of milk and other healthful foodstuffs, like liver and peanut butter.

The general rule to follow in the manufacture of these soups is to add $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of vegetable pulp or other ground food to 1 cup of thin white sauce.

Offering a New Leaflet

What could be better than new salad suggestions for springtime menus? Nelle G. Callahan, our lady of foods and letters at Valley View Farm, offers a new leaflet as the result of a salad contest. The leaflet is now available for 4 cents. Order from the Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

The latter is made by thickening 1 cup of milk with 1 tablespoon of flour and adding 1 tablespoon of butter and 1 teaspoon of salt. The vegetable always is cooked until tender. Then it is rubbed thru a strainer. The pulp is heated and stirred into the hot sauce. After the mixture is beaten for a minute with a rotary egg beater, it is ready for service.

More than one vegetable may be utilized in cream soup. Some fine combinations are carrots and peas, potatoes and celery and potatoes and onions. If you wish to enhance the food value of the dish, grated cheese may be sprinkled on top of each serving of soup. The cheese is added just before the soup is to be eaten so it will not be cooked and tough. Minced parsley may be substituted for the cheese to add color and nutrients. Parsley, by the way, is rich in iron and vitamin A, the substance that is beneficial in preventing colds. An egg may be added to give the soup body. It is beaten and then a little hot soup is stirred in. Then the egg mixture is stirred slowly into the kettle of soup.

Soups Are Economical

There is the economical side of cream soups to be taken into consideration. Left-over fish and meat, put thru the food chopper, may be added to the cream sauce. And creamed or buttered vegetables may be utilized in this manner after being rubbed thru a sieve.

For young children two fine cream soups are the ones made with spinach and tomatoes. In tomato soup a precaution to heed is that of slowly adding the heated tomato pulp to the hot sauce, stirring constantly, just before serving. This procedure prevents curdling. The addition of soda is a bad practice. It destroys vitamin C, required to keep the teeth in a good condition.

Here are a few soup recipes that I use frequently:

Peanut Butter Soup

Make a paste by mixing 3 tablespoons of flour with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of milk and rubbing until it is smooth. Add 6 tablespoons peanut butter and when the mixture is free from lumps, add 5 cups of scalded milk, cooking this in a double boiler, or over water, for 30 minutes with frequent stirring to prevent lumping. Season with salt and garnish with minced parsley.

Cream of Spinach Soup

Put 2 cups canned spinach thru a sieve. Make a cream sauce from 3 cups milk thickened with 3 tablespoons flour. Season with 3 tablespoons butter and 3 teaspoons salt. Add the heated spinach pulp. I usually add a little onion juice to the spinach. Serve piping hot.

Liver Cream Soup

Use $\frac{1}{2}$ pound liver, 1 tablespoon chopped parsley, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon onion juice, $\frac{1}{2}$

By Nell B. Nichols

teaspoon paprika, 4 tablespoons bacon drippings or butter, 6 tablespoons flour and 3 cups hot milk. Lightly pan broil the liver and put in the oven until ready for use. Simmer onion juice, parsley, salt and paprika. Make a white sauce with milk, fat and flour. Add seasoned liquid from the pan. Grind the liver and add. Serve piping hot. This makes 4 servings.

Joy Comes to Gardeners

BY MRS. LEONA OSBORN

My garden is a pleasant place
The smell of cool moist earth in spring,
In summer there is lovely grace
In every living, growing thing.
Even in winter when there's snow
It's still a pleasant place to go.

Come with me for a while and visit my yard. We enter thru the last gate, a picket gate with an arch of honeysuckle over it. The walk of native stone has just enough curve to be interesting. At one side is a stately elm. At one corner of the yard is a wing planting of hardy plants, with a border of spring bulbs covered in summer with portulaca. At the other corner is an iris border with taller plants at the back. The high foundation of the house is hidden by a planting of spirea (bridal-wreath) with forsythia at the corners and spirea (Van Houtti) at the corners of the porch. A trellis at the south end of the porch is covered with sky blue morning glories. A cement walk on the north side leads to the dining room door. The two windows here have boxes of pansies and forget-me-nots (annual), and hardy ivy. Near the dining room porch is the lily pool, oval, edged with large rocks. Hardy plants are planted around the pool with wild verbenas, columbine and ferns planted in holes of rocks. Water plants and gold fish are in the pool. A flagstone walk leads to the pool and on to the gate. This gate is of rustic iron arched over with cinnamon vine. A rock garden, our chief joy, filled with native wild flowers and vines is in the corner of this yard. A bird bath of stone with a disc forming the bath, is near it.

The back yard is hidden from the front by a grape trellis. The clothesline post is covered with morning glories and near it is a tub pool surrounded with rock and flowers. A screen of lilacs hide the woodpile and a clump of hollyhocks hide a blackberry patch. A low hedge of spirea sets the vegetable garden off from the yard. An arch of roses is placed over the walk that leads from the kitchen door to the vegetable garden. Come, visit my garden sometime.

Women's Service Corner

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

Discoloring on Electric Irons

I am writing in regard to an electric iron which was recently overheated. The iron turned blue brown. Is there anything I can do about this? V. H.

Electricians tell me that this is merely a discoloration and altho it cannot be removed it does not affect the working capacity of the iron, unless some of the wires inside have burned out. It might be well to have the iron checked over.

For the Golden Wedding Anniversary

I should like some suggestions for entertaining for a golden wedding anniversary party. Would like a refreshment idea, a decoration, and some humorous stunt for entertainment. Mrs. H. L. S.

A layer cake of white and yellow, brick ice cream in vanilla and lemon, and coffee or tea should be suitable refreshment for the occasion.

Bells of white with golden centers hanging from the lights in each room make a lovely decoration. For entertainment, a Womanless Wedding would be clever, I think. I am sending you a copy of this.

Methods of Refinishing Furniture

I have an old walnut dresser which I bought at an auction but do not know how to refinish it for use. Can you give me a method of doing this? Mrs. C. H. C.

We have a new leaflet on "Refinishing Furniture" which I am sending you. This includes methods of staining woods, and also changing upholstery. This leaflet will be sent to anyone asking for it, upon receipt of 6 cents in stamps. Address to the Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Recipe for Library Paste

Would you please print a recipe for library paste? A. A. D.

Here is a recipe for library paste. Dissolve $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of alum in 1 pint of warm water. Stir in flour to the consistency of cream, carefully breaking all lumps. Add 1 teaspoon of powdered resin and 5 or 6 cloves, and boil until it

Here's a Play Frock



3016

The pretty prints in the stores are irresistible and every woman who sews will be making a few of these wash frocks for small daughter. You'll like this simple pattern. It comes in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. In the 4-year size $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 39-inch material with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 35-inch contrasting material and $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of binding are required.

thickens. Thin, if necessary, with a little hot water. Put in an earthen or glass vessel and cover tightly. Keep in a cool place. Soften when needed with warm water. Or melt over a gentle heat.

Pie Is Always a Favorite Dessert

And Many Delectable Variations May Be Built Around a Plain Cream Filling

By Grace Carlson Fowler

of an inverted pie plate, prick on sides and bottom and bake in a hot oven, 450 degrees, about 15 minutes. These proportions will make two 9-inch shells.

Cream Pie

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
5 tablespoons flour
2 eggs, separated
2 cups milk
2 tablespoons butter
1 teaspoon vanilla

Beat egg yolks thoroly. Add milk and beat again. Mix salt, flour and sugar together. Add egg mixture gradually and mix to a smooth consistency. Cook in a double boiler until thick, stirring constantly. Add butter. Cool, flavor and pour into a baked pie shell. Cover with stiffly beaten egg whites to which 4 tablespoons of sugar have been added. Brown in oven.

Butterscotch Pie

1 cup brown sugar
2 tablespoons cornstarch
2 tablespoons flour
Few grains salt
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk
2 eggs, separated
1 teaspoon vanilla
2 tablespoons butter

Mix brown sugar, flour and salt together. Beat egg yolks and add milk. Add egg mixture gradually to the dry ingredients and mix to a smooth consistency. Cook over hot water until thick, stirring constantly. Add butter and mix well. Pour into a baked pie shell after cooling and flavoring. Make a meringue by adding 4 tablespoons sugar slowly to the stiffly beaten egg whites, beating constantly. Cover pie and place in a slow oven to brown.

We have a helpful leaflet on pies, giving recipes for both cream and fruit fillings. The leaflet is yours for the postage, 4 cents. Order from the Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Spring Sewing Is Starting

EVERYWHERE women are busy with the work of spring, and along with gardens and chickens there is much sewing to be done.

3013—You'll want to wear this snappy sports costume and the beret, a pattern of which is



included. Cotton is going to be worn and dresses of this type are adapted to its use. Designed in 16 and 18 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

3038—Here is a number that makes for slenderness. Notice the new sleeves. They are popular

Patterns! They sell for 15 cents each. The new Spring catalog is 15 cents, also, or 10 cents when ordered with a pattern. Order from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

now. Designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.

239—Sometimes we like to utilize old garments by making them over into new ones for the smaller members of the family. This pattern adapts itself to this use. Designed in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

Do You Know That

IN THE food preparation classes in the schools the point of a paring knife is used to test cooking vegetables for tenderness? If the blunt tines of a fork are employed, you need not be surprised if the vegetables are broken.



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

GRAYING hair is a real problem. Its owner can never be sure of what shade it will eventually be. The reason for gray hair, in technical terms, is the disappearance of the color cells because of poor circulation. Massaging, hair tonics and general body exercise will keep the circulation up to normal and thus prolong the life of these color cells. Gray hair, however, is usually due to some shock, severe illness or a serious scalp trouble.

Gray hair is far too delicate to be mistreated. Take care in combing and brushing it. A dingy yellowish look comes to gray hair as a result of too frequent application of too hot water, hot air, hot irons or sunlight. There is a preparation on the market which may be applied to the yellow streaks to make the hair appear whiter. I'll be glad to give you the name of the preparation and where it may be obtained.

Many women wish to hasten the whitening of their hair. If they have no yellowish streaks they may make their hair appear whiter by the use of a small amount of laundry bluing strained thru a cloth, used in the final rinse water. This same effect is given if bluing and a drop of white or lavender tinted brilliantine is put in the water for the water wave.

Dyeing gray hair is not to be recommended. But there are stains which may be applied to the hair which will wear off in time, and if they were not successful the first time, they need not be applied again. If there are just occasional strands of gray hair they may be made less conspicuous by the application of a hair crayon or eyebrow pencil. The names of several stains for gray hair will be sent to anyone, upon request.

Beauty's Question Box

Do you have a formula for making an astringent lotion at home? I have a medium oily skin. Alta.

In a personal letter to you I am printing a formula for an astringent lotion for treating a flabby or oily skin. Anyone else wishing it may have the formula.

I have red blotches on my face and want to know what causes them. They are not pimples. Jo Lee.

The red spots on your face are evidently broken blood vessels. There is a cream on the market which will cover these blotches and heal them at the same time. I cannot print the name of the preparation here but will be glad to send it to you in a personal letter.

Any of the above mentioned helps are yours for the asking. Simply send a self-addressed, stamped envelope each for the helps you wish. Address Barbara Wilson, Charm Shop, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Song for Evening

BY ROSA Z. MARINONI

Now that the old day is ended,
And the birds from the hillside have fled
To their nests in the eaves and pine
branches,
And the children are all safe in bed,
I like to sit here and wonder
Of tomorrow and what I shall do,
To make the new day a bit brighter
Now that the old day is thru.

Fruit Gives Flavor

When the fresh fruit season arrives, the fruit cream pie is delicious. Place a layer of fruit, such as strawberries, raspberries or sliced peaches, sweetened to taste, on top of the filling before covering with egg whites or whipped cream.

An essential feature of the good pie is a perfect crust. The quality of the ingredients is of primary importance. All purpose flour is satisfactory, but pastry flour gives a particularly light, tender, flaky crust. Use the best shortening, as nothing shows up a poor quality of shortening more than does pie crust. It should be cold and hard when used, and should not melt during the mixing with flour. For this reason, people who do not work quickly and deftly with finger tips should use knives or a pastry blender, because the heat of the fingers is apt to soften the fat, and soft shortening makes tough pie crust. The aim is to break the shortening into small pieces which become covered with flour, rather than to make a paste of the two materials, so do not mix the fat too thoroly with the flour. The water should be cold, ice cold, if possible. It is hard to say exactly how much water to add, as this depends on the dryness of the flour, but too much water makes tough, hard crust, and is one of the most common causes of failure. Use the smallest possible amount, just enough to hold the dough together. If there is time, wrap the dough in wax paper and chill. This makes for tenderness, and it will be easier to roll. When the shell has been baked and cooled, add a cream filling and return to a slow oven, about 300 degrees, for 15 or 20 minutes to brown the meringue. Do not combine the cream filling with the crust too long in advance of serving time or the crust will absorb the soft filling.

Here is my recipe for pie crust and a few cream fillings that my family enjoys:

Pie Crust

2 cups flour
 $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon baking powder
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup shortening
6 to 8 tablespoons icy water

Sift the flour before measuring it. Add the salt and baking powder, and sift again. Cut in the shortening with two knives until the mixture resembles a coarse meal. Add the water gradually, using just enough to make a stiff dough. Chill. Turn onto a lightly floured board, and with a quick, light touch roll the crust in circular form about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, a little larger than the surface it is to cover. Line the pie pan with pastry, prick well and bake; or ease it over the bottom

Fun With Puzzles and Riddles

I AM 10 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to Highland school. We have a new school house this year. I have two colts, a cat and a dog called Snowball. The colts' names are Lady and Minnie. I have two brothers and three sisters. Newton, Kan. Ivan G. Horst.



If you will cut out the pieces and paste them together properly you will have the picture of a fowl that struts around in the barn yard. Can you guess what it is? Send your answer to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

Rides Horse to School

I am in the seventh grade. I have two sisters and six brothers. I ride to school on a horse. I go to District No. 17. The name of our school is High Point. There are 31 in our school. Hugoton, Kan. Jane Cott.

To Keep You Guessing

What is the most difficult key to turn? Don-key.

Why is a lady when embraced like a pocketbook? Because she is clasped.

Why is a lamp like a house? Because it has a chimney.

Why is a well worn lamp wick like a Saturday night? Because it is the end of the wick (week).

What is the highest public building in Boston? The public library has the most stories.

If one goat ate two low-cut shoes, what would be the telephone num-

ber? 182 Oxford (one ate two Oxford shoes).

When is a lover like a tailor? When he presses his suit.

Which is the ugliest hood ever worn? Falsehood.

When does a ship tell a falsehood? When she lies at the wharf.

What word is there of five letters from which if you take two six will remain? Sixty.

Add two figures to 19 and make it less than 20. 19½.

What increases its value one-half when turned upside down? Figure 6.

Place three sixes together, so as to make seven. 6 6/6.

Likes to Go to School

For pets I have a cat and a little calf. My cat's name is Blacky and my little calf's name is Spotie. I was 14 years old last June. I have two brothers and two sisters. One of my brother's names is Leslie. He goes to the Academy. I live 2½ miles from

school. My teacher's name is Mr. Geler. I like my teacher very much. There are 11 pupils in our school—six girls and four boys. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys my age. Russell Yaeger. Bison, Kan.

Dog's Name Is Jigs

I am 8 years old. I have two brothers. Their names are Robert and Lester. My birthday is October 2. I am in the second grade. My teacher's name is Miss Voit. I like her fine. I like to read the letters. I have a dog named Jigs. Grandma has a dog and four cats. Topsy is her dog's name. Quincy, Kan. Eugene Dawson.

Goes to Grand View

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I live about a block from school. I live on a farm. I have one cow and two calves. Their names are Columbine, Patty and Spotty. I have

four sisters and four brothers. Their names are Zella, Marie, Opal, Sybil, Genevieve, Virgil, Raymond, Howard and Harold. I like to read the girls' and boys' page. Rifle, Colo. Novella Downen.



Try to Guess This

The big bird is, of course, a swan and the name of the other can be found in the following rhyme:

My first is in piece but not in bit,
My second's in fly but not in hit,
My third is in give—but not in buy,
My fourth is in pine but not in sigh
My fifth is in east and also in west
My sixth is in table and also in chest.

Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

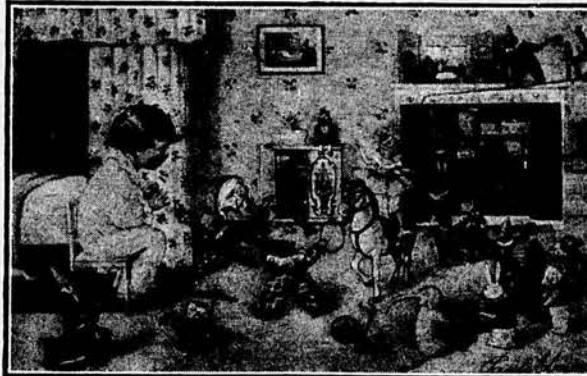
Has Fifteen Bantams

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. My birthday is October 13. I go to Lone Star school. I like my teacher. Her name is Miss McClung. For pets I have a dog named Rover and 15 Bantams. I have one brother. His name is Orie. Opal Cleous. Danville, Kan.

We Hear from Marvene

I am 7 years old and in the third grade. I go to the Colorado school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Hamilton. Marvene Emolene Stephenson. Holton, Kan.

The Circus



When the Circus comes to town,
With acrobats of great renown,
And harlequin with funny jokes
Amuse the old and younger folks;
And Tall Hat with his monologue
Rides on the agile Mr. Frog,

And Miss Babette jumps thru the ring
And Mr. Monkey tries to sing,
And all the troupe in grand array—
Then we know it's Circus Day.
William Thompson.



The Hoovers—Thelma Ann Gets Her Lessons in Farm Language

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N.A. McCune

IT IS a good thing to review a few facts on any controversial subject. Prohibition is being upheld by vast numbers of citizens and it is defied by vast numbers. It is not likely that things can go on as they are. Either we will have prohibition or we won't.

It often is said that prohibition brought in bootlegging. Peoples' memories are short. In 1896, Richard Patterson, president of the Pennsylvania State Liquor League, published in the Pittsburgh Leader, March 12: "My investigation showed that about 1,900 speakeasies flourish in Wilkes-barre and vicinity, 200 in Bethlehem, and 66 in Carbondale. In Scranton the licensed saloons keep open on Sunday, unmolested by the authorities, but despite this fact there are from 750 to 1,000 unlicensed bars or tap rooms in the city. There are 15,000 speakeasies in Pennsylvania," said Mr. Patterson, "and about 20 per cent of them would pay for licenses if the charge were more moderate."

The Pittsburgh Leader of November 15, 1900, contains statements to the effect that "there are 2,300 unlicensed dealers in Allegheny county, who sell liquor every day in the year, Sundays and election days included." It is untrue to say that the Eighteenth amendment was the cause of illicit liquor selling.

Prohibition did not cause the crime wave. The war, the neglect of home religion, the decline of church attendance, the general moral decline of the people, the immense increase of amusements both on Sundays and other days, are causes of the so-called crime wave.

Prohibition did not create the bootlegger. He goes back to the time when high boots were common, and the vender would reach down into his boot and bring forth a small bottle of whiskey.

Prohibition has decreased the use of liquor to an immense degree. The best research on the subject shows that for the four years prior to prohibition the use of liquors amounted to 2 billions of dollars a year, figuring beer at 5 cents a glass, and whisky at 15 cents. The amount of liquor consumed decreased by 300 million gallons in 10 years, after prohibition became law.

The banks show an interesting story. The last five years that the country was wet, 1912-1916, showed an average per capita savings banks deposit of \$90. From 1922 to 1926 it averaged \$188 per capita, and from 1926 to 1930 it is \$400, hard times and all.

The money that used to be spent for drink has gone into automobiles, furniture, radios and a thousand other things. England's drink bill is about 1½ billion dollars. And England has a desperate unemployment situation. The buying power of the United States of America has increased 5 billion dollars a year since 1920. That would not be the case were we buying as much liquor as we did in the saloon days.

The law is enforced better than many people think it is. In 1929 there were 77,034 arrests by Federal and state officers. The convictions were 56,546, or 83 per cent. That is better than the per cent of convictions under the narcotic law, and better than Mann Act convictions, which were 73 per cent, and better than national bank cases, which obtained only 64 per cent of convictions. The law has been enforced 90 per cent successfully in the case of beer; 80 per cent successfully in the case of wine, and 75 per cent efficiently in the case of whisky.

Who are objecting to the enforcement of the law? The liquor interests, in the first place. They declare in one breath that more liquor is be-

ing sold than ever before, and in the next breath they declare they will get rid of prohibition. The personal freedom folks likewise object to the law. But the same folks violate other laws just as cheerfully. They desire certain results without paying the price. The only way anything good can be had is by conformity to law. If a man wishes to have a big wheat crop he must play the game so as to get a big crop. If he desires money from cows, he must know how to feed, what to feed, he must have his herd tested and all the rest of it. If a man wishes good health he must conform to the laws of health. And if a community wants law, order, decency, morals and prosperity, that community must conform to the laws which make those things possible. And we know from experience that liquor does not help a community toward anything good. The American people will have to decide whether they wish to go ahead and make the present law thoroughly effective, or whether they will repeal the law and start all over again in the long and costly process of education, agitation and the passing of other laws.

Lesson for March 22—The Enslaving Power of Strong Drink. Luke, Chap. 12. Golden Text—"Be not drunk with wine, wherein is riot, but be filled with the spirit." Eph. 5:18.

Potent

Customer: "Why do you wear rubber gloves when cutting hair?" Barber: "For the purpose of keeping our celebrated hair restorer from causing hair to grow on my hands." He sold a bottle.

WESTERN STORIES



By
Max Brand

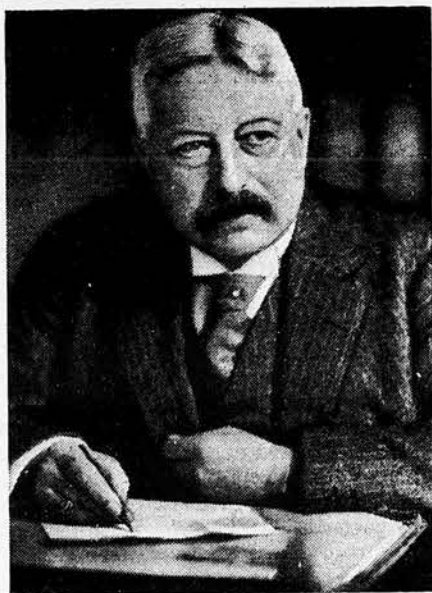
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How you eat Fleischmann's Yeast is unimportant. In hot or cold water (a third of a glass), in milk, or just plain, as you prefer. The important thing is to eat fresh yeast regularly—day after day.

Make up your mind to start eating yeast today. Follow the

advice of Europe's leading medical practitioners. Get on the road to health... and get a "kick" out of living.

[Now at Your Own Grocer's!]

Eat 3 cakes of fresh yeast every day—before or between meals and at bedtime. Ask your grocer for Fleischmann's Yeast—with the yellow label. It's fresh yeast—the only kind that benefits you fully. It will keep fresh at cellar temperature for a week.



FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST for Health.

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Made \$698.10 Extra from Hatchery Chicks

This is the actual experience of Henry Witte, New York. One year he hatched 550 chicks at home and made \$634.00 net profit on them. The next year he bought 600 Hatchery Chicks which paid him a net profit of \$1332.10. He sums up the whole matter by saying, "The chicks from the hatchery brought me an additional profit of \$698.10."

Mr. Witte gave us all the items of cost and income on his flocks for the two years. His letter is fully quoted in the book which we offer to send you. Be sure to read it. You'll see exactly how he more than doubled his profits with practically the same number of Hatchery Chicks as he had hatched at home the previous year.

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No wonder poultry raisers by the tens of thousands are turning to Hatcheries for their chicks! Hatchery Chicks will pay you, too. Try them and see. Start your flock this season with Hatchery Chicks. Note how much more money you'll make. Compare your profits with profits from home-hatched chicks.

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J. M. PARKS
MANAGER



227 Protective Service Rewards Have Been Paid for Conviction of 351 Farm Thieves

PROTECTIVE Service rewards are paid to the person or persons primarily responsible for the capture and conviction of the thief or thieves stealing from the premises of any farm where there is a Protective Service sign posted. Following this rule, which has governed the payment of all Protective Service rewards, a \$50 Protective Service reward has been paid to H. A. Murray, Protective Service member living near Simpson.

Protective Service members necessarily do not always receive the Protective Service reward or share in its



H. A. Murray, Mitchell County

payment. However, in this case Mr. Murray was primarily responsible for the apprehension of Elgin McKee, who is serving a sentence in the Kansas Industrial Reformatory at Hutchinson. McKee was convicted of stealing a hog from the premises of Mr. Murray's farm where there is posted a Protective Service sign.

When the hog disappeared Mr. Murray thought it very probably had strayed away from his farm. He made inquiries of his neighbors but obtained no information. Later he investigated the records of stock buyers in nearby towns and found that a hog answering the description of the missing one had been sold to a stock dealer at Glasco. The records showed that the stock dealer had paid



H. R. Strader, Marshall County

for the hog by check, making it payable to Elgin McKee. This and other evidence resulted in the conviction for which Mr. Murray received the \$50 Protective Service reward.

Is Your Farm Protected?

Another Protective Service reward of \$25 has been paid in connection with the theft of nine Wyandotte hens from the Protective Service protected farm premises of H. R. Strader of near Blue Rapids. Lewis McLean and Ralph Newman each were given jail sentences after having confessed to the theft.

The reward was divided equally among Sheriff J. E. Kirch of Marysville, who made the arrest and ob-

tained the confession, and Lester Brammer of Waterville, who discovered the chickens hidden near a school house and reported to Marshal C. H. Lane of Waterville, who following the clue uncovered by Brammer, found where the chickens were marketed and obtained the names of the two who sold them.

Post a Protective Service Sign

Heads Farm Board

It is with keen regret that Alexander Legge leaves his position as chairman of the Federal Farm Board, and with equal regret that the country sees him retire. However, it must be remembered that he has been working many months longer than he had anticipated when he took over that important post. Mr. Legge believes in the soundness of what is being done under the Agricultural Marketing Act to help the American farmer, and has even greater confidence now in the ultimate success of the program than when he started the work 20 months ago.

The Farm Board program will carry on under the able leadership of James C. Stone, and will follow the general policies that already have been established. Asserting the co-operative method of organization is the most effective and best adapted to the needs of the farmers, Chairman Stone said the board looks to the accomplishment of two prime objectives:

"Development of a marketing system operating in the interest of the producer—the elimination of wastes and unnecessary costs, the improvement of grading, packing and processing of the product, elimination of the evils of competitive selling and establishment of an organized system of selling supported by complete market and economic information which will enable co-operatives to deal with the buyers on a basis of equality.

"Thru co-operative organizations also the board expects to see brought about consistent progress toward the goal of the adjustment of production to potential demand."

What Congress Did

Senator Arthur Capper, in a radio address over a nation-wide NBC network on Friday, March 20, will explain "What Congress Did for the Farmer." The broadcast is scheduled during the National Farm and Home Hour, and Senator Capper will be the guest of the National Broadcasting Company at the Chicago studios. He will give farm radio listeners comments on many of the vital problems which developed during the last session of Congress. The talk may be heard between 11:30 a. m. and 12:30 p. m., Central Standard Time, over WDAF, Kansas City; KOA, Denver; WREN, Lawrence, and KFAB, Lincoln, as well as many other NBC associated stations thruout the United States.

A Life-and-Death Matter

Customer: "I was told to buy either a casserole or a camisole and I can't remember which."

Clerk: "Ah! Is the chicken dead or alive?"

Save money use these FREE BLUE PRINTS



If you contemplate new buildings or repairs, take advantage of this Free service. Just check the plans in which interested and mail the coupon. Complete blue prints will be furnished free.

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Please send me free of charge blue prints for plans which I have checked.

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7% PREFERRED STOCKS

\$1,000 worth of the 7% Preferred Stocks offered by this Company will return \$30 more interest per year than the same amount on Savings Deposit—with equal assurance of safety on your original capital. Save this better way. Write Dept. K. F. for full particulars. No obligation, of course.

THE PUBLIC UTILITY INVESTMENT COMPANY
NATHAN L. JONES, President
SALINA, KANSAS

The Outlaws of Eden

(Continued from Page 7)

Silas Babson gave vent to a moaning little cry, like a hurt animal; he slid softly out of his chair to the floor. He had fainted. Nate Tichenor's bleak gaze swept Babson's counsel.

"A coward, a sneak, a schemer, a hypocrite, a potential murderer. It was too much to expect him to take it standing and on the chin. He never hesitated to close in on some defenseless farmer. If he held a chattel mortgage on a widow's cow, he'd wait patiently until she dropped her calf, so he would have additional security for a deficiency judgment!"

A group of farmers seated in the rear of the courtroom now got up quietly and stalked out. Tichenor followed them to the door and stood watching them. As if acting under the stimulus of a common purpose they walked to their shabby automobiles parked along the curb and drove out of town at a high rate of speed.

When Babson let himself in the side door of the Bank of Valley Center about four o'clock that afternoon Henry Rookby's white face peered out at him from the cashier's cage where Rookby was balancing his cash.

"We got to do something an' do it quick," Rookby quavered. "I've had a run on the bank since noon. The minute the news of that decision leaked out every farmer in the valley quit work and came in to Valley Center to withdraw his deposit from this bank. There were thirty depositors in line when I closed the bank at three o'clock. . . . There was a lot of talk about organizing a posse to go out to Eden Valley tonight and lynch Nate Tichenor."

"Talk," Babson replied wearily, "just talk. Lorry Kershaw met him outside the court-house right after adjournment. She was in the limousine and there was a light truck with trunks in it following her. Tichenor got in and they drove south. His lawyer told me they're gone to Europe. But I'll bet a new hat they left Eden Valley well guarded."

"What are we going to do tomorrow if this run continues, Mr. Babson? We haven't more than twenty thousand dollars in the vault now."

"Don't open the bank tomorrow if you see a crowd in front waiting. Paste a notice in the window that this bank has closed temporarily and will reopen as soon as I have returned from San Francisco with cash to meet all demands for withdrawals. Got to have an excuse to keep 'em quiet."

"That will cook our goose, Mr. Babson."

"Our goose, Henry, was cooked a long time ago, only I wouldn't admit it," Babson sagged in behind his desk, ran his trembling fingers aimlessly thru the mail, and tried to concentrate his mind on business. But he could not. He was thinking of his wife and children. A receiver sent up by the superintendent of banks would be certain to arrive in Valley Center within forty-eight hours. . . . The capital of the bank was certainly impaired, and the receiver would order it closed permanently and liquidated. When the deficit should be determined the stockholders would be called upon to make it good: when they failed they would be sued under the stockholders' liability law. . . . Yes, it was too late now to transfer his other assets to his wife. The court would set such transfers aside, at the request of the creditors, as a last-minute move to defraud them. Yes, the Babson family was ruined.

He got out his life insurance policies and read their provisions carefully. He knew there was a clause in them which nullified them if the insured committed suicide, while sane or insane, within a certain period following the issuance of the policy. Yes, that period had now passed. He had two hundred thousand dollars' worth of life insurance in force and his wife

was the beneficiary. His creditors could not levy on that. So he wrote his wife a letter, instructing her how to invest the insurance money safely to yield six per cent, enclosed this note in an envelope and returned it to the tin box marked "S. B.—Personal." This box he placed in the bank vault where it would be found readily; then he left a note for Mr. Rookby, got in his car and drove away up country. . . .

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Irrigation in Kansas

The front cover this week shows that irrigation can be used profitably in Kansas. Contrary to the prevalent idea in many sections of the country, it is not necessary to be hooked up with some big irrigation project as is commonly seen in Colorado and other western states. Most of the pictures on the cover are individual projects by pumping either from streams or from wells.

Many varieties of power are used. In the southwestern part of the state, notably at Dodge City, electricity is used. In some cases gasoline engines are being utilized as well as tractors.

Explanations of the pictures on the cover page follow:

1. Pumping from a stream in Western Kansas.
2. A field covered with water from a stream.
3. Alfalfa showing a heavy yield from irrigation.
4. A Kaw Valley corn field given needed moisture from a creek.
5. An Eastern Kansas field showing ditch full of water.
6. The demonstration plant of the Hutchinson Irrigation Association.
7. Pumping plant in the Arkansas Valley.
8. A well flowing an 8-inch stream near Dodge City.

A Safe Investment

I receive many letters from readers of my publications, asking me how they may invest their surplus money so they can be assured of complete safety, prompt payment of interest, freedom from care and worry, and at the same time receive a reasonable rate of interest on the investment.

I am able to make a suggestion that I believe will be of value to any reader of The Capper Publications who may have funds to invest, even though the amount is small. I shall be pleased to give full information to any one who will write me.—Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kan.

Scotch—and How!

Mrs. Gordon came into the house in a state of great alarm.

"Tammas, Tammas," she exclaimed, "there's a cow in the gard'n!"

"Dinna stand here wastin' valuable time," replied Tammas, "get back and milk it before it gets oot."

A French writer says American overproduction is due to the fact that Americans overwork. We strive so hard for our daily bread that we get a loaf.

THEFTS REPORTED

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

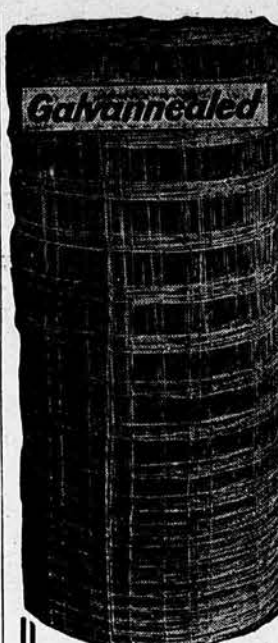
W. A. Hoobler, Madison. McCormick-Deering, 1½ horse power engine.

S. M. Radiel, Kanopolis. Set of harness, wooden hames, 2¾-inch traces with heel chains, 1¼-inch lines, flat back band lined with felt. Other straps 1½ inches wide. Practically new 21-inch collar and four halters. Extra large mule bridle.

Lee Greenwood, Oronoque. McCormick-Deering horse-drawn disk harrow with tongue trucks. Seven 16-inch disks on each side. Triple lever. Four-horse eveners. No cleavers attached to disk when taken.

S. A. Reno, Ulysses. One roan, red-necked bull calf. White hind feet and only 10 days old.

James Molohan, Burns. Practically new army blanket.



"Galvannealed" RED BRAND FENCE taken down for shipment after 4½-year Weather Test. Almost as good as new.



Ordinary galvanized fence taken down for shipment after 4½-year Weather Test. One-half gone; a total wreck.

Weather Test shows where to get most for your Fence Money

45 different makes and sizes of fence were Weather Tested for 4½ years by the nationally known Burgess Laboratories (Madison, Wisc.) on the Gulf of Mexico, near Galveston, Texas. Here, rust corrosion, due to damp salt sea air, is exceedingly severe. RED BRAND FENCE, "Galvannealed" and Copper Bearing, won over every competitor—"definitely superior to every competing fence erected", reads the official Burgess report on this Weather Test.

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Farm Crops and Markets

Produce Prices Climb—Moisture Is Plentiful—Better Farming Methods Will Be the Rule

SOME bright factors are appearing in Kansas agriculture. Crop reporters for Kansas Farmer note an upward trend in produce prices, crop conditions are excellent and spring work is bound to get off to a fine start. Practically the entire state is well supplied with moisture and the soil is in exceptionally fine condition. Farmers are paying greater attention to better diversification and more are using accurate records to check up on their operations. There will be increased acreages of alfalfa, Sweet clover, oats, flax, soybeans and row crops. Dairy herds and poultry flocks are being trimmed down to the best producers largely, so more efficient results will be obtained from the investment of equipment, time, money and labor involved.

The agricultural college believes that grass fed cattle purchased in 1931 will give better net returns in the fall of 1931 than they did in 1929 and 1930. Wheat over the state is reported at 93 per cent normal by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. There has been an active demand for brood sows and pigs.

Stocks of wheat, oats and barley on Kansas farms on the first day of this month were above last year and above the 1925 to 1929 average. Corn and rye stocks were lower, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. United States farm stocks of corn are the smallest since 1925 and wheat stocks the largest since 1921.

Allen—March brought our first snow storm of the year. A good many fields of oats had been sown, but the snow coming without freezing likely did not hurt the crop. The frostproof cabbage that many have put out will be thoroly tested. Possibly two-thirds of the plowing is done. This is a much larger per cent than usual at this time of year and is fortunate in view of the fact that many have scant grain on which to feed teams while farming. Feed is much cheaper. Eggs and butterfat production are low and the market is down. Not many chicks will be hatched. —Guy M. Tredway.

Barber—We have received some snow and rain. A few farmers have planted potatoes and everyone is busy with spring work. Quite a few hogs are being sold and shipped to California. Livestock is doing well. Fat hogs, \$6.60; cream, 22c; eggs, 12c to 13c; heavy hens, 10c to 12c; wheat, 55c; corn, 50c.—Albert Pelton.

Barton—March brought our first snow of the season. It did not stay long as the ground was dry and warm. Farmers have been sowing oats. Considerable road work is being done. Eggs, 10c to 18c.—Alice Everett.

Brown—A big snow storm recently averaged about 8 inches. The storm stopped traffic and was hard on livestock, especially young pigs and little chicks. But it was fine for wheat. Some oats have been planted and plans for gardening have started. Baby chick prices are very reasonable this year. There still is a demand for stock pigs and brood sows. If bad weather should continue there probably will not be an over supply of feed.—L. H. Shannon.

Clark—We received more moisture recently in the form of snow and we had a hard freeze which will be bad for the fruit and the oats. The wheat is growing well. Wheat, 54c; eggs, 15c to 17c; butter, 25c; bran, 95c; maize, \$1.10 cwt.; oats, 65c; cream, 26c.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Clay—The recent snow storm put a stop to field work for a few days. Oats soon will be planted, and there will be quite an acreage of this crop in this section. Corn ground is being prepared. There is considerable interest in feeding wheat to hogs here. Hens are doing well but there isn't much interest in poultry. Prices are advancing. Eggs, 15c; cream, 24c.—Ralph L. Macy.

Douglas—A number of pruning demonstrations have been conducted by the county agent and terracing work under his direction has proved practicable. There is good demand for Sweet clover seed, seed oats and seed corn. There is increased interest in sheep raising even on small farms. The recent snow was fine for wheat, Sweet clover and pastures.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—We had a light snow here with a cold, raw wind. The storm put a

stop to farming for a few days but a good many have sown oats and barley. We still have horse and mule buyers in our midst and they are paying fair prices. Some of the best teams are bringing around \$300. Wheat, 55c; corn, 50c; barley, 45c; cream, 24c; eggs, 15c; hens, 10c to 14c.—W. E. Fravel.

Franklin—Our recent snow storm was the worst in years. It was accompanied by a high wind and lasted about 25 hours. Livestock suffered. The snow drifted and blocked the roads so the rural carriers and milk truck drivers were unable to cover their territory. Farming is slowing up a little. Quite a number of farmers are having some terracing done. Alfalfa fields are getting nice and green. Some livestock is being trucked to the Kansas City market. I am heartily in favor of the Jayhawker reunion. I would like to see the entire Jayhawker tour crowd. Seed potatoes are advancing in price. Some South American popcorn is selling for 25 cents a pound. Most of the renters have moved and are getting pretty well settled down. Wheat, 65c; corn, 55c; oats, 35c; No. 1 eggs, 16c; butter, 30c to 32c; first grade butterfat, 23c; heavy hens, 15c; light hens, 11c; apples, \$1.75 to \$3 bushel.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Gove and Sheridan—Another snow delayed spring work. Wheat prospects are fair and the crop still is being pastured. Livestock and grain prices are going up somewhat. No public sales. Livestock is doing well.—John I. Aldrich.

Grant—The weather has been cold for several days. We have received considerable moisture and the wheat crop is in good condition. The farmers of this county are working out a plan for buying their tractor fuel and oil a great deal cheaper than usual. Wheat, 54c; corn, 41c to 43c; hens, 12c; eggs, 15c.—E. A. Kepley.

Hamilton—This county missed out on the storm that swept most of Kansas. We had a little windy, chilly weather but it looks as if more spring is on the way. Farmers hope to complete barley sowing this week. Ground for row crops will be well prepared and quite an acreage will be planted to these crops. There will be a material acre reduction of wheat next fall. Cattle all are in good condition.—Earl L. Hinden.

Harvey—Our snow storm drifted quite badly and blocked some of the roads, but still it supplied a great deal of moisture for the growing wheat. Wheat, 56c; corn, 52c; oats, 27c; eggs, 17c; potatoes, \$1 bushel.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—A larger acreage of potatoes will be planted this spring than was the case in 1930. Planting of this crop and seeding of oats are well under way. The recent snow brought some much needed moisture. Lambing time came during mild weather so no losses resulted from freezing. Spring pigs and little chicks are arriving. Indications are that fewer chicks will be hatched this year. About the usual acreage of corn, kafir and tobacco will be planted.—J. J. Blevins.

Jewell—We had considerable snow but the wind took a good deal of it off of the open fields. Wheat looks fine. Pasture has started. Some oats ground has been prepared. A few farms are available for rent. Hatcheries are running to capacity. Eggs, 16c; cream, 25c; oats, 35c; corn, 42c; wheat, 56c; bran, 90c; shorts, \$1; tankage and meat scraps, \$2.75.—Lester Broyles.

Johnson—The snow, about 6 inches, was driven by a 22-mile-an-hour wind and filled the roads to the extent of delaying traffic. However, the moisture was needed and was very welcome. Potato cutting and planting have been delayed a few days. Much of the oats crop has been planted. Gophers are quite a menace to alfalfa fields. The baby chick business is getting under way. If eggs are low this year, another season likely will see a decided slump in production. Water for livestock still is scarce. Ear corn, 55c; ground barley, \$1.25; bran, 80c; eggs, 17c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Labette—Oats sowing was about finished last month. Some fields are showing green. Wheat looks fine. Road building has ceased for the present. All livestock, except horses, is lower. Corn ground is practically all plowed. Community sales have been successful so far. City folks are looking for farm land. We need rain to fill the ponds but the top soil is moist. Corn, \$1.40 cwt.; bran, 90c; shorts, \$1.15; eggs, 15c; potatoes, \$1.30.—J. N. McLane.

Lane—Our spring weather was broken by rain and snow, followed by a cold wave. The scanty supply of feed still holds out. Wheat is growing well.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—Farmers of this county are noted for their courage. They are starting work this spring with considerable pep and hopes for better crops and higher prices than was the case last year. Considerable plowing has been done. Some oats have been planted, and also some peas for the cannery. If more kafir is

(Continued on Page 27)

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BABY CHICKS

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LEGHORNS—EGGS

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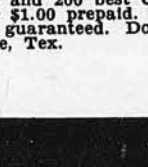
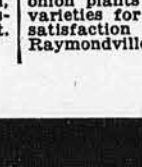
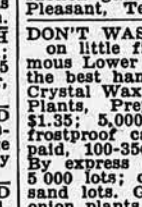
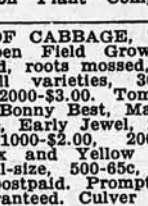
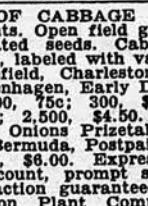
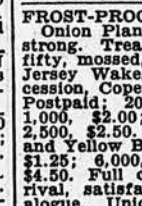
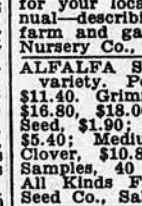
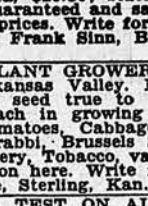
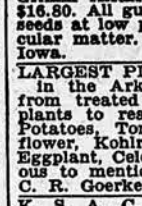
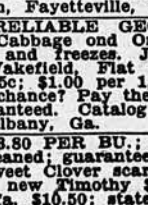
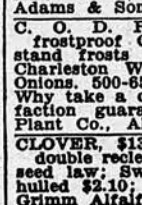
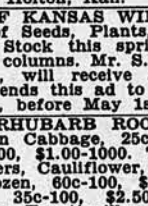
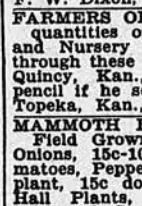
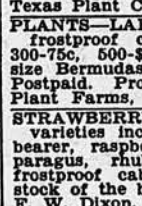
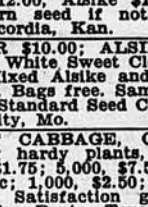
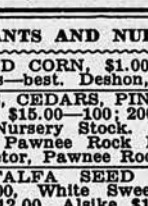
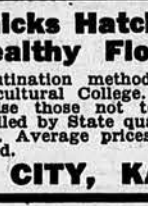
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DOGS

SPECIAL NOTICE

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

ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, COLLIES, HEELERS. Approved. Ed Barnes, Fairfield, Nebr.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED WHITE COLLIE pups, \$5.00. C. T. Cummings, Rt. 4, Ottawa, Kan.

WANTED—FOX-TERRIER PUPPIES, WHOLE Litters; Spitz, Sunnyside Kennel, Onaga, Kan.

AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

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

100% PROFIT SELLING ZUZIZE PURE RUBBER plastic resale. \$1.50 package fixes 200 shoes. Money back guarantee. Box 614, Harrisburg, Pa.

CALIFORNIA PERFUMED BEADS. SELLING like hot cakes. Agents coming money. Catalog free. Mission Factory, K2, 2328W Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.

RABBITS

SILVER CHINCHILLA RABBITS, \$3 AND \$5. Fred Allen, Taimo, Kan.

NEW ZEALAND WHITE RABBITS, ALL ages, priced reasonable, Warren Robertson, Elgin, Nebr.

MAKE MONEY WITH CHINCHILLA, WHITE New Zealand, Silver Marten, Fur Rabbits Wholesale prices. Ernest Conrad, 888, Englewood, Colorado.

LUMBER

GOING TO BUILD? WILL SELL CONSUMERS Direct. Send list for delivered prices. J. F. Jacobson Lumber Company, Tacoma, Washington.

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

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

USED PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND Churches Half Price, \$39.50, \$69.50, \$89.50. F.O.B. (\$5.00 extra for boxing) completely overhauled, guaranteed good playing condition. Cash with order, our selection, freight prepaid. Guild Music Co., 724 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

SILOS

RIBSTONE CEMENT STAVE SILOS ERECTED on your own premises by our crews at direct-from-factory prices. Strong, durable, beautiful. Frost, wind and rot proof. Liberal discounts on early orders. Write for literature. Hutchinson Concrete Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

PATENTS—INVENTIONS

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE.
 Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.
TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING FOR PATENTS. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed.
 Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 150-G Security Savings & Commercial Bank Building, (directly opposite U. S. Patent Office,) Washington, D. C.

AVIATION

LEARN TO FLY WHERE LINDBURGH learned at this flying school with highest government approval. Airplane mechanics school connected with aircraft factory. Big opportunity to write today for complete information. Lincoln Flying School, 465 Aircraft Building, Lincoln, Nebr.

KODAK FINISHING

GLOSS PRINTS TRIAL FIRST ROLL DEVELOPED printed 10c lightning service. F. R. B. Photo Co., Dept. J, 1503 Lincoln Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

BARGAIN SALE: LADIES' RAYON HOSE, assorted colors, imperfect, 12 pairs \$1.20. Postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Economy Hosiery Company, Asheville, North Carolina.

FOR THE TABLE

COFFEE—5 POUNDS GOOD COFFEE, PRE- paid \$1, check, money order, currency. Grocery catalog free. Columbian Spice Mills, K12, Parsons, Kan.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

CASH FOR GOLD TEETH. HIGHEST prices. Information free. Southwest Gold & Silver Co., Box 68, Fort Worth, Tex.

LAND

ARKANSAS

440 ACRES—RICH BOTTOM: TIMBER land; fine corn, clover, hog, cattle and cotton land; price \$10 per acre. Bee Vanenburg, Batesville, Ark.

COLORADO

QUICK SALE RELINQUISHMENT IDEAL farm land, close town, school, R. R. J. Richmond, Lamar, Colo.

CHOICE CHEYENNE COUNTY WHEAT corn and bean land, \$7 to \$15 per acre, good terms, also stock ranches. J. F. Huggins, Kit Carson, Colo.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED land in best farming section of Colorado. Ten to twenty dollars per acre. Liberal terms. Rose & Wall, Stratton, Colo.

"AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE STOCK POS- sibilities," a booklet telling about fine crops on low-cost land in healthful scenic region—1930 record breaker. Chamber of Commerce, 523 Independence Building, Colorado Springs, Colo.

KANSAS

FOR SALE—SERVICE STATION, W. T. Blackwell, Quinter, Kan.

40 ACRES FERTILE TRUCK LAND, 1 1/2 miles Abilene. Geo. Coulson, owner, Abilene, Kan.

FOR SALE—320 ACRES NEAR OAKLEY, well improved, for price and description write owner, F. S. Burson, Monument, Kan.

FOR SALE—480 ACRES, 8 MILES SOUTH OF Hoxie, Kan. Buildings poor. Land is fertile. Well water. George Brown, owner, Zanesville, Ohio, or C. L. Thompson, Agent, Hoxie, Kan.

MISSOURI

MOZARKS—40 ACRES MISSOURI \$5 MONTH. Own a home. Jarrell, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

NEW MEXICO

WE FURNISH YOU FARM, IRRIGATION water and seed. Fifteen years to pay. Write Mr. Heron, Rutheron, N. M.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

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

LAND OPENINGS IN MINNESOTA, NORTH Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Free book on each state. Values on sound investment basis. Low prices, new rich soil, low taxes and overhead. Improved methods reduce cost of production. All sized farms for all kinds of crops, livestock, fruit, poultry. Opportunities to rent or become owners. Undeveloped land or improved farms. If interested in new location write for free book and detailed information. Low Excursion rates. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 102 Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

WANT A FARM, RANCH, BUSINESS IN- come, to trade. Webb, Protection, Kan.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

Want to Sell Your Farm?

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

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

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING farm or unimproved land for sale. Give cash price. John Black, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

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

The idea that business would be stimulated if every citizen should immediately buy \$100 worth on credit must refer to the bill-collecting business.

Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 24)

planted we will be sure of having more feed in case of another dry season. Chicks are getting numerous. The market for milk is not satisfactory. Shorts, 95c.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Linn—The recent snow and a driving wind provided our worst storm of the season. Most of the oats were seeded just ahead of the snow so this crop will have plenty of moisture. Wheat is looking fine and livestock is doing well. Prices are advancing for, butterfat and eggs and this will help a great deal. Eggs, 17c; butterfat, 24c; heavy hens, 15c.—W. E. Rigdon.

Lyon—More fine weather makes the wheat, alfalfa and pastures grow. The snow drifts on the roads are gone. Livestock is doing well and there will be plenty of feed to carry thru to grass. Wheat, 57c; corn, 56c; kafir, 44c; eggs, 12c to 17c; hens, 11c to 15c. Considerable oats have been seeded and there is larger acreage of this crop than usual. Very little garden work has been done.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—This county had the opportunity of seeing what real winter is like. Snow plows had to be used to clear the highways. Plans for gardens and other spring work are going ahead with the usual interest. Some produce prices are advancing.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Morton—Wheat could not be better. We have plenty of moisture and fine weather. Livestock is in good condition. Wheat, 55c; corn, 50c; eggs, 14c; butterfat, 23c.—T. H. Rennick.

Ness—Winter slipped in on us recently with the worst storm of the season. Considerable snow fell but most of it stopped in the draws and roads. Most of the oats crop has been sown as well as some barley. Some alfalfa will be seeded this spring. Produce prices are a little better. A few farm sales are being held.—James McHill.

Osage—This county enjoyed the same blizzard that visited other sections of Kansas. Roads drifted full and traffic was hindered. The snow in the fields soon melted. The mild weather during most of the winter has made possible a great saving of feed, and if it continues we will carry thru to grass in fine condition. Most of the cattle are in good condition. A few farmers are selling whole milk to the pasteurizing plant in Osage City at 10 cents a pound more than the butterfat price.—James M. Parr.

Riley—We received about 4 to 6 inches of snow with the March blizzard and it drifted badly. Some oats have been planted. Livestock is doing well. Fruit trees are starting to bud out ready to bloom due to the mild weather we have had.—Ernest H. Richner.

Rooks—Most of the recent snow we received with our first spell of real winter weather blew off of the fields. Hens and cows have cut down on production. Cream, 25c; eggs, 15c; wheat, 50c; corn, 45c; bran, 90c; seed corn, 90c.—C. O. Thomas.

Scott—We have had a good deal of high, cold wind since the first part of March, sometimes being accompanied by snow flurries. We also have received some rain and sleet. On account of the large wheat acreage, not so much row crops will be

planted. Butterfat has advanced 2 cents and eggs also are up to 16 cents in trade.—Ernie Neuenschwander.

Smith—Still fine weather and some moisture. Wheat pasture is good. Oats sowing is on in full blast. About the usual number of chicks are being hatched. Public sales are over for this year. Produce prices are better. Wheat, 55c; corn, 45c to 50c; cream, 25c; eggs, 16c.—Harry Saunders.

Stanton—The wheat surely looks fine since the recent moisture. Livestock is wintering in fine condition. There is a great deal of wheat pasture available. The grain and livestock markets seem to be looking up recently. There is a good demand for pigs. Very few sales are being held. Egg production is good but the market is too low.—R. L. Creamer.

Wallace—Quite a lot of moisture has fallen recently. Some barley has been sown. Wheat is growing fine. Folks who have had to move are finding it difficult to obtain farms. Everything at public sales brings good prices. Corn, 43c.—Everett Hughes.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

At the annual meeting of the Central Short-horn Breeders Association at Kansas City, Mo., February 28, Harry T. Forbes of Auburn, Kan., was elected president of the association for the ensuing year.

In Northwest Kansas this winter it is claimed more than 100,000 lambs were fattened on wheat pasture and went to the packers fat enough for the table. In many instances the net profit was as high as \$3 per head.

Wallie Brown of Valley Center reports a very strong demand for registered Spotted Poland China bred sows and gilts. Mr. Brown says the demand has been better than usual and says prospective buyers are willing to pay good prices.

S. B. Young, Osborne, Kan., attended the Central Short-horn sale February 27 and bought a nice young bull consigned by Tomson Bros. He is about 18 months old, a nice roan and is a son of Scottish Gloster. For more than a quarter of a century the Young herd has been headed by a Tomson bred bull.

Two choice Hampshire sows that John Yeck of Rexford had planned to put in his sale at Atwood, February 25, were too heavy to move and he was unable to take them. But they were good enough to sell the next day after the sale to W. P. Batman of Hoxie, Kan., at \$100 each. Mr. Yeck is pleased with the fact he started three new herds of registered Hampshires with purchases made in his sale.

Leo F. Breeden, wheat farmer and breeder of registered milking Shorthorns, located at Great Bend, says wheat looks fine and its pasture value this year will go a long way toward making up the low price he expects to receive for the grain when threshed. Mr. Breeden says his cattle are fat enough for beef and they have had no grain all winter. Demand is strong for young bulls and better than ever for females.

If you are interested in registered Ayrshires you can write David Page, Topeka, Kan., at once and he will be glad to book you for his sale catalog and you will receive it as soon as it is off the press. The date of the sale is April 8 and it will be held at the free fair grounds, Topeka, Kan. There will be 40 head in the sale, about 10 young bulls of serviceable ages and the rest females, mostly high producing cows that are choice individuals with nice records.

Ross B. Schaulis, Wakefield, Kan., a well known auctioneer in that territory in a letter he has written me recently says there has been quite a number of sales in that section this winter and that prices have been pretty fair. Recently he sold a sale for Walter Woehler of Riley, Kan., and a span of gray horses, five and six years old, sold for \$308 and another pair of mares in the same sale sold for \$250. He says that livestock of good quality is selling very well.

W. A. Love, breeder of Polled Shorthorns at Partridge, Kan., and who has been advertising his cattle in the Kansas Farmer this winter reports the following bull sales that he has made during the last few months; one to G. W. Ewry, Arlington, Kan., one to Glen Whennery, Abbeville, Kan., one to C. J. Escoe, Ozark, Kan., one to C. E. Worrel, Manhattan, one to Epperson & Helmuth, Hutchinson, one to L. C. Crabbe, Arlington, one to J. W. Brown of Great Bend and one to G. F. Milburn, Abbeville. Mr. Love considers this as evidence, and it is, that the Polled Shorthorns are holding their own.

A letter from Bert Powell of Falls City, the auctioneer who always helps conduct the Vavroch Bros. Duroc bred sow sales at Oberlin, Kan., wrote me the evening of their sale at Oberlin, February 28, that it snowed all day Friday and Saturday, the day of the sale and that because of the condition of the roads the attendance was small but they went ahead with the sale anyway. The 60 gilts cataloged for the sale averaged \$45 with a top of \$92 for number 2 in the catalog paid by Welden Miller, the Duroc breeder of Norcatur, Kan. The second top was \$92, paid by Berle Wickam, Norcatur, Kan. Foster Farms, Rexford, Roy McCall, Brewster, Myron Cummings, Brewster, were other Northwest Kansas breeders who were good buyers. Col. Powell says it is very conservative to estimate that the average would have been at least \$10 more if it had not been for the storm the day before and the day of the sale. As it was the Vavrochs were very well pleased with the sale considering the handicap of the bad day. For the last three years the Vavroch sales have been the high average sales of the state.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Ayrshire Cattle**
 April 8—David G. Page, Topeka, Kan., Fairfield Farms.
Jersey Cattle
 April 14—Dr. J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kan.
Shorthorn Cattle
 March 25—E. L. Stunkel, Peck, Kan.
Duroc Hogs
 April 23—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Poland China Hogs
 April 23—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Our Two Great Herd Sires

—our Carnation bull and our Dutchland Denver bull, both with world record dams for production. Ours is the high herd in the Central C. T. A. association. We offer a 16 months old calf; dam's record, 822 fat, milk 17,000, just farm care. Younger bulls just as good. Priced right. E. A. BROWN, PRATT, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Reg. Guernseys

Males and females, all ages, also few grades. CARL SCHOENHOFER, WALNUT, KAN.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

RETNUEH FARMS MILKING SHORTHORNS

Bulls and heifers from real dual-purpose cows. Cows with as much beef as the beef breeds, and as much milk and good udders as the dairy breeds. 60 cows hand-milked. WARREN HUNTER, GENESEO, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Shorthorns

Representing blood lines of champions for 20 years. 20 bulls, 30 heifers. Write for Bull catalog. Prices and free truck delivery. Also a few Horned Bulls, \$60 to \$100. All registered and TB tested. Quality and breeding among the very best. J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

RIFFEL'S POLLED HEREFORDS

For sale—30 bulls up to 30 months old. They have bone, quality and ruggedness; linebred herd-head prospects. Ten nice heifers, coming yearling—(Polled Harmon 45th), (Worthmore's Beau), (Plato) and (Ion's Worthmore) breeding. Isaac Riffel & Sons, Woodbine, Kan.

PERCHERON HORSES

Reg. Percherons

for sale. Stallions 1 to 5 years old. Blacks and dark greys. Mares all ages. Priced to sell. IRA E. RUSK & SONS, WELLINGTON, KAN.

Percheron Stallions

of all ages, blacks or greys, prize winners at many of the larger shows.

H. G. ESHELMAN, SEDGWICK, KAN.

Percheron Stallion

Black coming 5-year-old, weight 1950 lbs. Popular breeding. Proven breeder, good action and remarkably fine to handle.

R. R. Sanders, Miller, Lyon Co., Kansas

WEMPE'S RIVERSIDE PERCHERONS

Our herd sire, Renfro, 2,250 lbs., eight years old, colts in the way. Seven young stallions, ready for service. As good as they grow. Carnot and Casino breeding. 1,800 to 2,200 pounds. Also three good Jacks. Prices reasonable. C. H. Wempe, Seneca, Kan. (Nemaha Co.)

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester White Bred Gilts

March, April and May farrow, some bred to Nebr. champion 1930. Good rugged kind. Have specials for Pig Club work, vaccinated, guaranteed. Write for circular.

ALPHA WIEMERS, DILLER, NEBR.

O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE

Pedigreed boars, bred gilts, pigs \$24 per pair no kin. Write for circulars.

R. RUEBUSH, SCIOTA, ILL.

DUROC HOGS

30 Great Duroc Boars

Royally bred in purple. Over 25 years breeding. Shorter legged, easy feeding type. Immured. Reg. Shipped on approval. W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kansas

BOARS: Sired by the State Champion, King Index; sound legs and feet. The breed's best blood, and individuality. Feeding quality with size. Immured, registered. If you want the best write for prices, descriptions, etc. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

FALL BOARS AND GILTS

Weight around 150 to 200 lbs. Well grown and immune.

JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KAN.

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

Change of copy as desired

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

Important Future Events

- April 8-9-10—Northwest Kansas Tractor and Implement Show, Colby, Kan.
 June 3-5—National Holstein-Friesian sale and convention, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Aug. 22-29—Missouri State Fair, Sedalia.
 Aug. 26-Sept. 4—Iowa State Fair, Des Moines.
 Sept. 14-19—Kansas Free Fair, Topeka.
 Sept. 19-25—Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.
 Sept. 26-Oct. 3—Oklahoma State Fair, Oklahoma City.
 Sept. 28-Oct. 4—Dairy cattle Congress and allied shows, Waterloo, Ia.

Answers to Questions on Page 17

1. From the Latin verb, aperio, which means "to open." The month in which the earth opens and softens.
2. In the heart of the Andes Mountains in South America, celebrating peace between Chile and Argentina.
3. The deer family. This is a white-spotted deer which is an inhabitant of India.
4. Missouri and Tennessee.
5. "Proclaim liberty thruout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."
6. Amazon River in Brazil, South America.
7. Arthur Capper and George McGill.
8. Mt. Everest in the Himalaya Mountains in Asia. It is 29,002 feet high.
9. Leon Czolgosz.
10. Combating insects which are a menace to crops, animals and persons.
11. A group of specialists who deal with the science of coins and medals and who determine the value of them, particularly old coins.
12. A small evergreen shrub which is used for perfume and to flavor coffee. It produces musk.

Note: This week's questions and answers were submitted by the pupils of Locust Grove School, Glade, Kan.



GET AN IMPROVED CURTIS COMBINE

DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO YOUR FARM

"If you are to make your rightful profit from your 1931 crop, and have more money in your pocket at the end of the year, you must produce grain economically and efficiently, without a penny of unnecessary expense."



Curtis Baldwin

FIRST and foremost I am a farmer. From the time of my birth in a sod house in Western Kansas until 1910 when I pioneered my first combine, my fortunes rose and fell with the annual wheat crop. During those years, I threshed wheat from Mexico to Canada. I didn't make much money, but neither did the farmer.

Combines lowered your production costs

I became interested in combines. They eliminate labor, they decrease the number of operations, they save time—all of which means more money for you. Since 1910 I have experimented with practically every kind of harvesting machinery. I have built eleven different machines, many of which are on the market today, harvesting about one hundred million bushels of grain annually.

I can grow wheat profitably

Today the combine is accepted. It has lowered your production costs. I know because I use combines on my Kansas and Nebraska farms. They have enabled me to make money every year.

What about 1931?

The past year, however, introduced new problems for the farmer to solve. Production increased and demand decreased. A vast supply of Russian wheat was thrown on the market. As always is the case when the supply is greater than the demand, prices went down and it was harder to make money.

What are you going to do?

This situation is not permanent. Many factors are subject to change. Are you going to sit

back, continue to grow wheat at a loss until conditions improve? Or, are you going out after your rightful profit—as men in any other industry would do—and meet competition on its own ground?

There is a solution

You can raise wheat at a profit—if your cash outlay is less than the cash return from your crop. You cannot control the price your wheat will bring. But you can govern the amount of money you spend to produce it.

My machine decreases your investment

It was this that decided me to eliminate

the middle man in selling my combine. Without this usual expense I can save you \$400.00 on every machine you buy. In other words, after harvest you have \$400.00 more cash, more profit, than you would, had you bought the old way.

Easy Payments

Let your Curtis pay for itself out of its earnings. Take advantage of my easy payments. I call it the 50-50 Plan. The payments amount to only little more than half the earnings of the Curtis on a custom basis.

Read my Book "Inside Facts"

I want to tell you why the distinctive and exclusive features embodied in the Curtis are important to you; how the lifetime guarantee on vital parts and my Triple Service Plan saves you money and time; what my "Factory to Farm" policy means to you in dollars and cents. It is all explained in detail in my book "Inside Facts". The coupon will bring you a free copy, without cost or obligation. Mail it now.

MY FREE BOOK

Curtis Baldwin, Pres.
CURTIS HARVESTERS, Inc.
Chestnut Ave., Ottawa, Kas.

I want to know more about your plan and your combine. Send me a copy of your Free book, "Inside Facts."

Name _____

Address _____

Get a free copy of "Inside Facts". It tells how you can save hundreds of dollars; how I have lightened my machine and yet strengthened its working parts; why I give you free repairs with every machine; what my Profit Participating Plan means.



IN EXCHANGE FOR THIS COUPON