KANSAS FARMER
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 69 March 14, 1931 Number 11

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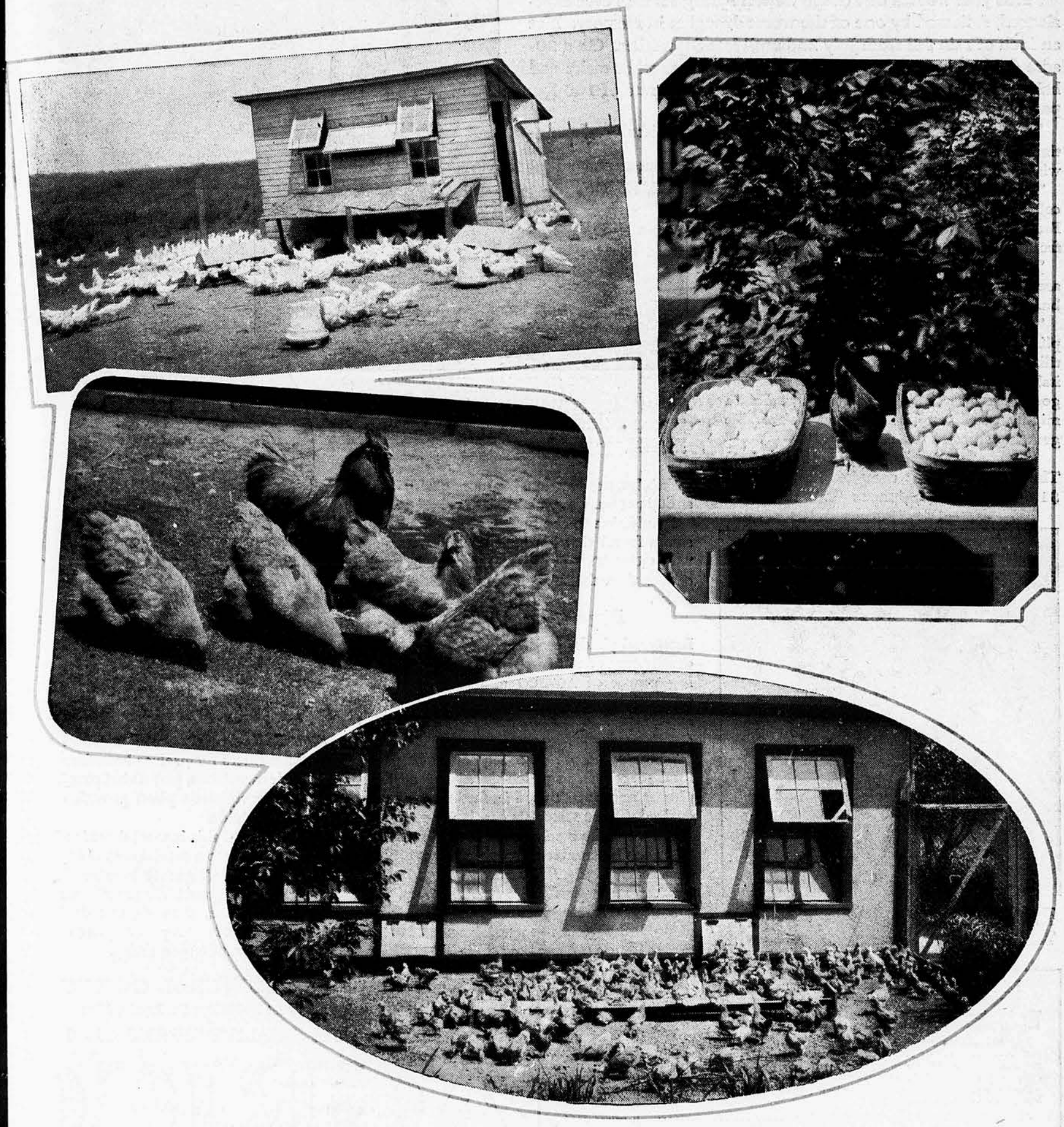


Visions of "Fried Chicken" Time!

$6 EXTRA PROFIT

per Acre for 39¢

HERE are facts furnished by Mr. C. A. Nystrom, of Savonburg, Allen Co., Kans., which mean more than pages of theory about fertilizer. Mr. Nystrom writes:

"This year we had one of the wettest spring seasons ever experienced, followed by one of the worst droughts in memory. Not an inch of rain fell from July 2nd until late September. On a 20-acre field of kafir corn, I fertilized half with another make and half with 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizer, both at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre.

"The corn fertilized with 'AA QUALITY' complete goods continued to grow normally, while that fertilized with the other make made a slow growth.

"I got 43 bu. per acre of well-matured, excellent-quality corn where your 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizer was used and only 33 bu. per acre from the other make.

"My neighbors who didn't use any fertilizer are getting from no crop at all to not over 15 bu. per acre.

"Farmers who have seen what I accomplished this season with 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizer on kafir corn agree that it is more profitable than the other make. Your complete goods produced a bigger yield and gave me a mighty good crop in the most unfavorable growing season I can remember."

(Sept. 26, 1929)

The "AA QUALITY" complete fertilizer cost $1.64 an acre (39¢ more than the other make), but produced 10 bu. more grain, which at 60¢ per bu. was worth $6.00 more per acre.

10 BU. MORE PER ACRE: Mr. C. A. Nystrom, Savonburg, Allen Co., Kans., holding in right hand, kafir corn grown with "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer; in left hand, fertilized with another make. His letter below tells how "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer grew a crop of 43 bu. per acre, 10 bu. more than the other fertilizer.

GETS TWO PROFITS FROM "AA QUALITY" FERTILIZER: Mr. Charles R. Topping, Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kans., applied "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer to his wheat and got 30 bu. per acre, 20 bu. above the unfertilized yield. "AA QUALITY" paid $10 for each $1 invested. Clover seeded with the wheat gave a second profit the following year from the residual benefit of the fertilizer. The clover yield was increased 1½ tons per acre. The extra yield of hay was worth $20 per acre.

MAKES BIG SUCCESS OF FARM WHERE 38 OTHERS FAILED: In 1913, Mr. Frank Foltz, Garnett, Anderson Co., Kans., moved to a farm that had been transferred 38 times in 28 years, because no one could make it pay. Mr. Foltz started using fertilizers and practiced sound farming methods and won success. He writes: "'AA QUALITY' Fertilizers increased my yield of oats 20 bu. per acre. My yields of alfalfa have been increased 2¼ to 3 tons per acre and alfalfa stands can be maintained 5 to 6 years longer with 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizer. 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizers have produced better results than other makes."

In addition to the increased yield, Mr. Nystrom found that his kafir corn grown with "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer matured 3 weeks earlier than the crop grown with the other make.

Bigger Yields and Profits

Increased yields, earlier maturity and better-quality crops due to the superior crop-producing power of AGRICO and the other "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers, conclusively prove this important fact: *The better the fertilizer, the less it costs you in the long run.*

There are more than fifty different plant-food sources from which the nitrogen, phosphorus and potash used in fertilizers may be derived. These materials can be selected "on price" to make a so-called "cheap" fertilizer. They can be combined solely to meet a given chemical analysis. *But the farmer cannot obtain maximum crop-producing power that way.*

AGRICO is made from carefully-selected plant-food materials—materials selected on the basis of *how good,* not how cheap. In addition, AGRICO contains *extra* plant-food elements which farmers themselves have found in tests on their own farms, play a vital part in producing more vigorous plant growth and more profitable yields.

Use AGRICO this season; there is a brand for each crop. Keep a careful record of your costs and know (don't guess) how much AGRICO increases your profit. We provide a new crop cost blank free, through our dealers. Try AGRICO on at least a part of your crop. Mail the convenient coupon today.

Thirty-two modern fertilizer plants are owned and operated by The American Agricultural Chemical Company. Each plant is equipped with modern machinery for the production of fertilizers of maximum crop-producing power. Map indicates location of plants

MAIL THIS COUPON—TODAY

The American Agricultural Chemical Co.
1210 Syndicate Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

I farm.....acres and expect to plant.....acres of..... and ..... acres of ..... Without obligating me in any way, please have your nearest dealer advise me the most profitable rate of application per acre and quote me price on AGRICO for this acreage.

Send me your free folder for recording costs of growing Corn..... Potatoes .... (Check which)

Also send me your new illustrated booklets on ..... (*Insert crops*)

Please arrange to test my soil, free..... *Check here*

NAME.....

TOWN.....COUNTY.....STATE.....

(Note: If you have no fertilizer distributor, we will tell you how to make a test by applying fertilizer by hand.)

K. F. 3-14-31

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL Co
1210 Syndicate Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Makers of "AA QUALITY" FERTILIZERS

AGRICO

for all crops

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 69 | March 14, 1931 | Number 11

MAR 13 1931 LIBRARY

To See Wonders of Three Lands

Jayhawker Tour of 8,000 Miles Takes You From Canada to Old Mexico

By Floyd L. Hockenhull

THIS summer do you wish to hit a really glorious travel-trail? Do you care to go by way of St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Glacier National Park to Seattle, see the wonderful Pacific Northwest, tour the entire 1,700-mile stretch of Pacific Coast country from British Columbia on the north to Mexico on the south, and then visit California, Old Mexico, Utah and Colorado, at a cost lower than you ever dreamed of.

If you do, come and go on the Capper Jayhawker Tour, which leaves on its long trip thru the scenic West August 8.

Next summer's tour, the longest and best we ever have made, covers the most wonderful route in Western America. Here are some of the "high spots" on the tour:

St. Paul and Minneapolis, the wheat country of North Dakota and Montana; Glacier National Park, Spokane, Wenatchee, Seattle, Vancouver, B. C., Victoria, B. C., Rainier National Park, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Old Mexico and Salt Lake City.

In the last three summers nearly a thousand Kansas folks have traveled with us on the Jayhawker Tour to the Pacific Northwest and back. People from every county in the state, with only a few exceptions, have been with us. You undoubtedly know some of the folks who have been on the Jayhawker Tour in the last three years—probably some of them are your neighbors or relatives.

T. A. "Tom" McNeal, veteran globe trotter, went on the tour last summer and was so enthusiastic about it he wrote a series of travel articles for Kansas Farmer, telling about the places he saw or visited on the tour.

We never have gone to California before, however, and so many people have written us or told us they wished to visit California, that this year we have planned the longest, finest and most varied tour of all.

We not only will visit the great Pacific Northwest and Canada on the Jayhawker Tour next August, but in addition will travel the whole length of the Pacific Coast thru Washington, Oregon and California from Vancouver, B. C., and across into Old Mexico.

That trip down the coast from Vancouver, Canada and into Mexico, alone is nearly 2,000 miles. If it is difficult for you to believe that, look on the map for yourself. It is about as far from Vancouver to Los Angeles as it is from Topeka to Los Angeles. I am mentioning this to give an idea of how long this great tour will be.

It will be a tour in three countries under three flags—the flags of the United States, Canada and Mexico. The Jayhawker Tour will be personally-escorted, and the low price of the ticket includes every necessary expense—rail and steamer tickets, Pullman fares, all meals, sight-seeing trips, and even tips. After you have bought your ticket, you will not need to spend a dime more. If you do, it will be for purely personal things, such as souvenirs, postcards, stamps or laundry.

Consequently, you know before you start what your trip will cost. You will travel on special, all-Pullman trains, with every travel comfort, convenience and luxury. Your eyes will feast upon America's most gorgeous scenery.

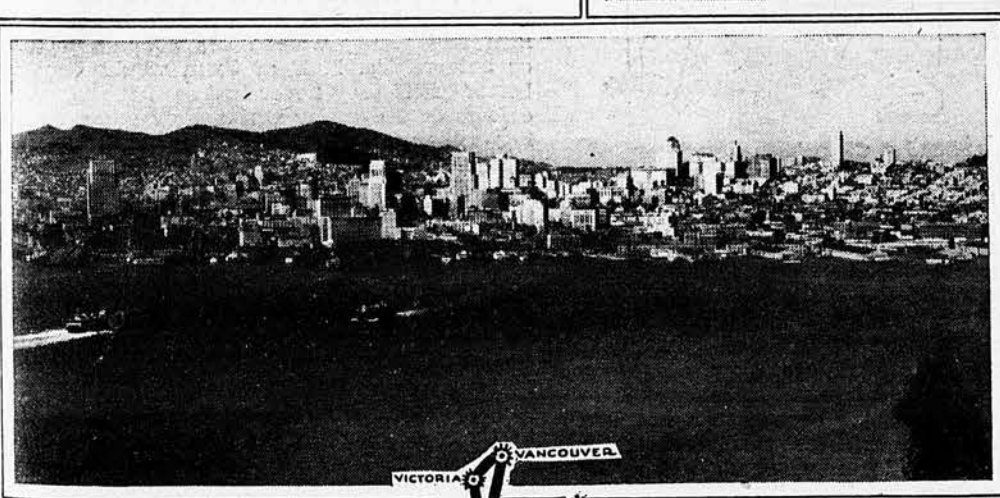
Glacier National Park, with its giant mountains and awe-inspiring beauty, is only one of the many beauty spots on the tour. You will see, too, the vast, primeval charm of Rainier National Park. On Mount Rainier are more glaciers than in all of Switzerland. You will walk on these mysterious, slow-moving rivers of ice, which creep down the sides of the mountain, gouging out deep canyons. You will see wild flowers growing at the edge of fields of eternal snow. You will visit the famous ice-caverns in ice hundreds of feet thick and thousands of years old.

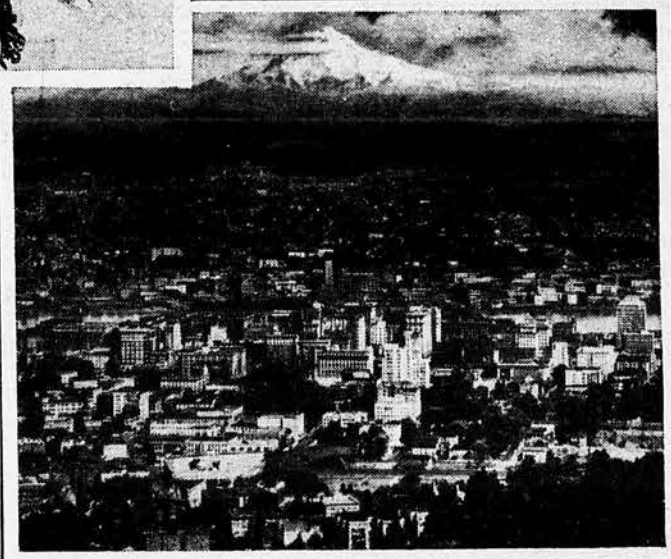
A steamer voyage on the Pacific Ocean will be made from Vancouver to Seattle by way of Victoria. You will see the apple, peach and pear orchards of the wonderful Wenatchee Valley, and plenty of fruit to eat will be supplied our party free of charge on the tour thru the Wenatchee Valley.

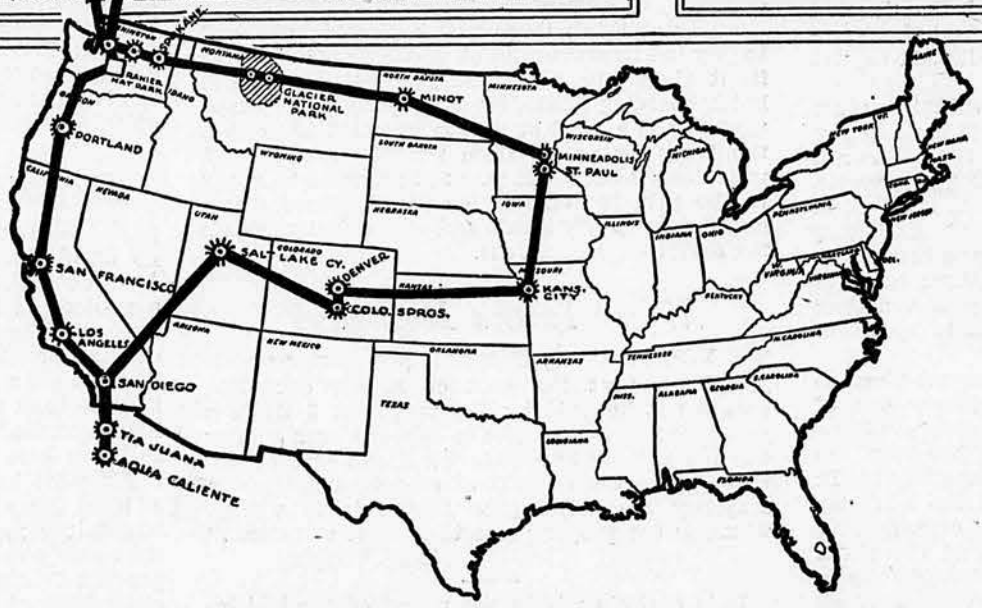
The Jayhawker Special train will be pulled by electric locomotives thru the Cascade Tunnel of the Great Northern Railway, 8 miles long—the largest tunnel in America, and third largest in the world.

Seattle, Portland, Ore., the city

(Continued on Page 23)







The Map Shows the 8,000-Mile Route of the 1931 Jayhawker Tour Thru the Western United States, California, Canada and Old Mexico. Left to Right, Above: Acres of Orange Trees in California. A Street Scene in Vancouver, Canada. Below: The Famous Skyline of San Francisco. Also Portland, Ore., and Beautiful Mt. Hood

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

A READER, F. M. Bennett, of Harris, evidently is more or less dissatisfied with county agents in general or possibly with some county agent in particular. He says: "Our county agents try to tell us how to grow two spears of grass where one grew before, and when we sell the grass we get half as much for the two as we did for the one. At the other end of the line Mr. Legge and Mr. Hyde tell us to reduce our acreage. If we do this, part of our acreage lies idle but we still have to pay the tax on it. Whose advice shall we take?

"I never have thought it was a square deal for 250 or 300 men to force a county agent on a county. Why was it not left to a vote of the county? My idea of a county agent is to put him on a farm mortgaged for one-half its value; with his stock and equipment mortgaged to the local bank for what money he needs. Then if he can pay out in a reasonable time I would be for him. But as long as the county pays him a salary several times greater than the amount of money the average farmer can make and supplies him with a car, his medicine has a bad taste."

Mr. Bennett has another complaint. He says: "This fall two pipe lines were put thru this part of the county, the 24-inch line using more than 300 men in one bunch. It was difficult for the small town hotel to take care of these men so several private homes took them in to board and room. Then along came the hotel inspector and told these owners of private homes they would have to take out boarding-house licenses if they were caring for more than three or four men. If these families could live on their cooking and house-keeping for years, why should the state worry for three or four weeks? It is getting so that no one can run his business without some inspector telling him how to run it."

Let me consider Mr. Bennett's complaints in their order. There is no necessary conflict between the advice to grow two blades of grass where one grew before, and the advice of Mr. Legge and Secretary Hyde to curtail production. It is good business to make your ground produce as much as possible to the acre, taking into consideration, of course, the acre cost. But it also is good business to produce no more of a given product than there is reason to believe there will be demand for. If for example as much corn can be produced on 1 acre of ground by careful and scientific seeding and cultivation as can be produced on 2 acres by the ordinary methods, unless the cost of carefully and scientifically cultivating the 1 acre is greater than the cost of cultivating the 2 acres by the ordinary method, that is good business, for the very good reason that the farmer is using twice as much of his landed capital in the one case as in the other.

The argument of Mr. Bennett that the other acre will lie idle and the farmer will have to pay taxes on it is, of course a fallacy. If he does not put it in one particular crop that is no reason for letting it lie idle. There are other crops in the production of which it can be used. Neither Mr. Legge nor Secretary Hyde urged the reduction of acreage in all crops; only those crops of which there is likely to be more produced than the market demands were referred to by either Mr. Legge or Secretary Hyde.

A few weeks ago there was a banquet given to the Master Farmers of Kansas. Every one of these farmers have increased their assets in these last five years during which there has been the most complaint about farming conditions. In every case the acre production of these Master Farmers was from 50 to 100 per cent greater than the average acre production of the state. In every case also, these Master Farmers diversified; they did not depend on one crop; they all were careful students of market conditions.

As to county agents, some of them are worth a great deal more than their salaries and no doubt some are worth less. One potato farmer here in Shawnee county declared that the advice of the county agent in regard to prevention of potato disease was worth to him, the potato raiser, in a single year $5,000. Mr. Bennett would put the county agent on a farm mortgaged to the limit, with all of his stock and equipment mortgaged to the limit, and then if the agent could work out he would be for him. Now that might test the question as to whether the county agent was an extraordinarily good business man, but he certainly would have no time for study of agricultural conditions or agricultural experiments. In other words he could be of very little, if any, benefit to the farmers of the county generally.

Finally in regard to boarding these pipe line workers. I am clearly of the opinion that the law in regard to the regulation of hotels, lodging

THREE'S A CROWD

houses and restaurants never was intended to apply to such cases as Mr. Bennett mentions. The definition of a hotel as given by the statute is "a building or other structure kept, used, maintained or held out to the public as a place where food is served and five or more rooms are used for the accommodation of transient guests." It was not intended to apply to a private home which may temporarily be used to accommodate transient laborers. Neither does such a home in which for a few days or a few weeks rooms are rented to transient laborers, come under the definition of a "rooming house."

I do not think these people should have had to pay the license fee of $3 and if they have paid it, it should be refunded. The purpose of the hotel, boarding house, rooming-house and restaurant law is a good one. It is intended to protect the traveling public from unsanitary food and unsanitary hotels, but was not intended to apply to the private home which in a case of emergency may supply meals and rooms to transients for a few days or weeks.

What Is the Remedy?

IN YOUR Passing Comment you gave as your opinion that the cost of higher education should not be paid by the taxpayer. I think a great majority will agree to this, but even so how can the remedy be obtained? About half of our taxes go to the support of schools, but while a majority probably agree that this is wrong, where is the proper place to have it remedied?"

E. M. Wright.

It is entirely within the power of the legislature to amend the law so that the higher educational institutions will be supported by tuition fees instead of by direct appropriations made by the legislature. I do not know, of course, whether a majority of the people of the state, that is the voters, are in favor of my suggestion. If so there has not been any indication of that kind in the legislature. Two years ago a bill was prepared along that line and introduced, but it received very scant attention. My opinion is that if there was a strong man in the legislature who would make a vigorous fight for such a bill it might pass. But so far no such man has appeared in either legislative body. Such a measure would be opposed by all of the state institutions for higher education and they would be able to rally a powerful lobby.

We have talked and listened to so much bunk about higher education that few if any politicians have the intestines to tell the truth about it, if they have any opinions. All of our governors within my recollection have pledged themselves to liberally support the educational institutions and the members of the legislature, regardless of party, fall in line with that kind of talk. So the appropriations grow larger and larger. We have a childlike faith in the power of education to cure all of our political and economic ills. I freely grant that we must depend on education, but it will depend on what kind of education we have. Valuable education is that which develops as far as possible the constructive and moral faculties of men and women. If it doesn't do that it is time and money worse than wasted. My opinion is that fully half of the curriculums of our colleges and universities are of little or no value to the average student. He could spend the time he puts in on these studies to vastly better advantage.

We take a great deal of pride in publishing to the world how many thousands of our young men and young women are attending colleges or universities. Half of them would have been better off if they never had seen the inside of a college or university where they get a smattering of many subjects they do not understand, and which are of no value to them in after life if they do understand them, unless it happens that they are qualifying themselves to teach to other boys and girls the same useless knowledge they have learned themselves.

I trust that no one will gather from what I say that I am opposed to schools and education; on the contrary I am of the opinion that education is the greatest hope of our republic. I think I may say that education, in its broadest sense, is the only hope of our republic, but it is easier to have a wrong system of education than a right system. I do not wish to express a sweeping condemnation of our educational system. I have no doubt that great benefits have come from it. But it seems to me that it is far from being what it might be. In other words I do not think we are getting full value for the money and effort expended.

Deflation Works Hardship

SEVERAL weeks ago I received a letter from an old-time reader, S. M. Konkel, of Springfield, Colo. For many years Mr. Konkel has been a student of finance. That does not necessarily mean that he has discovered the correct solution of the financial question, but it does mean that he has read a great deal on the subject, and that is more than can be said for the average citizen. Mr. Konkel's letter is too long for publication in full, but here is a summary of his conclusions:

First, he believes that every panic or season of hard times has its origin in disturbance of the circulating medium of the country. He believes that our national banking system, intended to prevent financial panics, has been made the vehicle for bringing them on. In this he is in agreement wth my Scotch friend Andrew Shearer, of Frankfort. He believes that if the central Federal Reserve banks were compelled to issue currency to the small member banks, based on the com-

mercial paper deposited with the central banks by these small member banks, the situation would be relieved in 90 days.

My opinion is that Mr. Konkel does not take into consideration certain other very important factors that enter into this problem. But I agree with him this far; I think the Federal Reserve Board has not always used its tremendous power wisely. The trouble with big bankers seems to be that while they have a horror of undue inflation, they do not seem to realize that sudden and drastic deflation always works a greater hardship on the producers of the country than over-inflation.

No Charter Is Needed

Where a few farmers get together and build a telephone line for their use is it necessary for them to get a state charter and if they do not, can they be dealt with as a company? G. M. E.

There would be no legal objection to the farmers simply forming a partnership and building a line for mutual accommodation and in that case they would not come under the jurisdiction of the public service commission. The members of the partnership are responsible for any damages just as the members of any other partnership might be responsible or for the fulfillment of any contracts made by the partnership. But they would not have to take out a charter nor would they be considered as a corporation at all.

Depends on Circumstances

I have a farm in Kansas of 160 acres which has an incumbrance upon it. I own property in another state. A mortgage on the real estate in the other state is about to be foreclosed. If this property does not bring the amount of the indebtedness can they get a judgment and come onto my farm in Kansas for it? Old Subscriber.

Unless they get personal service upon you they would only be entitled to a judgment against the land in this other state. If they can get personal service on you in the other state, in that event they might get a personal judgment against you if the land should not sell for sufficient to satisfy the mortgage. Then they could take this judgment and sue upon it in the state of Kansas. If you are living upon your 160 acres of land, however, in Kansas, it is your homestead and could not be levied upon to satisfy the judgment obtained either in the other state or in Kansas.

This Was Personal Property

A sells B a farm. There is a temporary fence dividing two fields. At the time of the sale part of the posts had been pulled up and removed. The wire was left standing but has not been cut or separated from the other wire. Who owns the wire, A or B? There also was a cattle currying machine in the pasture fastened to two posts with bolts. Tnis is a removable machine but has to be fastened in order to use it. Does it belong to A or B? O. H.

My undertsanding is that at the time this land was sold and transferred to B this fence had been destroyed as a fence, that is the posts had been pulled up and most of them taken away and the wire had been taken from the posts and rolled up. My opinion is this wire was very clearly personal property, notwithstanding the fact that it might have been attached to wire which was still attached to posts along part of the line. As personal property it belonged to A and he had a right to remove it.

This machine also was I think very clearly personal property, and A had a right to separate it from these posts and take it away.

Cannot Touch the Home

Can a man's home be sold to satisfy a judgment not on a mortgage? Do you send personal answers on request? Mrs. B.

If the man is head of a household and is living in this home, it is his homestead and could not be levied upon to satisfy a judgment against him.

If you will send in a question accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope, I will answer the question privately to the best of my ability.

Have Marriage Declared Void

If I marry a girl who I thought was single but found out afterward that she has a husband and had married me under an assumed name, either her maiden name nor her married name, would I be legally married and would I be a bigamist if I remarry? H. F.

You are not a bigamist. You should go into court, however, and have your marriage declared void.

Might Bring Suit

A gave B a first mortgage on land, then gave C a second mortgage which expires before the first mortgage. Can C collect on this mortgage? A. B.

C might bring suit on his second mortgage and foreclose subject to the first mortgage. It would not, however, affect in any way the rights of the first mortgagee or his assigns.

Can be Signed on Sunday

Will a bond or note signed on Sunday and dated back stand good in Kansas law? E. K. C.

If otherwise valid, yes.

High Profits From 9-Cent Bread

HOW does the General Baking Company of New York, pay 80 per cent dividends on 9-cent bread?

Why does bread in Washington cost 9 cents a pound when wheat is around $1.75 a bushel? And why does it continue to cost 9 cents a pound in Washington when wheat is around 75 cents a bushel?

Why is this also true to the cent in Kansas City?

Is this merely a coincidence?

A Senate investigating committee, of which I happened to be chairman, has been trying to get the correct answer to these questions.

The committee's investigation reveals an alarming tendency toward monolopy control of food of the Nation by a small group of powerful corporations and combinations.

This is particularly true as to bread and milk. The facts as to the influence of the big packers over the meat industry are well known.

Within the last few years the absorption of independent bakers and milk distributors by gigantic, nation-wide corporations, holding companies, mergers and chain enterprises, has been carried forward with amazing rapidity.

The committee recommends the careful scrutiny of this development by the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice. If existing laws are not sufficient to control these mergers and combinations in the public interest, these agencies of the government should recommend to Congress such remedial legislation as may be necessary.

The committee finds the large wholesale bakery companies have failed to pass on to the consumer the recent reductions in the cost of their ingredients.

The wholesale prices of all materials used in bread have dropped; the labor cost per loaf has dropped thru increased production per man per hour; improved machinery has lowered costs, and more economical formulas and processes have been discovered. Where the costs of bakery companies have increased, they are properly to be charged against other products than bread.

The costs submitted by these baking companies in justification of their present prices include special costs for special breads and rolls. The committee believes the standard bread, a necessary and important item in the diet of the people, should be sold at a price determined only by the costs of its own manufacture and distribution.

In several cities there is evidence that the retail prices of bread are fixed by the large baking companies. The retailer must agree he will not sell this bread at a lower price. One who did had his supply cut off.

It was disclosed that most bakery bread contains a so-called "yeast food." Usually these "yeast foods" are mixtures of calcium sulphate (plaster of Paris), ammonium chloride (sal ammoniac), potassium bromate, and sometimes a peroxide or other chemical.

These are patented processes. They economize the use of sugar and yeast, permit the dough to absorb more water, and are said greatly to improve the texture of the loaf.

It hasn't been authoritatively established that these yeast foods are harmful, but the committee has suggested that the Department of Agriculture make exhaustive tests to determine that fact.

A few huge corporations dominate the baking industry. Their profits have been excessive. At least two have grossly inflated their securities. One, the General Baking Company, increased its common stock from 34,000 shares to 415,734, in six years by issuing them gratis to the stockholders as a stock dividend. In 1925 this new stock was considered worth $200 a share. The bid price for shares of this company 10 years previous was $2.

Recent earnings to the share based on the new common stock of this company were $15.98 in 1928; $15.16 in 1929, and $12.02 in 1930. These yearly earnings based upon the old stock of 1916 amount respectively to $195.39 a share in 1928; $185.37 a share in 1929, and $146.97 a share in 1930.

The committee has been impressed with the high distribution costs from the time the product leaves the farmer until it reaches the consumer. The retailer of bread charges a gross profit of at least 1 cent a pound loaf. This amount is, at present prices, equivalent to the total amount the farmer receives for interest on his investment, for preparing the land, planting, tending, harvesting, and delivery to market the wheat contained in a 1-pound loaf of bread.

On the average the farmer receives less than half the retail price of the milk sold for fluid purposes, altho he has an investment much greater than that of the distributor. There is too great a difference between the gross profit of the retail meat dealer and the amount received by the livestock producer for the equivalent in meat.

Similar conditions hold in the marketing of other farm products.

In the majority of cases when reductions have been passed on to the consumer, they have been taken wholly from the price paid to the farmer, none of it being borne by the distributor.

The committee recommended that an exhaustive investigation be made of the distribution of milk and dairy products by both the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice. The Department of Justice has since begun this inquiry.

Also the committee has requested that the appropriate departments of the Government watch price trends and competitive conditions during coming months to see whether its recommendations are fully carried out and whether the price reductions that have been made since the investigation are maintained.

As chairman of this committee I think I can say we have in these disclosures the real reason why the prices of many of the necessities of life are so high, and the reason for unemployment. It is because we have allowed high finance to control our business operations. There must be some control of the financial operations of holding companies and their issues of stock and stock dividends.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

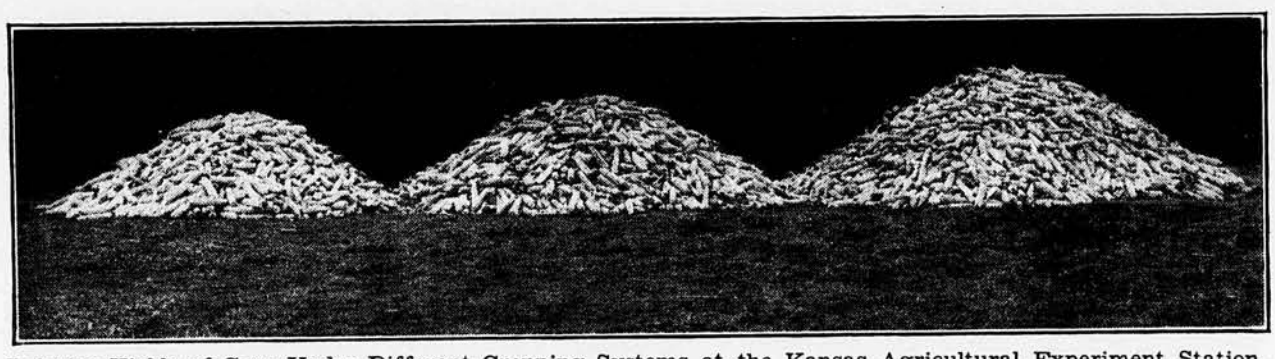
Rural Kansas in Pictures

Dumping Four Huge Loads of Ground Limestone on the S. E. Hudson Farm Near Pittsburg. Mr. Hudson Has Grown Soybeans for Years, Having 70 Acres in 1930. His Bushel Placed First in the National Soybean Show in Pittsburg Last December and the Prize Was a Carload of the Lime. It Was Donated by a Wichita Company, Hauled Freight-Free by the Missouri Pacific to Pittsburg and Transported to the Hudson Farm in J. F. Klaner's Fleet of Huge Coal Trucks. The Chamber of Commerce and the Farm Bureau Co-operated in This Project

Here Is G. I. Crawford, Kirwin, and a Different Kind of Poultry Project Than Anyone Else in Kansas Seems to Have. The Ducks Are Being Trained to Pay No Attention Whatever to the Roar of a Shotgun. Mr. Crawford Has Spent Six Years Experimenting With Live Decoy Ducks for Sportsmen. He Says These Birds Will Not Fly Away With Their Wild Relatives When Used on Lake or River and That They Can Be Handled Easily by Most Any Hunter. Their Training Starts as Soon as They Can Fly and It Isn't Long Before They Know Their Game

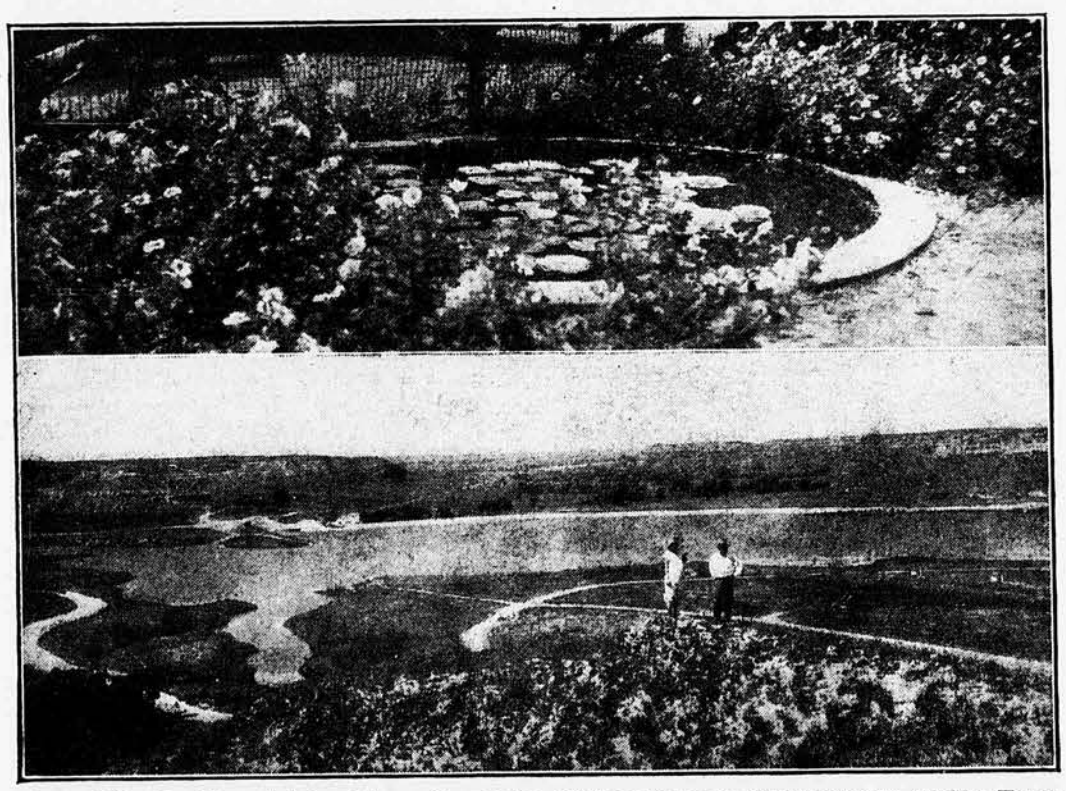
Results of a Coyote Hunt Held Near Clayton. This Particular Pastime Has Been Rather Popular in Kansas This Winter. Edwin Childress, of Near Jennings, Had His Camera Handy and Sent This Picture to Kansas Farmer

Mrs. P. W. Akers, Coffeyville, and Part of Her Flock of Fine Bronze Turkeys. She Raised 200 Last Year. This Picture Was Snapped a Few Days Before These Birds Were Sent to the Holiday Market. The Billings Method of Raising Them Was Used



Relative Yields of Corn Under Different Cropping Systems at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan. Left, Corn Grown Continuously on the Same Land; Average Yield for 19 Years, 20.4 Bushels to the Acre. Middle, Corn Grown in Rotation With Soybeans and Wheat; Average Yield for 19 Years, 32 Bushels an Acre. Right, Corn Grown in Rotation With Alfalfa and Wheat; Average Yield, 19 Years, 35 Bushels an Acre

Kenneth Kendall, Latimer, With His First Gun and His First Game, Plus a Smile. And Don't Overlook the Dog



Above, Lily Pool Located in a Fence Corner by Kitchen Door on the George R. Hobbs Farm Near Niles. It Replaced a Fuel Pile and the Improvement Is a Joy to the Entire Household. Below, a Real Beauty Spot in Western Kansas. This Is a Scene in the New State Park in Scott County. Landscaping Possibilities and Natural Beauty in Kansas Are Unsurpassed

A. B. Marsh of Near Argonia, Has Some Boys Who No Doubt Will Make Real Farmers When They Grow Up. Here Is One Boy Holding a Home-Grown Peanut Vine That Yielded a Gallon of Nuts

MAR 13 1931

The Outlaws of Eden

By Peter B. Kyne

IN ITS next issue Babson's sheet, the Forlorn Valley Citizen, derided the idea, derided Joe Brainerd, the hireling of the Tichenor-Kershaw interests, and pointed out to its subscribers that this was merely another futile attempt on the part of Tichenor to frighten the district into an unworthy compromise, from which Tichenor would emerge with a profit.

In the interim Forlorn Valley had seen very little of Lorry. Sundry citizens, catching sight of her as she motored thru the valley in her expensive limousine, thought she carried the grand lady business off very well and resented her accordingly, only to stand amazed when along in April she rode thru Valley Center on horseback with a drove of five hundred head of two-year-old steers, just as she had been wont to do in the days before wealthy Nate Tichenor had married her.

The postmaster at Valley Center reported that Nate Tichenor must loathe the town with a great loathing, because not a single letter from Tichenor, his wife, or their employes was ever posted in Valley Center. And, as everybody knows, the pay of a country postmaster is predicated on the amount of business he does! A similar complaint came from the local telegraph agent and the local telephone agent. Nobody could ascertain, via these agencies, anything of Nate Tichenor's business and this was a genuine deprivation. Nor was a single dollar of Tichenor money expended in Valley Center for anything that could be purchased in Gold Run.

The irrigation district's engineer reported to Babson that before the first of April Lake Babson would be filled to the top of its flood-gates. Babson was jubilant. Under his urging, promulgated in the Forlorn Valley Citizen, thousands of acres of land had been prepared for alfalfa the preceding fall. They had been seeded just prior to the first rains, and succeeding rains at brief intervals had kept the new crops growing steadily and had deposited in the lands sufficient moisture to last until the spring rains ceased and it would be necessary to employ surface irrigation to develop the first crop about the first of June. Babson decided, therefore, to open the Lake Babson head-gates for the first time on May first and to make the occasion one of general rejoicing; the descent, for the first time upon Forlorn Valley of the life-giving waters of Eden Valley Creek should be an epic event.

Turned to Generosity

The prospect filled him with delight, thrilled him to an unwonted generosity. He owned rather a lovely farm on the westerly edge of the district, and thru this farm the main canal had been dug, with the laterals leading from it down a gentle slope to the east and taking advantage of every contour. There was a grove of Valparaiso live oaks growing on this farm close to the edge of the main canal and here Babson decided to hold a barbecue for his people. He erected a speakers' platform and benches under the trees; he purchased three fat two-year-old steers to be barbecued, engaged the Gold Run Silver Cornet Band and the best of the local vocalists, which included Henry Rookby, who had achieved a tremendous success during the war leading the community singing in Valley Center. Indeed, ever since, Mr. Rookby had led the singing at the weekly luncheons of the Valley Center Rotary Club and at the "exercises" planned to precede the barbecue he was to sing, in a basso profundo amazing in such a slim creature, a lilting little ballad entitled "The Waters That Roll." Babson's little daughter, aged ten, was to recite "How the Waters Come Down at Lodore," Miss Amy Gilfeather, who taught music in the Valley Center High School, promised to sing Bendermeer's "Stream" and the local barber, who had a contra-tenor and had learned to strum the guitar while waiting for trade in his barber shop was engaged to sing "Where the River Shannon Flows." All in all, Babson planned a singularly moist program and regretted deeply that he dared not moisten the proceedings still further with a couple of casks of good California wine, for, altho modestly wet in private, Babson was vociferously dry in public.

A dramatic frenzy gradually seized him. May-day, immemorially dedicated to festivals, was to be his day of triumph, a day that should repay him for his years of labor and self-sacrifice for the public weal. Of course, as president of the Forlorn Valley Irrigation District, his right to be the orator of the day could not be gainsaid and nobody tried to gainsay it. He dictated his speech to his secretary, edited it, revised it, labored lovingly over it, and when it was complete he memorized it and delivered it, with appropriate gestures, to Henry Rookby after the bank had closed for the day. Meanwhile he had had an electrical contrivance installed at the reservoir head-gates, and a wire led eight miles down country to connect with a push-button on the speakers' stand at the barbecue grounds. He had the district's engineer figure approximately how long it would require the water to flow from the head-gates to the grove, for he planned, at the moment of mounting the platform to press his push-button, which would raise the head-gates at the reservoir and release the water. Then at a certain dramatic point in his oration the water would make its dramatic appearance. Henry Rookby was to discover its approach and interrupt Babson with shrill and appropriate cries of amazement and joy.

Babson had a motion-picture camera man from a news-reel agency engaged to photograph the head of the vast brown flood as it rolled down the dry forty-foot main canal, bank-deep. He sent out engraved invitations to the great of the county and plastered the barns and fences of Forlorn Valley with notices of the great event and a cordial invitation to attend—everything free. At the last moment he forgot his early religious training and erected a dance platform. He decorated everything liberally with red, white and blue bunting and the American flag and resurrected the striped trousers, Prince Albert coat, and top hat he had once been forced to purchase—or look ridiculous when acting as pall-bearer to a defunct congressman from his district.

He was so happy he elected to forget that Joe Brainerd had once punched him several times on the nose, and sent over to the office of the Register a detailed announcement of his plans, for he was ever one who loved publicity. Promptly Brainerd carried this news to Eden Valley, whereat Nate Tichenor's eyes glowed strangely. He set off immediately for the county seat.

The great day arrived, and as Babson mounted the speakers' platform and gazed out over the hundreds of happy faces before him—as the Gold Run Silver Cornet Band broke into "Hail, the Conquering Hero Comes" and three cheers and a vigorous tiger burst from the audience — Babson turned to Congressman Beatty, whose valiant work in Washington had aided to tap Eden Valley Creek and secure permission to run the diversion canal thru the public domain, and remarked that he was convinced at last that he had not lived in vain.

Bowing to the audience, he removed his shiny top hat and laid it on a small pine table before him. He gazed lovingly at the magic push-button, his hand reached lingeringly out to press it, all unseen by his auditors (happily, he had taken the precaution so to place his hat that the pressing of the button would not be observed) when a rude interruption occurred.

A commanding voice cried sharply, "Stop that, Babson!" and Babson stayed his hand to glance up angrily. Nate Tichenor stepped up on the platform; behind him came his wife and Rube Tenney, and a silence that was almost thunderous settled over the grove as it was observed that all three were wearing two six-shooters each. Straight to Babson's side Tichenor strode; he delivered upon the Babson shoulder a gentle accolade with a blue-backed, legal-looking document and then thrust it into Babson's hand, the while he said so all might hear:

"This is a temporary injunction from the judge of the superior court of this county, restraining the Forlorn Valley Irrigation District, its officers, members, employes, and agents, from diverting the waters of Eden Valley Creek to Forlorn Valley and ordering the district to show cause, within ten days, why this injunction should not be made permanent. I warn you, Silas Babson, that if you press that button you will be in contempt of court."

He turned, facing the audience. "If any enterprising males in this audience would like to avail themselves of this opportunity to tar and feather me and punch and kick me into a resemblance to something remotely human, I am quite ready for the experiment."

Almost Spoiled the Party

There was not a sound. For fully two minutes the three on the platform waited grimly, then Nate Tichenor said: "Eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow you'll be broke." His wife put her arm thru his and together they descended the two short steps to the audience, while Mr. Tenney, grinning evilly, trudged stolidly in their rear. Down thru the center aisle they passed to an automobile waiting outside the grove; they entered and rolled away, as Silas Babson was reading aloud to his people the damnable legal document that had changed his hour of triumph to one of despair. With difficulty controlling his voice he announced:

"Mr. Tichenor has a habit of dramatizing himself, and while he has, of course, robbed this historic moment of certain high lights I had provided for your entertainment, still his rude and ungenerous interruption need cast no shadow o'er us. We are here to enjoy ourselves and we shall do so." And he proceeded to deliver his speech. Congressman Conrad Beatty followed him and assured his hearers that they had nothing to fear for the future—take his word for that. Henry Rookby, invaluable in desperate moments, had the band play whenever the speakers paused for breath or a drink of water, and little by little the gloom of Nate Tichenor's dramatic visitation was dispelled and the party took on most of the aspects of a genuine jollification.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Battle of Words Is On in Earnest

THE first casualties resulting from the battle of words being waged in the Capper Publications Spelling Contest were reported from Chautauqua county last week, when Neva Mantooth, an eighth grade pupil in the Fowler School, was declared winner in the County Spelling Match. The skirmish lasted two days. Altho the rivalry was strong from the first, Neva succeeded in spelling down her opponents in the preliminary contest Saturday. Then on Monday, Frances Gordon of Cedarvale, who had placed first in class B, also was eliminated by Neva. Frances Raybourn, champion of class C, was next to fall in the path of the invulnerable Neva. Thruout seven contests Miss Mantooth was able to master every word presented to her. Having won over all students in the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth grades, Neva has attained the right to compete for state championship with the representatives from the other 104 counties at Topeka, May 1.

Similar engagements will take place in nearly all other counties of the state in the next few weeks. Nemaha County Contest was held March 7. On March 28, Crawford county will choose its representative for the state match. On April 4, Shawnee, Jewell, Atchison, Smith and Marshall will hold elimination contests. Others will be announced later.

Spelling bee rules and honor certificates already have been distributed to the 53 counties which at present have preparations under way for choosing county champions. In order to acquaint teachers and pupils with the details of the plan in the other 52 counties, spelling bee rules have been sent to all county superintendents with suggestions that copies be distributed among all of the schools of the state and posted where students can read them.

Because of plans formulated before the Capper Publications Spelling Bee was announced, it appears probable that a few county superintendents are going to find it next to impossible to sponsor spelling contests for their entire counties. However, no county need be deprived of representation in the state match on this account. In any such county those schools which so desire may select their champion spellers, then arrange for a county elimination contest to choose the best speller in the county. The champion thus selected may be permitted to represent the county in the State Spelling Bee, May 1.

It is the intention of the Capper Publications to interest some local agency in taking care of the expenses incurred by county champions who attend the State Spelling Bee. No champion is expected to pay his expenses. There are persons and organizations in every county with pride enough in pupil achievements to see to it that any boy or girl who has the grit to win the county spelling championship will get a free trip to the State Capital with the privilege of competing for higher honors.

Every Kansas boy or girl who desires to do so is going to have an opportunity to try for the national spelling championship this year. For further information write to J. M. Parks, director, Capper Publications Spelling Bee, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

"I thought hard work was all it needed"

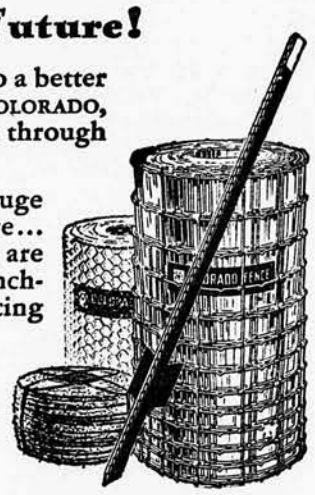
"That's all farming used to be — hard work and hard living. Now I know I was wrong. Farming is a business and you have to keep up-to-date, same as in any business. Well we've learned something anyway, Mother. Let's get along."

ANY business that is let drift along will soon drift into the red. Any farm that is just worked, without thought to proper diversification—which calls for good fencing—will sooner or later fail to produce enough to meet competition.

As makers of COLORADO fence, we know this, and know that farmers know it; but because it is so easy to wait "just one more year," thousands of farms have been let run down. That is why we feel justified in presenting this unpleasant picture of a farmer who waited too long.

Fence for Your Future!

For the sake of your future, do a better fencing job—and do it with COLORADO, the fence that's made to last through the years.



New billet, copper-bearing steel...Full gauge wires...Heavy galvanizing...Tight weave... Proper stretchability...Long life—these are the reasons that western farmers and ranchers have been insisting on COLORADO fencing materials for so many years.

Check up on your fencing needs. Then see your nearest dealer and insist that he give you genuine COLORADO fence products.

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Your grain drill may sow too much or not enough unless it is checked and properly adjusted.

Under normal conditions, sorghum seed should have a germination of more than 90 per cent.

HERE AND THERE IN KANSAS

by Jesse R. Johnson

The Determination to Raise Purebred Livestock Has Meant Considerable to Western Kansas

THE struggle to breed purebred livestock successfully and profitably in Western Kansas began soon after the country was settled. The first homesteaders in many instances brought good breeding animals with them.

The determination of many to breed purebred livestock and induce others to do so developed into a sort of idealism and they became real crusaders, carrying the message of better livestock to every part of the country. Not only did their enthusiasm take root in the country, but folks in the towns caught the spirit and combined their zeal with that of the farmers.

Thru their efforts bankers and other business men were induced to lend money and erect sale pavilions, and in many instances business men themselves engaged in the breeding business. In a whirlwind of enthusiasm they purchased $1,000 herd boars and $5,000 bulls. Double page advertisements and costly illustrations were bought and paid for.

One of the foremost and yet conservative counties in the state is Decatur. For more than 30 years, forward-looking men have carried the message of more livestock to their neighbors. That long ago, men like J. H. Sayles and W. R. Dowling were predicting barren soil and run down improvements unless livestock was given more attention in the economy of the farms of Western Kansas.

By the help of the agricultural college and farm papers they rallied the indifferent farmers and the breeding of better cattle, horses and hogs came to be the ideal of the best Decatur county farmers. Then followed a series of crop failures and low prices and the enthusiasm built over a period of years declined. But it returned, as farmers' enthusiasm always does, and reached its peak in the years preceding and during the World War.

A $25,000 sale pavilion erected by the citizens of Oberlin stands as a monument to the faith the people of that town have in the things the country believes in. Power machinery doubtless has been the biggest factor in turning farmers away from livestock to wheat. But now wheat is too cheap to sell at a profit and it is being fed to livestock by farmers fortunate enough to have stock, and another profitable livestock cycle seems to be starting.

Those who have held the line for purebred livestock are fortunate so far as they themselves are concerned, and others are fortunate that good breeding stock can be had near home.

Vavaroch Brothers comprise one of the firms that has continued to breed registered livestock. The four brothers own and operate 3,300 acres and on three farms they have more than 300 Durocs, 100 Herefords and 50 Shorthorns.

They hold annual bred sow sales in February, and during the fall of every year sell a lot of boars for breeding purposes. The worthy surplus cattle are sold privately for breeding purposes, the rest go on the commercial market.

Something like 50 per cent of their purebred stock is sold to breeders and farmers for use in breeding up herds, the rest are fattened out and shipped. No inferior animals are kept for breeders regardless of the high quality of the pedigree.

One thousand to 2,000 acres of wheat are grown every year. This year at least 1,000 bushels will be fed to the stock. Six hundred to 700 acres of corn are planted annually. Both tractors and horses are used for power.

Every one of the four brothers owns his farm and livestock, together with equipment, but they co-operate in labor and much saving is possible in machinery, herd sires and sales expenses—when marketing is done thru the public sale method.

Wheat Won Over Cattle

The love for cattle and the determination to breed and hold them against the encroachments of general agriculture is an interesting chapter in the history of the early settlement of Western Kansas.

That Western Kansas was a cattle country and never would be fit for anything else was the contention of those who lived in the saddle. They had nothing but contempt for the early homesteader and his faith in the plow.

The plains then so suited to grazing now are vast wheat fields. Thomas county, once the center of a big cattle country, now has only 12,387 head of cattle and only 3,185 of them are milk cows, but that county had a total combined wheat acreage of 370,424 for the years of 1929 and 1930, and the combined bushels raised for the two years was 4,687,705.

With one-half or more of the county's farm lands planted annually to wheat it is plain that wheat has won over cattle. But here and there is an outstanding example of cattle farming, for the man who once has looked into the faces of fat, sleek cattle that belong to him, watched them grow up beside their mothers and grow fat on the buffalo grass, never will be entirely happy just raising wheat.

John Yelek on his farm near Rexford, was a wheat farmer up to 10 years ago. But he wasn't quite happy without some cattle so he engaged in the breeding of registered Milking Shorthorns and a little later Hampshire hogs were added, both as sidelines. But the stock business has increased until now the growing of wheat is the least important business in his farm operations.

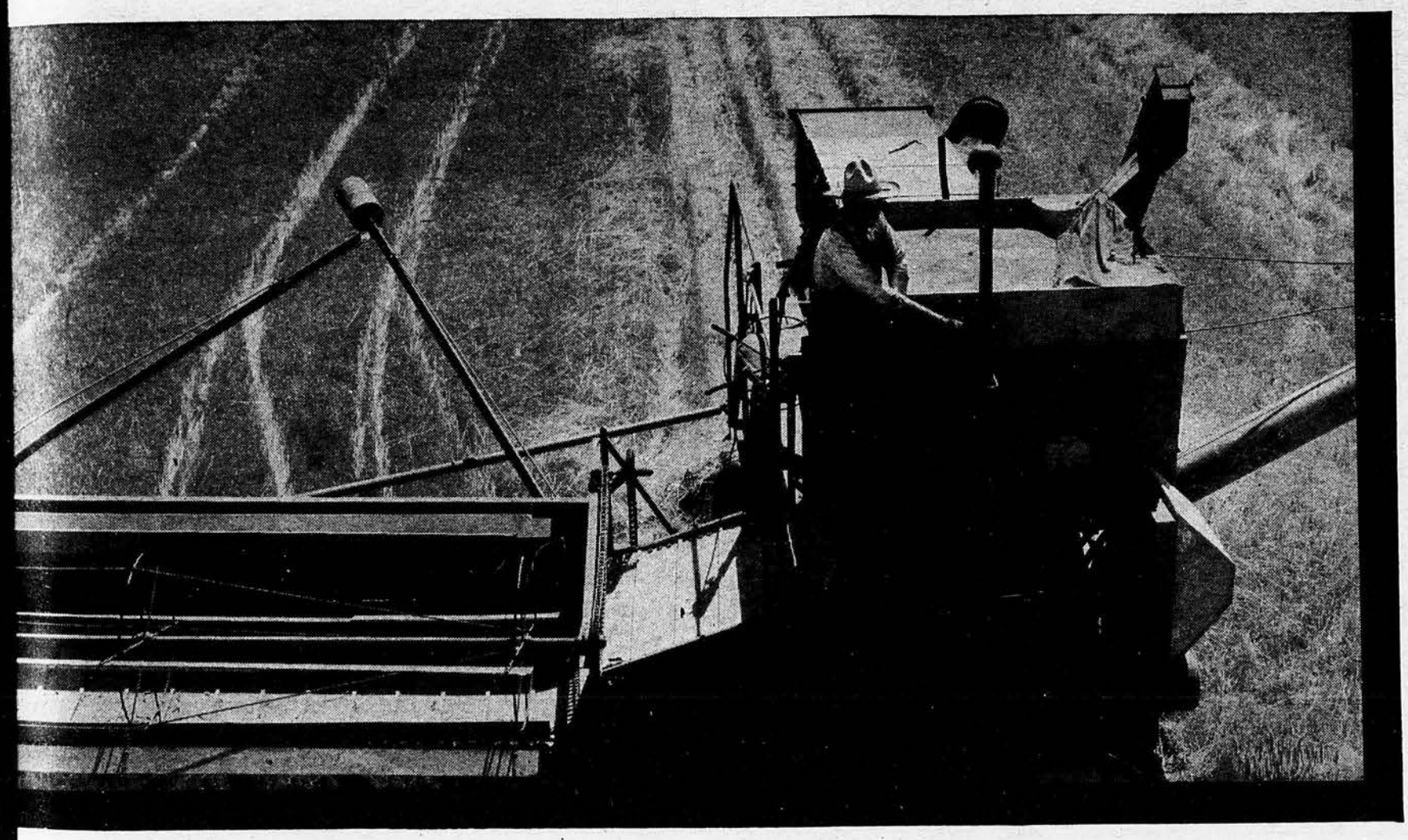
Mr. Yelek maintains a herd of about 60 registered Shorthorns. The bulls suitable for breeders are sold to farmers and breeders in the western half of the state at prices that average a trifle more than $100, but they are sold before they are old enough to consume a lot of feed. Mr. Yelek has a section of land upon which he grows about 300 acres of wheat. He will feed about one-third of his wheat to livestock this season, most of it to the registered Hampshire hogs of which he has about 200. Fifty sows were bred to farrow in early spring. He plans to raise about 150 pigs annually, half of them in the spring and the rest in the fall. About 100 acres are planted to corn and the same amount to barley.

Both horses and tractors are used in farming. The Hampshires are shown at county fairs and the dual-purpose cattle usually are sold right on the farm to buyers from different parts of the state.

Taking the Hint

Judge Boyd told Ginn to "take the affidavit and go to hell." So Ginn and Fuller went to Austin to the Court of Criminal Appeals.—Houston Press.

save the strain
save the grain
with a "Caterpillar" Combine



N THE roomy, convenient platform of the "Caterpillar" Com-ne, you're in complete command of the harvest.

Well above ground level with a clear view ahead—you easily just cutting height—the quick-acting header-tilting wheel is ced for convenience.

Clutch, speed control and header-stop levers are close at nd—just a step or the reach of an arm to start or stop the ader or separator of this combine.

The lever that applies the strong, sure-acting brake is right hind you. The lever that controls grain unloading is handy to ur reach—and quickly responsive.

An occasional glance reveals how much grain is in the tank—u see the threshed grain entering and can easily obtain a ndful to determine the quality of separating being done.

Every detail of the harvest is arranged for convenience and se of operation on the "Caterpillar" Combine—45 years of combine-building experience have made possible simplifying the design and grouping the responsive controls—to make combining the easy, simple job it should be.

And to match this unusual ease of operation—"Caterpillar" positive rotary agitation to save the grain. The vigorous action of spiked beaters, spiked pickers, rod beaters and fans keep the chaff and straw in a "fog"—back up the thorough threshing action of the cylinder to save the extra bushels.

Rid your farm of harvest fatigue—save your grain through the years—with a sturdy "Caterpillar" Combine.

TERPILLAR TRACTOR CO., PEORIA, ILL.
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Gentlemen: Can I use a "Caterpillar" Combine profitably on my m? Grain acreage_____

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PEORIA, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

Track-type Tractors — Combines — Road Machinery

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Gunnels-Hennon Tractor and Equipment Co., Colby
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COMBINE

Calves Make Good School Texts

Vocational Agriculture Classes in 50 High Schools of Kansas Manage Beef, Swine and Poultry Projects

BY G. E. FERRIS

A TOUR of inspection was made last week to several of the 50 high schools of Kansas providing vocational agriculture baby beef, swine and poultry class projects. These class projects are managed under instructional guidance in addition to the individual "do and learn" projects required of all the vocational agriculture students enrolled in 119 high schools of this state.

Visits at the different schools revealed how really practical it is to teach livestock feeding and management by actual class participation, and to provide useful arithmetic by keeping records of feed and operating costs and profit and loss figures. At each of the high schools visited, the boys in the vocational agriculture classes are responsible and take turns in pairs or in trios caring for the class project a week at a time. The records kept by the boys from week to week are made the subject of classroom reports and discussions. Majority decisions following these discussions guide the management of the projects.

Feeding Beeves at Wamego

At Wamego, under the instruction of H. A. Myers, 19 boys are conducting a beef feeding experiment to learn how much gain can be obtained on 27 Hereford and 3 Shorthorn baby beeves for the feed fed. Eleven of the Herefords are pureberd and 21 steers and 9 heifers are in the lot. Seven Hampshire and 6 Poland China hogs, all purebred, are in the lot with the beeves. The hogs that soon will be ready for market and that will be replaced by others to follow the calves, have given a pound of gain for every 3 cents worth of grain fed in addition to the feed they have picked up in the lot. All the hogs averaged the same weight when checked into the lot, but according to Mr. Myers the Hampshires now average 10 pounds heavier.

The calves started October 17 at at average weight of 397 pounds will be fed until the middle of May to weigh about 800 pounds at an approximate cost of 9¼ cents a pound. They were bought at 8 cents a pound with shares ranging from $25 to $100 raised by the boys. The first 45 days they were fed on a grain ration of ground wheat and barley. Corn since has become cheaper and every day now they get 11 pounds of shelled corn, which they will eat more of than of the wheat and barley ration, 4 pounds of alfalfa, a pound of cottonseed meal and a pound of prairie hay. The school board provides the feed. Any profit is divided equally between the boys and the school board and the school board's half is further divided equally among the boys for management and labor. In the event of a loss the boys have agreed to stand 10 per cent, the school board standing the remainder.

Forty Hereford heifers shipped from Texas are being fed out by the 24 boys enrolled in vocational agriculture at Marysville under the leadership of R. W. Russell. The calves weighing 470 pounds apiece in the pasture in Texas cost $7.10 a hundred pounds, and were laid down in Marysville on November 11 weighing 445 pounds each at a total hundred-weight cost of $7.50. The project is being financed by the Intermediate Credit Bank of St. Louis for 6 per cent interest.

February 11 the calves weighed 650 pounds apiece. They are getting a daily ration of 16 pounds of shelled corn, a pound of cottonseed meal and 2 pounds of alfalfa. A gallon of molasses a day is divided among all the calves. Ground limestone also is available. Thirty-four hogs in the feed lot are thriving on a small supplemental ration.

The agreement with the bank in St. Louis is that the boys shall provide feed for the calves and when they are sold in April the bank must be paid in full. After that the profit or loss is to be shared by the boys in proportion to the one or two deposits of $25 each they have made to be used in buying feed and paying $10 rent for the feed lot.

Poultry at Washington

An incubation project under the supervision of Hale Brown, is being started by the vocational agriculture students at Washington. Two incubators, set with eggs bought by the boys, will hatch the chicks from which will be selected a choice pen of pullets that will be kept as layers next fall. When the laying house is built the school will provide the lumber and the boys the labor.

Twenty-five of the 30 vocational agriculture boys attending high school at Wakefield are promoting a poultry and a baby beef project under the direction of L. J. Schmutz. Each of these boys have borrowed $50 or $100 at 6 per cent interest from a local bank. This money, designated as 1 or 2 shares, is used to buy the poultry, calves and feed. The school board and the boys share equally any profit or any loss.

New Plans at Wakefield

The poultry project is one of egg production, marketing on a grade basis. The boys started with 100 White Leghorn pullets last fall and still have 96 of them. The cost of egg production, with 50 to 65 per cent of the pullets now laying, figures 10 cents a dozen. Home-mixed mash of the following proportions and costing $1.88 a hundred pounds, is fed: Ground wheat 200 pounds, ground barley 100 pounds, ground corn 100 pounds, 20 per cent protein meat scrap 125 pounds, linseed meal 5 pounds, calcium carbonate 10 pounds and charcoal 5 pounds. Oyster shell, sand and choice alfalfa also are always available. Feed costs about $2 a week for the 96 pullets.

A portable straw loft poultry house with a puddled clay floor shelters the project. Plans are being made now to double the size of the present portable hen house with an additional similar structure on a concrete floor. The new layout will provide breeding and laying quarters and facilitate the operation of a continuous poultry project. White Plymouth Rocks will be used for the project after this year.

Feeding Methods Compared

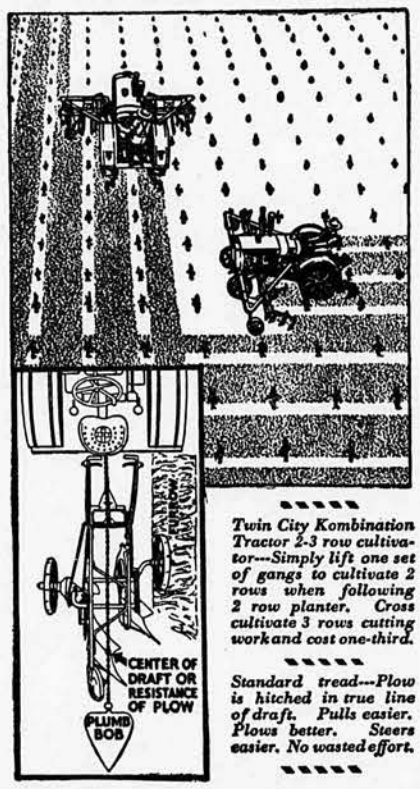
Sixty Hereford steers were shipped from Texas and divided as equally as possible by weight. The vocational agriculture boys at Wakefield obtained 30 of the calves, which have been fed from the start on a ration including wheat, corn, barley, cottonseed and linseed meal, alfalfa and silage. The other 30 calves went to the vocational agriculture boys at Abilene with Fred Allison in charge. Strictly as an experiment in order to be able to make a comparison with the calves fed at Wakefield, these

(Continued on Page 23)

TWIN CITY produces the Kombination Tractor

Far Greater Power - Better for all jobs!

Twin City 3 Extra Years Quality



Twin City Kombination Tractor 2-3 row cultivator---Simply lift one set of gangs to cultivate 2 rows when following 2 row planter. Cross cultivate 3 rows cutting work and cost one-third.

Standard tread---Plow is hitched in true line of draft. Pulls easier. Plows better. Steers easier. No wasted effort.

Has the small tractor problem got you guessing? Then have a look at the Twin City Kombination Tractor, supreme among general purpose tractors—better for every power job on your farm.

Take the heaviest job—plowing. Standard Tread—the Twin City KT plows with right front wheel in furrow for easy steering—with a rated pull of 14 H. P. and a big reserve—with correct weight to avoid costly wheel slippage and with 2-or 3-bottom plow hitched in true line of draft.

Cultivates 2 or 3 Rows

Twin City KT cultivates 2 or 3 rows with regular attachment—follows uneven ground — dodges quickly — has plenty of clearance to lay-by tall corn and with three speeds cultivates 15 to 50 acres per day. All gangs are raised with power lift. Wheel brakes give quick, short turns. Full platform and fenders look to comfort of operator. Get a booklet describing the KT and its cultivating attachment.

Year's Work at Less Cost

For threshing—feed grinding—silo filling—and other heavy belt jobs, the KT delivers a big reserve over its rated 23 horsepower—power that is as steady as steam. When it is time to pull binders, corn pickers, or to do any other of the many jobs that come up in a year's work, you will appreciate the sensible design of the KT with its extra horsepower and especially its standard tread.

You will like the three-fuel carburetion system which successfully burns kerosene, gasoline, or engine distillates without injurious water injection. As prices of fuels change, first one and then another is the most economical to use. This feature is saving Twin City owners hundreds of dollars.

The KT seldom needs repairs. Its slow speed, 4-cylinder motor, 3-bearing crankshaft, pressure lubrication, double air cleaners, gas filter, oil filter—all mean low upkeep costs.

3 Extra Years Quality

Most important are the records which show Twin City tractors are giving 3 *extra* years of tractor use. The longer your tractor lasts, the less it costs you to plow—to plant—to harvest. Think what "3 *Extra* Years" added to the life of the tractor you buy would mean to you.

Send for free copy of the record of "3 Extra Years" and booklet picturing Twin City Kombination Tractor.

MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE

MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE POWER IMPLEMENT CO., Minneapolis, Minn.
Kansas City Wichita Denver

6 WAYS TO COMPARE TIRE VALUES

4.50-21 TIRE	OUR TIRE	★ Special Brand Mail Order Tire
More Rubber Volume.	**165** cu. in.	**150** cu. in.
More Weight	**16.80** lbs.	**15.68** lbs.
More Width	**4.75** in.	**4.72** in.
More Thickness of Tire	**.598** in.	**.558** in.
More Plies at Tread . .	**6** plies	**5** plies
Same Price	**$5.69**	**$5.69**

DRIVE your automobile into one of our dealers' "department stores" of standardized service, where you can buy everything your car requires—Tires, Tubes, Batteries, Brake Lining and Accessories, Gas, Oil and Lubrication—all under one roof; don't waste time and money driving around to a number of specialty shops.

The One Stop Service Store is the development of Harvey S. Firestone, pioneer in rubber and rubber tires. Let the Firestone dealer in your community show you cross sections cut from Firestone Tires—and cross sections cut from competitive tires. See for yourself the *extra* quality—the *extra* plies under the tread—the *extra* value. We ask just one thing—call on our dealers; COMPARE!

COMPARE PRICES AND SERVICE

Firestone
OLDFIELD TYPE

Size	Our Dealers' Cash Price Each	★Special Brand Mail Order Tire Price Each	Our Dealers' Cash Price Per Pair
4.40-21 .	**$ 4.98**	$ 4.98	**$ 9.60**
4.50-21 . .	**5.69**	5.69	**11.10**
4.75-19 . .	**6.65**	6.65	**12.90**
5.00-20 . .	**7.10**	7.10	**13.80**
5.25-18 . .	**7.90**	7.90	**15.30**
5.25-21 . .	**8.57**	8.57	**16.70**
6 00-20 H.D.	**11.50**	11.50	**22.30**

H. D. TRUCK TIRES

30 x 5 .	**$17.95**	$17.95	**$34.90**
32 x 6 .	**29.75**	29.75	**57.90**

All Other Sizes Priced Proportionately Low

Firestone
COURIER TYPE

Size	Our Dealers' Cash Price Each	★Special Brand Mail Order Tire Price Each	Our Dealers' Cash Price Per Pair
30 x 3½ . .	**$3.97**	$3.97	**$ 7.74**
31 x 4 . . .	**6.98**	6.98	**13.58**
4.40-21 . .	**4.55**	4.55	**8.80**
4.50-21 . .	**5.15**	5.15	**9.96**
5.25-21 . .	**7.75**	7.75	**15.00**

Firestone
BATTERIES

Firestone dealers sell and service the complete line of Firestone Batteries. They will make you an allowance for your old battery. Drive in and see the EXTRA VALUE.

Firestone
ANCHOR TYPE
SUPER HEAVY DUTY

Size	Our Dealers' Cash Price Each	★Special Brand Mail Order Tire Price Each	Our Dealers' Cash Price Per Pair
4.50-20 .	**$ 8.55**	$ 8.60	**$16.70**
4.50-21 . .	**8.75**	8.75	**16.96**
4.75-19 . .	**9.70**	9.75	**18.90**
4.75-20 . .	**10.25**	10.25	**19.90**
5.00-20 . .	**11.25**	11.30	**21.90**
5.25-21 . .	**12.95**	13.05	**25.30**
5.50-20 . .	**13.70**	13.75	**26.70**
6.00-20 . .	**15.20**	15.20	**29.50**
6.50-20 . .	**17.15**	17.15	**33.30**
7.00-21 . .	**20.15**	21.80	**39.10**

All Other Sizes Priced Proportionately Low

DOUBLE GUARANTEE Every tire manufactured by Firestone bears the name "FIRESTONE" and carries Firestone's unlimited guarantee and that of our 25,000 service-giving dealers. You are doubly protected.

★ A "Special Brand" Tire is made by a manufacturer for distributors such as mail order houses, oil companies and others, under a name that does not identify the tire manufacturer to the public, usually because he builds his "first line" tires under his own name. Firestone puts his name on *every* tire he makes.

Firestone

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Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

The Model Kitchen at the Southwest Road Show Offered Valuable Ideas

EVERYWOMAN'S dream home includes a model kitchen. Let me tell you about the one on exhibition at the Southwest Road Show held at Wichita recently. As you might suspect Miss Marguerite Harper, home management specialist of the Kansas State Agricultural College and Mrs. Laura I. Winter, home

demonstration agent of Sedgwick county were the moving spirits. They were assistant carpenters, paper hangers and painters, also.

The photograph gives you a good glimpse into the kitchen. The color scheme was a rosy tan. Mrs. Winter had a painter mix the paint. The designs in the sanitas wall paper harmonized beautifully with the woodwork, and the light rose organdie curtains at the windows brought out the desired rosy tone. Sanitas wall covering was used because it cleans readily with a damp cloth.

Storage space and working facilities seemed perfect. There was a cupboard by the stove for cooking utensils. The storage cupboard above the refrigerator was for supplies. The cooking center next to this included a cupboard for supplies, flour bin and utensils used in the general preparation of meals. The cupboard by the sink contained dishwashing equipment. A corner cupboard was featured because it is a workable idea in remodeling an old house, and because so many builders of newer houses have found it practicable. There was a broom closet, with a shelf for the iron at the top and a dust chute below the closet. A built-in ironing board, built-in nook for the telephone and a small kitchen desk were additional features.

Mrs. Winter says that many men object to a breakfast nook, but that a partition thru the room works beautifully. The one in the model kitchen, which you see quite clearly in the photograph, separates the breakfast nook from the laboratory end of the room. The space is utilized by cupboards for dishes and a closet for linens.

In regard to lighting, Mrs. Winter suggests that the lights should be at the corners of the room, and in the corner of the hood over the stove. Lights directly above the table in the breakfast nook are acceptable. The hood over the stove is an arrangement worthy of installing as it carries off the fumes from the stove.

All in all it was a model kitchen. And hundreds of women who registered carried home ideas from it that can be worked out to an advantage in their own kitchens.—R. A. N.

When Everyone Works

TEAMWORK pays. And here is a story to prove it. Down in Johnson county Mrs. Myrtle Cole, county Red Cross nurse, and Miss Charlotte Beister, home demonstration agent, discovered a school in which there were 49 pupils more than 59 per cent of whom were malnourished. Twenty-six out of the 49 were 10 per cent underweight.

Upon investigation it was found that about one-half of the number had physical defects, but much of the malnutrition was due to the fact that the children had come to school without adequate breakfasts. Then, too, it was learned that they hurried thru the lunch period in order to return to the playground.

Mrs. Cole and Miss Beister enlisted the support of the two teachers, Vernon Myers and Catherine Finley and the four of them set out to clear up the existing condition.

The teachers and Mrs. Cole begin by interesting the children in health habits, right foods for growth and above all they instilled within the children a desire to gain. Miss Beister talked along this same line to the parent-teacher group in the district.

To stimulate interest the workers obtained posters and pins from a cereal manufacturing company and everybody went to work on hot breakfasts. The children were pledged to eat at least three hot breakfasts every week, more if possible, and a hot breakfast meant a hot cereal.

This movement started in October. At the end of November the children averaged a gain of 4 pounds each. December, with its Christmas candy orgy brought a slight slump. January reports were favorable. Everybody was maintaining the 4-pound average and the February reports were not in when I visited the county.

In discussing the work Mrs. Cole said: "Success is easy when you once make a child wish to gain. Eating is the means to an end and the child soon comes to realize it. The pins and posters helped and weighing day was a big event."

"Then, too," Mrs. Cole added, "Everyone worked together."—H. N. G.

Down Valley View Farm Way

BY NELLE G. CALLAHAN

IT HAS been raining here for a couple of days, and everything is muddy and all tracked up, and I have wondered how we ever saw anything attractive on the farm! The skies have been gray and a dark, dark blue, and it has seemed as if perhaps it was only a reflection of dark days. But, do you know, that just as I sat down to this typewriter the clouds parted, a rift of sunshine showed thru, and a robin began to sing gloriously! This is his first appearance this spring at Valley View. I hope he is singing, "Happy days are here again!"

We haven't had any winter and somehow it does not seem right to be planting gardens, setting hens and incubators, and all such things preparatory to spring. Many folks around us have put in early garden seeds, and just ever so many have hens sitting. Eggs are so cheap that it really is a good time to set them if one has a place to care for the baby chicks when they arrive.

We are quite fond of custard pie at our house, if the crust is not soaked and soggy. To avoid that, I always line my pie plate with the pastry, brush it over with a bit of butter and pop it into a hot oven until it flakes up and becomes crusty over the top. I then remove it from the oven, decrease the heat, fill the pastry with the heated custard, and bake slowly.

HOMEMAKERS' HELPCHEST

(Send your short-cuts in home management to the Homemakers' Helpchest, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. We pay $1 for every item printed.)

Keeping Buttons Orderly

Buttons strung on safety pins, according to their size may be kept in the work basket or sewing machine drawer and are easy to find when needed.—Mrs. Stella Newbold, Oberlin, Kan.

To Size Rugs

To size rugs, thoroly clean and dry, then place on floor, upside down. Stretch to the right size and then tack on all four sides, using plenty of tacks. Take 50 cents' worth of powdered glue and dissolve it in a quart of lukewarm water. When thoroly dissolved, stir in four quarts of boiling water. Apply to the back of the rug with an old broom and leave tacked down until dry. This recipe makes enough liquid for a 9x12 rug.—Mrs. H. E. Christman, Scottsbluff, Nebr.

When Painting Windows

When painting window frames if one will paste strips of newspaper about 4 inches wide around the pane next to the frame it will save the glass. Use ordinary flour paste to hold the strips in place, and when dampened they come off readily. With this protection one can do the painting in about half the time usually required.—Mrs. L. H. Rogers, Lecompton, Kan.

The Charm Shop

BY BARBARA WILSON

EVERY woman should be well enough acquainted with her type of face to know which mode of haircut is best for her. For instance, the round face wears a short bob best, while the thin face needs to have the hair cut short about her eyes but long around the ears.

A rule for blondes to remember is that they should not wear straight hair. Blondes are usually considered to be of the daintier type and therefore need a fluffy feminine hair dress.

Brunettes will remember that extreme haircuts are not becoming except on eccentric types. Straight, dark hair is permissible if the features of the face are clear cut and not sharp.

The older woman usually wishes a bob which gives an appearance of longer hair. This is best attained by having it thinned in back and longer in front so it can be brought back over the ear. She should be sure to let the tips of her ears show.

Hair having a natural wave or ringlets must follow the general rules also, altho they should be cut to show the natural curliness to the best advantage.

There are many other features which one has to watch in choosing a suitable haircut. I do not have the space to print them here but have prepared a form of them and will be glad to send it to anyone. Ask for "Modes of Hairdress." I will give you instructions for shampooing, also.

Beauty's Question Box

Can you send me some remedy to check perspiration under the arms? Anna Marie.

Shaving under the arms is a common practice among women. I have found a highly approved list of deodorants and depilatories including powders, liquids, creams and waxes. Prices are also given. I am sending you a copy of this in a personal letter.

Will you please send me the names and prices of reliable dry creams for daily use under powder for shiny noses? Maudine.

I have found two splendid creams such as you ask about and am writing you about them in a personal letter. I cannot print trade names here but know that other women would like to have the names of these two preparations. I will send them to anyone requesting them.

The above mentioned remedies are available to anyone wishing them. Simply send your request to Barbara Wilson, Charm Shop, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Be sure to inclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope each for the remedies that you wish.

Keeping the Family Patched

As in Everything Else a Little System Saves the Day and Assures a Task Well Done

BY JANE CAREY PLUMMER

ONE of my friends, a model housekeeper, has one domestic duty which she dislikes.

"Maybe it's a complex acquired in childhood," she laughingly explained one day. "My favorite aunt had a mending bag which bore an embroidered puppy who was getting a soaking from a hose. Above the puppy was written: 'Darn that hose!' That expresses my sentiments about the mending and patching and darning duty."

My friend says that since mending is her "bitter pill," and a medicine which must be taken, she douses it in small doses. She has prescribed for herself "one dose, to be taken after each meal." She keeps her darning basket and supplies near a comfortable chair by a sunny window, and after each meal she "darns while digesting."

Her family, six peppy members, is kept in a state of patched perfection, yet the lady of the mending basket accomplishes the feat without giving up whole afternoons or evenings to the job. The moral to the mending tale, like most jobs, seems to be: "Don't let it stack up; a stitch in time today saves a darning orgy tomorrow."

There are a few little tricks which make repair work almost a pleasure. Do you enjoy wielding a crochet hook? A chasm in a wool sock can be closed in that way. Cut away the frayed edges, leaving an oblong or square hole. Fill it in by crocheting from side to side as you do in making the top of the foot of a baby's boot. It is a mistake to crochet round and round the hole, as this brings the edges together in the center, making an uncomfortable ridge.

A thin place or hole at the back of a silk heel where the slipper has rubbed, doesn't add to the good looks of a stocking, when darned.

If a tiny tuck is taken just below the mended place, or in the instep, the repair work will be tucked out of sight, and the stocking will put up a good-as-new appearance.

Overalls can be patched on the machine, and rents in heavy clothing can be quickly and neatly mended in this way, too. Long runners in silk hose or undies can be mended a la machine also.

Do You Know That

Turning the ice cream freezer slowly for the first 3 minutes of freezing and then rapidly and continually until the dessert is frozen will aid in the making of a fine grained cream? This has been proved in experiments in several of the state home economics colleges.

Try an Antique Tea

BY FLORENCE MILLER JOHNSON

The women's society of a church in our community held open house not long ago for what was called an antique tea. It proved to be a delightful afternoon for everyone concerned as well as a good money maker. All who possessed a cherished antique or an unusually pretty quilt, new or old, were asked to bring them to the church with a placard giving the history. The quilts were hung on a rope stretched at the top of all four sides of the room, and formed a charming background for the old keepsakes which were grouped in nooks and corners. The president of the society, clad in a lovely Colonial gown, greeted the guests at the door. After each group had duly admired the collection, strolling along to the strains of "The Quilting Party," and other old tunes which we all love so well, the women were served tea and small cakes.

It didn't take much advertising to fill the church, for who is it who doesn't admire a pretty quilt, or who isn't thrilled at the sight of something that was used in bygone days? No one minded the 25 cents admission charge, either.

Making Easter Plans

Perhaps your Easter plans include both a bonnet and a party. If the latter, you'll be glad for our leaflet giving suggestions for an Easter party. Order from the Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The price is 4 cents.

Dainty Apparel

Dainty underwear and nightgowns are the two strictly feminine things which every woman likes to possess. Even tho a good may of them have tailored effects now, they still keep their daintiness.

No. 2505, a simply made, attractive gown has only four sets of seams. The yoke is gathered to a fulness. A small

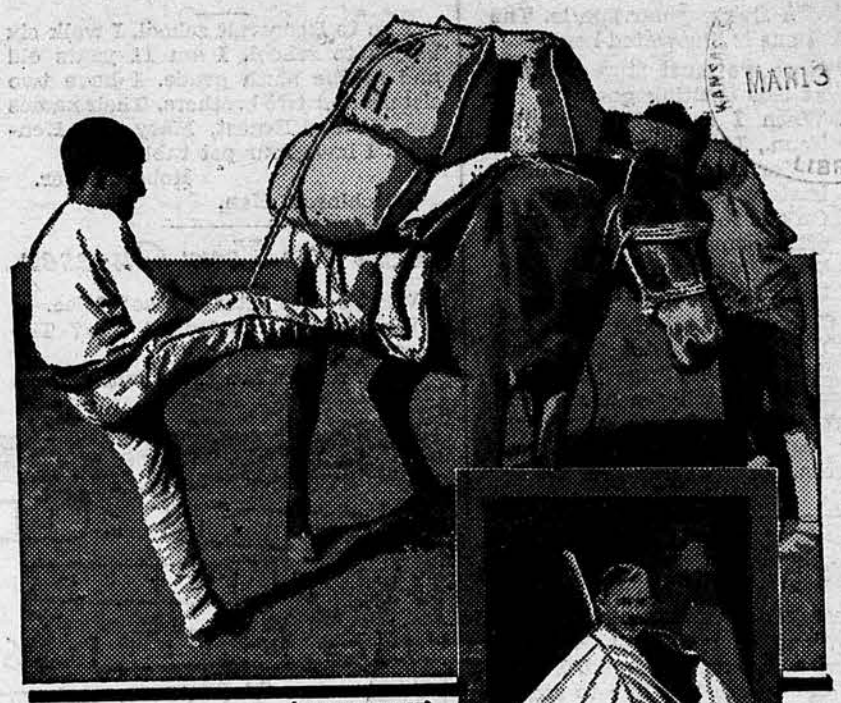
sprig of flowers embroidered on the yoke gives the effect of a split collar. The embroidery pattern is No. 713. Designed in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

No. 2882 is a tailored adaptation of the popular dance set, consisting of box pleated, yoked shorts, and a wide bandeau brassiere. The set may be had in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Patterns! They sell for 15 cents each. Order from Pattern Dept., Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Rare Coffees from Central America

Twice the Richness . . . Twice the Flavor



(EWING GALLOWAY)

From Lofty Mountain Plantations Mules Carry These Coffees to Town.

(FOLGER PHOTO)

A Folger Coffee buyer tries on a Native costume. One huge leaf makes a top coat.

Coffees That Experts Concede Are Not Duplicated Anywhere Else in the World

HAVE you tasted it yet? This rare flavor in coffee that people everywhere are talking about.

It comes from tiny mountain districts along the West Coast of Central America. A region where Nature produces coffees that, experts concede, are not duplicated anywhere else in the world. Coffees with a rare tang and mellow, rich body that spoils your taste for ordinary kinds. Coffees that are never "flat," or thin, or bitter. Coffees from which Nature leaves out the "rough" offensive oils.

Introduced by Folger

Years ago this coffee was first served in the famous Bohemian restaurants of San Francisco where it was introduced by Folger. Travelers tasting it there were captivated by its unusual flavor. Flavor produced by a peculiar combination of rich volcanic soil, altitude, sun's rays and tropic rainfall—that is found nowhere else in the world.

The Folger Test

Would you like to see for yourself just how different these coffees are—in richness and in flavor? Here's a test that is as simple as it is fair.

Tomorrow morning drink Folger's. The next morning drink the coffee you have been using. The third morning drink Folger's again. In a morning or two you will decidedly favor one or the other; the best coffee wins. That's fair, isn't it? 105F

FOLGER COFFEE COMPANY
Kansas City San Francisco Dallas

©F. C. C., 1931

VACUUM PACKED
Of Course!
—Always Fresh

Puzzles for After-Supper Hours

Hidden Sports

In the following sentences are hidden five popular sports. The first one is illustrated here.

1. Here we must stop. O, look, at this exciting game!
2. When I lived in Nashville, Tenn., I saw her often.
3. Under that arch, E. R. Young is standing.
4. On one foot, ballet dancing is often done.
5. When doing that task, a tingling sensation results.

Can you guess the answers? 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 Some Pet Rabbits

I live on a farm ½ mile from Coldwater, Kan. I have a brother 11 years old and a sister 4 years old. I was 12 years old March 2. I like to read the girls' and boys' letters. For pets we have some white rabbits. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. Agatha Case.

Coldwater, Kan.

Likes Her Teacher

I am 11 years old. I go to Camp Creek school. I am in the sixth grade. I like my teacher very much. Her name is Miss Schnope.

Maxine Gerrish.

Cummings, Kan.

Has a Shetland Pony

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I go 1½ miles to Neuchatel school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Armstrong. For pets I have a Shetland pony named Silver, a white Spitz dog named Snowball and a calf named Kay. I have two sisters. Their names are Mary and Verena. I enjoy the Kansas Farmer and would like to hear from some of the girls and boys.

Johnnie Burton Weber.

Onaga, Kan.

Has Four Rabbits

I go to Roosevelt school. I walk six blocks to school. I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I have two sisters and two brothers. Their names are Esther, Ernest, Mary and Kenneth. I have four pet rabbits.

Robert Oyler.

Hutchinson, Kan.

Test for Your Guesser

What comes after cheese? Mice.

What should be looked into? The mirror.

What misses are those whose days are always unlucky? Mis-chance, mis-fortune and mis-hap.

What miss is always making blunders? Mis-take.

What is the difference between a dime dated 1899 and a new dollar? Ninety cents.

What is the difference between a dollar bill and a silver quarter? Seventy-five cents.

Why is the American eagle like the enterprising business man? Because he is found wherever there is a dollar.

How would you make money go as far as possible? By giving it to foreign missions.

What is a good way to make money fast? Put it in a safety deposit box.

If I walk into a room full of people and place a new penny upon the table in full view of the company, what does the coin do? It looks round.

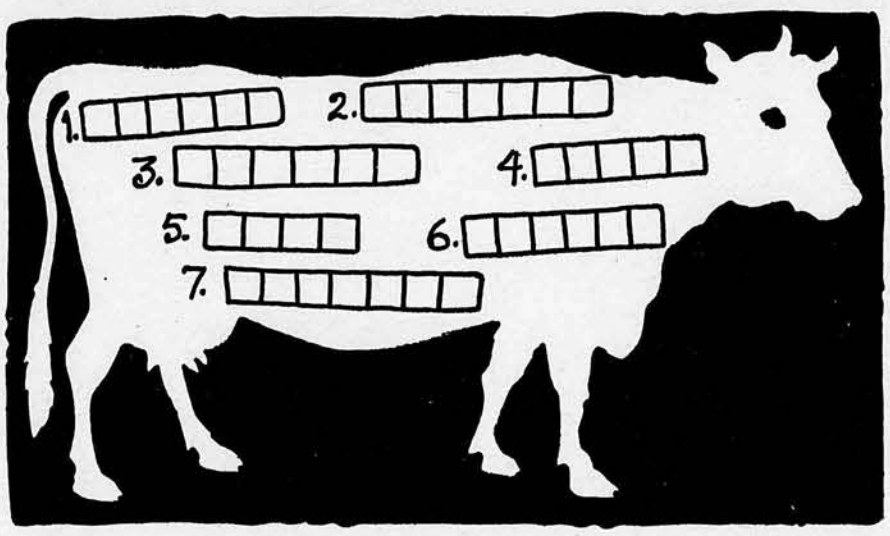
What goes upstairs on their heads? Nails in your shoes.

If you lose a dollar today, why would it be a good plan to lose another tomorrow? So as to make your loss a-gain.

If you see a counterfeit coin on the street why should you always pick it up? Because you may be arrested for passing it.

What is it which, while it is yours alone, is used more by other people than by yourself? Your name.

Why is the world like a piano? Because there are so many flats and sharps in it.



The spaces are to be filled with words beginning with "cow." Definitions are as follows:

1. One who lacks courage
2. A black bird
3. A boy who herds cattle
4. To crouch down tremblingly
5. A monk's hood
6. An English poet
7. A wild flower

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

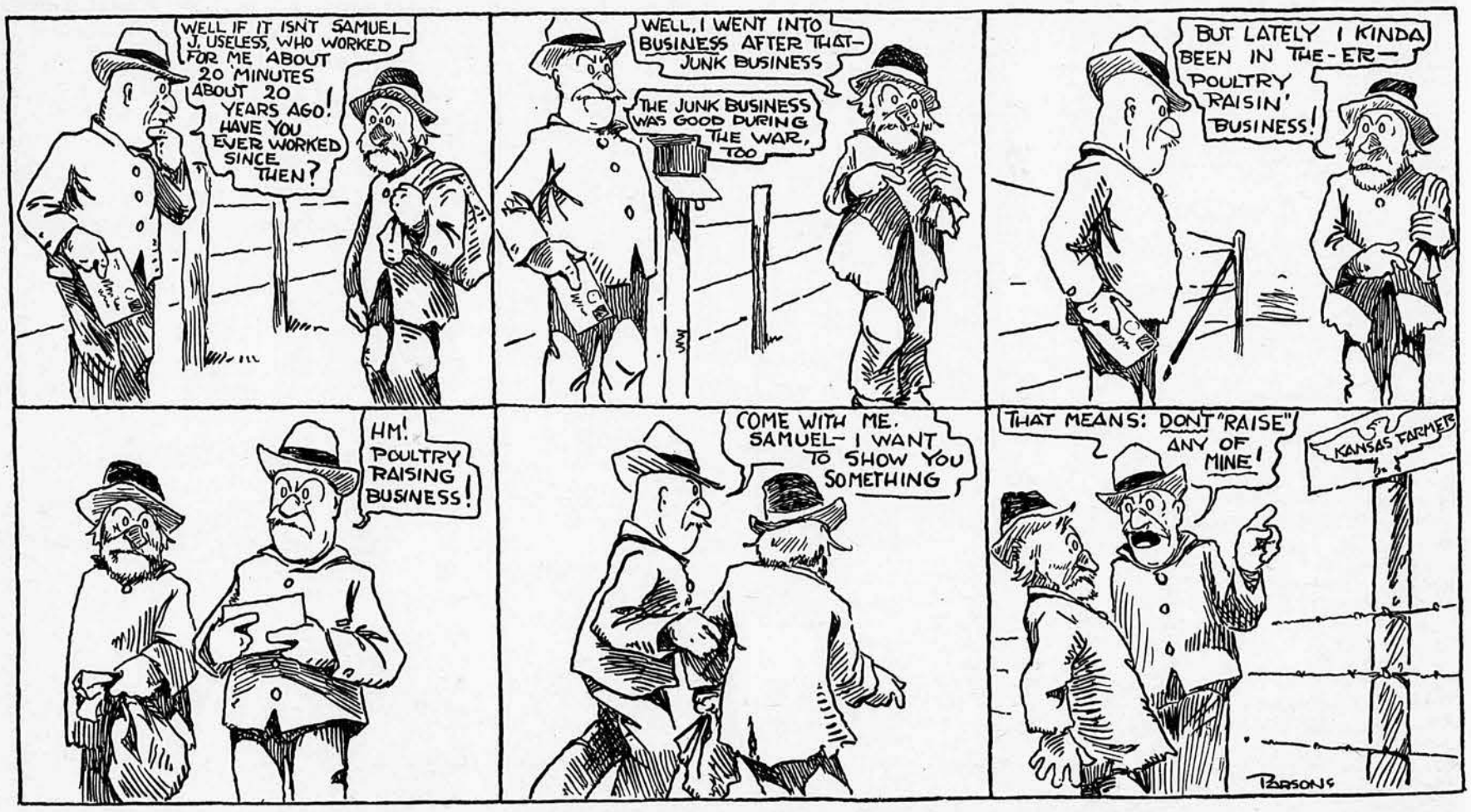
The Revolving Pins

Take a piece of elastic and thru the middle of it stick a pin, which you have bent as shown in the illustration. Now hold the elastic between the thumb and first finger of each hand and twirl it round, stretching it a little at the same time. The rapid movement thus caused will make the revolving pin look like a glass object. If you have a strong light falling on the pin, and a dark background behind it, the resemblance becomes much stronger. After a little practice you will be able to represent many things in this way—vases and many shaped dishes. This trick works well in a darkened room, when the pin is illuminated by a ray of sunlight.

Goes to Traylor School

I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. For pets I have a cat and two dogs. My dogs' names are Lassy and Specks and my cat's name is Queen. I have two brothers. Their names are Junior and Jimmy. One is 3 years old and the other is 5. I go to Traylor school. There are 17 pupils in our room. My teacher's name is Miss Martin. Vesta Stolfus.

Emporia, Kan.



The Hoovers—"Raising" Reminds Hi of the Word "Lifting"

Rural Health

Dr C.H.Lerrigo.

One Child May Be Slower Than the Others But That Doesn't Indicate Mental Inferiority

SAMMY does not seem to bear the family imprint. His brothers and sisters have been quick at their lessons and are leaders in school. They have been docile followers of their teachers, too. In general, they have had "E" in deportment and in scholarship. But Sammy is not making his grades. The only thing he does well in is reading. He often has arguments with the teacher. He seems well and strong, fairly amiable, good boy to his mother, but a problem in many things. So dad writes to me the vital question, "Is there anything that a doctor can do about it?"

Not a thing. That is my definite reply so far as drug treatment is concerned. It seems evident that the boy is physiologically normal, altho of different type, so I'll go further and say that I do not counsel long hours of study or special tutoring. Let him go along and do honest work at regular study hours, take in what he can get and let the rest go. He will be all right if one thing is borne in mind. Habits of study that accomplish anything must not be allowed to stop at 14, 16 or even 20 years of age. They must go right along thru life.

The thing that marks the difference between the educated and the ignorant is not the capacity for rapid assimilation. It is persistence in steadily adding one thing to another. There is no very special virtue in a retentive memory or in the ability to see a point at a glance. The student who sees only by close application may see just as clearly and with even better comprehension, in the long run. A slow mind is no mark of inferiority. But beware of the mind that ceases acquisition, that allows istelf to run in accustomed paths day after day making no effort to add to its store of knowledge. The ripe man of culture is not the one who has gobbled his way thru college, graduated and jumped into a career while still a green youth. He is the one who goes steadily on, gaining a little here and a little there, picking it up slowly but surely and keeping the attitude of the student thruout life.

I am taking it for granted that Sammy has had a test of hearing, vision, nose and throat and that they are normal. This being so, the only conclusion is that Sammy is different from the rest of the family. But perhaps he is to be congratulated.

Acidity Is No Test

What causes excessive acidity in the urine? F. S.

Normal urine is faintly acid and the acidity is easily increased. If you drink an insufficient amount, sweat profusely, or eat heartily of lean meats and other nitrogenous food the acidity becomes more marked. The acidity of urine is not a test of great significance because it can be upset so easily.

Operation Is Not Dangerous

I have turbinated bones in either nostril which give me trouble only when I have a cold. Should they be removed to protect my health? Is it a painful operation? Any danger of bleeding to death? Will the growth return? Would you advise an anesthetic during such an operation? F. H. C.

If the enlargement of the turbinates is sufficient to impede breathing they should be reduced or removed. This work can be done under local anesthesia by a good nose and throat specialist, and is not dangerous. If the work is done thoroly the growths will not return. I do not advise a general anesthetic; a local anesthetic is enough.

From Loss of Pigment

I am a widow 37 years old. I have white spots on the skin of my hands and arms. They cause me no pain. They have come in the last two years so I wonder if anything to do with my widowhood. P. T. W.

No. Your trouble is Leucoderma, sometimes called Piebald skin or Vitiligo. The white spots are due to a loss of pigment from the skin. The outlook for improvement is not very good, and since your general health is good, your best plan will be to live in a healthful manner and pay no especial attention to your spots. I fear that money spent for medical treatment of any kind would be so much thrown away. The use of walnut stain will help to disguise the appearance.

No Job for a Novice

I have enlarged prostate gland and would like to cure it by internal medicine, as I object to surgical operation. S. R. B.

I have experimented in my practice with different medicines for the reduction of enlarged prostate but have met with no success in cases of chronic enlargement. It is practically the same condition as a tumor and my conviction is that the most practical treatment, at present, is surgical operation. I have seen good results from operations on men as old as the late seventies. When I think of the distress these victims suffer, the broken sleep, the constant irritation, I think men whose health is fairly good and presumably have 5 to 20 years ahead of them may well take the risk. It is important to have your family doctor select a surgeon who is skilled in technic, for it is no job for a novice.

Who Won the Prizes

"What editorial department in this issue is most interesting to you?"

That query was made several weeks ago in Kansas Farmer. Scores of our readers named their favorite editors and to show our appreciation prizes were awarded for the best answers. Neatness and clearness of reasoning were considered by the judges in making the awards.

The first prize of $3 was won by Mrs. J. N. Sanvain, of Clifton; second prize, $2, Louis Weinman, Atchison; those winning prizes of $1 each follow: A. L. Dixon, Fredonia; Mrs. Fred Johnson, Greeley; Mrs. J. V. Carr, Scranton; G. A. Rathbun, Brockport, N. Y.; R. R. Anton, Republic; F. E. Shumard, Cherryvale; Mrs. Raymond Bainer, Pomona; Fred B. Martin, Ordway, Colo.; Mrs. Floyd Higbee, Macksville, and Mrs. C. T. Marvin, Wichita.

T. A. McNeal's department received the most votes, it is interesting to note, followed closely by Senator Capper's editorial. Other departments were closely bunched.

The family garden is a real factor in cutting living costs on the farm.

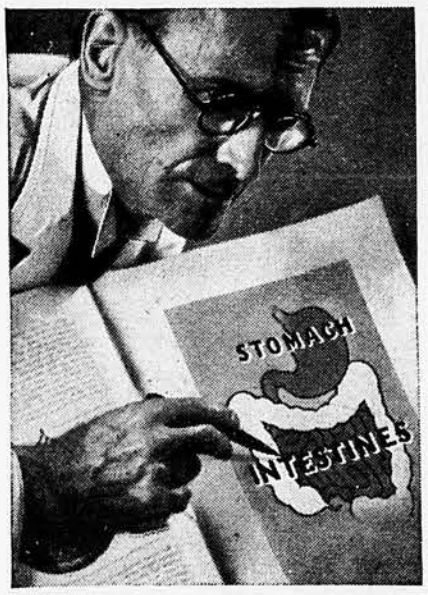
SAME PRICE
OVER 40 YEARS
25 ounces for 25c

KC BAKING POWDER
It's double acting
Use K C for fine texture and large volume in your bakings.
MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED BY OUR GOVERNMENT

HAVE A BRIDAL WREATH HEDGE
Spirea Van Houtte (Bridal Wreath) makes best hedge, trimmed or untrimmed; hardier and denser than privet; never winter kills.
50 plants, 18-inch, $2.75 prepaid
For quick, permanent windbreak plant—CHINESE ELM, 50, 2-ft. 1-yr. trees, $2.60 prepaid. CHINESE ELM, 3, 4-ft. 2-yr. for shade, $1.00 prepaid.
10 APPLE TREES, 2-yr., 5 to 6 ft., $2.95.
5 REGAL LILIES, blooming size $1.00 Prepaid
FREE—12 Large Gladiola Bulbs with each order from this ad. Satisfaction guaranteed.
FREE BARGAIN CATALOG.
INTERSTATE NURSERIES
300 Interstate Bldg., Hamburg, Iowa

Bad Skin • Indicates Trouble Here • Try Yeast

DON'T TRY to hide those horrid pimples! Strike at their cause!



USUALLY it is Intestinal Fatigue—a sluggish, unclean condition here!

TRY FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST in water or milk . . . three times a day.

Powder only *covers* PIMPLES

. . . this simple Health Food corrects them!

YOU can hide them from others, perhaps—but not from yourself. You know those skin blemishes are there . . . and you should know that they indicate a bodily disorder in need of correction.

Usually that condition is the commonplace evil to which women particularly are subject . . . Intestinal Fatigue.

Intestinal Fatigue has its source in today's method of life. In rich foods, irregular habits, long hours of strenuous effort. Now a food has been found with valuable corrective properties.

The beneficial action of fresh yeast in such cases is being relied on by leading doctors everywhere.

When made a regular part of your diet, yeast softens and loosens accumulated waste matter in the intestinal tract. Poison-breeding residue, which leads to skin blemishes, headaches, colds, etc., is cleared away by natural means.

Also each cake of Fleischmann's Yeast is rich in *three* vitamins indispensable to health—vitamins B and G and the "sunshine" vitamin D.

At any grocery store you can buy Fleischmann's fresh Yeast in the foil package with the yellow label. Simply eat three cakes every day—before meals, or between meals and at bedtime—plain or in a third of a glass of water (cold or hot), or any way you like. Start eating Fleischmann's Yeast today!

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Your own grocer now has Fleischmann's fresh Yeast. It will keep at cellar temperature for a week. Why not get a supply today? . .

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST *for Health.* *Eat 3 Cakes a Day!*

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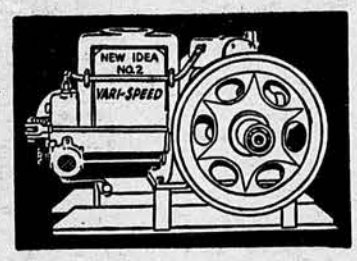
Farm Equipment

Less than $5 per Year — does Your Spreader cost you MORE ?

A FARMER in Pennsylvania owned a NEW IDEA Spreader which had seen many years of service. The Lime Spreading Attachment and other improvements on our present Model 8 appealed to him, so he offered his old machine in trade. Figuring the trade-in allowance made him, his old machine cost him *less than $5 per year!* No wonder he is convinced that "NEW IDEA quality pays". Countless other farmers have made the same discovery. Records show that repair costs on our famous Model 8 average only 25c per year. No machine has ever excelled it in performance—and it is good for a lifetime of hardest use.



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Be sure to see the NEW IDEA All-Steel Harvest Wagon. Most useful wagon ever offered for all farm service.

See your NEW IDEA dealer or write us direct for complete information about any machine in our line.

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"Eat Meat Daily" Urge Stockmen

A Courageous Facing of Facts Marked 18th Annual Convention; Harper Stays at Helm

BY J. M. PARKS

DAILY meat" as well as "daily bread" was one of the things stressed at the 18th annual convention of the Kansas Livestock Association, held in Wichita last week. Following the suggestion made by Secretary-Treasurer J. H. Mercer, in his annual report, the executive committee voted to recommend that the association increase its donation to the Livestock Meat Board from 5 cents to 25 cents a car, the money to be used to acquaint the public with the merits of meat in the daily diet.

Judging from the attendance at committee meetings and general assemblies, this was one of the most successful livestock conventions ever held in Kansas. Fully 1,000 members were present. Thruout the convention the prevailing opinion, as expressed in general conversation was about as follows: "We stockmen have taken a severe blow from adverse circumstances, but we have our guard up and the next lick is ours."

Perhaps this statement from one member is typical: "I tell you, brother, I am not kidding myself any longer; I am wintering 300 heavies because I couldn't break even on them in the fall, and I am not saying when things will be better. But when we do start up grade again, the stockmen are going to be right at the head of the line—the first ones to feel the effects of better times."

There is your cattleman's optimism!

Beef Must Show Quality

Anticipating the necessity of providing practical suggestions for relief from the condition in which the industry finds itself, the program committee had arranged for talks by men fully qualified for the occasion. M. Diesing, Omaha, vice president, Cudahy Packing Co., discussed the subject "Size and Quality of Meat Animals for Slaughter," during which he laid emphasis on the present demand for lighter carcasses and better quality. "Nothing," he declared, "is more fickle than demand. Other foods are being prepared better, hence beef must be of higher quality to compete with them." According to Diesing, 44 per cent of the trade calls for carcasses under 400 pounds, 43 per cent between 400 and 500 pounds, and only 13 per cent for more than 700 pounds.

In line with adapting feeding methods to present conditions, C. W. McCampbell, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, whose subject was "Feeding Cattle on the Range," declared that while fundamental principals in feeding never change, practices do change. "The time has come," he said, "when we must know why we feed what we feed."

J. J. Moxley, Kansas State Agricultural College, pointed out in his discussion of the subject "Creep-Feeding of Calves," one way of attaining economically a light carcass of high quality. Mr. Moxley showed that thru extensive experimentation directed by the agricultural college, it has been determined that successful creep-feeding results in a more uniform calf crop as well as a higher quality beef produced more economically. A gain of $8 to $10 was made on the creep-fed early calves. Another address applicable to present conditions "Feeding Wheat to Livestock," was made by Arnold Berns, Peabody. Dan D. Casement, Manhattan, corroborated with Berns in extolling the virtues of wheat as stock feed, and strengthened his argument by sighting the fact that his wheat-fed steers took first carlot prize at Omaha and at the American Royal, and second at the International Livestock Show at Chicago. In neither case did the looked for discount, because of wheat feeding materialize. Mr. Casement said in closing: "I know there is economy in the use of wheat at the same price as corn, or even when it is 10 cents higher."

Another urge for higher quality beef came from F. E. Mollin, secretary, American National Livestock Association, Denver, Colo., when, in the course of his address, he stated that packers claim the present low prices are not caused by a surplus of beef, for there is none. The lack of demand, he contended, is due partly to the replacing of beef with pork, eggs, mutton and other products. Packers and producers must work together, he believes, to persuade consumers to include beef in the daily diet. He approved heartily the stand the Kansas Livestock Association has taken for educating the public to the necessity of meat eating.

While cattle occupied the limelight thruout the convention, sheep and hogs also were given a hearing. W. A. Long, Fowler, while telling of "Feeding Sheep and Lambs for Market," admitted that the sheep industry has been hit. Nevertheless, he held out hope for the person who uses intelligence in the production of "leg o' lamb." Fred Carp, Wichita, related some of his experiences in "Making Pork in Kansas." In discussing the hog question, E. C. Quigley, St. Marys, sounded a hopeful note when he declared: "We have sold more purebred hogs since December 1, than we ever have in any former six months, and with not a cent less in profit." Quigley added, "The man who has something good to sell finds that it sells."

Other speakers during the convention were: James Todd, Maple Hill; Clyde W. Miller, Topeka; Hon. Henry Rogler, Matfield Green; Rodney H. McCallum, Elmdale; Fred Morgan, Alta Vista; Bruce Saunders, Holton; Prof. C. G. Elling, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan; Hon. Bert C. Culp, Beloit; Fred H. Olander, Kansas City; Dr. E. H. Lindley, Lawrence; Hon. Henry J. Allen, Wichita; Hon. W. F. Lilliston, Wichita; Dan C. Smith, Wichita; J. T. Detwiler, Smith Center, and Jess Stagg, Manhattan.

In the closing session all present officers were re-elected for another year. They are: Jesse C. Harper, Sitka, president; Frank Atkinson, Burdick, vice president; John W. Briggs, Protection, second vice president; P. F. Eggen, Sedan, third vice president, and Chester W. Davis, Holton, fourth vice president. J. H. Mercer, Topeka, continues as secretary-treasurer.

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.

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JUST "PAINT" THE ROOSTS

MAR 13 1931

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. McCune

THE other day I came on a good paragraph concerning the fact that Jesus had a difficult time of it and how others have had a similar experience. "Martin Luther came to his own, the medieval church, and his own received him not, but 'as many as did receive him' became the foundation of a new age. John Wesley came to his own, the English Church, and his own received him not, 'but as many as did receive him' were the inaugurators of a movement which was one of the chief reasons why the eighteenth-century predictions of the extinction of Christianity were not fulfilled. So it was with Roger Williams, Horace Bushnell, and a host of martyrs of the modern study of the Bible, who not only saved the Bible, but religion as well for intelligent and ethically-minded people."

The religion which we believe in had a human foundation. That is, its beginning was at a certain time and place. That is one of the things to which we may come back with great satisfaction and comfort, time and again.

"Neither did his brothers believe on him." There is a long story connected with that. It looks as if his brother James had been outspoken against him, and had said many things which he did not need to say. The whole incident where the mother and brothers came to get him in the crowd because he was "beside himself" belongs here. We may imagine the feeling with which he disclaimed relationship with his flesh and blood and said that anybody and everybody who did his Father's will was his brother, sister, mother. It must have cost him many a pang to say that. Home experiences had not always been happy. After he was dead, James wrote his epistle in which he tries to make amends for the gratuitous and biting things he had said. At least that is one theory of the writing of the epistle of James. Some day maybe we can tell more on that head. But enough is said to indicate how difficult Jesus had found conditions. When he said, "A man's foes shall be they of his own household," he was no doubt speaking from experience.

In the tenth of Matthew the Master makes suggestions to his followers how they are to act under persecution. Such suggestions are not needed so much now, it seems, because not many are persecuted for their religious faith. However, this may not be as true as it seems at first. Persecution takes a different form. We have developed a conscience on different matters which did not exist a few years ago. If a young minister preaches against some forms of capitalism which is exploiting workers, he may get into trouble with some wealthy member of his church. And that is persecution.

Or, if a man who studied the Bible from the modern point of view teaches a class in church and gives the results of his study, and runs contrary to the general beliefs of most of the class, he may be criticised or talked about unkindly, and that is a mild form of persecution. When the war was on some people refused to bear arms and suffered much at the hands—or rather mouths—of those who were carried away with the war spirit. And that is persecution that is not so mild.

In the days of Jesus, persecution often took a deadly form. "Brother will betray brother to death," is one way He describes it. He himself endured the full measure of hate. His instructions for behavior under persecution seem difficult to carry out. We are to have no anxiety. We are not to plan ahead. But wait and answer in simplicity and truth.

There is a passage in the last of Romans VIII, beginning, "Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? Shall tribulation, or anguish, or persecution, or famine or nakedness or peril, or the sword? No, we are more than conquerors." If that spirit is ours, nothing can come between us and God. And that was the faith that buoyed up many a believer in the stern days when the Roman power covered the known earth.

The question naturally arises how such a state of faith can be acquired. It seems to be a good deal like health, and in fact it is health of the highest form. As there is no one prescription for health, there is none for soul health. Faith, love, hope have been named as characterizing the healthy soul. And they are developed in day by day living. Jesus compared himself to a vine, and his followers to branches. Branches live by receiving the same life-giving sap that the main part of the vine has.

Lesson for March 15—Jesus Among Friends and Foes. Luke 10:38 to 11:54.

Golden Text—"Ye are my friends if ye do the things I command you." John 15:14.

Had Large Enrollment

More than 188,000 persons were enrolled in vocational agriculture courses in approximately 3,800 high schools of the United States during 1930, according to a report of Dr. C. H. Lane, chief, agricultural education service, Federal Board for Vocational Education. These pupils were enrolled for 133,740 projects, involving 165,587 farm animals, 258,683 acres of land, 2,086,493 birds, and 4,596 colonies of bees.

"The significance of these figures will be appreciated" said Dr. Lane, "when it is understood that all of the projects are carried out on the home farms of those enrolled for vocational agriculture courses under the supervision or direction of a vocational agriculture teacher. Whether the project is one in the growing of field, truck or fruit crops, raising livestock or poultry, or the carrying on of special farm operations, the practical work required in connection with it must be done on a farm. In vocational agriculture courses the farm is the laboratory just as the industrial plant is the laboratory for those receiving part-time trade and industrial vocational training."

THEFTS REPORTED

P. J. Bohan, Caldwell. A 5-year-old Shepherd dog. Brown in color with lighter breast and flanks. Named Dick.

J. J. Decker, Newton. Practically new four-tine hay pitch fork. Purchase price $2.35.

D. F. Sarver, Osborne. Following parts were taken from McCormick-Deering combine: One magneto, goldenrod oil can, Zerk grease gun, heavy hammer and about 5 gallons of gas.

C. Q. Kaufman, Liberty. Five-gallon can of milk with initials "C. Q. K." on brass plate soldered on one side of can. Number 704 painted red on side also.

Fred Brown, Clifton. Two hogs. Weight about 200 pounds apiece.

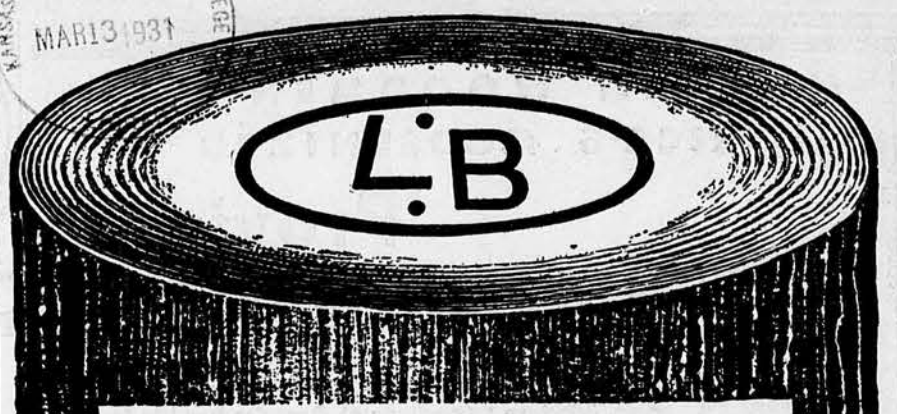
Mrs. Howard Likely, De Soto. Twenty rods hog wire and one spool barb wire.

Henry Knipp, Onaga. Twenty Buff Minorca chickens and 40 Single Comb Rhode Island Reds.

C. B. Griffith, Canton. Set work harness: 1¼-inch traces, butt chains on end of traces; 24-inch steel harness with nickel knobs; 21-foot lines with snap in center; 1½-inch breeching breast straps; 1½-inch martingales; 7-foot hitch straps, 1 inch wide; 65 or 70 celluloid rings; 40 rings fastened on the hames, 11 or 12 rings on each hip strap, 6 rings on each backbank. Combination crupper. Ring crown bridle, common joint bit. Harness made by M. E. Wallace, Newton, Kan.

T. J. Stiggins, Plevna. One "S" wrench, one straight and two end wrenches. One-half gallon motor oil. One dozen eggs.

R. M. Anderson, Mayfield. Tail light and license plate, number 12-248, taken from model A Ford.



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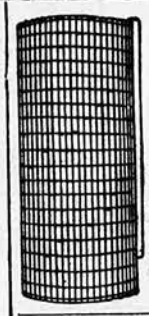

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J. M. PARKS MANAGER

Branding Grain in Your Bin—Quack Doctors—Puzzles—Another Protective Service Reward

DID you ever try to figure out a scheme whereby your grain could be identified should it be stolen and located later? E. F. Yaussi, Protective Service member living near Waterville, has called such a method to the attention of this department. Altho the idea very probably is being used already by many Protective Service members, it is such a good one that it should be called to the attention of all the readers of this department.

The idea is very simple. Maybe that is the reason it is so effective. Anyway it consists of writing your name on small bits of paper the color of the grain to be marked and scattering these small "name-marks" thruout the grain in the bin. Isn't most grain stolen at night? Wouldn't it be difficult to get every one of those little bits of paper out of grain that was stolen? See how effective the scheme might be if an unsuspecting thief steals your grain and you locate where it has been disposed! Try the idea.

Post a Protective Service Sign

Let Quack Doctors Alone

The cruel and vicious act of the irresponsible traveling doctor is not simply in picking pockets, but in preying on the sick, in deluding and harming those who actually are in physical distress. Seriously, folks, if you feel the need of medicine, beware of fake advertisements. Pass up the traveling doctor, and go to a reputable physician for guidance. Superstition and common sense cannot live together. It is your moral duty and your obligation to your family to think for yourself in making decisions in matters that affect your health.

Be Safe, Not Sorry—Investigate First

Puzzley, Puzzling Puzzles

"Don't be puzzled if the puzzle you have solved fails to win you a Shetland pony, an automobile, a 6-room house or even a $5 bill." This is the advice of the National Better Business Bureau prompted by its answering an increasing number of complaints from children and adults all over the country who have correctly solved "come-on" puzzles, but have failed to win prizes.

Not until after the puzzle has been solved do the participants learn that they have been awarded nothing but a certain number of points. Additional points, to obtain any of the prizes, must be won by selling merchandise or by obtaining publication subscriptions. However, a few of the most reputable publications pay the contestants for the actual subscriptions submitted even if the prizes are won by others submitting more subscriptions.

Be Safe, Not Sorry—Investigate First

Nemaha County Reward

The apprehension and conviction of Ross Walker, Otis Plank and Virgil Meyer recently ended a long list of petty thefts in Nemaha county. They are serving 60-day jail sentences for stealing a 10-gallon can of cream from Protective Service Member R. W. Jones, who lives near Bethel. Information provided by Clayton Pendland cleared up the theft case. Mr. Jones waived all claim to the $25 Protective Service reward and so the entire reward was paid to Mr. Pendland.

Post a Protective Service Sign

Cottonseed Is Valuable

Cattlemen and other livestock owners who need a feed high in protein to supplement home-grown roughages will find cottonseed meal or cake satisfactory, according to information given in Farmers' Bulletin 1179-F, Feeding Cottonseed Products to Livestock, just issued in revised form by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Cottonseed meal stimulates the appetite of fattening animals and causes them to consume more feed and likewise to make greater gains.

Cottonseed meal is a valuable protein feed for dairy cows. Beef cattle on pasture may be fed cottonseed cake or meal as a fattening ration with satisfactory results. Hogs also may be fed cottonseed meal in limited quantities as a protein supplement. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained on application to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

That committee which is pondering on the problem of finding odd jobs for the idle ought to consult Ma and see how she works it on Pa's day off.

Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

IF YOU can answer 50 per cent of these questions without referring to the answers, you are keeping mentally fit. Readers are cordially invited to submit interesting questions with authoritative answers. Address, Do Your Dozen Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

1. Who is said to be the founder of the present Democratic party?
2. What country owns Gibraltar?
3. Where did the expression originate, "Lord, what fools these mortals be!"
4. What is a mollusk?
5. What is a Romance language?
6. What is the Gila monster, and how is the name pronounced?
7. What famous explorer visited Kansas recently?
8. Who wrote the song, "Home, Sweet Home"?
9. Who was Galileo?
10. What are the three primary colors?
11. Who is the governor of Wisconsin?
12. What is a somnambulist?

(Answers found on Page 23)

Wonderful Success

In Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses in raising baby chicks. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell her experience in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko Tablets to be used in the drinking water for baby chicks. It's just the only thing to keep the chicks free from disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose." — Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Danger of Infection Among Baby Chicks

Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of contaminated drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbour germs and ordinary drinking water often becomes contaminated and may spread disease through your entire flock and can cause the loss of half or two-thirds your hatch before you are aware. Don't wait until you lose your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, that in every hatch there is the danger of some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Give Walko Tablets in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. These letters prove it!

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many of the little downy fellows, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 42, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko Tablets for use in the drinking water of baby chicks. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after using the Tablets and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this Company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail." —Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko Tablets entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is when used in the drinking water for baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for a package of Walko Tablets (or $1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Pioneer National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

Walko Tablets are sold by leading druggists and poultry supply dealers.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 42
Waterloo, Iowa

MAYBE YOU ARE BUYING NEW IMPLEMENTS OR EQUIPMENT THIS SEASON. Use the Farmers' Market Page to sell the old.

4 Magazines for $1.75

CLUB No. H-191

McCall's Magazine....
Woman's World.....
American Poultry J'r'l.
Household Magazine..

All For **$1.75**

Send All Orders to

Household Magazine, Topeka, Kan.

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 and the Sod Busters
6:55 a. m.—News, time, weather
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—except Tuesdays
11:00 a. m.—Household Searchlight
11:15 a. m.—Tremaine's Orchestra
11:30 a. m.—Farmers' Hour
1:30 p. m.—American School of Air
2:00 p. m.—Kanoa Hawaiians
2:30 p. m.—Our Women Editors
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
6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
10:15 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

SUNDAY, MARCH 15

11:00 a. m.—Jewish Art Program
12:30 p. m.—Conclave of Nations
1:00 p. m.—Watchtower IBSA
1:15 p. m.—Cathedral Hour
2:00 p. m.—N. Y. Philharmonic
4:00 p. m.—Easter Vesper Service C. of E., Emporia
5:00 p. m.—Vesper Hour
6:30 p. m.—Memories of Hawaii
7:00 p. m.—Devils, Drugs and Doctors
7:15 p. m.—Song Story
7:30 p. m.—Pipe Dreams
8:00 p. m.—Arabesque; Courtesy Kansas Power & Light Co.
8:30 p. m.—Robert Service Orchestra
9:00 p. m.—The Cotton Pickers
9:30 p. m.—Be Square to Your Motor Club
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:10 p. m.—Back Home Hour

MONDAY, MARCH 16

8:00 p. m.—The Three Bakers
8:30 p. m.—The Cardinal Singers
9:00 p. m.—Kansas Authors' Club

TUESDAY, MARCH 17

10:30 a. m.—Senator Arthur Capper's "Our Government"
7:15 p. m.—Old Gold Character Reading
8:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Chronicles
9:30 p. m.—Paramount Publix Hour

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18

7:00 p. m.—S. W. Bldg. & Loan "Fireside Melodies"
7:15 p. m.—St. Savings & Loan "Serenaders"
9:15 p. m.—The Gypsy Trail

THURSDAY, MARCH 19

12:00 m.—Gulf Crushing Co., "Egg Shellers"
9:30 p. m.—Seidel Orchestra
10:30 p. m.—Radio Roundup

FRIDAY, MARCH 20

3:45 p. m.—Ellen and Roger
7:00 p. m.—Burleigh Girls' Quartet
7:30 p. m.—Scotland Yard
9:30 p. m.—Nit Wit Hour

SATURDAY, MARCH 21

4:45 p. m.—Tony's Scrapbook
5:00 p. m.—Husing's Sportslants
8:00 p. m.—Around the Samovar
8:30 p. m.—National Forum
9:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons' Showboat
10:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo

Own Good Dairy Herds

Diplomas have been awarded to 11,407 dairymen in 45 states for developing their dairy herds to an average butterfat production of 300 pounds or more to the cow. These dairymen are on the 1930 Honor Roll conducted by the National Dairy Association, St. Louis, Mo. The awards were based on dairy herd improvement association and herd improvement registry records made under the supervision of the state agricultural colleges.

Wisconsin with 1,847, has more dairymen on the 1930 Honor Roll than any other state. Minnesota is second with 1,193, Michigan third with 998, Iowa fourth with 930 and Pennsylvania fifth with 915. Kansas has 220.

Almost five times as many dairymen qualified for the Honor Roll in 1930 as in 1924, the first year diplomas were issued. One hundred and eleven men have the very distinct honor of having won diplomas in every one of the seven years that awards have been made.

"Fewer but better cows" has been the slogan of these men in developing high-producing and efficient herds. The recognition which they receive is small compared with the great service they are rendering to the dairy industry thru their demonstrations of how to develop and maintain profitable herds.

Reducing Freight Rates by Increasing Taxes

Would you spend a dime to save a nickel? Of course not. No sensible person would. Yet just this same sort of economy is being urged by many people in this country who are in favor of further general development of our inland waterways.

We hear much of the fact that inland waterway development will reduce freight rates. We hear very little of the fact that this same inland waterway development will result in a large increase in taxes. Yet this last fact is just as true as the first.

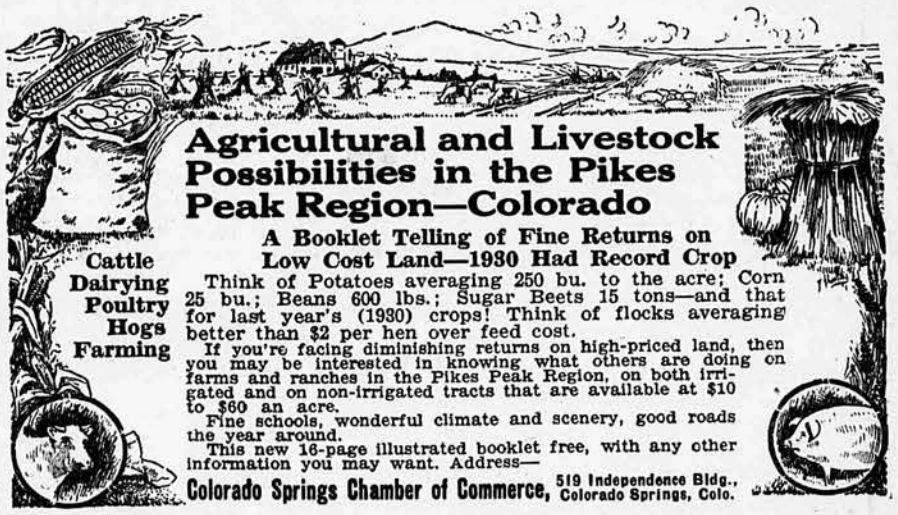
Many people seem to think that rivers are provided by nature as rights-of-way over which freight barges may be operated without cost to the public. This is not true. Channels must be dredged and maintained; dams and locks must often be built, operated and maintained; terminal facilities must be provided and maintained. All of this costs money: the War Department, for instance, estimates that it will cost $124,000,000 to provide a nine-foot channel in the upper Mississippi. The public pays the bill in taxes.

With their slower service, barge lines must charge lower rates than the railroads do, in order to get any business. People thus often believe that inland water transportation is cheaper than transportation by rail. Usually, this is not true. Water rates may be lower than rail rates, but *when the waterway costs paid by the public in taxes are added, the total cost of transportation is practically always greater by inland waterway than by railroad.*

In other words, widespread development of inland waterways will mean, in general, higher total transportation costs for poorer transportation service. Those who urge that this widespread development of inland waterways be carried on are really asking the taxpayers to increase their taxes in order to get a reduction in freight rates that will amount to less than the increase in taxes.

Further facts on this subject may be had by writing to the—

WESTERN RAILWAYS' COMMITTEE
ON PUBLIC RELATIONS
105 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois



Agricultural and Livestock Possibilities in the Pikes Peak Region—Colorado

A Booklet Telling of Fine Returns on Low Cost Land—1930 Had Record Crop

Think of Potatoes averaging 250 bu. to the acre; Corn 25 bu.; Beans 600 lbs.; Sugar Beets 15 tons—and that for last year's (1930) crops! Think of flocks averaging better than $2 per hen over feed cost.

If you're facing diminishing returns on high-priced land, then you may be interested in knowing what others are doing on farms and ranches in the Pikes Peak Region, on both irrigated and on non-irrigated tracts that are available at $10 to $60 an acre.

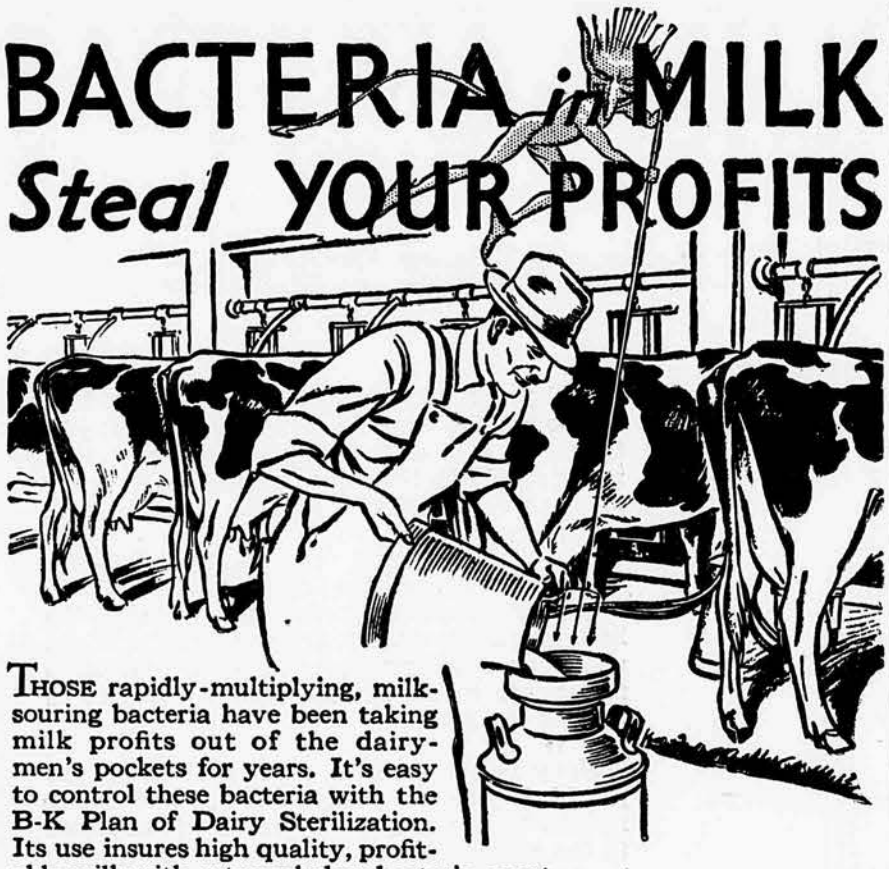
Fine schools, wonderful climate and scenery, good roads the year around.

This new 16-page illustrated booklet free, with any other information you may want. Address—

Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce, 519 Independence Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.

DO YOU KNOW that you can help both your neighbor and us by asking him to subscribe for the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze? If he becomes a regular reader he will thank you—so will we.

BACTERIA in MILK Steal YOUR PROFITS



THOSE rapidly-multiplying, milk-souring bacteria have been taking milk profits out of the dairymen's pockets for years. It's easy to control these bacteria with the B-K Plan of Dairy Sterilization. Its use insures high quality, profitable milk with extremely low bacteria count.

Use B-K to sterilize milk cans, milking machine, buckets, tubes and teat cups, strainers, separators, coolers, fillers, bottles and other utensils... Steam and boiling water are not necessary if you use B-K.

B-K is sold by Dairy and Poultry Supply Dealers and Feed, Drug and Hardware Stores. Write for FREE book on Dairy Sterilization.

GENERAL LABORATORIES, Inc.
311 Dickinson St., Madison, Wis.

IMPORTANT Facts ABOUT B-K

B-K is many times more powerful in destroying bacteria than steam or hot water as ordinarily used.

B-K is non-poisonous, dependable, safe and easy to use . . . Always uniform in quality and positive in results.

B-K and B-K direction charts are backed by extensive laboratory tests and 20 years of actual field experience. Accept no substitute.

B-K dilution costs only ½ to 2c per gallon when used as directed . . . Full directions come with every package.

Blackleg

You need not lose calves when for 12 cents per dose you can get

Blackleg Aggressin

(Gov't licensed) *from* **PETERS'**

Life immunity product. Your check for $12 brings 100 doses and free syringe with directions. Order from this ad. Our 96-page illustrated Veterinary Guide free upon request.

Peters Serum Co., Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.
Serum for Every Animal.

Liberal DISCOUNT from DELIVERED PRICES THRIFTY SILOS

WRITE TODAY (3)

DEPT. 21 W. S. DICKEY CLAY MFG. CO. Established 1885 Kansas City, Mo.

Do You Know That—

You can find almost anything you need in the classified section. Poultry, Cattle, Honey, Dogs, Hogs, Lumber, Machinery, Farms.

Read the Classified Advertisements.

Fill in . . .
Clip out . . .
Mail today . . .

Do that with the coupons appearing in the advertisements in KANSAS FARMER.

Mail them direct to the manufacturer from whose advertisement you clip them.

They will bring you free interesting and valuable booklets, catalogs and pictures that will be helpful to you.

Tell the advertiser, too, that you saw his advertisement in KANSAS FARMER. You get better and quicker service by doing that.

READ

CURTIS BALDWIN'S NEW BOOK

Let Curtis Baldwin, combine pioneer, inventor and manufacturer, tell you how excessive selling costs have had to be added to the price you pay for farm machinery; why you cannot spend two hours to produce grain which is exchangeable for commodities produced in one hour; how he has revolutionized combine selling and how he is able to sell an *improved* combine for $400.00 *less*. Mail coupon *now* for this interesting book.

FREE MAIL THIS COUPON

Curtis Baldwin, Pres.,
Curtis Harvesters, Inc., Ottawa, Kans.
Send your *free* booklet "Inside Facts" to

---2KF28

Agricultural facts sometimes are unpleasant, but on the other hand they are useful.

Farm Crops and Markets

Better Balanced Farms for Higher Net Profits Are Receiving Considerable Study in Kansas at Present

FARMERS generally over the state are giving the business end of agriculture more serious study than ever before. They are tackling their big questions from every possible angle, and here it is: "How can I make my farm pay a larger net return?" The general opinion is that a wider diversification will help, and to that end there is some indication that wheat acreage will be reduced in favor of more row crops. Also there is going to be more alfalfa, Sweet clover and soybeans seeded. Better balanced farms are going to count in the future. In co-operation with the Kansas State Agricultural College, a good many farmers have thoroly analyzed their operations and many of them have quite drastically revised their agricultural programs and better net profits have resulted. With better business methods Kansas farmers will hold their high place in the ranks of farm progress.

With recent rains and snows the moisture condition in Kansas is very satisfactory for the present. Wheat maintains its good general condition and has added further to the more than usual amount of pasture it has provided. Seeding of oats has made remarkable progress as well as other farm work. The soil handles in excellent condition. Considerable wheat has been marketed as well as livestock. An interesting thing noted in the report from the St. Joseph Stock Yards is the fact that for last month the average weight of hogs received at that point was 229 pounds as compared to 233 pounds a year ago.

Atchison—We haven't received enough moisture to be of any help to wheat. Pastures have been greening up with the warm sunshine. Eggs seem to be plentiful but there isn't so much milk and cream available. The weather has been fine for spring lambs. Quite a few early pigs have arrived. There seems to be plenty of hay on hand. Public sales still are being held every day with cattle bringing lower prices and no demand for horses.—A. Lange.

Barton—Harley Hatch's writings will be missed by folks out here. A number of public sales are being held. The kildeers and blackbirds have made their appearance here. Farmers have been sowing oats. Butterfat, 25c to 27c; eggs, 8c to 15c; baled alfalfa hay, $10; baled prairie hay, $7.—Alice Everett.

Bourbon—Spring plowing is well under way. Oats sowing is mostly done and some is up and looking fine. Wheat is in good condition but some moisture is needed. Several public sales are being held. All available farms have been rented. Corn, 50c; oats, 35c; hay, $8; hogs, $6; cream, 26c; eggs, 13c.—Robert Creamer.

Clark—Finally we received a snow, but it is about all gone. Wheat surely has been getting nice and green and it will continue to do well with the additional moisture. Quite a few chicks are being hatched for broilers. Hens are doing their best to help out by laying a lot of eggs. A good many folks are using eggs in place of meat. Evidently spring soon will be here. Eggs, 13c; butter, 25c.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Cowley—A spell of winter visited us. Wood sawing and oats sowing are the order of the day. A light rain fell recently but more is needed as the subsoil in this part of the county hasn't been full for two years. Quite a number of families have been moving during the last few days and some folks still are hunting locations. Public sales still are numerous and machinery isn't selling very high. Eggs are up to 12 cents; hens, 9c to 13c; cream, 17c; butter, 35c; kafir, 40c; cane, 85c; oats, 34c to 36c; seed corn, 85c to $1.25. Farmers of Cowley county donated a few carloads of hay and grain to the Arkansas drouth sufferers.—Cloy W. Brazle.

Dickinson—March has been rather cold and blustery. We have had some flurries but they melted in a few hours. Most of the oats have been sown. The ground has been freezing quite hard the last few nights. Wheat looks fine and a great many fields have been pastured since last fall. Wheat prices have not varied 2 cents in the last six weeks. Quite a number of public sales have been held recently which have been well attended, and in most cases livestock has been bringing a little more than the market price.—F. M. Lorson.

Gove and Sheridan—February went out with a 6-inch snow but March came in like a lamb and the snow melted off in three days. The ground is in good condition now for spring work. Wheat is starting off fine. Livestock is looking well. Lots of hogs are going to market. Eggs were the lowest in February that has been known in 25 years. Not so many chicks are being hatched this year. Very few public sales are being held, and prices are fair. Very little small grain is left on the farms. Wheat, 53c; corn, 40c; barley, 40c; hens, 14c; eggs, 12c; cream, 25c.—John I. Aldrich.

Hamilton—This county is well supplied with moisture for the present. Wheat is greening up nicely and is in fine condition. Barley is being planted. Plowing for row crops is progressing nicely. One hears talk of wheat acreage reduction out here and increased acreage of row crops. Farmers are going to fight depression with diversification of crops. There has been some wind but it was rather mild. Recent rains checked soil blowing.—Earl L. Hinden.

Labette—About all of the oats sowing is finished. Wheat looks very good. Most gardens are made. Considerable wood has been used for fuel this winter. The farmers' community sale at the local fair grounds at Parsons reached $4,000 and another one will be held soon. Livestock is beginning to gain a little. Corn, 60c; wheat, 60c; eggs, 15c; shorts, $1.—J. N. McLane.

Marshall—We are in need of rain. February went out like a lion and we had a light snow. Farm sales all are over. Cattle are the lowest in years. Corn, 42c; wheat, 53c; eggs, 8c; cream, 25c; hogs, $6.50.—J. D. Stosz.

Pawnee—We recently received some moisture in the form of rain and snow. Some oats and barley have been planted. Gophers have been destroying many alfalfa fields and the Farm Bureau has been releasing poisoned grain to kill these pests. Some farmers have ordered their seed potatoes thru the Farm Bureau. Little chicks will be appearing in the near future, most of them being purchased from hatcheries. The horse market seems to be climbing upward while very few remain on the farm. Alfalfa hay, $8.—Paul Haney.

Rawlins—We had a nice rain and snow the last of February and the ground is in fine condition for spring work. Wheat is looking fine. The market is very low here for butter, cream and eggs.—A. Madson.

Rice—This county has had very little moisture during the last two months but wheat still is in good condition. With favorable weather we will have a good crop. The wheat acreage will be much smaller than last year. Considerable Sweet clover and alfalfa will be planted. Work is scarce and wages on the average are low. A number of men are out of employment. Wheat, 55c; eggs, 13c; hens, 14c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

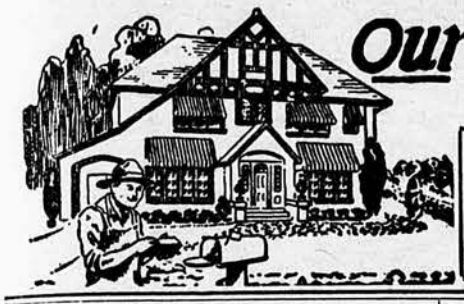
Riley—We have had some cloudy weather with a good rain recently which was a great help for the wheat. Quite a few farmers are moving to their new locations which they have rented for the next year. Many are cutting wood and plowing for oats. There have been quite a few farm sales. Feed is getting short and some will be purchased before winter is over. Corn, 54c; wheat, 62c; oats, 40c; potatoes, $2.40 cwt.; eggs, 9c to 12c; hogs, 5c to 6c.—Ernest H. Richner.

Rush—Wheat has continued to look fine and has provided considerable pasture. Ground for oats and barley has been and still is being prepared, but very little of the crops have been sown yet. Wheat, 55c; eggs, 15c; butterfat, 22c.—Wm. Crotinger.

Stevens—The 2 inches of rain received in this section recently made the wheat fields so wet and muddy that livestock had to be kept off of them, altho the wheat needs pasturing, as it is making a good growth. The question now when farmers meet is, "What shall we plant this season so as to have a money crop next fall?"—Monroe Traver.

Sumner—There is plenty of moisture for wheat and the crop is looking good. Livestock is doing well but few are on feed. Farmers are busy sowing oats. Peach buds are coming out. Few farm sales are held and prices are good. Hogs, top, $6.35; butterfat, 23c; eggs, 11c; heavy hens, 14c.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Wichita—We have had 1½ inches of rain as well as some snow. Few farmers are drilling barley. Wheat fields are greening considerably and are looking fine. Quite a number of public sales are being held and most everything sells at low prices except pigs. The porkers weighing from 40 to 70 pounds seem to be in demand. Improved farms are difficult to rent and landlords are asking a third of all crops for rent. Not much sod is being plowed at present. Some farmers are getting sod plowed, however, for $1.25 an acre. Barley, 29c to 30c; corn, 40c; potatoes, $1; eggs, 14c; cream, 21c.—E. W White.



Our FARMERS MARKET Place

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

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

TABLE OF RATES

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

RATES FOR DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIS PAGE

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

Inches	Rate	Inches	Rate
½	$ 4.90	3	$29.40
1	9.80	3½	34.30
1½	14.70	4	39.20
2	19.60	4½	44.10
2½	24.50	5	49.00

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

POULTRY

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STONE MOUNTAIN MELON SEEDS FROM melons weighing 30 to 55 lbs., also Kleekley's Sweets or Tom Watson, all $1.00 lb., delivered. A. J. Hammond, Harlan, Kan.

C. O. D. SEND NO MONEY. FROSTPROOF Cabbage and Onion plants. Good plants mailed promptly. 500-65c; 1,000-$1.00; 3,000-$2.70. Georgia Farms Co., Albany, Ga.

BUDDED PECAN AND WALNUT TREES. Hardy Northern varieties. Early and prolific bearers of large thin shelled nuts. Catalog free. Indiana Nut Nursery, Box 260, Rockport, Ind.

SOY BEANS—VIRGINIA AND MANCHU $2.00, Alfalfa $11.60, Red Clover $15.00, Timothy $4.50, Orchard Grass $2.25, all per bushel. Ask for catalog. Square Deal Seed Co., Coffeyville, Kan.

INCREASE FARM PROFITS BY PLANTING certified seed of alfalfa, sweet clover, oats, corn, kafir, sweet sorghums, sudan, flax, and soybeans. For list of growers address Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE AND BERMUDA onion plants. Prepaid. 500-75c; 1,000 onions, $1.00; 1,000 cabbage, $1.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Interstate Plant Co., Lucedale, Miss.

COSSACK ALFALFA, HARDIEST MOST drouth resistant variety known. State Certified, descriptive matter, also certified Grimm. Lowest prices ever offered. Darrow Brothers, Twin Falls, Idaho.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, TOMATOES, AND onion plants, any varieties: 200-50c; 500-$1.00; 1,000-$1.75; 5,000-$7.00, prepaid; large plants full count and guaranteed. Smith County Plant Co., Troup, Tex.

CHOICE REID'S YELLOW DENT SEED corn, carefully hand picked, test 96, nubbed, shelled, $2.00 per Bu. sacks free. If not satisfied return. I will refund price and freight. Stanley Smith, Hiawatha, Kan.

ARBORVITAE, CEDARS, PINES 15-18" Once-transplanted, $15.00—100; 200—$25.00. A general line of Nursery Stock. Headquarters of Chinese Elm. Pawnee Rock Nursery, W. M. Zieber, Proprietor, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED $7.00, GRIMM Alfalfa $9.00, White Sweet Clover $3.50, Red Clover $12.00, Alsike $12.00. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

RED CLOVER $10.00; ALSIKE $10.00; ALfalfa $8.00; White Sweet Clover $3.90; Timothy $4.50; Mixed Alsike and Timothy $5.50; All per bushel. Bags free. Samples and catalog upon request. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, ONIONS TOMAtoes, strong hardy plants, 100, 40c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.75; 5,000, $7.50. Peppers, eggplant, 100, 50c; 1,000, $2.50; cauliflower 100, 75c. Prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. East Texas Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—ALL LEADING varieties including the new Mastodon Everbearer, raspberry, blackberry, dewberry, asparagus, rhubarb, grape vines, shrubbery, frostproof cabbage, onions, tomatoes. Large stock of the best quality. Write for price list. F. W. Dixon, Holton, Kan.

FROST-PROOF CABBAGE AND BERMUDA Onion Plants. Open field grown, well rooted, strong. Treated seeds. Cabbage each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled with variety name. Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early Dutch, Late Dutch, Postpaid; 200, 75c; 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00; 2,500, $4.50. Express Collect: 2,500, $2.50. Onions Prizetakers, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda, Postpaid, 500, 75c; 1,000, $1.25; 6,000, $6.00. Express Collect: 6,000, $4.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for Catalogue. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Arkansas.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE AND ONION plants—open field grown, strong and hardy. Cabbage, all varieties, 300-75c; 500-$1.00; 1,000-$1.75. Onion, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermudas, pencil size, 500-65c; 1,000-$1.10; 6,000-$5.00. All postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

C. O. D. RELIABLE GEORGIA GROWN frostproof Cabbage ond Onion plants. Will stand frosts and freezes. Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch. Bermuda Onions. 500-65c; $1.00 per 1,000; 5,000-$4.50. Why take a chance? Pay the mailman. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free. Piedmont Plant Co., Albany, Ga.

CLOVER, $13.80 PER BU.; HOME GROWN, double recleaned; guaranteed to comply state seed law; Sweet Clover scarified, $4.50; Unhulled $2.10; new Timothy $3.60; hardy half Grimm Alfalfa, $10.50; state certified Grimm $16.80. All guaranteed and sacked. Other farm seeds at low prices. Write for samples and circular matter. Frank Sinn, Box 435, Clarinda, Iowa.

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

K. S. A. C. TEST ON ALL SEED CORN. Average 95% germination. Pride of Saline, Imperial or St. Charles White (red cob). Limited amount extra early yellow. Hiawatha Yellow Dent, Reid's Yellow Dent. All $2.25 per bu. track Wamego. (New bags free.) Ask for sample and prices on alfalfa and clover seed. Samples mailed free on request. Wamego Seed & Elevator Co., Wamego, Kan.

SEED CORN—BIG YIELDING VARIETIES—grown by specialists. Fire dried, Certified Seed—Golden Glow, Murdock, Golden Jewel, Minnesota No. 13, Minnesota Ideal—high germination—$2.35 bu. Samples free. Guaranteed for your locality. Get new money-saving Annual—describing all newest profit makers for farm and garden. Sent free. Farmer Seed & Nursery Co., Box E, Faribault, Minn.

ALFALFA SEED, HARDY TYPE COMMON variety. Per bushel $6.50, $8.40, $10.20, $11.40. Grimm Variety Alfalfa Seed, $14.00, $16.80, $18.00; Unhulled White Sweet Clover Seed, $1.90; Hulled or Scarified, $3.90, $4.50, $5.40; Medium Red Clover, $11.40; Alsike Clover, $10.80. Bags Free. Write today for Samples, 40 page Catalogue. Lowest Prices. All Kinds Farm and Garden Seeds. Kansas Seed Co., Salina, Kan.

DON'T WASTE TIME, MONEY AND LAND on little field run plants. Buy Dodge's Famous Lower Rio Grande Valley plants and get the best hand selected larger than pencil size Crystal Wax, Yellow or White Bermuda Onion Plants, Prepaid, 300-60c; 700-$1.00; 1,000-$1.35; 5,000-$5.50. Extra large field grown frostproof cabbage plants, all varieties. Prepaid, 100-35c; 300-75c; 500-$1.10; 1,000-$2.00. By express collect onion plants 70c thousand 5,000 lots; cabbage $1.00 thousand two thousand lots. Get acquainted offer 400 our best onion plants and 200 best cabbage plants any varieties for $1.00 prepaid. Prompt shipments, satisfaction guaranteed. Dodge Plant Farms, Raymondville, Tex.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

TWO DELCO AND ONE WESTERN ELECtric farm lighting plants. Green Bros., Lawrence, Kan.

25-50 MINNEAPOLIS TRACTOR, GOOD RUNning order. Trade for cows or hogs. True Cutler, Holt, Mo.

MIDWEST LIMESTONE PULVERIZERS; get our attractive prices and specification. Green Bros., Lawrence, Kan.

LETZ ROUGHAGE MILL WITH 10 FT. wagon box elevator, new No. 130. Price $135.00. A. B. Caldwell, Kincaid, Kan.

FOR SALE—USED AND RECONDITIONED Caterpillar tractors, elevating graders, blade graders, motor patrols, horse patrols. Salina Tractor & Thresher Company, Salina, Kan.

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

NEW 25-40 RUMELY OIL PULL TRACTOR sells for $1,925.00. Close out at $1,190.00. New Rumely Doall Sells for $850.00, our price $550.00. Latest models Butler 1,000-bu. grain bins, $89.00. Voss & Verhage, Downs, Kan.

MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED 12 FT. ANGLE ONE WAY DISC. Fred Guenther, Oberlin, Kan.

TOBACCO

THIRTY CHEWING TWIST, $1.00 POSTpaid. Ford Tobacco Company, D172, Paducah, Ky.

TOBACCO, 3 YEARS OLD MELLOW CHEWing, 10 lbs., $2.50. Smoking $1.75, postpaid. J. O. Hamlin, Dresden, Tenn.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—CHEWING, 5 LBS., $1.00; 10, $1.75; smoking, 10 lbs., $1.50. Farmers Union, B165, Mayfield, Ky.

TOBACCO—POSTPAID, GUARANTEED BEST mellow, juicy red leaf chewing; 5 lbs., $1.50; 10, $2.75; best smoking, 20c lb. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

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

LEAF TOBACCO—QUALITY GUARANTEED —Chewing 5 pounds $1.25; 10-$2.20. Smoking, 10-$1.50. Pay Postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

TOBACCO POSTPAID RED EXTRA BULK sweetened chewing 10 lbs. $2.50, good second chewing, $2. Smoking, $1.75. Edd Hamlin & Son, Rt. 3, Dresden, Tenn.

TOBACCO—POSTPAID, 2 YEARS OLD, sweet and good, chewing 10 lbs. $2.50; 5, $1.40; best smoking, 10 lbs. $2.00, guaranteed good. S. J. Rogers, Dresden, Tenn.

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

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—POLICE PUPS, PURE BRED, $5.00. Willard Shoemaker, Pomona, Kan.

SHEPHERDS, COLLIES, FOX-TERRIERS ON approval. Ricketts Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

KODAK FINISHING

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

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED: NAMES OF MEN DESIRING OUTdoor government jobs; $140-$200 month; vacation. Write for details. Delmar Institute, A10, Denver, Colo.

GIRLS TRAIN AS HOSPITAL LABORATORY, X-Ray Technicians. Maintenance arranged. Write for catalogue. Professional Laboratories, Wesley Temple, Minneapolis.

WANTED, ELIGIBLE MEN-WOMEN, 18-50, qualify for government positions, $105-$250 month. Steady employment; paid vacations. Thousands appointed yearly. Common education. Write, Ozment Instruction Bureau, 365, St. Louis, Missouri, quickly.

MEN WANTED FOR GOOD PAY POSITIONS as pilots, airplane mechanics, auto mechanics, electrical mechanics, radio mechanics, welders after taking necessary training in this school. Learn where Lindburgh learned. We qualify you for good positions paying $150.00 to $500.00 a month. For catalog and complete information, write now to Lincoln Auto and Airplane School, 2640 Automotive Building, Lincoln, Nebr.

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 resole. $1.50 package fixes 20 shoes. Money back guarantee. Box 614, Harrisburg, Pa.

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

PATENTS—INVENTIONS

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

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

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-Fleming 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.

AVIATION

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

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.

OLD MONEY WANTED

$5 TO $500 EACH PAID FOR OLD COINS. Keep all old money; many very valuable. Get posted. Send 10 cents for illustrated coin value book. 4x6. Guaranteed prices. We buy and sell. Coin Exchange. Room 50, Le Roy, N. Y.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

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

FOR THE TABLE

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

FENCE POSTS

TWO CARLOADS HEDGE POSTS FOR SALE. Edwin Jones, Reading, Kan.

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 Vanemburg, Batesville, Ark.

COLORADO

SEND FOR LIST FORECLOSED RANCHES, $2 acre. N. Brown, Florence, 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.

MISSOURI

OZARKS—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.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

WANT A FARM, RANCH, BUSINESS INcome, to trade. Webb, Protection, Kan.

KANSAS

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

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

ONE OF BEST 160 ACRE FARMS, SOUTH Central Kansas. 8 room modern house. Standard Royalty and Development Ass'n., Guthrie, Okla.

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.

SELL YOUR FARM THRU THIS DEPARTment. You will reach nearly seven of every 10 farmers in the state thru Kansas Farmer. An Eagle Clutch Pencil will be sent to Mr. William Gray, Rt. 3, Peabody, Kan., if he sends this ad to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., before May 1st.

OREGON

WILLIAMETTE VALLEY INVITES YOU TO share its mild climate and fertile soil; for particulars write C. I. Leavengood, Lebanon, Ore.

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.

PROFIT-MAKING FARMING POSSIBLE IN Southern Alabama and West Florida. Early truck and fruit crops assured by good soils—ample rainfall, long growing season. Reasonably priced lands. Dairying, poultry raising profitable. Quick transportation to markets. Address C. B. Michelson, Colonization Department, Frisco Railroad 798, Frisco Building, St. Louis, Mo.

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.

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.

To See Wonders

(Continued from Page 3)

of roses, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego, are among the important coast cities you will visit. Special entertainment and long, sight-seeing tours will be made at every stop, and of course, there is a time for all members of the party to do as they wish alone, too. Nearly two days will be spent in San Francisco, and the same time in Los Angeles.

Over in Old Mexico two more famous towns will be visited—Tia Juana and Aqua Caliente. The party will be conducted thru the beautiful buildings and grounds of Aqua Caliente, and luncheon will be served on the patio of the Casino, while swarthy Mexican musicians strum guitars on the balcony.

Then, after finally leaving beautiful California, stops will be made in Salt Lake City, the Royal Gorge, Colorado Springs and Denver.

You owe yourself this wonder tour of pleasure, sight-seeing and education. The cost of the Capper Jayhawker Tour is just about half what the same trip would cost if you went alone. The price of the ticket covers every necessary expense, and you don't have to spend any more money after you have paid the one low cost of the ticket.

Everyone has longed to travel. On the Jayhawker Tour you are a traveler among friends, with the finest trip possible mapped out and planned for you. We take care in advance of all the time-taking details connected with a trip, and you as a passenger on the tour, have nothing to do but to enjoy every moment.

We invite you to write us for the beautifully illustrated booklet, telling all about the Capper Jayhawker Tour. The booklet is free for the asking. With it you can make an "easy chair tour" over the route. The booklet describes every detail of the Jayhawker Tour, and is interesting from cover to cover.

Begin planning your greatest vacation now. Just write F. L. Hockenhull, Director of Tours, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan., asking for the Jayhawker Tour booklet, and it will be sent free and without obligation at once. You will enjoy every page in the booklet; with it you can begin planning now for the vacation trip of a lifetime.

Answers to Questions on Page 18

1. Thomas Jefferson. ("Government of the United States," Davis, Smith, McClure. Page 99.)
2. England. (Tarr and McMurray Geography. Page 294.)
3. Shakespeare's play, "Midsummer Night's Dream." (Act III, Scene 11, Line 115.)
4. An invertibrate animal with a soft unsegmented body; usually has a shell such as oysters, clam and snails. ("Biology for High Schools," Smallwood, Reveley and Bailey. Page 185.)
5. A language such as the French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese, which are derived from the old classic Latin. (Webster's International Dictionary.)
6. A poisonous lizard that occurs in New Mexico and Arizona. Pronounced "Hela." ("Biology for High Schools," Smallwood, Reveley and Bailey. Page 101.)
7. Rear Admiral Richard Byrd. (Topeka Daily Capital.)
8. John Howard Payne. (Golden Rule Song Book.)
9. An Italian scientist who often is called "the father of modern science." ("New Practical Physics," Black and Davis, Page 95.)
10. Red yellow and blue. (Webster's International Dictionary.)
11. Philip La Follette. (Topeka Daily Capital.)
12. A person who walks in his sleep. (Webster's International Dictionary.)

Note: This week's questions and answers submitted by Nellie G. Veit, Cedar Point, Kan.

Good School Texts

(Continued from Page 10)

calves were fed the first 60 days on 3 pounds of rolled barley and 2 pounds of cottonseed meal apiece with all the silage they would eat. Between November 17 and March 1, they consumed 20 tons of silage. Their ration now averages 9 pounds of silage a day and 13 pounds of a grain mixture made of 32 pounds of rolled barley, 95 pounds of rolled wheat, 83 pounds of shelled corn and a cottonseed meal supplement.

Since the Wakefield and the Abilene calves came from the same herd in Texas and were as near identical as possible at the start of the feeding period on November 17, it will be interesting to note, when the baby beeves are sold early in June, which feeding method gave the most profit. The rolled barley and rolled wheat being fed at Abilene make a choice feed. To insure most satisfactory rolling, the total moisture content of each respectively is brought up to 14 per cent and to 13.5 per cent. Hogs in the cattle feed lots at both places are avoiding any waste of the cattle grain ration and are paying handsomely for the supplemental feeds they are receiving. In fact both groups of hogs are ready for market and will have to be replaced by pigs.

At Abilene the beef project and a poultry layout similar to the existing one at Wakefield are financed by the school board. Any profits are shared equally by the boys and the school. Every boy interested in the project work is liable personally for a loss not to exceed $10. Any further deficit is paid by the school.

Other projects inspected include a beef and a swine project at Cottonwood Falls where A. W. Miller is vocational agriculture instructor, and a beef project at Saffordville directed by Instructor P. W. Russell.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

F. H. Taylor of Sedgwick, breeder of registered Percherons ran an advertisement in the February 28 issue of Kansas Farmer from which he received 10 inquiries four days after the paper was issued and several farmers drove direct to the farm without waiting to write. This would seem to indicate a new interest in draft horses.

Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan., sold Chester White bred gilts at auction at his farm the last of January for an average of $41. The offering was a good one and was well appreciated by those who attended. There were two tops of $65, one was number 1 in the catalog and went to Will Horn, Falls City, Nebr., and the other was number 6 and went to Francis O'Brien, Tonganoxie. Number 3 went to a well known breeder and exhibitor, Lloyd Cole of North Topeka, number 14 to G. W. Waltmire, Peculiar, Mo. Number 13 to W. H. Blake of McLouth, Kan.

To breeders and farmers looking for Shorthorn bulls this spring the E. L. Stunkel sale at Wichita, Kan., Wednesday, March 25, certainly should be of interest. To start with the Stunkel herd is one of the well established herds in the state, having been established in 1900 and has always been considered one of the outstanding herds of the Southwest at least. In this sale Mr. Stunkel is selling just 30 head, 20 are bulls that are not fat but in nice condition and 10 females. The bulls, 15 of them are from 15 to 20 months old and the rest from 10 to 12 months. Mr. W. A. Young, a breeder at Clearwater, Kan., is consigning six head with Mr. Stunkel, four bulls and two females. They are by a Tomson bred bull. The cattle Mr. Stunkel is selling are all by Collynie Supreme by Village Supreme and Browndale Sultan by Edellyn Browndale. Both herds are federal accredited and both are in splendid breeding condition. The sale will start at 1 o'clock and you are invited to be present. Boyd Newcom is the auctioneer, assisted by Charles Cole. The sale catalogs are ready to mail and if you will drop a line to E. L. Stunkel, Peck, Kan., he will be pleased to mail you a copy by return mail.

Another letter from Bert Powell, the auctioneer who has been making some good purebred livestock sales for the breeders of Northwest Kansas this winter and written the evening of February 25 which was the date of the joint sale of John Yelek and Mr. Payne, who sold Hampshire hogs and Chester White hogs in a joint sale at Atwood on that date, reports the sale as a good one and highly satisfactory to both breeders who furnished the consignments. Mr. Yelek's Hampshires averaged $50 and Mr. Payne's Chester Whites $38.50. The top was $75 paid by Schutta Bros. of Burlington, Colo., for the Hampshire sow number 17 in the catalog and she was the daughter of West Wind, Mr. Yelek's senior herd sire and bred for a March litter. She and her three sisters averaged $60. This is the top price for a sow selling in the state this winter with one exception. The second top was $70 paid by Geo. K. Foster, Tribune, Kan., for another good one from Mr. Yelek's Hampshire consignment. Mr. Payne's top was $55 and he sold several fall pigs for around $20. There were five head from Mr. Payne's consignment that went to Prairie View, Kan. Cols. Powell and Sherlock did the selling. Both breeders were well pleased with the prices received.

George Anspaugh, Ness City, sold 50 Duroc bred sows and gilts in his bred sow sale at his farm near that place Friday, February 27, for $2,543.50 and the average was $50.87. He also sold seven extra sows at an average of $40.87 and two fall boars at $25 each. The grand total for the sale was $2,880.50. Mr. Anspaugh was fortunate in a fine day and feels pretty good about it because the day following a small blizzard was on and the attendance which was good would have been reduced because of the condition of the roads. The top of the sale was $77.50, paid by Leo Breeden of Great Bend for number 1 in the sale. Mr. Breeden bought several around the top. Every animal in the sale went to breeders and farmers in Southwest Kansas except a choice gilt that was purchased by Vavroch Bros. of Oberlin, Kan. It was a wonderful offering of fall yearling and spring gilts bred to good boars and representing some of the best blood of the breed. It was a very satisfactory sale to Mr. Anspaugh and the buyers were pleased with the offering. In writing me about the sale Mr. Anspaugh said he could have sold many more if he had had them. The sale was conducted by Col. McMurry of Council Bluffs, Ia., and Col. Jack Mills of Alden, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Fall Boars and Gilts
Pure-bred Poland Chinas, immuned, none better. Pairs, trios, one or one hundred.
UPDEGRAFF & SON, TOPEKA, KAN.

FALL BOARS AND GILTS
Weigh around 150 to 200 lbs. Well grown and immune.
JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KAN.

DUROC HOGS

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

BRED GILTS AND BOARS
Outstanding gilts and boars sired by Champion King Index, Bred to Chief Fireworks. We believe the best boar we have ever owned. Write for prices, photos, etc. 25 yrs. experience with Durocs. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

NATIONAL Vitrified EVERLASTING TILE SILOS
Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble.
Buy Now
Erect Early
Immediate Shipment
NO Blowing In Blowing Down Freezing
Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile. Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.
NATIONAL TILE SILO CO., R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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, 622 fat, milk 17,000, just farm care. Younger bulls just as good. Priced right. E. A. BROWN, PRATT, KAN.

DRESSLER'S RECORD BULLS
Our herd averaged 658 lbs. fat in national herd improvement test, 1929, highest herd in United States to date. Splendid young bulls, dams' records 633 to 1018 lbs. fat. Sired by second prize bull at Topeka, 1930. H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

JERSEY CATTLE

Knoeppel Jersey Bulls
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Stunkel's Annual Shorthorn Sale!
To better accommodate breeders and farmers attending the sale this year will be held at the STOCK YARDS
Wichita, Kan., Wednesday, March 25
The offering consists of 20 bulls and 10 females. 24 head bred and owned by Mr. Stunkel, Peck, Kan. They were sired by Collynie Supreme by Village Supreme and Browndale Sultan by Edellyn Browndale.
W. A. Young, Clearwater, Kan. is consigning four females and two bulls sired by a Tomson bred bull.
The bulls are an extra choice lot in good condition. 14 are from 15 to 20 months old and six head from 10 to 12 months. About half are pure Scotch, the rest Scotch topped, from good milk producing dams. Both herds federal accredited. For the sale catalog write at once to
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