

# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 69

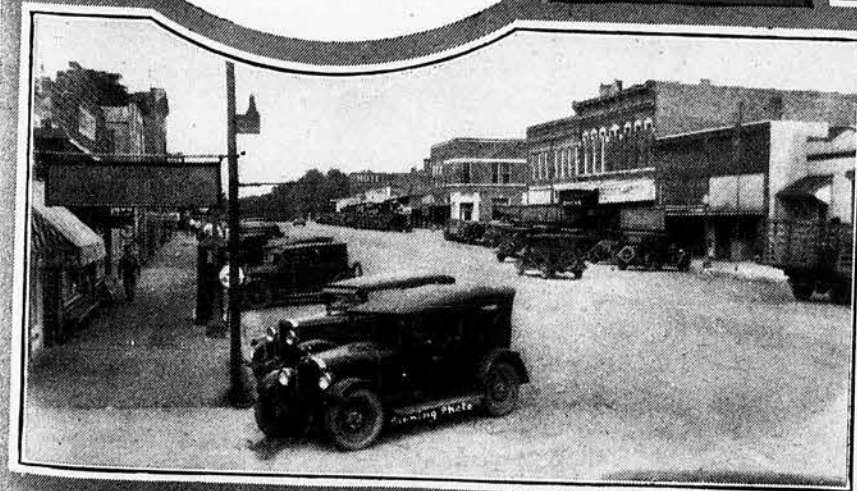
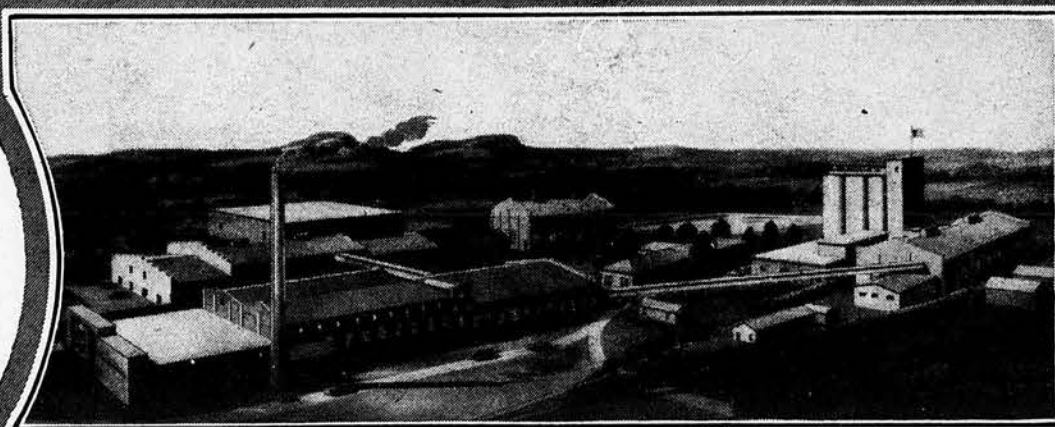
March 7, 1931

Number 10



## VIEWS IN MEDICINE LODGE

1. Medicine Lodge High School.
2. Country Home of H. W. Skinner.
3. The Large Cement Plant.
4. Home of Carrie Nation.
5. The Main Street of Medicine Lodge.



Medicine Lodge—A Center of Progress

(See Page 14)



# The Ford Truck

*is low in cost and useful throughout the year*



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# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 69

March 7, 1931

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## Kansas Uses Efficient Machinery

*Annual Western Power Exhibit Presented Up-to-the-Minute Improvements*

By Frank A. Meckel

ANOTHER year with another "bigger than ever" power machinery show at Wichita, was the consensus of opinion of those who made the trek to the metropolis of Sedgewick county last week. Call them what you will—general-purpose, row-crop or cultivating tractors, whatever they are, they held the show this year. We thought that last year was the peak in the different jobs that could be found for these tractors, but it seems that the ingenious engineers have evolved a few dozen more jobs for these versatile tractors in the last season. They are hitched up to anything and everything this year, and it will have to be a mighty smart farmer who can figure out a job that one of these general-purpose tractors cannot perform.

John Deere, with one of the most complete displays ever shown at Wichita or elsewhere, showed the G-P tractors doing everything except putting the cat out and covering the canary bird before bedtime. International Harvester Co., showed the Farm-All doing almost everything except the housework. Massey-Harris showed its new four-wheel-drive, general purpose tractors walking stairs over any kind of obstructions. J. I. Case showed its cultivating tractor doing all the tricks in the book and a few outside of the list. The Oliver Row-Crop was shown in all of its glory and at all of its favorite pastimes. The Advance-Rumely Do-All was shown as the general handy man about the farm. The new model Caterpillar with the high clearance and the improved attachments, was shown this year for the first time. The Allis-Chalmers All-Crop was strutting its stuff getting in and out of its cultivating business in some 3 or 4 minutes—just like an old fire horse—only with the aid of a pair of wheels and one man instead of a whole crew of men. It was the world's greatest exhibit of general-purpose tractors.

### Many Features of Interest

But while general-purpose tractors were very much in evidence, they did not exactly steal the show. There were a great many other things that drew just as big crowds.

Combine harvesters, as usual, were very much in evidence, being shown by Massey-Harris, J. I. Case Co. Inc., Avery Power Machinery Co., Curtis Harvesters Inc., Advance-Rumely Thresher Co., Gleaner Combine Harvester Corp., which showed both the wheat and the corn combine, the latter making its debut last year at Wichita; John Deere, The International Harvester Co., Caterpillar Tractor Co., Oliver Farm Equipment Co., Ohio Cultivator Co., with the Sunshine Combine; Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Co., Good Brothers Thresher Co., Huber Mfg. Co.,

and Allis-Chalmers Mfg Co., which showed its latest development in the combine field, this being a small machine which employs a wire brush instead of a conventional threshing cylinder for getting the grain out of the head. It was a great combine show, and of course, being held in Kansas one would expect plenty of interest evinced over these machines which save wheat farmers millions of dollars in time and labor.

And tractors! Sure there were plenty of tractors on parade beside the general-purpose types. Advance-Rumely was on deck this year with the new Rumely Six; International Harvester Co., with the McCormick-Deering line of farm tractors; John Deere tractors; Shaw tractors; Huber tractors; Oliver Hart-Partners; Case tractors; Wallis tractors made by Massey-Harris; Caterpillar tractors of all sizes, with all sorts of equipment; Minneapolis-Moline Twin City tractors; Rock Island tractors and all of the Rock Island equipment designed to go with them and these all displayed in a fine new location just south of the Forum building this year; Allis-Chalmers tractors with wheels and with tracks good for what have you; Cleveland Tractor Co., Cletracs in all sizes that can be used for anything on the farm or on the highway. It was not a walk away for the general-purpose machines by a long shot. The other tractors were very much in evidence, and they pulled the crowds, too.

Then there were other things on display as well as the big machinery. There were feed grinders of all kinds and types. John Deere was well represented in this line with the Letz grinder, and among the hammer type mills there could be mentioned the well-known W-W grinder made right in Wichita, the Gleaco made by Gleaner Combine Harvester Corp., the Rowell which is handled thru the Massey-Harris branches, the Western Land Roller Co., hammer mill which made its initial bow at Wichita this year and the Algoma hammer mill which is handled thru the Rock Island Plow Co., branches all over the country. There no doubt were many others which we failed to see. The great trouble with this show at Wichita is that it lasts only one week while one should take a whole month to get around and see everything.

There were the various tillage and seeding machine displays such as those of the Dempster Mill Manufacturing Co., which showed its new furrow drilling machine, its line of water pumps and water systems, and corn cultivating machinery which is growing and expanding every year. If they keep on making these cultivators larger

every year it will not be long until they cannot get them thru the doors of the Forum. They have them up to five rows now and unless a farmer takes to growing more row crops, he will be finished with his cultivating about 20 minutes before he gets started—so large are they making these machines. Wonderful time savers tho, and proving themselves all over the country.

Grain drills designed for tractor use are getting into just about the same class as the cultivators, too. They are getting so big and they will cover so much territory that a comparatively few rounds of a quarter section soon will be all that will be required to seed the entire 160 acres. It certainly would open the eyes of some of our farmers in the eastern states if they could come to Wichita to see the way our Kansas farmers go in for big machinery.

### Grain Storage Received Attention

Grain bins and grain handling machinery made up a very interesting portion of this year's display. The Link Mfg. Co., of Kansas City, was on deck with one of the Liberty grain blowers. This machine is belted to a tractor and will blow wheat into a car or into a bin and clean it during the same operation. Other mechanical grain elevators and grain conveyors were on display also, and there certainly is no need for any Kansas wheat grower to suffer from a lame back due to scooping wheat any more. Maybe we will breed a mighty lazy generation of farmers, but at least they will have time to devote to other things about the farm from now on instead of spending half of their time rubbing liniment into sore muscles.

We could not even attempt to mention all of the different makes of machinery displayed at Wichita this year. It was refreshing to note how little pessimism was in evidence during the week. One never would know there ever had been anything approaching a depression in the past. Everyone seemed to be looking forward to 1931 and 1932 with much confidence and enthusiasm, and it is quite apparent that we are heading for better times in the very near future.

We primarily are interested, of course, in the Western Farm Power Equipment Show, but there is another show held in conjunction with this agricultural classic every year that is worthy of very honorable mention. This is the Southwest Road Show and School. Here were shown all of the latest developments in road building and maintaining machinery, as well as displays of road building materials and accessories of all kinds. Here were to be seen graders, crushers, tractors, snow plows, conveying machinery and

(Continued on Page 26)

## But Something Can Be Done!

By Arthur M. Hyde

Secretary of Agriculture

AN UNJUST tax law is one thing; administration of that law which results in further injustice is something else. Both ought to be corrected. But it isn't necessary to wait until the law has been revised to correct injustices in administration.

Thru their organizations farmers not only can decide that "something ought to be done about it" they can do that something. Some of them already have. Many more of them could stimulate state and local tax authorities to remove some of the inequalities in the administration of the tax laws.

As things now stand, there are not only inequalities between state and local taxing districts in the assessed valuation on comparable properties, there also are inequalities within the same taxing district. These local inequalities are most important.

The problem is not caused by a high tax rate itself, or a high assessed valuation of itself. It

makes little difference to the taxpayer whether his assessment is high and his tax rate low, or his assessment low and his tax rate high. What does hurt is to have one's land assessed at 90 per cent of its sale value, and a neighbor's land under the same tax rate assessed at 50 per cent of its sale value.

From studies made in several states we now have specific information on inequalities in assessment. A Kansas study, covering the years 1913 to 1922, indicated that inequalities among individual parcels of farm real estate were more important than any other type of assessment inequality, both because the inequalities in themselves were greater and because they affected a larger proportion of the tax levy than did the others. In fact, this kind of inequality was found

to be 14 times as important as inequalities between counties.

Here, said the Kansas study in effect, are 1,141 parcels of farm real estate all of which should, according to the law, show the same relation between assessed valuation and sales value. Actually, the figures for 1921-22 showed, this was the situation: 10 per cent of the properties were assessed at 95 per cent or more of their sales value; another 10 per cent were assessed at less than 45 per cent of their sales value; or, by another grouping, the upper 30 per cent of the properties were assessed at 75 per cent or more of the sales value and the lower 30 per cent at 55 per cent or less of the sales value. Yet all farm properties within the same taxing jurisdiction had to pay the same tax rate.

An Oregon study also revealed gross inequalities, as indeed have similar tax studies wherever they have been made. The half of the real estate

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## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

SOME interesting statistics have been gathered in a book recently written by Dr. John Louis Hill, concerning the progress of negro farmers in the United States. More than 1 million farms, says Dr. Hill, now are operated in the United States by negroes. Fifty years ago the number so operated was less than 20,000. For five decades this movement, responsible for much of the South's, and therefore the Nation's production and prosperity, has been underway. Today it virtually is halted.

Current economic conditions, diminishing returns from agricultural pursuits, plus the negro's great migration northward, all within a decade, have created wide-spread havoc in the entire economic structure of the South. The cause, the cure and the entire picture are discussed in Dr. Hill's book.

Commenting on the migration, Dr. Hill says: "Negro laborers in ever increasing numbers are leaving the agricultural districts of the South. The situation is bad enough at present and should colored workers in great numbers continue to leave the plantations of the South for the manufacturing centers of the North, Southern farmers as a class are destined to become bankrupt. In order to prevent such a calamity, says Dr. Hill, two very definite things must be accomplished: Southern white people must awake to the fact that in the past they have not given negro laborers a square deal, and that in the future this mistake must be corrected. Secondly, Southern negroes must realize that if in a new regime they are to receive fair and equitable treatment from white employers, their future success and happiness in largest measure is to be found on Southern soil. The only thing essential to the negro's happiness and glorious future in the South is the necessary mental adjustment between the two races.

Despite tremendous handicaps negroes in America have made remarkable economic showing. In 1866 they owned 12,000 homes in the United States, now they own 750,000 homes. Sixty years ago they operated 20,000 farms, now they operate at least one million. There are in our country more than 50,000 negroes owning and operating successful businesses.

When they were liberated, negroes had only 15 colleges and normal schools; now they have more than 500. Then they had 100,000 students in public schools; now they have two million. In 1866, 90 per cent of the colored population was illiterate; today the percentage of illiteracy is less than 10 per cent. The annual expenditure for negro education in 1866 was about \$700,000; now it is considerably more than fifteen million dollars.

### Stabilizing Farming Industry

THE cashier of the Farmers' State Bank at Sylvan Grove, F. C. Larson, has worked out a plan to stabilize the farming industry, more particularly the wheat business. Mr. Larson's plan contemplates the curtailment of production to the extent of 25 per cent, thus reducing it to the demands of home consumption. He estimates that the present surplus of wheat production over domestic requirement is approximately 200 million bushels, the average annual production of wheat being approximately 800 million bushels and the domestic needs 600 million bushels. He would have the Government buy up this surplus of say 200 million bushels and hold this as a stabilizing store.

His second proposed step is to constitute every bank in the rural wheat growing districts a Government agency for the purpose of administering his plan, giving the active officers of the banks authority to administer oaths and take depositions necessary in collecting the necessary information for the use of the Government. The Government would pay such banks 1 cent a bushel on all wheat handled thru them under the plan.

Third, he would have a questionnaire prepared and sent to every farmer in which he would answer questions as to his normal average of wheat sown during the last five years and his contemplated acreage for the 1932 crop. The purpose of this questionnaire would be to base upon it the reduction of 25 per cent. Under this arrangement the farmer would enter into an agreement with the Government to sow only three-fourths of his average and contemplated acreage, provided, of course, that he had contemplated sowing the usual acreage. He also would agree to buy from the stored wheat held by the Government as much wheat as would be produced on the other fourth of his average acreage if sown, estimated at the average acre production for the last five years; and also agrees

That estimate is, of course, based on the assumption that the world market price is 70 cents a bushel. At present wheat can be bought in Canada for less than 70 cents a bushel and therefore wheat could be bought in Canada, brought into the United States and sold for less than \$1 a bushel after paying the tariff. However, it is reasonably certain that if our wheat production could be reduced to an amount equal to the home demand, there would be an immediate and substantial increase in the price of wheat.

### Answers to Anxious Reader

Student—Your question for debate viz: "Resolved that Congresses and Legislatures should be abolished," is interesting even if not practical. One cannot contemplate the actions of the average legislature or the average Congress without a feeling of impatience. But then how could we get along without them? The alternative is unlimited despotism and we know what despotisms did to the world in the past. It is better to have Congresses and Legislatures with their waste and general foolishness than to have unlimited despotism.

George—You say that you have a letter from an attorney in New York who believes that you are one of the heirs of a great estate in England which never has been distributed. All this attorney wants you to do is to send him just enough money to pay for looking up the records, not a cent for attorney fee. Well, George, ever since I can remember there have been grafters who made their living by getting money out of credulous suckers who were led to believe that they were heirs to some estate. There is not a single case on record where one of these supposed heirs got a single cent. I think that is all I need say. If you wish to send money to this grafter that is your business, but why take chips from that old game?

L. J.—You ask whether I advise you to take college education. Not having an opportunity to look you over and study you I cannot say, and if I did express an opinion it is just as likely to be wrong as right. My opinion is that a great deal of time is wasted on college education, but it does not prove that the benefits are not sufficient to justify the existence of the colleges and universities. My opinion is that about half of college and university graduates would have been better off if they never had seen the inside of a university or a college, but if there had been no colleges or universities there would be a great deal of exceedingly important information which we have now that the world would know nothing about. If a young man or young woman has the right kind of stuff, an education at any one of our leading colleges or universities is of incalculable benefit. On the other hand a college education makes a fool or a crank more of a nuisance than he would be without an education. And it also is true that college education has aroused in the minds of thousands, ambition impossible of fulfillment and simply made them more miserable and more useless than they would be if they had no education beyond the eighth grade.

### Hang On to the Note

I owed a note. I paid the same to the agent who at the time a bank cashier. I had money there at the time and had when the bank failed which was 40 days after I paid the note. I got my note the day I issued the checks but never did get the checks back. The story is all I have. My balance sheet at the bank does show that it was charged off my account and now they claim I still owe them the amount of the note.

It occurs to me if you have the cancelled note that you are in pretty good condition. If you can show, and certainly you will be able to show the



to re-sell to the Government a like amount of wheat at the end of the season at an advance over the price paid by said farmer of 30 cents a bushel.

This is at least an interesting plan and worth giving consideration. Just at present I am not quite able to see the necessity for the purchase of the wheat from the Government by the wheat grower, in view of the fact that Mr. Larson says that this would be only a matter of bookkeeping; that is, that the wheat bought by the farmers actually will not be delivered by the Government but held in storage. The essential feature in this plan is to get the wheat raisers to agree to a reduction of acreage so that there will be no surplus for export. As the entire production under this plan would be consumed here in the United States, the tariff on wheat would keep out the foreign wheat until the home market price would rise 42 cents above the world market price. Mr. Larson estimates that under this arrangement the domestic price would rise to \$1.10 a bushel.



else you would not have the cancelled note, at you issued these checks in payment of this at a time when you had the cash in the bank to meet the checks but the bank for some reason or other failed to give you credit for your payments, there is nothing you can do except to stand upon your rights and stand suit if necessary. If the facts are as you state them I have no question whatever about your winning in a suit of that kind.

### Could Not Be Attached

In Colorado if the wife has an automobile owned by her husband can anyone attach it for the debt of her husband? Can anyone attach an attachment on any other property such as land stock which is in the names of the wife and son for the husband's debts? Mrs. C. N.

The wife's property could not be subjected to payment of her husband's debts unless she was jointly interested with him in making the debts. This property which the wife presumably holds as the guardian of the son could not be attached for the debts of her husband.

### These Are the Exemptions

What are a farmer's exemption rights in Kansas? C. B.

A farmer in Kansas has exempt from execution for the payment of any debt his homestead he owns one, that is 160 acres of land, a team of horses or mules and wagon, his farm implements, two cows, 10 hogs and 20 sheep with the wool from the sheep, his household furniture, and food sufficient to keep his family for one year and his animals for one year if he has it on hand.

### Was Note on Record?

A and B traded farms. B's mortgage was to be \$3,200 after the deal was made a commission note of \$100 has turned up for the previous deal. Can they sue B for this note? H. I. B.

If this commission note was secured by mortgage and this mortgage was recorded, A would be bound. If it was not recorded, he would not be

bound. You speak about it turning up after the trade was made as if it were only then discovered. Of course, if it was on record, there is no reason why it should not have been discovered.

### What Could Be Done?

A buys a tract of land on contract. He then buys an order of trees for improving the land from a salesman, B. He has a written agreement that the trees are to be delivered next spring shipped C. O. D. Due to hard times, A is unable to pay for the trees. What can the company do about it? A hasn't anything left that he can call his own. C. L. B.

If the facts are as C. L. B. states them I do not see that the company can do anything about it. If the trees were shipped C. O. D. and were



THEY SAY - IT'S AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NOBODY GOOD - MAYBE MARCH CAN HELP TO UPSET THIS UNWELCOME VISITOR.

not paid for on delivery, they would be held at the point of delivery subject to the orders of the tree company. All they could possibly do would be to take the trees back and bring suit against A for whatever damage they may have suffered. That would be the cost of shipping the trees to A's place of delivery and the cost of returning them. But if A has nothing, that would be a rather fruitless thing for the tree company to do.

### Depends on the Lease

I am renting a farm for one-half in the field and \$50 cash on a lease for one year beginning March 1, 1930, and ending March 1, 1931. How many days' notice would the landlord have to give me before March 1, in order to make me move? The cash rent is not due until all the crop is cut and I get paid customary wages for harvesting the crop. It amounted to about \$35. E. S.

If this lease is an oral lease, you are entitled to 30 days' notice in writing prior to the first day of March. If it is a written lease, no notice is required.

### The Law Doesn't Say

Which is the proper way to elect a school board, by ballot or by 'yes' and 'no,' or by a standing vote? O. K.

The law does not specify how the vote shall be taken. Those who vote at a school meeting must be qualified electors both of the state and of the school district. But so far as the manner of conducting the election is concerned, that is left to the meeting itself. The vote might be taken by ballot if so directed or viva voce, or by a standing vote.

### Still Some Homestead Land

Is there any homestead land in the United States at present? Where is it located? D. C.

Yes. There is a considerable amount of homestead land. It is located in Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Montana, Wyoming, Nevada and Arizona mostly. Write to the U. S. Land Office, Washington, D. C., for information in regard to how such lands can be obtained.

# Muscle Shoals Good Legislation

From a Radio Talk by Senator Capper, Broadcast Over the Columbia Chain

THE Muscle Shoals bill, just passed by Congress is good legislation. It gives to the people of the United States a strong curb on the growing menace of power trust control of the manufacture and sale of electric power. It carries provisions which will insure cheap fertilizers for the cropped out lands in the West and South—and cheap fertilizer means lower production costs for food. So every family in the United States has a direct interest in this Muscle Shoals bill.

The backbone of the opposition to any and all legislation for government operation of Muscle Shoals has come from the electric power interests of this country—from the Power Trust, in other words. The same interests fought the Boulder Dam bill. They are fighting municipal ownership all over the country—and I believe in municipal ownership of electric power plants. These interests want a private monopoly of power production and distribution in this country.

### Bill Has Been Passed Five Times

In the last 10 years, as I remember it, the Senate has passed a Muscle Shoals bill five times, the House twice. Two years ago the measure was vetoed by President Coolidge. This time it was passed on the White House doorstep in slightly different form.

While I have not been as much impressed with the deadly menace of the Power Trust as has Senator Norris, I have stood with him on Muscle Shoals. He made a magnificent fight and deserves to win it.

Muscle Shoals was the direct occasion for the investigation into the lobbying and propaganda activities of the alleged Power Trust. This investigation showed that millions of dollars were being spent by public utilities for the purpose of controlling the press, to influence teaching and thought in the public schools and in the colleges of the country, and to influence legislation in municipalities, in states, and by Congress.

Muscle Shoals legislation may very likely have direct bearing in the future on the welfare of nearly every citizen of the United States. The bill just passed contemplates three things:

First, an adequate home supply of nitrates for national defense in time of war.

Second, cheap fertilizer for farm lands. That means in the long run cheaper food for the American people. This is not so important now as it will be later, but it is steadily becoming more important.

Third, it promises to put the Federal Government in the business of producing electric power on a large enough scale to show to the country what electric power production really costs.

There is little controversy over the first point, that of national defense. The manufacture of high explosives requires huge quantities of nitrate. We have been getting nitrate from Chile. That source might or might not be open to us in case of war. It is not safe to depend upon it.

However, it is only fair to say that later methods of extracting nitrogen have proved cheaper than thru the use of electric power. If we were to locate such a plant today, it probably would be at a place where coke is more readily available.

In developing Muscle Shoals the Federal government spent 150 million dollars and has on hand a vast amount of power that would not be needed in fertilizer production. In the beginning I favored turning the plant over to Henry Ford to manufacture fertilizer. I still believe this great mass-production genius would have used the plant to good purpose, and in the public interest. But Congress delayed, and Mr. Ford withdrew the offer he had made.

### Electric Power Is a Necessity

As a general proposition, I do not believe in government ownership and operation of business. But neither do I believe in private monopoly. Electric power now is a necessity. It is needed on the farms, as well as in the cities. It should be made as cheap as possible. The business should be conducted in the public interest.

My own idea is this: Let us have private industry in the main engaged in supplying electric power. Let the industry be regulated, as to prices and services. But let there be enough electric power manufactured and distributed by government agencies—whether municipal, state, or Federal—to serve as guide for the governmental bodies that fix the rates to be charged by private monopolies of this great necessity, power.

I am not so certain as some that President Hoover will veto the bill Congress has sent to him. On October 6, 1928, at Elizabeth, Tenn., Herbert Hoover, then candidate for President, made this statement:

There are local instances where the Government must enter the business field as a by-product to some great major purpose, such as improvement in navigation, flood control, irrigation, scientific research or national defense. But they do not vitiate the general policy of private ownership to which we would adhere.

Later Mr. Hoover declared this statement referred directly to Muscle Shoals, I am informed. Still later he issued a statement in which he said:

There is no question of ownership about Muscle Shoals, as the Government already owns both the power and the nitrate plants. The Republican administration has recommended that it be dedicated to agriculture for research purposes and development of fertilizers in addition to its national defense reserve. After these purposes are satisfied there is a by-product of surplus power. That by-product should be disposed of on such terms and conditions as will safeguard and protect all public interest.

It seems to me that the measure just passed by Congress meets the conditions laid down by Mr. Hoover as a candidate for President. I venture to hope that President Hoover will take the same view.

### What the Bill Provides For

Briefly, the bill provides for the completion of the plant including the Cove Creek Dam, several miles upstream, to give a maximum power production at the Muscle Shoals plant.

It allows one year in which the President may lease the entire plant to a private company for the manufacture of fertilizer, virtually on such terms as the President believes are in the public interest. Surplus power will be sold, municipalities to be given certain preferences.

If at the end of the year a lease has not been made, then a government corporation—the directors named by the President—will take over the operation of the plant, produce fertilizers and sell surplus power.

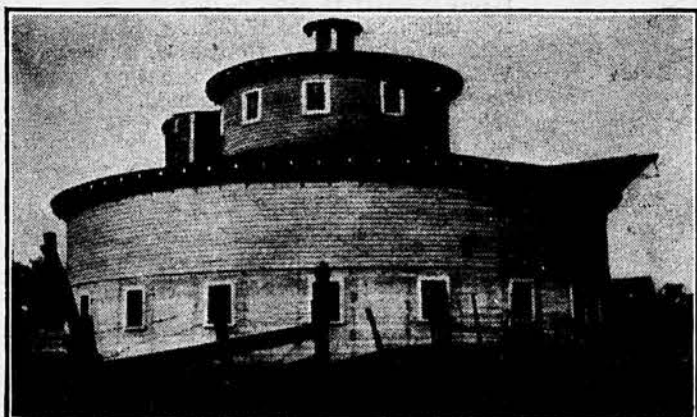
The measure, of course, is a compromise. It seems to me the best that has been worked out. I hope it becomes a law and accomplishes the good ends which are sought to be accomplished.



# Rural Kansas in Pictures



Above, the Modern Farm Home of Arthur Kuntz, One of Dickinson County's Many Successful Farmers. Below, One of the Interesting Spots on This Large Farm. A Lily Pool in the Back Yard With Petunias, Climbing Roses and Other Rock Garden Flowers Around It. Mrs. Kuntz Is Seen Sitting Under an Arch of Vines



This Circular Building Is the Very Convenient and Modern Dairy Barn on the Clifford Rumpf Farm in Bourbon County. Good Housing and Balanced Feeding Make a Herd Pay. Dairying Is One of the State's Greatest Sources of Income



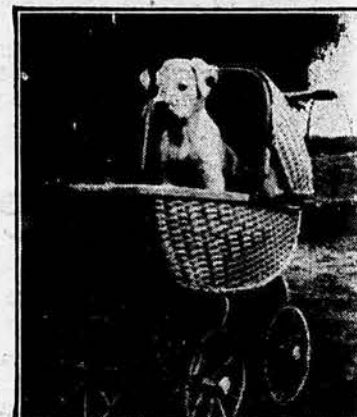
Above, Group That Put on a Very Successful Wolf Hunt Near Fostoria, Catching 11 of the Animals. The Tall Man Is Albert Mayer, Westmoreland, Who Auctioned the Wolves and Sent the Proceeds to the Capper Fund for Crippled Children. Below, Arden and Helen Reiman, Byers, With Their Favorite Pets. The Pony Is Named "Rainbow," and the Dog, "Waffles"



Above, Left, Lucile Stewart, 2, Homewood, Her Doll, and Its Bed Made by Her Father and Used First for Farm Bureau Home Nursing Demonstrations. Right, Lottie Keasling, Cowley County, Feeding Two Bottle Lambs. Below, Evidence That T. A. Costello, Norton County, Produces Corn. Mr. Costello, Thomas, 8, and Eugene Klein in Picture



Kenneth Johnson, 12, of Clayton, With One of His Gilts From His Herd of 10 Hogs, Which Took First Prize in a Local 4-H Show



This Dog Belongs to Linda Weinman, Phillips County. Apparently Riding in a Doll Buggy Makes a Terrier Feel Important



Above, John Nusser, Sterling, With Some Real Hogs. These Shotes Were Ready for Market at 6 Months Old Averaging 252 Pounds. Good Methods Give These Excellent Results. Below, T. A. Burkholder, Burr Oak, and One Sure Source of Profit—Purebred Hogs. These 80 Porkers on Balanced Rations Were Raised on Clean Ground. "I Find It Very Profitable to Move Pens and Sheds to Fresh Locations," Mr. Burkholder Says



# As We View Current Farm News

## Rural Population Shows an Increase for the First Time in 10 Years

FEWER persons are leaving the farms and more are moving to farms. The net result, adding the surplus of births over deaths on farms, is that the farm population has increased for the first time in 10 years.

The number of persons who left farms for towns and cities in 1930 was 1,543,000 compared with 1,876,000 persons in 1929, and a peak movement of 2,155,000 persons in 1926, according to government estimates.

The movement from cities to farms in 1930 was the largest since 1924. Last year, 1,392,000 persons moved from cities to farms, compared with a peak movement of 1,396,000 persons in 1924. The trek farmward is considered a reflection of the industrial employment situation.

The net movement away from farms was 151,000 persons last year, but a normal increase of 9,000 births over deaths on farms last year brought the total farm population on January 1, 1931, to 27,430,000 persons as compared with 22,200,000 persons on January 1, 1930.

This is the first gain in farm population in the years for which annual estimates have been made. The tendency to leave farms appears to have received a decided check in the Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, West South Central and East North Central States, in which areas 262,000 fewer persons left farms in 1930 than in 1929. The net movement of 151,000 persons from farms in 1930 was the smallest since 1922. It compares with a net movement of 619,000 persons from farms in 1929; 576,000 in 1928; 604,000 in 1927; 1,020,000 in 1925; 679,000 in 1924; and 20,000 in 1922.

These estimates are based upon actual surveys of farm families in all parts of the country. They are computed on the basis of sample data which may be used to make national estimates, but which do not permit the making of estimates of states.

### Bees Are on the Job

THE annual convention of the Arkansas Valley Bee Keepers' Association held recently in Wichita, R. R. Fooshee, Piedmont, was elected president; A. W. Archer, Hutchinson, vice president, and Harold Sheppard, Wichita, secretary and treasurer.

Dr. R. L. Parker, Manhattan, state apiarist, was chief speaker. Beekeepers reported many of their colonies due to the unusually mild winter, already are busy at brood raising, with young bees having hatched out as early as two weeks ago. This is at least a month ahead of normal and the earliest time in the recollection of many veteran bee raisers.

### Wrong Cultural Method

FRUIT trees of the Huexotla region in Mexico, which bore a poor crop during the last season, are subjected to a severe lashing with admonishment that they do better next season. The residents of the region believe that the trees require chastisement when they do not bear well and they make the occasion a motive for gay activities. Is there anything in our present day agriculture so futile as this?

### Has a Pleasant Hobby

THE study and growing of aquatic or water plants is the hobby of Frederick O. Imhoff, living with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Imhoff, on a farm northwest of Hanover. An aquarium has been built by the young man and raises white, pink, red and yellow water lilies during the spare time he has from the regular routine of farm work.

### Getting Back to Normal

THE average farm in Kansas in 1930 contained 283.3, or 20 acres more than in 1925, according to the census reports. The 166,036 farms contained an aggregate acreage of 47,034,674. This is an increase of 3,305,545 over 1925. In 1920 there were 165,286 farms and in 1925, 165,879. However, comparison of the 1930 figures with those of 1920 show that the state is just getting

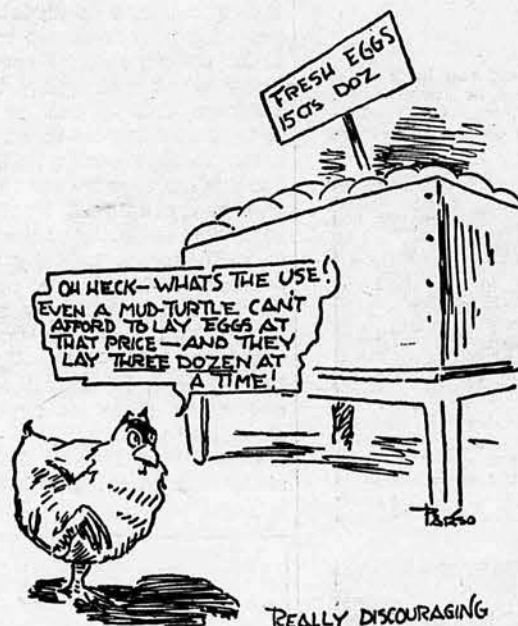
back to normalcy in number of acres tilled. Ten years ago the total acreage of farm lands was 45,425,179, with an average to the farm of 274.8 and a total valuation far in advance of either 1925 or 1930. The aggregate value of land under cultivation with buildings in 1920 was \$2,830,063,918, and in 1930 had dropped to \$2,285,638,631.

### New Use for Fence

HUNTING with 300 yards of barb wire fastened between two wagons to scare up the rabbits, several men and boys got almost a hundred jack rabbits in a half section of wheat stubble near Colby. The field was covered rapidly and every rabbit was forced out of his nest by the wire. The bunnies would wait until the wire almost touched them before starting. A few were jerked over on their backs.

### And No Seeds in 'Em

FROM Newton, G. D. Klassen, green-house proprietor, has announced that he has developed seedless varieties of cherries, plums and apricots. Klassen said his trees already have



borne two crops of the seedless fruits, and according to him the fruits haven't suffered in the point of flavor. He refused to tell the secret of propagation in the absence of seeds. None of the fruit has been exhibited before the horticultural societies so far. The experiments in connection with this work were started in 1903, Klassen said.

### So Quality Does Count!

LOW price of butterfat does not interfere with the profits of the good butter makers around Yates Center. For years Mrs. C. V. Abbott has been paid 50 cents a pound by the local grocer, for every pound of butter she could supply, regardless of the butterfat market. The same is true of a score of other farm women in this community, who have acquired reputation as high grade butter makers. Some of these women sell their products regularly to private customers.

### Plane Heads off Coyote

AN INTERESTING occasion took place when Claud Pearce and Roy Milburn were pursuing a coyote in a pasture near Johnson. The coyote was about to get away from the dogs when observed by an airplane pilot. The plane swooped down, headed off the coyote and drove him back to the dogs. After the coyote was caught the plane landed.

### Essay About the Cow

OTTO LANGE, a Linn vocational agricultural boy, wrote the following interesting essay on "The Cow": "The cow is a female quadruped with an alto voice and a countenance in which

there is no guilt. She collaborates with the pump in the production of a liquid called milk, provides the filler for hash and at last is skinned by those she has benefited, as mortals commonly are. The young cow is called a calf and is used in the manufacture of chicken salad. The cow's tail is mounted aft and has a universal joint. It is used to disturb marauding flies and the tassel on the end has a unique educational value; persons who milk cows often come into contact with the tassel and have vocabularies of peculiar and impressive force."

### More Folks Own Farms

THE report recently issued by the United States Department of Commerce indicates that a large number of the counties of Western Kansas show a surprising increase in the value of farm land and farm buildings in 1930 over the report of 1920.

Ford county shows an increase of \$1,180,745 in farm lands and buildings. The area under cultivation was increased 10,960 acres. The report also shows that there are many more people owning their farms in 1930 than in 1920. The farms operated by tenants have dropped from 624 to 570.

The effect of power farming is shown in the report, with the decrease in the number of horses reported. In 1920 there were 13,125 as compared to 4,755 in 1930.

### Cut Down Egg Surplus

SOME farmers in the vicinity of Smith Center are feeding eggs to their hogs rather than sell them for 8 or 10 cents a dozen, J. M. Balton, manager of the Farmers' Shipping Association asserts. The eggs, he said, are broken in liquid feed or mixed with wet grain.

In the late nineties, produce houses in small towns that candled and shipped eggs, made a practice of disposing of "cracks" and rotten eggs to farmers who fed them to hogs. But this probably is the first time on record that good eggs have been used as hog feed.

### Has An Ancient Comic

IT IS believed that George F. Osgood, Reno county, has the oldest comic valentine in the country. He received it 76 years ago when he was a youngster. The envelope bears a postmark and the initial of the postmaster instead of a stamp. The addressee paid the postage on delivery. Osgood lived in Gardner, Me., then.

### Good on More Farms

A GOOD income is reported by M. A. Schultz, Kingman county, from tomatoes. From an acre of the crop he sold \$1,000 worth. "High quality seed and enriching the soil were partly the cause," he explained. "To get such high yields acid phosphate was applied, 200 to 300 pounds an acre." He also used farm-produced fertilizer.

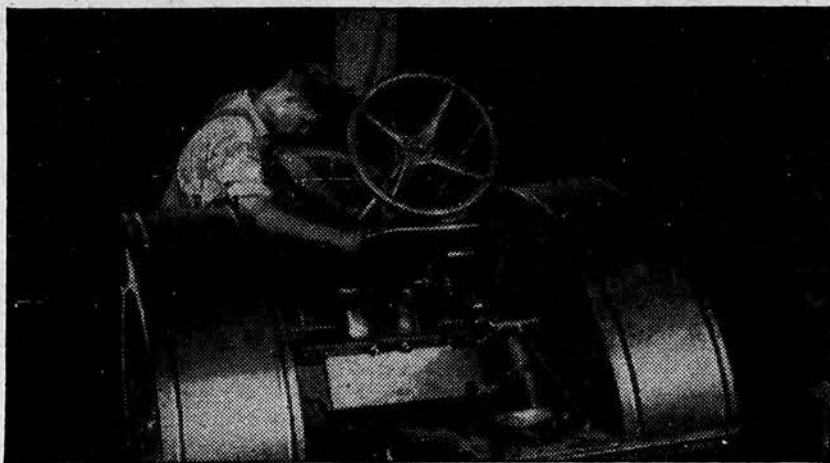
### Made Good Husking Record

FOR family corn-husking records, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Hudson, of Smith county, have set quite a mark. Tackling their fields early in November, they worked steadily, laying off only two half-days on account of bad weather, and on completing the job had 3,000 bushels.

### Diversification on the Jump!

FROG culture is a new-comer to the livestock industry in the Hawaiian Islands. The extension service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture recently organized two boys' 4-H clubs to encourage frog farming. It seems that the Honolulu market alone can handle 6,000 pairs of frog legs a week at 20 cents a pair. Incidentally, the natives call this particular variety of livestock "mountain chickens." And club members in West Hawaii plan to have a frog show this winter in connection with the annual poultry show. Golly, they ought to broadcast that show.





## Begin your cost-cutting in the machine shed

This is the year to keep your eye on farm costs. Profits in 1931 will depend on how much you are able to cut costs.

Spend a few weeks in the machine shed now. Have your

tractor, plows, seeders and cultivators all tuned up *before the season starts*. Clean off all the old grease, dust and dirt. Start with fresh lubricants throughout.



**Lengthened life for spreader**—Lubricate beater bearings with Mobilgrease every day. Brush it on chains and sprockets, too. Use Mobiloil "CW" in regular oil holes.



**Careful attention here**—Several bearings in feed grinders and corn shellers operate at high speeds, under heavy pressure. Use Mobilgrease every day to avoid bearing replacements and power losses. Use Voculubricant in grease cups and Mobiloil "CW" in your hand oil can.

**Avoid bearing wear**—If you hook up a wood saw to your tractor, be sure the shaft bearings are well-lubricated with Mobilgrease. It won't throw off and leave bearings unprotected.



**Stationary tractor warning**—In stationary work it's important to keep up the crankcase level with the right grade of Mobiloil for your machine. Also, the transmission is likely to be seriously damaged unless properly lubricated. Use Mobiloil "CW" in cold weather.



### Lay in a season's supply of these new cost-cutting lubricants

**Mobilgrease**—for pressure fittings and upright grease cups. Lasts twice as long as other greases. Creeps quickly to friction points and sticks there. Won't squeeze out. Rain will not wash it away.

**Voculubricant**—Ideal for grease cups. Flows readily to bearings even in chilly

weather. Will not cake or dry out. **Mobiloil "CW"**—Essential for gears and transmissions. The most efficient hand oil can lubricant you can find.

The complete Mobiloil chart at your dealer's shows what grade of Mobiloil to use for tractor crankcase and transmission.

# Mobiloil stands up

*Because it is Made — Not Found*

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

## The Outlaws of Eden

BY PETER B. KYNE

A LITTLE later Babson strolled in on the editor of the irrigation district's organ, the Forlorn Valley Citizen. "We're going to divert the water back into Eden Valley Creek," he announced, "and start work at once cementing the diversion canal. You might write a piece to that effect. I told Rube Tenney, the Tichenor-Kershaw superintendent, a little while ago that he could open the flood-gate and take advantage of the spring freshets once more. Never trouble trouble until trouble troubles you. Those Eden Valley outlaws are licked, so I suppose we should be merciful to the fallen. You might add, for the benefit of the public, that the surrender of the Eden Valley gang was never completely proved until Rube Tenney called on me this morning begging for the water. Inasmuch as we can't use it ourselves this year I told him, of course, to help himself."

When Joe Brainerd read this news in his competitor's paper he merely smiled a sad little smile. He had long since abandoned the offensive, and was printing as little water comment as possible; when he had something favorable to the district to print, he printed it; when he did not he refrained; his criticisms were always directed at Babson, as the president of the district—he deplored the fact that the board of directors were apparently rubber-stamp men and took their orders from Babson. Brainerd knew what was going to happen to Forlorn Valley, but he knew, also, that it was useless to advertise it, because nobody would believe him. For the wish is ever father to the thought, and the people of Forlorn Valley—that is, a majority of them—had faith in a document held by the district's president, whereby the sovereign state of California had given to Forlorn Valley the flood or unappropriated waters of Eden Valley Creek. The law had spoken; hence all who spoke in opposition were as coyotes yapping on a butte.

Meanwhile, beyond Rube Tenney's statement to Silas Babson to the ef-

hundred-pound steers for which Lorry Kershaw must have received not less than 10 cents a pound on the ranch. Whereat Silas Babson sighed, remembering that if he had but played his hand differently his bank would still be the repository of all that beef money.

In June of 1927 the news spread thru Forlorn Valley of the return of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Tichenor to Eden Valley. Shortly thereafter huge trucks laden with lumber and building materials came thru Valley Center from Gold Run, bound for the old Circle K ranch. Immediately Crenshaw, the manager of the Valley Center lumber yard, motored up to the Circle K to see Nate Tichenor and ask for a share of this new business. He had been received courteously and told that no orders for lumber or building material could be given him because Silas Babson was one of his heaviest stockholders.

When Crenshaw returned to Valley Center he informed the local Chamber of Commerce of the projected outlay of a great deal of money in Eden Valley. Nate Tichenor and his wife had merged their ranches, the old Bar H headquarters were to be razed and the old Circle K log ranch-house was to be given over to Rube Tenney and his family, after the Tichenors had erected on the Circle K a country home that was to cost not less than a hundred thousand dollars. There were stables and kennels to be erected also, grounds to be laid out and flowers planted. The lunatic Tichenor was even going to build a nine-hole golf course and a huge swimming pool. Crenshaw thought that the payroll for labor necessitated in these operations should go to Valley Center, so the vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce called upon Tichenor to suggest it.

"Forlorn Valley in general and Valley Center in particular wishes to forget the past and be friendly with you, Mr. Tichenor," he stated. "As proof of that feeling I call your attention to the fact that we gave you the use

## Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

1. Who made the first practical reaper and when?
2. What is the aorta?
3. What three senses are pre-eminent in nature's testing of foods?
4. What is the difference between a "monad" and a "nomad"?
5. How did the expression "crocodile tears" originate?
6. When was Jamestown founded?
7. What is a philatelist?
8. After what Grecian god was the newly discovered planet named?
9. How high does the earth's atmosphere reach?
10. Who discovered the Pacific Ocean? When?
11. Name three great generals or conquerors who lived and died before the birth of Christ.
12. When, and by whom, was the Kansas-Nebraska Act introduced in Congress?

(Answers found on Page 34)

fect that his employers were honeymooning in Europe, nothing had been heard from Nathan Tichenor and Lorry Kershaw, as Forlorn Valley still continued to refer to her—as doubtless they always would, since she was much too much of a personage now to lose her identity thru marriage. Altho questioned adroitly by the curious Rube Tenney remained as uncommunicative as a clam on his frequent trips into Valley Center. From time to time he and his cowboys were seen driving a few hundred head of fat steers through Valley Center, en route to Gold Run, the shipping point. Henry Rookby, who kept track of everything except his own business, always counted these drives and in the fall confided that the Circle K had shipped not less than five thousand eleven-

of the freshet waters of Eden Valley Creek this spring when we found we couldn't use them ourselves, owing to the necessity for concreting our diversion canal. We didn't have to do that but we desired to make a friendly gesture."

"My dear man, I ordered those flood-gates opened myself and I had men guarding them with rifles so that nobody would close them until our lands had had their annual soaking. That's the sort of friendly gesture I made to Forlorn Valley. I was on my honeymoon at the time and didn't want to bother with the law, so I just went back to the old Eden Valley custom. It worked. And I'll engage no labor from Valley Center or Forlorn Valley. I do not like any-

(Continued on Page 22)





# Expect the utmost

in aroma . . . in flavor . . . in richness from every can of Hills Bros Coffee because it is roasted evenly . . . continuously . . .



## little at a time



No can of Hills Bros.  
Coffee will ever "go stale."  
The vacuum can keeps it  
**FRESH ALWAYS!**

It is indeed a thrill to sip slowly from a cup of Hills Bros. Coffee. The flavor that comes to your taste is unlike that of any coffee you ever tried.

Of course the famous blend of Hills Bros. Coffee is partly responsible for its delicious goodness. But Controlled Roasting, Hills Bros.' patented, continuous process of roasting a few pounds at a time, develops this blend to the utmost in flavor—flavor that no bulk-roasting method can equal. It is believing.

When you buy Hills Bros. Coffee it is *always fresh*. The process, which makes coffee "go stale," is completely

removed from the vacuum can in which Hills Bros. Coffee is packed. Ordinary cans, even if air-tight, do not keep coffee fresh.

Grocers everywhere sell Hills Bros. Coffee. Ask for it by name and look for the Arab—the trade-mark—on the can.

# HILLS BROS COFFEE

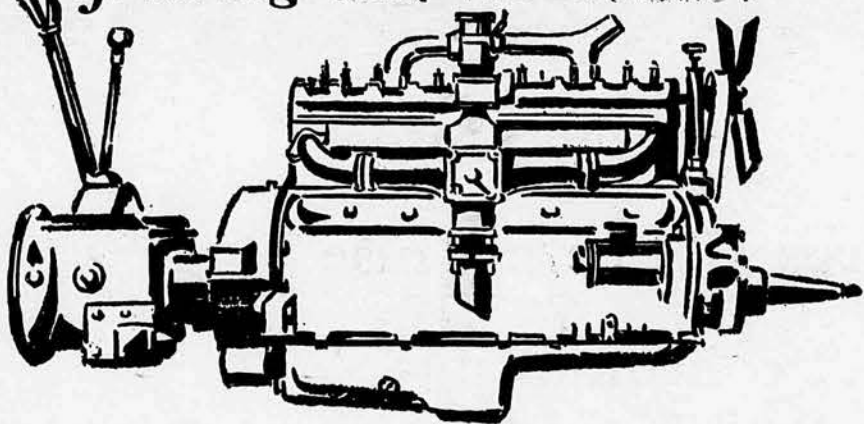
HILLS BROS. COFFEE, INC.

2525 Southwest Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri



Shrinking

Growing



because you want  
more **HORSEPOWER**  
for *Less* money

ACCORDING to the latest United States Census figures, 5,819,000 horses have disappeared from American farms since 1920. 4,910,300 automobiles, 846,162 tractors, and 767,000 trucks are now being used—and are performing many times the old amount of work.

The change from horses to gasoline motors was the first step. Now there is another: Ethyl Gasoline is replacing ordinary gasoline. It gives still more horsepower for still less money.

The reason is: Ethyl Gasoline is good gasoline plus valuable drops of Ethyl fluid. Inside the engine this Ethyl fluid prevents sharp, irregular explosions that cause power-waste, "knock" and overheating.

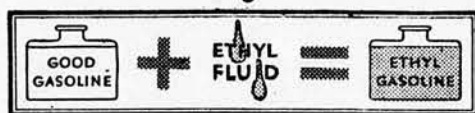


It controls combustion, so that Ethyl Gasoline develops a smoothly increasing pressure on the pistons that brings out the best performance of any engine.

These drops of Ethyl fluid add to the cost of a gallon of motor fuel just as feed-plus-pasturage adds to the cost of raising an animal. You spend more, but you get more for your money.

Ethyl Gasoline saves time on work and travel. You are forced to lay off for carbon removal less often. Ethyl gives greater power and eliminates much shifting to lower gears. It takes you there and gets you back sooner, whether you are going to town or plowing a field. Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York City.

© U. S. G. C. 1931



The active ingredient used in Ethyl fluid is lead.

# ETHYL GASOLINE

## Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

We Discovered the Reason for Our Chick Losses and Now Are Able to Mature 97 Per Cent of the Hatches

BACK in 1925 with a meager knowledge of poultry and practically no equipment, we began to think seriously of raising poultry as a project that would provide the wheat farmer with an income the entire year. The S. C. Rhode Island Reds always have been our choice as a general farm breed, as they are excellent winter layers and large enough to make a choice market fowl.

We desired to own a better grade of chickens than the average farm flock and with the idea of improvement, both in standard qualities and egg production, our Reds first were state accredited for several years, then certified, and this year we are trapping the best of our pullets under Record of Performance supervision.

During our early experience with poultry, we thought that it was utterly impossible to raise 90 per cent of the baby chicks placed in the brooder. The question, "How many dead chicks did you find?" always was asked after the first trip to the brooder house in the morning. In order to find a remedy for this condition every brooder in our flock was B. W. D. tested by the agglutination blood test. The first year we had 20 per cent reactors—no wonder we couldn't raise our baby chicks. The second year there were 12 per cent reactors, the third year 3 per cent and in 1930 in 473 tests, not a single reactor. Last season we were able to raise from 95 to 97 per cent of all chicks placed in the brooder.

We have two straw-loft laying houses built according to plans supplied by the Kansas State Agricultural College. One is 20 by 40 feet, built of concrete boards and has proved quite satisfactory. Last winter during the extremely cold weather in December—it was zero and below most of the month—the hens did not slump in egg production and we experienced no difficulties with roup or other disease. This year we built another laying house 20 by 60 feet of hollow-tile and are well pleased with it.

Our aim is to maintain a flock of S. C. Reds that combine standard qualities and high egg production, and in doing this we have created a demand for hatching eggs, which is our greatest source of income from our flock. Last season from the first of November until the middle of May not one egg suitable for hatching was sent to market.

A good mash is kept before the hens the entire year. Beginning the first part of November, codliver oil is added to the mash and bright green alfalfa hay also is supplied. At all times the hens have access to clean water, oyster shell, and in the evening before going to roost, they are given as much whole grain—corn, wheat and kafir—as they will eat. This evening meal never is neglected.

Culling is one of the "necessary evils" that must not be neglected in improving a farm flock. It must be practiced every day in the year. Cull for health, color, size, type, egg production, size of eggs and broodiness. It is more profitable to keep 100 good hens than several hundred ordinary ones.

There is a universal demand for poultry products and because of this, we are very optimistic in regard to the outlook for the poultry industry in 1931.

Mrs. Earl O. Gibson.  
Isabel, Kan.

### This Was My Problem

As I keep White Leghorns, my great problem has been cannibalism.

I have an 8 by 12-foot brooder house which is altogether too small on chilly days for the chicks after they are a few weeks old. So I built a small 8 by 8-foot addition with a partly-open front and good, waterproof roof. In this I keep straw and alfalfa leaves with a small amount of grain mixed in and also hoppers with dry feet. Here the chicks keep busy and do not huddle together and pick one another's toes. When they get chilly, they go into the brooder room thru a small opening in the partition. I keep their sour milk and water in the brooder room so if they get damp they dry quickly without chilling. This room also is kept slightly dark.

Mrs. Luther Day.

Glen Elder, Kan.

### I Had This Experience

Two years ago I wrote quoting prices to show how I had paid for my incubators and made a profit in one year by hatching my chicks. Those figures still stand, but in all probability it will be some time before I operate those machines again. Circumstances, you know, alter cases. Last year I ordered my chicks from the hatchery and I found that plan quite satisfactory.

One year ago last fall the storm visited our home, leaving us a darling son and heir. So last spring I found that I had more work and no strength to spare. I didn't feel equal to lifting heavy egg trays twice a day. I didn't feel that it would be fair to baby to allow myself to be nervous and worried when that could be avoided. So I placed an order with a local hatchery.

Early in April we thoroughly cleaned the brooder house with boiling water. Ceiling and walls were cleaned as well as the floor in an effort to destroy all worm eggs. The floor was covered with newspapers to facilitate cleaning. Then a second floor of hardware cloth on frames made from 1 by 4-inch material was fitted. A sun porch with a hardware cloth floor surrounded by 4-foot, inch-mesh poultry netting was provided. The chicks were confined to this enclosure until they were able to fly over the top. The brooder stove was set up and lighted. Then from the hatchery came 300 healthy, fluffy, yellow baby chicks all ready to be put out and fed.

They were a pleasure. I wasn't disappointed in the hatch. I wasn't worried running up and down cellar steps. The chicks were not weak from too low or too high temperature, for they had been hatched in incubators where heat, ventilation and moisture were regulated automatically. Also there was an attendant on the job at all times to see that everything was functioning.

Day old chicks, a sanitary program, and the necessary hopper feeding make it possible for the busiest mother to successfully raise a flock of chicks. After they are well-started they really take very little time.

The all-mash feeds adapt themselves admirably to hopper feeding. It is my experience that the Kansas All-Mash ration is entirely satisfactory for chick development. It is economical and with present poultry prices it is especially necessary to round all corners. It costs but little to have your grains ground if you do not have a mill, and the mixing can be done easily and successfully enough to be a paying proposition. The formula can be obtained thru your county farm agent.

Mrs. Wm. E. Shaw.  
Ottawa, Kan.



# LET ME TELL YOU HOW I CAN SELL MY IMPROVED CURTIS COMBINE FOR \$400 LESS DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO FARM

*Curtis Baldwin*

When you harvested with a binder and thresher, much of your expense went for waste-ful and inefficient operations, unnecessary today. Likewise, when you bought equipment, a substantial part of your money went for excessive and needless selling costs.

As the Curtis Combine eliminates non-productive field operations and reduces harvesting costs, so does my Direct-from-Factory-to-Farm selling policy eliminate useless expense and reduces your combine investment.

## A BETTER Machine for LESS Money

By selling Direct-from-Factory-to-Farm, eliminating the biggest single item of expense in selling combines, I

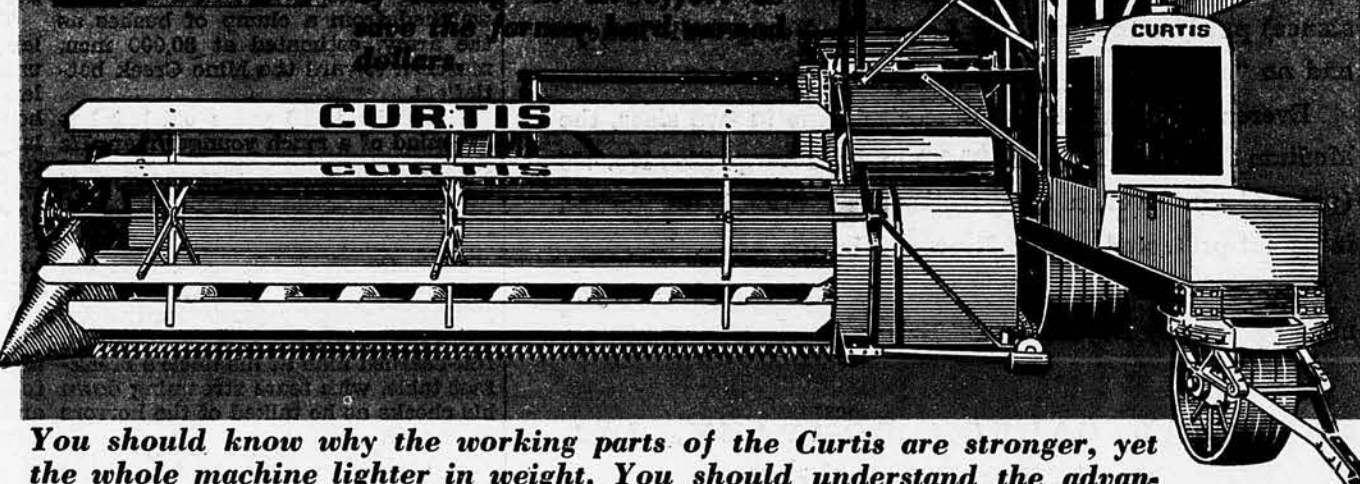


The Home of the Curtis Combine, one of the largest and most modern plants in the Middle West, located in Ottawa, Kan., near the heart of the wheat belt.

able to reduce the price of my combine \$400.00, saving you 25% of the cost of the machine.

Think what such a saving means to you—\$400.00. That would be one-quarter of the cost if the machine was sold in the ordinary manner. The profit on how many bushels of wheat.

Your saving is the result of our decreased selling costs. In addition you are securing

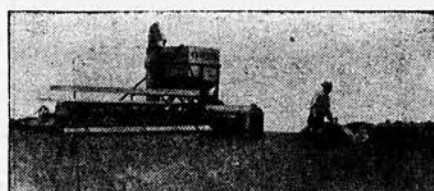


You should know why the working parts of the Curtis are stronger, yet the whole machine lighter in weight. You should understand the advantages of the Spiral Conveyor and its relation to the Harvester Gutter, the variable Reel and Sickle speeds, the Rotary Comb, the Rasp Cylinder with its differentiating housing and the Curtis Compound Method of Separation. Learn why the Curtis will do more and better work at less cost, and last longer.

an improved Curtis, a better combine, backed by the same guarantees as before. It deserves your consideration.

## Read My Book "Inside Facts"

Make out the coupon below. It does not obligate you in any way but it will bring you a Free book which will tell you of many other advan-



Field performance is the true measure of combine capacity. "Inside Facts" tell the story—read it for yourself.

tages and savings. Learn more about my Factory-to-Farm

Selling. Compare my Triple Service Plan with the old method of servicing machines. Read about the free repairs furnished with every machine. Let me tell you of the money you can make through my Profit Participating Plan.

"Inside Facts" is yours for the asking—ask for your copy now!

THIS FREE BOOK WILL ANSWER YOUR QUESTIONS



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Kindly send me a FREE copy of your book. "Inside Facts."

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# "B" BATTERY

## COSTS ARE LOWER

### WITH

# EVEREADY LAYERBILTS

YOU SAVE in two ways when you use an Eveready Layerbilt "B" Battery. A few cents extra bring you from 25% to 30% longer life than is possible with an old-fashioned "B" battery constructed of individual round cells. And you are not subject to the risk of having trouble caused by broken connections and other weaknesses in the "B" battery.

Eveready Layerbilt "B" Batteries are constructed of flat cells with contact direct, from cell to cell. Waste space is eliminated and more active material (energy-creating substance) put into the Eveready Layerbilt. You get all "honey" and no "comb."

Eveready Layerbilt "B" Batteries come in two sizes, the Medium Size No. 485 (price \$2.95) and the Large Size No. 486 (price \$4.25). Eveready Layerbilt construction is unique and is patent-protected. Only Eveready builds Layerbilts.

Economy and greater dependability are assured when you use an Eveready Layerbilt "B" Battery.

NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY, INC.

General Offices: New York, N. Y.

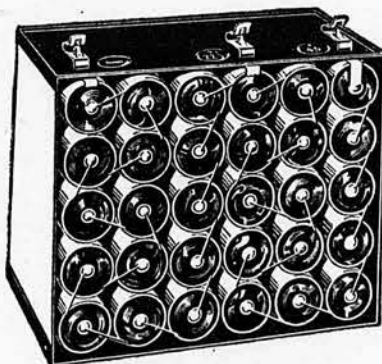
Branches: Chicago Kansas City New York San Francisco

Unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation



NEW WAY

Here is the exclusive Eveready Layerbilt construction. Only five solderings and two broad connecting bands, all other connections being made automatically. Waste space eliminated. Layerbilt construction is a patented Eveready feature.



OLD WAY

Here is the inside story about the ordinary 45-volt "B" battery assembled of separate, individually sealed cells. There are 30 independent cells, connected by 29 fine wires and 60 soldered connections—89 chances for trouble. Note the amount of space wasted between cells.

# EVEREADY

## Radio Batteries



## HERE AND THERE IN KANSAS

by  
Jesse R. Johnson



### Solitude of Farm Life Enhances Quiet Thought and Produces Active, Worth-While Minds

MANY of the most interesting and intelligent folks in Kansas live out in the quiet, open spaces. Away from the noise and rush of the town, they have better opportunities for thinking and remembering things than do folks who spend a large share of their time dodging automobiles and waiting for the green lights at street crossings.

Because they spend much time in solitude, they have learned how to entertain themselves. Older men and women left alone on the farm, spend many hours in quiet meditation and live over again the things they did in their youth.

Thinking about the past often keeps their minds active and their memories keen. They recall dates and incidents of 50 years or more ago with a readiness that seems marvelous to one whose mind is full of movies and the images of tall buildings.

Eli Babb and his wife, of Pleasanton, have lived on the same farm and in the same house for 53 years. Mr. Babb came to Kansas with his father in 1858. He was in Linn county when General Price made his famous raid in October, 1864. His sister watched from a clump of bushes as the army, estimated at 30,000 men, marched toward the Mine Creek battlefield.

Mr. Babb is 80 years old but has the mind of a much younger man. He recalls readily the interesting and stirring events of the Civil War days and the incidents just preceding it. He remembers James Lane and other men prominently connected with the Free-State movement. He once shared his sleeping quarters with John Brown and recalls vividly the big, full-bearded man at his uncle's breakfast table, with tears streaming down his cheeks as he talked of the horrors of chattel slavery.

The foot path that leads from the mailbox on the road to the Babb dwelling is thru a bluegrass pasture shaded by big oak and elm trees. History-making rallies were held in this grove during the Populist uprising in the early nineties, with Senator Pfeffer and other leaders of that time as speakers.

Beyond the grove and across the creek are the out-croppings of what perhaps is a wealth of sandstone asphalt. Engineers estimate that the deposit will average 26,000 tons to the acre for the 80-acre farm. The analysis made by competent men proves the asphalt to be of high quality. Tests now are being made to determine its value for use in paving work.

Mr. Babb says sandstone asphalt mines so far have been little developed in this part of the country. Our supplies have been coming largely from Kentucky. So far as is known there are no deposits west of a line running north and south thru Eastern Kansas.

#### Was First to Be Honored

Fashions change in livestock pedigrees just as they do in women's hats. Thirty years ago old Tom Corwin was being talked of by leading Poland China breeders, and there still were several sons of Chief Tecumseh II heading Kansas herds. The Wikes boars were pretty well back in the pedigree brackets, but they often were referred to by breeders.

There were several good Poland China herds out in Smith county but they were not well known outside of their locality. In 1900, S. F. Hutchin-

son of that county fitted and exhibited Bright Look at the Nebraska State Fair. He was made grand champion of that show and was the first Kansas Poland China to receive that honor.

Weighing 850 pounds in show condition, he was considered a very large boar. His sire was Looks Chip and his dam Caddie Price, who became famous for her ability to produce prize-winners. Later another of her sons, Guys Price, owned by Bill Hammond, another Smith county breeder, was made grand champion at Nebraska State Fair. The sire of Guys Price was a boar purchased in Illinois named Silkwood II.

Only a short time passed until Guy Hadley, bred by W. A. Bloomer, also of Smith county, became a noted prize-winner. He was a son of the grand champion Guys Price, and his dam, Trinket by Hadley II.

About this time the descendants of Chief Perfection II began to grow in favor. This boar was a direct descendant of the Tecumseh family, but he was a boar of unusual quality and was made champion of several big shows.

The Perfections became very popular and blood lines were considered of unusual importance. The typical Poland China for several years was a hog of extreme quality but not very large. To be just right he must have five white points, namely a little white on every foot and on the bush of the tail, and the ears must tip just right. In other words, he must be good to look at.

For years many breeders followed the pedigree fad. Boars not close to Chief Perfection II were referred to as cold-blooded. An era of high prices followed, with high-priced advertising and auctioneers. The breeder who purchased a medium-priced sire was ridiculed by many, and only those that cost big money met favor in the public eye. The higher priced they were the more advertising was used to put them over and they came to be known as "double page" boars.

Too close attention to pedigree and beauty resulted in size reduction, small litters and fewer pounds of pork. Farmers and commercial pork producers lost confidence in the methods used in selling the product as well as the type of hog. Then came big type Polands and Durocs.

### Makes a Better Finish

BY F. W. BELL

Many cattle feeders, who have fed wheat instead of corn, say that it requires longer to finish cattle on wheat. The length of time required to finish cattle for market depends largely on the amount of grain consumed. Wheat is not so palatable as corn, especially after cattle have been on full feed for some time, and for this reason, when wheat alone is fed, cattle will not finish as quickly. Feeding part corn, or changing entirely from wheat to corn, will increase the rate of gain and result in better market finish.

#### Treat for Hubby

Wife: "I've bought you a beautiful surprise for your birthday—it has just arrived."

Husband: "I am curious to see it."

Wife: "Wait a minute and I will put it on."



# "I got 15 Extra Bushels of Corn for every \$1 spent for Fertilizer"

A FEW dollars an acre invested in the right kind of fertilizer pays handsome extra profits. Note the profitable results produced by as little as \$1 an acre for Mr. M. S. Brecheisen & Sons of Welda, Anderson Co., Kansas, who gives the facts in the following letter:

"Last season we applied 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizer on 100 acres of corn at the rate of 75 lbs., costing us about \$1 per acre. Due to an extremely wet spring, we did not finish planting corn until June 25. The corn came up very quickly and grew rapidly. It was an excellent stand.

"Although we did not have any rain from July 7 until September 7, the fertilized corn grew splendidly, showed an excellent color and was much more thrifty in appearance than unfertilized corn in the same field. The corn on fertilized land did not turn brown as quickly and seemed to grow to natural maturity better than the unfertilized corn.

"Our corn averaged 35 bu. per acre, 15 bu. per acre more than any of the neighboring farmers harvested on unfertilized land. As the cost of our fertilizer application was only \$1 per acre, these 15 extra bushels show how well it pays to fertilize corn:

"We have used 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizers for the past six years and know from experience that your fertilizers produce bigger yields of better-quality crops. We say this because we have used other makes of fertilizer which were able to buy at a small saving in price. We found that these so-called 'cheap' fertilizers, which were claimed to be 'just as good,' cost us more because they did not produce as big yields as we have obtained with 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizers." (Oct. 21, 1929)



15 EXTRA BU. FOR \$1. Mr. M. S. Brecheisen, Welda, Anderson Co., Kansas, displaying some excellent-quality corn grown with "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer. \$1 worth of fertilizer produced 15 extra bu. Read his letter at left.



(Above) 212 BU. INCREASE. In a fertilizer test, Mr. W. R. Stiner, Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas, produced 212.4 bu. more potatoes per acre with AGRICO for Potatoes and matured the crop 6 to 10 days earlier. See table of results printed below.

Mr. Brecheisen and the other farmers whose experiences are given on this page have proved on their own farms that it pays to use the *right kind* of fertilizer—fertilizer selected for its crop-producing power and not on price. This is true whether you are growing corn, potatoes, or other crops. Here, for instance, are the yields obtained by Mr. W. R. Stiner, Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas, in a fertilizer test on potatoes:

	No. 1's	Culls	Total Bu. Per Acre
No Fertilizer.....	120.99 bu.	37.48 bu.	158.47 bu.
0-14-8 Fertilizer.....	147.88 bu.	78.34 bu.	226.22 bu.
0-16-0 Fertilizer.....	185.52 bu.	97.49 bu.	283.01 bu.
Agrico for Potatoes (4-8-6)	301.13 bu.	69.74 bu.	370.87 bu.

It paid this Kaw Valley potato grower to use AGRICO. It will pay every Kansas farmer.

## More Net Profits

By increasing the yield from each acre, AGRICO reduces the cost of growing each bushel and this in

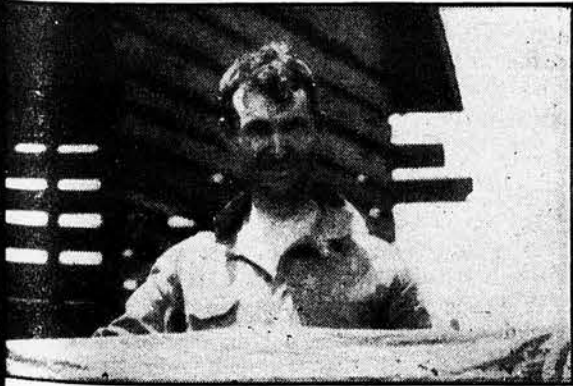
(Below) SCIENTIFIC QUALITY CONTROL. Scene in well-equipped scientific laboratory which is vital part of every A. A. C. plant. Constant tests assure highest attainable quality and uniformity... all guesswork is eliminated... highest crop-producing power assured.



turn increases the margin of profit. *Know your costs, don't guess.* We provide a new crop-cost method, so simple anybody can use it. Send coupon below for free copy.

Don't skimp on fertilizer; for when all is said and done, it's the crop-producing power of the fertilizer you use that measures the size of your profit. Use the best fertilizer you can obtain, and use enough of it.

The extra care with which AGRICO is made, the extra plant-food values which it contains—these are the factors responsible for the extra profits farmers obtain with AGRICO. There is a brand of AGRICO for every crop. Try AGRICO on at least a part of your crops this season. See your nearest "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer dealer and place your order now.



(Above) AGRICO WINS AGAIN in Kaw Valley. Mr. Floyd Cochran, Topeka, Shawnee Co., Kansas, tested AGRICO against superphosphate and against no fertilizer. AGRICO produced 351 bu. of potatoes per acre, 95 bu. more than unfertilized, and matured the crop 10 days earlier. Superphosphate increased the yield 43 bu.

## 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 appli-  
cation 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. 2-28-31

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL Co.

1210 Syndicate Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Makers of "AA QUALITY" FERTILIZERS

# AGRICO

## for all crops





## Medicine Lodge Is Progressing

### Agricultural, Livestock and Industrial Activities Promise Much for the Future

AT THE intersection of U. S. Highway 160 and State Highway No. 8, 100 miles southwest of Wichita, Medicine Lodge, the county seat of Barber county, is fortunately situated in a rolling agricultural and livestock region. Picturesquely located at the confluence of Elm Creek with the Medicine River, with its wide streets lined with magnificent maples and elms, modern and delightful homes, Medicine Lodge primarily is a home town, where its citizens are privileged to enjoy life to its fullest.

Natural gas from the largest gas wells in the state, 8 miles southwest of town, supply fuel; an unfailing source of pure, soft water is provided for citizens with no meter to limit the quantity; a modern and up-to-date school system completes educational requirements for the youth; the high school auditorium seats 1,200; six churches attend the spiritual needs of the people; civic and fraternal organizations and women's clubs provide the social requirements; large and well-stocked mercantile establishments supply the demands of a people over a large radius; financial institutions supply channels for the carrying on of a large and constantly growing business; its local gasoline plant and cement manufacturing plant provide employment for several hundred people, and its friendly, hospitable people make Medicine Lodge an ideal city in which to live and enjoy life.

Medicine Lodge was the scene of the famous Indian Peace Treaty of 1867, at which time the U. S. Government and the Five Tribes of Plains Indians signed a treaty which ended all warfare, and outlined the boundaries of Oklahoma. Medicine Lodge has produced some noted national and state figures, such as Carrie Nation, Chester I. Long, "Sockless" Jerry Simpson, J. N. "Poly" Tinscher, T. A. McNeal, Otis Lorton, C. Q. Chandler, and others of importance.

The local cement plant ships its product to all parts of the world, and is credited with being the largest plant of its kind in the world, manufacturing cement for interior finish work.

The local Chamber of Commerce and every one of the 1,655 people of Medicine Lodge, extend a most cordial invitation to visitors and homeseekers, and to men of vision who are seeking a location for the establishment of their business and manufacturing plants, where fuel is cheap and unlimited, where the water is pure and cold, and where the winters are mild and the outdoors inviting the year around.

### Grain View Notes

H. C. COLGLAZIER  
Pawnee County

Twice in the last week it has looked like we might have a blizzard but so far everything is lovely. A slow, gentle rain has been falling and the temperature probably is in the 60's. No great amount of moisture has fallen but it is enough to get down to the moisture already in the soil. With the temperature high in Canada there is little possibility of a very bad storm. We have noticed when the temperature drops to a low point in Canada we can expect a change in this locality in about three days. Saturday we looked and listened all day for our kildeer. We did mostly listening because it was quite foggy and cloudy. Just after dusk and when we had given up hopes of hearing him he broke thru the clouds near the feed lot and announced his arrival.

From the flow of chatter he made he was glad to get back to Kansas. His late arrival in the evening made one feel like the fog and strong North wind must have hindered his progress and he had been flying hard to reach his landing field before dark. At any rate the coming of spring is not far away when the birds begin to come back from their vacation in the Southland. A number of farmers have planted oats and a number of others will sow this week. Baby chickens and spring pigs are beginning to make their appearance on a great many farms. Locally probably more pigs than usual will be farrowed. Weather conditions may cut the number raised below the number last year. Quite an acreage of new alfalfa will be seeded this spring in Central Kansas.

Recently Pawnee county held the second monthly Farm Bureau supper

and night meeting. About 60 farmers attended from different parts of the county. Those present voted to continue the meetings every month, at least until harvest. A program committee is appointed at each meeting to arrange entertainment for the next one. The main speaker on the last program was L. C. Archer, superintendent of the Hays Experiment Station. His talk covered the feeding results at the station with beef cattle. A stunt, several numbers by the alfalfa quartet and a talk on alfalfa made up the remainder of the program. This type of meeting so far is proving very popular and other counties could well follow the example of Pawnee.

A movement is on foot locally to organize a permanent marketing organization for the products of the alfalfa crop. The seed advertising program of the Farm Bureau has brought requests for hay and seed from all parts of the United States. Recently a car of seed was shipped to one of the Eastern coast states. Tennessee and Mississippi have taken quite a number of shipments of seed. Dairy associations along the Eastern coast are writing regarding hay and seed possibilities. The large number

of requests coming to this locality makes it imperative that some permanent marketing organization be brought into existence. A better system of marketing the seed is badly needed. At present the buyers come in and go around to every farm and buy seed just as cheaply as possible. The owner has no way to compare his seed or the price offered with that of any other farmer. It has been suggested that the seed be brought to one point and that there be a seed marketing day once a month. At that time the buyers could come and purchase the seed all at one point. Besides being a point in economy the growers should get a higher price for their seed. No doubt some competition between buyers could be developed.

A local grower of alfalfa used a system last season that worked very well in the handling of his seed crop. When the crop was ready to cut it was mowed down and raked immediately with the side delivery. The crop was left in the windrows until well cured and ready to thresh. He took his combine that was equipped with a pick-up attachment and went in and threshed the crop. To catch the straw as it came out of the com-

IN  
1831

## THE McCORMICK REAPER

In the days of King Tut, in the year when Columbus found America, even on the estates of George Washington, the slow hand harvesters were at their toil. Nations rose and fell, but the fields of grain were painfully reaped with the sickle as they had been reaped for ten thousand summers.



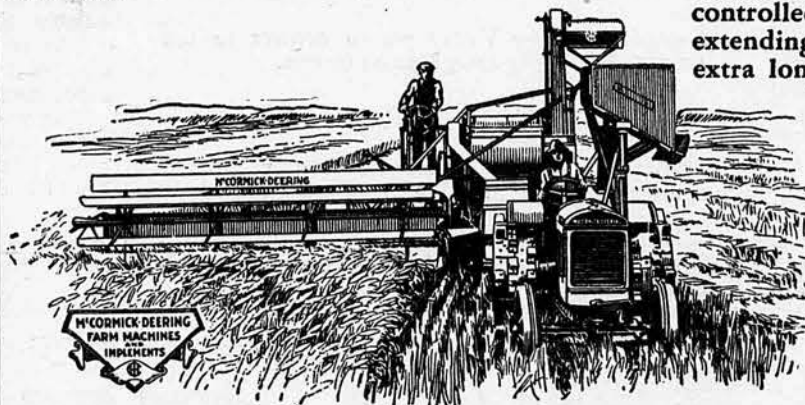
The testing of the first Reaper . . .  
invented by Cyrus Hall McCormick in 1831

Then a wonderful thing happened to the harvest. A young Virginian built a machine to reap grain mechanically! His name was Cyrus Hall McCormick, and the year was 1831. For the first time in history men and women straightened their bent backs and watched a machine harvest the grain. And the man with the machine did the work of many hand harvesters. A mighty deed was done for humanity when into one man's hand was put the power to raise bread for many mouths. This is the great event we celebrate this year: 1931 is the Reaper Centennial.

IN  
1931

## McCORMICK-DEERING HARVESTER-THRESHERS

Now again, after a hundred years, something big has happened to the harvest. The harvester-thresher, a remarkable machine that cuts and threshes in one simple operation, has come to the rescue of the grain farmer. The work of gathering the grain, that seemed so swift when the reaper came, has become slow again with the familiar binder. Times have changed. Everything is speeded up. Time is precious on the farm. Man labor is high-priced and scarce. Loss and profit are delicately balanced on the scale and the crop must be produced at minimum cost.



This is the No. 11 McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher, made in 12 and 16-foot sizes. The No. 8 machine is built to cut 10 and 12-foot swaths; the one-man No. 20 cuts an 8-foot swath. The Hillside McCormick-Deering, No. 7, is made in 12 and 16-foot sizes.

McCormick-Deering Harvester-Threshers embody all that has been learned of harvesting and threshing machinery since 1831. They cut and thresh all small grain and seed crops—they are built to work under adverse as well as favorable conditions. They cut the grain regardless of whether it is lodged and tangled, short, or light and fluffy.

Ninety per cent separation occurs at the cylinder in the McCormick-Deering; the straw and grain thus separated never mix again. Among the other outstanding features are: grain-tight platform canvas; controlled direct front feed; four-section straw rack extending practically the entire length of the thresher; extra long chaffer and cleaning sieve; and weed-removing screen. Expert service is quickly available through our Company-owned branches and responsible dealers.

Translating into money terms, the harvester-thresher, with a saving of 20 cents per bushel, already has made many millions of dollars for the farmers of America. The opportunity now is greater than ever. Lower costs will be the key to profit in grain this year and the McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher provides that key. A catalog describing the full line will be mailed on request.

## INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave.

of America  
(Incorporated)

Chicago, Illinois

Branches at Dodge City, Hutchinson, Parsons, Salina, Topeka, Wichita, Kansas;  
and at 92 other points in the United States.



bine he built a large float and fastened it to the back of the combine and the straw was pitched off of the float at each end of the field. Of course, the combine could not be moved along as rapidly as in cutting wheat but it did a very good job of cleaning and was a big saving in the threshing bill and hired labor. Two men easily handled the equipment and the seed was dumped into a wagon directly from the tank of the combine. The cleaning was so well done that the buyer took the seed just as it came from the combine.

A large number of farmers and bankers attended the "Outlook Meetings" held at a number of places in Kansas last week. We attended the one at Dodge City, and probably about 150 men were in attendance during the day. The speakers at the meeting were from the agricultural college and the Department of Agriculture at Washington. The information given out was very interesting but was anything but bright. But despite all it is difficult to believe the American people are not equal to the occasion. They never have been defeated and altho the problem looks pretty big I believe they are equal to the task. Leadership is needed more than ever before. It is to be regretted more farmers and bankers did not attend these meetings. The information given was the best that has been gleaned from every available source.

### Are Not in Distress

Recent negotiations looking toward a merger of the Kansas Wheat Pool with the Farmers Union Jobbing Association has been the subject of several misleading stories, according to Ernest R. Downie, general manager of the pool. Both groups have headquarters in Kansas City, Mo.

"These stories," Mr. Downie says, "may create the impression with some that the pool has reached the place where it must be taken over by some other organization. That such is not the case will be understood better, probably, by saying that the pool is handling this year the largest volume of wheat in its history."

"The attempt to get together," Mr. Downie continues, "was not made because either organization was in difficulty. It was made because the management and the membership of the pool, and the management and the membership of the Farmers Union, look upon the proposed merger as a move in the right direction; as a step that will end duplication of terminal facilities; as a step that will increase the farmer's bargaining power and advance the Farm Board's program under the Agricultural Marketing Act."

"The membership of both groups is hopeful that the details will be worked out, but at present there are many honest differences of opinion that stand in the way. Each group is going ahead in preparation for handling the new crop, with the understanding that the committee named from each group to work out the merger will get together again sometime in the future to discuss the matter further. If the two organizations do merge eventually, it will not be a case of one swallowing the other; it will be a case where the best will be salvaged from each and brought over to the new set-up."

"Many farmers are members of both organizations, and each grain-handling agency is striving toward the same end; namely, to return to the grain grower the highest possible price for his products. They have much in common, therefore, and there are many reasons to believe they ultimately will get together."

### Broiled Fighting Cocks

Fascisti launch program to cremate formidable fighting force. — Yankee Clipper.

## First barbed wire then woven wire and now All-Steel Fence with Red Top Steel Drive Posts

Every great advance of modern fencing came with steel. First came barbed wire, the first wire that would turn stock. Then came woven wire, that made fences hog, stock and sheep-tight.

Then the Red Top Steel Fence Post completed the job that barbed wire started. Where Red Top Steel Posts go in, the work of post hole digging goes out—rotting of fence posts stops—yearly repairs and replacements end—there is no more frost heaving—life of the fence is extended—live stock is under control at last—with permanent All-Steel Fence.

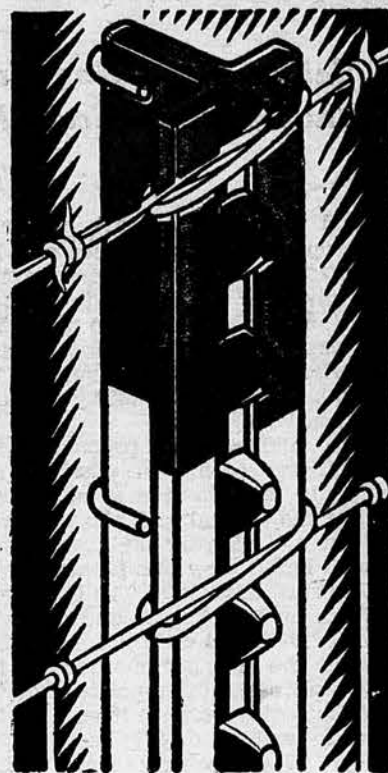
Like a giant steel spring, the All-Steel Fence, supported by Red Top Posts, stands the shock of shoving, crowding animals, thrusts back the push of stock trying to get out or in. Like a giant spring, the Red Top Post under heavy pressure gives, instead of breaking—and then springs back.

Then Red Top speeded up fence building still more with the Red Top One-Man Driver.

And with new farming methods came the necessity for frequently changing the fence lines, for crop and stock rotation, live stock farming, swine and poultry sanitation.

So Red Top invented the One-Man Post Puller that jacks the Red Top Posts from their firm seat in the solid subsoil.

Consult your Red Top Dealer now. He will help you work out your fencing problems to give you the biggest value your money can buy.



One man can easily drive 200 to 300 Red Tops in a single day, with the Red Top One-Man Driver.



### These 5 Red Top Inventions are your guarantee of lasting, stock-tight fence

No. 1. The Red Top Studded Tee Post—It's rail steel—tough, dense, durable—guarantees strength and long life.

The patented method of attaching the anchor plate to the post guarantees against any weakness, due to punching holes in the post at this vital point where all strains concentrate, and insures firm anchorage in solid subsoil.

The full-length, reinforcing rib—running from top to bottom—guarantees extra strength.

The stud guarantees against rooting up or riding down the fence.

No. 2. The Red Top Handy Fastener—Guarantees against the fence being pushed off the post, and makes fastening up the fence an easy, one-man job.

No. 3. The Red Top One-Man Driver—Guarantees easier, quicker, straighter driving.

No. 4. The Red Top One-Man Puller—Guarantees quicker, easier pulling, when you wish to change fence lines.

No. 5. The Latest Red Top Invention—To be announced next month. Your Red Top Dealer will show you these inventions—will tell you all about his Red Top guarantee.

**GET THE BIGGEST VALUE YOUR MONEY CAN BUY**

The Red Top One-Man Puller jacks Red Top Posts from their firm anchorage—making them 100% movable and reusable—as easily pulled as driven.



# RED TOP

## STEEL DRIVE POSTS

RED TOP STEEL POST COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois



## Corn Yield Depends on Seedbed

### Opinions Regarding Cultivation of the Crop Have Undergone Radical Changes in the Last 20 Years

BY S. C. SALMON

THE largest and most profitable crops of corn sometimes are, but not often, produced by those farmers who give the matter no thought or attention until it is time to plant. For this reason it is well to give early attention to the preparation of the ground, methods of planting and cultivation.

Two methods of preparing the ground for corn and planting are generally used in this state, namely, listing the ground and planting with a lister and plowing the ground with a mold board plow and planting later with a surface planter. The two methods are quite different and are suitable for different conditions. The former is the cheaper method of the two, and in the drier portions of the state is better because it enables the corn to endure drouth more effectively. Weeds are more easily controlled and a larger acreage can be cared for with the same equipment and labor. Also, there appears to be less lodging in case of high winds and storms. For these reasons listing is the most universal method of planting corn in Western and Central Kansas, and under certain conditions in Eastern Kansas.

There are, however, some objections to listing. On level, poorly-drained land listed corn does not ger-

minate so well nor so quickly as that planted with the surface planter, and it is more likely to be damaged by heavy, dashing rains which fill the furrows with water and drown out the corn or fill them with dirt and cover it up. Erosion is much greater on sloping ground with listing than with top planting. For these reasons listing is a relatively poor method on the sloping uplands of Eastern Kansas and likewise on heavy, poorly-drained bottom lands. Also on rich, fertile land, whether it be upland or bottom, plowing and surface-planting usually give the best yields because of the more rapid growth of the corn. On well-drained, sandy bottom land listing gives satisfactory results.

#### Plow in the Fall

Wherever the surface planting method is followed it usually will be found advisable to plow in the fall. This especially is true if the land has been in alfalfa or in grass sod. Sweet clover land had best be plowed in the spring for the reason that with fall plowing the Sweet clover seldom is entirely killed and causes trouble with cultivating in the spring. The principal advantages of the fall plowing are better distribution of labor, the destruction of many insects which normally live over winter in the unplowed stubble, a more thorough decay of organic matter in the soil and better conditions of the ground in the spring as a result of the action of

ence in this respect is rather slight and the advantages for fall plowing in a favorable season usually are more than enough to balance this objection in unfavorable seasons.

Several methods of preparing the ground are used when corn is to be listed. The most prevalent method probably is to leave the ground in stubble until planting time when the ground is listed and planted at one operation. This is the cheapest method but it is doubtful whether it is the best or the most profitable. Certainly it is not the best in those areas and those seasons when there is a heavy growth of weeds or volunteer grain in the fall or early spring. Such vegetation uses up whatever moisture or available plant food may have been stored in the fall, thus leaving the corn entirely dependent upon the rainfall during the year and the plant food that is made available during the growing season. A better method is to list the ground in the fall or early spring and cultivate with a harrow as may be necessary to control weeds and volunteer grain. Another good plan is to disk early in the spring, or rather at that time in the spring when weeds have started to grow and the disking is most effective in killing them. There probably

is not much advantage in fall listing of small grain stubble for the purpose of holding snow, altho this point frequently is emphasized. It is probable that as much snow is held in the stubble as in the listed furrows. Hence, in those cases where no weeds grow in the fall it probably is just as well to let the land lie in stubble over the winter as it is to list it or otherwise cultivate it in the fall. Likewise, there probably is no great advantage in early spring cultivation in those seasons or under those conditions where weeds do not make any growth before planting time. Such conditions, however, are so much the exception that it is a very unusual situation where cultivation previous to planting will not pay for the cost of doing so.

#### Weeds Take the Moisture

Opinions regarding the cultivation of corn have undergone radical changes in the last 20 years. Where it formerly was believed that the chief purpose of cultivation was to prevent the evaporation of water from the surface of the soil, it now is known that very little loss takes place in this way but that weeds and other vegetation primarily are responsible for such losses as occur.

(Continued on Page 24)

## an Open letter to BUICK OWNERS

Because of its importance, we decided to inform you now that the present line of 1931 Buick Straight Eights will not be replaced by new models this summer.

Buick, as you know, has introduced its new cars on August 1st, year after year. But inasmuch as these new Straight Eight models have met with such spontaneous approval by thousands everywhere, Buick has decided to continue manufacturing the present Eights throughout the summer and coming fall.

This is mighty good news to thousands of Buick owners because they will buy new Buicks now with the knowledge that there will be no model change next summer.

They will find in these new Buicks a degree of performance that is certain to give them a genuine thrill. All have the safe, silent-shift Syncro-Mesh transmission. All have Valve-in-Head Straight Eight engines. And all have the famous insulated Bodies by Fisher.

So well has the 1931 line been received that, out of every 100 eights sold in Buick's price class, 56 are Buicks.

May we suggest that you drive the Eight as Buick Builds It? Your Buick dealer will be glad to have you take the wheel and learn at first hand how much Buick Straight Eight performance adds to the joy of motoring.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICH.

THE EIGHT AS  
BUICK  
BUILDS IT

FOUR SERIES  
22 MODELS  
PRICED FROM

\$ 1 0 2 5

TO

\$ 2 0 3 5

F. O. B. FLINT, MICH.

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT

# BUICK

WILL BUILD THEM

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

*This week Kansas Farmer brings you the fourth article in the series about corn growing in Kansas. This is a discussion of seedbed preparation and cultivation of the crop by S. C. Salmon, professor of farm crops at the Kansas State Agricultural College, and a recognized authority on the subject throughout the state. Professor Salmon gives you the most up-to-date information regarding the corn crop in such a clear, readable way that you very likely will wish to add this article to your permanent library for future reference.*



## Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N.A. McCune

THERE are some passages in the Bible difficult to write about because they have been written on so much. The story of the good Samaritan in the tenth of Luke is one of them. It has been the subject of uncounted articles and sermons, and for that reason may be a bit hackneyed to some.

However, there always is one way to vitalize Scripture, and that is practice it. If we are tired of being told about the good Samaritan we might try working out the principle referred to, and see whether that does not make it live and glow with new meaning. I have wondered sometimes whether it is not more difficult to be a good Samaritan than it has been in the past. If you offer a pedestrian a ride he may hold you up, take your wad and the car besides. Many people now follow the custom of giving no rides whatever, and they can scarcely be faulted. Whether that is a sure sign the world is getting worse I will leave to others to discuss.

Something more than a year ago I paid a visit to the birthplace of David Livingstone. It now is a national shrine a few miles from Glasgow. To anyone who cares for the memory of those who have done something definite to change the world for the better, it is a suggestive spot. Here is the room where the famous missionary was born. There on the floor below is a series of exhibits showing his work as explorer, as fighting the slave trade and bringing the gospel to the natives. No wonder these proud Scots have placed on the wall this legend:

"David Livingstone

Born in Weavers Row, Blantyre;  
Buried in Westminster Abbey."

But the incident that draws us to the name of Livingstone is what his black servants did when he died. He died, you will recollect, at the foot of a baobab tree, in 1873, in the act of prayer. It was hundreds of miles from the coast. No white man could be communicated with. And so these faithful blacks did what they thought their teacher would like to have them do. They buried the heart under a tree, and dried the body and packed it in bark, the process requiring 14 days. Then wrapping it in bark and slinging it on a pole carried by two men, they started for Zanzibar. The distance was, I believe, something like a thousand miles. The route was thru dense forest, across bridgeless rivers, thru swamps that were waist deep in water. And with the body went the medical and surveying instruments which the missionary so highly prized. The body duly arrived at the coast, was carried to England and was placed in Westminster Abbey, while all England mourned.

I fear perhaps this is not a perfect example of the good Samaritan spirit, as no doubt these black men had received more from the missionary than they were able to return in any possible service to him. But it is a great story of fidelity, which always is a part of the attitude of doing something for others.

Here, however, is a more nearly perfect instance. In fact I think it is perfect. A young man named Francis Thompson went up to London. He found nothing to do for months and at last made a few pence mending shoes. In the meantime he had fallen ill, took to using opium when he could get it, and so spent six or seven utterly miserable years. He was sick in body and spirit. He wrote some verses and sent them to Mrs. Meynell, the poet. She and her husband immediately recognized their value and looked him up. Finding him in such a pitiable state they had him taken to a hospital where they paid all the bills. And their patient was the man who wrote "The Hound of Heaven," and

other poetry which will be read for a long, long time to come. He was nothing to them, at first. They did this bit of service to a suffering fellow human. But they were richly repaid. No doubt the Samaritan who took the poor merchant to an inn and paid his bill was repaid, too. Who knows but he lived to look back with joy on the day when he found and assisted the poor fellow who had been beaten by highwaymen?

The whole matter of helping some one seems to consist in one's own attitude toward others. When Phillips Brooks went to a town to lecture, the man who was to introduce him that night never had seen him. He naturally asked how he would know him as he got off the train. The reply

was, "Look for a very large man, helping somebody."

Lesson for March 8—The Good Samaritan. Luke 10:25-37.

Golden Text—"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Lev. 19:18.

### Add New 4-H Honors

Kansas 4-H Club members again have added honors to their many achievements. There are 32 members who have just won the \$100 scholarships to the Kansas State Agricultural college as awarded by the Union Pacific Railway for superior club work during the last year.

In making the announcement of winnings, M. H. Coe, state club leader, at the Kansas State Agricultural College, said the number awarded the largest ever received by Kansas 4-H Club members. It is understood that the winners must attend the agricultural college within the next year, or the year following,

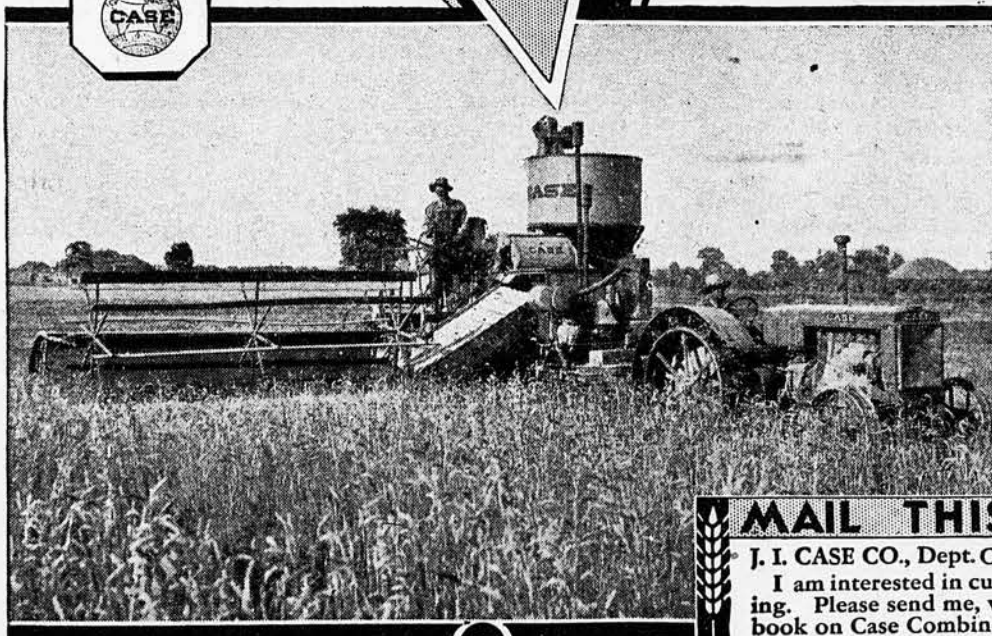
after the completion of their high school work.

The names of these club members follow:

Mary Cline, Cummings; Norman Hall, Powhattan; Ruth Sterling, Clifton; Vincent Fuller, Miltonvale; Charlotte Hoffman, Abilene; Charles Congrove, Troy; Martha Lou Perkins, Lawrence; Merle Shade, Hays; Olive Schroeder, Frederick; Donald Langvardt, Junction City; Orville Stout, Quinter; Florence Ludlow, Moreland; Orville Chestnut, Denison; Velda Wunder, Valley Falls; Howard Elliott, Oakley; Clara Ohlauer, Leavenworth; Frances King, Milo; David W. Penner, Inman; Francis Hammett, Marysville; Wilmer Nusbaum, Glen Elder; Howard Harter, Bern; John Haley, Delphos; Althea Siddens, Blaine; Iva Mildred Sell, Stockton; Marcus Bergsten, Cleburne; Gladys Bratton, Waldo; Arthur Booka, Colby; Russell Nelson, Falun; Frederick Zickafosse, Rossville; Byron Hays, Ogallah; Harold McWilliams, Quinter, and Electa Young, Haddam.

When pigs are 5 or 6 weeks old, they should have middlings or shorts and tankage or cob meal.

You've got something to say about this



If you are not familiar with the full line of Case farm machines, it will pay you to find out about their advantages. Every machine has some new or salient features which add to its efficiency and profitable usefulness. Just say what implements you would like information on.

See about it TODAY

YOU may not be able to control the price of grain—but you can have a whole lot to say about the cost of harvesting it.

If you knew the savings of time, of labor, of grain and of money that are possible with a Case Combine, you would quickly make up your mind to get one this year.

It cuts and threshes more acres in a day—for these reasons: It maneuvers quickly and easily, pulls evenly without side draft, makes better time. The light weight is correctly distributed over large, easy-rolling wheels. The header floats free with the ups and downs of the fields and gets all the grain, even in the low spots. It is perfectly balanced without weights or springs and can be raised or lowered in a jiffy to cut uneven grain. The threshing, separating and cleaning are of the same thoroughness which has made Case Threshers famous as grain savers.

The savings you can make with a Case Combine are extra profits for you. Be ready to save all you can this year. At the nearest Case dealer you can choose from the longest line of combines just the machine that suits your needs. See him today—or, if more convenient, send in the coupon for complete information.

J. I. CASE CO., Dept. C-42, Racine, Wis.

# CASE

### Time and Cost-Saving Features

Correct distribution of weight with enough wheels to carry it properly results in unusually light draft and insures faster, better work.

Header is raised or lowered with little effort because it is balanced without weights or springs.

A universal joint in main axle permits header to swing free to follow slopes or uneven ground.

High, centrally located platform. Operator has full view of recleaner, beader and the grain ahead.

Large grain bin, conveniently placed, empties quickly by gravity speeding up the work.

### MAIL THIS COUPON

J. I. CASE CO., Dept. C-42, Racine, Wis.

I am interested in cutting my cost of harvesting. Please send me, without obligation, new book on Case Combines.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Include also booklets on \_\_\_\_\_  
(Other Farm Machines that Interest You)





# Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

## Delicious Omelets and Souffles Need Not Be Difficult to Make

By Nelle G. Callahan

**O**MELETS and souffles are delightful dishes. Some folks think they are difficult to make, altho they really are not. The secret of either a perfect omelet or a perfect souffle is moderate temperature in the cooking. Moderate heat makes the air bubbles in the egg whites expand until the mixture is light and cooks it thoroly so that it does not collapse, like a pricked balloon, when folded and placed on the platter for serving.

To make a fluffy, or it is sometimes called puffy, omelet, separate the yolks and whites carefully and beat them well. To the yolks add as many tablespoons of cream, milk or water as there are eggs, enough salt and pepper for seasoning, and then mix well. Then fold in the fluffy whites very carefully. It is not necessary that they be entirely blended, for the least strokes in blending tend to make the best omelet. An iron skillet, or heavy pan, of such size that the mixture is 1 inch deep is best to use. Heat the pan while the eggs are being beaten. Melt  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of butter for each egg. Pour the egg mixture into the pan at once and cook at low, even temperature. When browned on the bottom place in a hot baking oven until the top is set. The pan may be covered during the whole cooking process and so cook the top of the omelet with steam. Crease, fold over with a spatula or knife, place on a hot platter and serve immediately.

Flat omelets as the French make them are really easier to make. The general rule is this: For every egg use 1 tablespoon liquid,  $\frac{1}{2}$  table-

If so send 4 cents postage to the Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



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

**B**EST results in any line of endeavor are obtained thru cleanliness. Have the hands thoroly clean before starting any work on the skin. If the mission in mind is to cleanse the skin, then it would not do to have dirty hands. Pure soap and warm water used 5 or 6 times a day even when your hands do not appear dirty, is usually sufficient. On the other hand if the hands have been exposed or been held in water and not dried immediately, a cream lotion is needed.

Now that the hands are thoroly clean, be sure that all instruments used on the skin are also clean. If cleansing cream has been applied to the skin, instead of reaching for any cloth; sort out a soft one which has not lain about the house for a long while. After using the cloth, tear off the soiled portion and destroy it. The cleansing tissues which are shown now are especially fine because it is no effort to discard them while soft cloths often find a way back to the washtub.

Did you know that for full protection of your hands they should be cleansed differently in winter and summer? I will be glad to send methods for washing in both seasons.

### Beauty's Question Box

How may I eliminate the frown line which runs up and down between my eyes? Madge.

There is a special treatment for the removal of this frown line and I am sending you the procedure to follow in removing it.

I have excessively oily hair, while my sister has dry hair. We are both always on the look-out for remedies to correct our personal problem. Can you advise both of us? Meta and Grace.

Our form on "Care of the Hair" will help both of you girls in solving your problems. The form is good also because it gives a remedy for dandruff, treatment for gray hair, and a list of liquid shampoos.

Any of the helps mentioned above will be gladly sent to any person wishing them. Inclose a 2-cent stamp for postage, please, and address to Barbara Wilson, Charm Shop, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

### Building for Storage

BY FLORENCE MILLER JOHNSON

**I**F WE could build the kind of a house we would like, wouldn't we have a glorious time with the plans! I'll wager that you would begin where I would, with the storage problem. Many builders seem to assume that household necessities take care of themselves. I'd want, in the first place, to have a roomy closet in every bedroom with plenty of shelves above for suitcases and hat boxes and Christmas decorations, and what not. And I would surely include a closet for outside wraps in a hallway or the living room. I'd have a clothes chute and a linen closet in my service hall with a big cupboard that would more than take care of extra bedding. Then in the bath-

room there would be a roomy built-in medicine cabinet with drawers below for bathroom supplies and towels.

When I came to the kitchen—well—there would be plans aplenty! No more would dishes and pans fairly tumble when you looked at them! There would be plenty of room in the built-in cupboard that would reach to the ceiling. There would be a rack for lids on the lower drawer and at the end there would be a broom compartment where I'd keep the extra table leaves, too. On the top shelf there would be room for the large roaster and company coffee pot and the extra flower baskets and vases. There would even be a catch-all cupboard on the back porch for mops and rubbers and the like.

Your dream house may be, like some of the rest of ours, in the dim and distant future, but before you resign yourself to what may be an inconvenient and rather muddled state, why not take an afternoon off for inventory? Are you making the most of the space you have? Do all of your closets have poles from end to end, making twice the storage room, or are your clothes crowded three or four deep on hooks or nails, some even without hangers? Isn't there room for another shelf or two above which would hold some of the things that are piled in your bedrooms? Is there an old trunk or chest someplace that could be covered with cretonne, and serve as a storage place for out-of-season clothing thereby relieving closet congestion? The average house offers some possibilities for remodeling. Perhaps, by careful study, storage space thruout the house can be increased.

### Home Sewing Pays

**T**HE three patterns shown here will interest the woman who does her own sewing. The designs are trim, tailored and easy to make.

7139—Smocks are now shown with seams and flares, along with all other garments. This model is designed in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

7131—Checked gingham and pique are combined into a simple play frock for the small girl. Designed in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. The 6 year



size requires  $1\frac{1}{4}$  yard of 35 inch material. The facings of contrasting material will require  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard 35 inches wide cut crosswise.

7116—The stout woman will enjoy this number since it features the new lines and at the same time it is slenderizing. Designed in sizes 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure.

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

### A Call for Quilt Patterns!

Do you like quilts? Do you make them, and have you some outstanding patterns? If so, you'll be interested in the quilt block contest that I am announcing. Send a finished quilt block, a paper pattern and directions for putting the pattern together. There will be three classes—patch, applique and quilting design patterns. Prizes are: \$10 for first in each class, \$5 for second and \$3 for third. In addition I will pay \$3 for every additional block used. Send your contribution to Rachel Ann Neiswender, Editor, Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Be sure to state which class you are entering. You may enter all three if you wish. The contest will close April 1.

spoon butter, and then season to taste. The whites and yolks are beaten together slightly and then the seasonings and liquid, which may be water, milk, cream or stock, are added. The mixture is poured into a hot pan in which the butter is melted. This is slowly and carefully cooked on both top and bottom, rolled in the pan, and served on a hot platter.

Any kind of a cooked vegetable, slightly browned chopped onion, green pepper, celery, or parsley, chopped ham or bacon, grated cheese, or jelly may be spread over the omelet just before it is folded and turned onto the platter. White sauce, tomato sauce, brown sauce, or Spanish sauce are still other variations.

### Cheese Souffle

$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt	3 egg yolks
1 cup milk	$\frac{3}{4}$ cup grated cheese
3 tablespoons butter	3 egg whites
3 tablespoons flour	

Make milk, butter, flour and salt into thick white sauce. Add cheese and stir until melted. Cool slightly and add slightly beaten yolks of eggs. Beat the whites stiff and fold into the cooled mixture. Turn into buttered baking dish, set in a pan of water, and bake in a slow oven until souffle is firm when pressed with a teaspoon. Serve as soon as removed from the oven.

A variation of this is to use  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of cheese in place of  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup, and add 1 cup of sweet corn and 1 tablespoon of chopped green pepper or pimiento.

Perhaps you would like our leaflets on "New Ways of Preparing Eggs," and "Cheese Dishes."



# Do You Have a "Living" Room?

## Farm Bureau Women Gather Workable Ideas on a Tour

THE farm bureau women of Allen county held a living room tour recently. One of the projects of the farm bureau program of work for the year is living room improvement. Last spring Miss Marguerite Harper, household management specialist, of the Extension department, Kansas State Agricultural College, visited the county to establish demonstration living rooms. The women, all of whom planned making changes in their living rooms,

### Aftermath

BY ROSA Z. MARINONI

After the summer harvest  
The fallen leaves of Fall.  
After the feast and shouting,  
The empty banquet hall.

After young love and dancing,  
A yellowed bit of lace.  
After footsteps have vanished—  
The wonder of your face.

invited Miss Harper to make suggestions as to what would be best to do with their particular problem.

During the summer months these women worked on these improvements. The results of their efforts were shown when 50 Allen county women visited these homes, on the county wide tour held recently. The first home visited was that of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Wilson. Since the interior of the house was in a run down condition, the paint on the woodwork was removed and repainted. The house was repapered thruout. The greatest improvement of all was in the living room. From a dark, unattractive room, a new front glass door changed it to a well lighted room. Curtains of theatrical gauze were made for each of the three windows. Mrs. Wilson believes that curtains made full of cheaper material are better than scanty curtains of more expensive material. These attractive curtains, two to the window, cost her only \$1 a window. She was wise in her selection of wall paper, choosing a rather plain design with a cream colored background, which made her pictures show up well. Mrs. Wilson had an old-fashioned combination writing desk and book case which she cut apart making an open panel book case. This she painted black, enameling with green on the inside. She selected a small writing desk and placed it on the opposite side of the room which she treated in the same manner.

The guests then departed to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Russell McHenry. Their home had been built only about 5 years, so Mrs. McHenry's problem was mainly in rearranging her furniture according to the principles taught in farm bureau work.

### Lunch and a Program

At noon lunch was served, each woman present bringing a covered dish and her own table service. Here a short program was given pertaining to household management.

The next stop was at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wood. The house on this place had recently been moved to this location. This home had been included in the tour so that the women could see what could be done with a larger outlay of money. The walls of all the rooms had been repapered and the woodwork done over. All new furniture had been purchased for the home. The large fireplace at one end of the room has a bookcase on each side so that altogether they occupy one end of the room. Two brass bowls on top of the fireplace contain ivy which creeps over the fireplace. The large windows are hung with beautiful lace glass curtains. The drapes are of a wine and black design, emphasizing the predominating color scheme of the room. Two well chosen low hung pictures add their bit to the attractiveness of the room.

The last stop of the tour was at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Wallis. After studying living room improvement in farm bureau work, Mrs. Wallis decided that her two small living rooms were not large enough to group her furniture into different centers, so that the partition was taken out between the two rooms. At one side of the room is a reading center consisting of a chair, floor lamp and table with magazines and books. In her writing center she has a desk,

By Edith O'Brien Rosevear  
Home Demonstration Agent, Allen County

chair, waste basket and an interesting picture. A new living room suite makes her visiting center complete. There is plenty of room to enjoy all family activities, and when she entertains, she has much more room.

On the whole, the day was profitable to those attending the tour. A number of women expressed the desire to make improvements in their living rooms, suggested to them by seeing what these four women had done.

### St. Patrick Parties Are Fun!

SHURE, an' air yez plannin' a party fur the sivinteenth of March?" St. Patrick parties are such fun for it is there one can drop his dignity and have a rollicking good time. The color scheme for a party in March could be no other than green and white.

Invitations are clever if written in green ink on white cut-out shamrocks and worded in the Irish dialect. A correspondence card can be made into an attractive invitation by drawing in green ink an outline of a shamrock or the traditional Irish clay pipe.

Potatoes lend to the Irish atmosphere of a party and by selecting rather small potatoes which are quite flat on one side, they may be made into unique candle holders.

Do you have a good memory? And do your guests? Give them a piece of paper about 8 1/2 inches by 5 1/2 inches. Allow 5 minutes to tear a pig from this paper. The results will be most amusing. For those who fail to accomplish this feat, ask each one to write a four line verse telling why they failed in the task.

### Women's Service Corner

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

### Clean Sponges for Spring Housecleaning

I use a sponge about my housework all of the time. The one I have been using is soiled and I should like to know how to clean it thoroly for use again this year in housecleaning. Mrs. C. C.

To clean the sponge, rinse it well first in very weak, warm, caustic-soda lye water then with

clean water and finally leave the sponge in a solution of bromine in water until clean. While in this bromine water, expose it to the sun. Then repeat the rinsings in weak lye and clear water using the latter until the odor of bromine has disappeared. Dry quickly, in the sun if possible.

### Most Popular Glass Curtain Materials

Please give me a list of the most popular materials used for glass curtains. Mrs. G. C. B.

Silk gauze, rayon gauze, marquisette, voile, dotted grenadine, nets, casement cloth and pongee are the most popular materials used now for glass curtains.

### Varieties in Date Pudding

I should like to have some date pudding recipes. Can you supply me with several different ones? Millie.

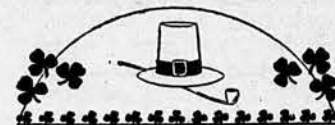
I am sending you three varieties of date pudding all of which are good. You may select a favorite. These recipes will be sent on to anyone else requesting them sending a 2-cent stamp to the Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

### Try Fortune Telling

I am responsible for a booth at a church bazaar, and wish to do something different, and something that will bring in some money. Have you suggestions? A. D. L.

Why not try fortune telling? It's always popular and a booth is easy to decorate. Simply dress as a gypsy and tell fortunes in a wigwam that is

### Here's Party Help!



Who wants party help for St. Patrick's Day? We have it. In fact we have two leaflets, one from last year, that is full of good games, and a new one for this year. Here you'll find all kinds of real party help with games, decorations, invitations and refreshments. The leaflets are 5 cents each. Order from the Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

decorated with the palm of the hand, stars and so on. We have a leaflet on "Palmistry" that I feel you would like. Order from the Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The price is 4 cents.

## Does Your Child Obey?

By Lucile Berry Wolf

THE only obedience worth striving for with children is willing obedience. Ten suggestions for obtaining this kind of co-operation are given.

Be careful to make the number of requests as few as possible. It might be illuminating to count your commands for a day and determine how many of them are essential.

Make sure you have the child's attention, and be as courteous in stating your wishes as you would be to a grown person.

Use a pleasant, conversational tone of voice. This is only civility, but the habit has other advantages. If a child is not in the custom of being spoken to sharply, if instant danger does threaten at some time, a sharp command brings instant reaction.

Do not interrupt work or play unnecessarily. This is a form of rudeness in which adults repeatedly indulge toward children. Concentration in a beloved task will render your chances of being obeyed very slender indeed. It is easy to watch for an opening with a small child, as his periods of concentration are short. An older child will usually find a stopping place reasonably soon if he is asked to courteously.

Be sure the command is within the child's power to obey. "Sit still," "Stop wriggling,"

"Stop crying," and many other common demands are most unfair.

Give the child a reasonable time to obey. Don't irritate him with commands to hurry up.

Occasionally divert attention from a disagreeable situation, while you are obtaining your wishes. This may seem a cowardly concession, but even adults like bad doses flavored with peppermint sometimes. Little brother may forget he is going to wash up if he has the fun of walking backward to the bathroom instead of straight ahead to soap and water. Four-year old Betty will like undressing for bed if she can play Cinderella stepping out of her rags into a long trailing gown for the prince's ball.

Be gently and relentlessly persistent. Quiet insistence is not resented as scoldings and threats are, and is more effective, by far.

Realize that 100 per cent obedience is not a possibility. Leave a graceful way out for yourself, if it is absolutely impossible to get co-operation by legitimate means. Forcing obedience usually forces sullenness, defiance and irritability at the same time.

I will pay \$5 for the best letter submitted on "My Pet Methods of Winning Obedience." Address Lucile Berry Wolf, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



# Puzzle Fun for the Little Folks

I AM 9 years old and in the fourth grade. Our teacher's name is Mrs. McManee. I like her fine. I have one brother. His name is Wally. He is 6 years old and is in the second grade. For pets we have two white rabbits and two white dogs named Whitie and Woolie. I hope some of the girls and boys will write to me.

Lyman Krieg, Jr.  
Tonganoxie, Kan.

## Tree Puzzle



The letters on the light-colored leaves spell the names of two trees. Can you guess what they are? 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 Four Pet Ducks

I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. I go to Gem school. There are 13 pupils in our school. I have 1/2 mile to go to school. I have one brother. His name is Robert. For pets I have four ducks. My birthday is January 30. Have I a twin? I live on a 160-acre farm. I enjoy reading the children's page. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Larned, Kan. Marcella Fox.

## We Hear From Betty

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to Bellevue school. There are two girls in my class. Their names are Martha Grvenert and Ruth Clem. I have two brothers. Their names are Jerry Jr. and Robert. My brothers

and I have two dogs and two cats. The dog's names are Jack and Duke, and the cats' names are Blackie and Peggy. I enjoy the children's page.

Betty Louise Walz.  
Atchison, Kan.

## Robert Writes to Us

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Mr. Lambert. I have four pets—a dog named Chub, a cat, a pony named Derck and four ducks. I wish some of the girls and boys my age would write to me.

Robert Banester.  
Emporia, Kan.

## Pony's Name Is Frisky

I am 8 years old and in the second grade. My teacher's name is Miss Babb. I like her very much. My birthday is January 4. We have a pony named Frisky. I have a sister and a brother. Their names are Janice and Gaylord.

Wanda Rarden.  
Cimarron, Kan.

## The Obedient Fish

Make a hole in each end of a raw egg, and blow out the contents. Close up one opening with a little wax, and on the egg shell draw with a pencil two great eyes, as shown in the illustration. Then make a little bag out of red flannel, sewed together in the place shown by the dotted lines in the drawing. After the bag has been weighted with small shot, stick half of the egg into it, so that the opening of the shell is inside the bag. Then



fasten with red sealing-wax the ends of the bag to the egg shell, and your fish is ready. You must place it in a

glass vessel filled with water, and covered with a piece of chamois. The weight in the bag must be so arranged that the fish will swim on the surface or sink to the bottom at the slightest touch.

Now, if you press lightly on the

four sisters. Their names are Josephine, Pauline, Isabel and Clara. I have a twin sister. Her name is Clara. My birthday is September 11. We live on a 220-acre farm. I go about 1/2 mile to school. For pets I have two cats named Puff and Foxy and a dog

## The Birds

Father Bird and Mother Bird

Are on the wing at sun-up

Hunting nice fat worms and bugs

To fill each little one up.

Jimmy Bird and Betty Bird,

Billy Bird and Little Flick

Are calling to their parents,

"We want breakfast, quick, quick, quick!"



chamois, a little water will be forced into the fish thru the hole which you made in it and the fish will thus become heavier and sink to the bottom. If you slacken the pressure, the compressed air in the shell will drive the water out, so that the fish will become lighter and rise again to the surface. The onlookers should not be able to notice the little movements which you make with your hand, and it will therefore seem to them as if the fish willingly obeyed your commands.

named Collie. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Larned Kan. Dolorose Yeager.

## Likes Her Teacher

I go 1 1/4 miles to school. I like my teacher. Her name is Mrs. Lyster. I have two brothers. Their names are Ray and Ivan. Ray is 12 years old and Ivan is 10. I am 8 years old and in the third grade. My birthday is October 20. Have I a twin?

Hunter, Kan. Lucille Barnhill.

## Sport, Fern Are Pets

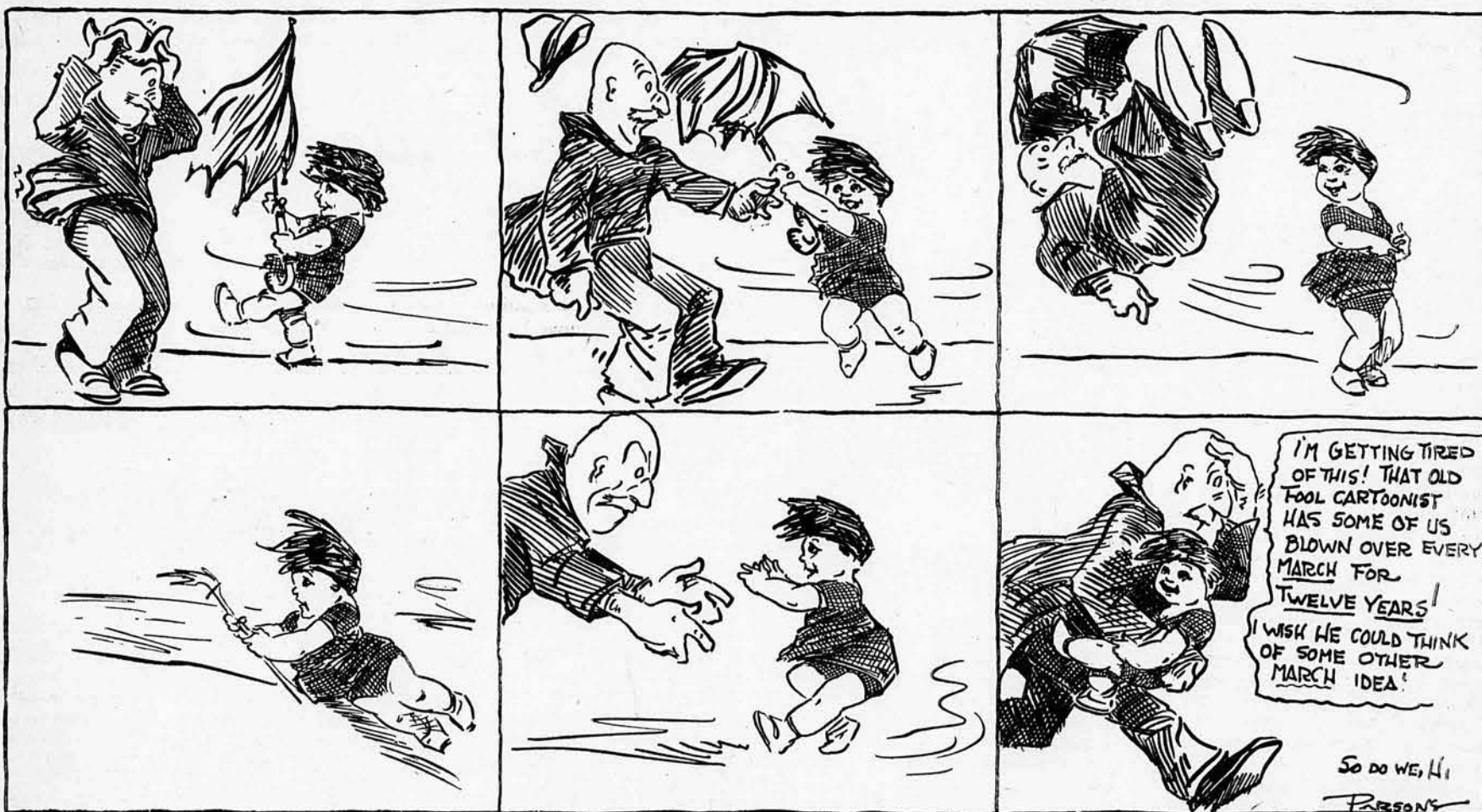
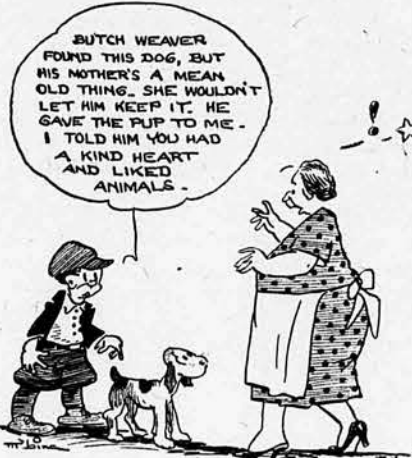
We live on a 320-acre farm 10 miles from town. For pets we have a Shepherd dog named Sport and a pony named Fern. My pony has two colts named Dick and Lindy. We have a tame pigeon and it stays around the house. I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I have a brother named Theodore. He is 8 years old.

Richard Ross.

Smith Center, Kan.

## Goes to Gem School

I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. I go to Gem school. I have



The Hoovers—Somehow March Always Makes Us Think of Wind





## Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

### By Immunization It Is Entirely Possible to Save Your Children From Deadly Diphtheria

DOCTOR KINNAMAN of the Kansas State Board of Health says that 350,000 Kansas children under 12 now are protected against diphtheria by immunization, either with Toxin-Antitoxin or the new agent, Toxoid. Prevention of diphtheria in your family is in your hands, father and mother! There are diseases over which you have no control. I do not yet know any sure way by which you can efficiently safeguard your child from infantile paralysis, scarlet fever, whooping cough or measles. But with diphtheria, more deadly than any, the responsibility is upon your shoulders. Altho diphtheria rages in the very neighborhood in which you live, your own child may rest safely under the protection of vaccination, if you choose to give it.

The question whether vaccination gives absolute protection is answered by records which show that in a few cases immunized children develop diphtheria; but the number is few and such cases mild. Immunization against diphtheria by vaccination with Toxin-Antitoxin is of proved value, having stood more than 10 years testing. From 6 months to 1 year old is the best time to vaccinate but do not overlook any child under 12. The doctor gives Toxin-Antitoxin by using a hypodermic syringe and gives three doses, one week between each dose.

Toxoid, the new vaccine, is prepared on the same principle, but is an improved product which works more quickly, and the administration is made in two "shots" instead of three. My only criticism is that in older children, say more than 6 years, a fair proportion of cases show a somewhat severe reaction. A day in bed conquers this so it is no great matter.

Toxin-Antitoxin still is as good as ever, and I think you may well leave it to your doctor to decide which agent he chooses to use. The expense of the material is much the same whichever is used. A doctor who buys his stuff in fair quantity so that he can take care of 10 children at a time will find 25 cents a child will cover cost of material for full immunization. To this he may add \$1 or \$2 for each injection of the vaccine. In this matter much will depend upon whether the doctor is taking care of a group or one individual case.

Immunization of your child against diphtheria is an important duty that depends upon you. Be wise: Immunize! Now! If you wait until diphtheria appears in your neighborhood, it may be too late.

#### Will Help Eliminate Dandruff

I would give anything to find a permanent cure for dandruff, so that I would have no further trouble with it. Is Listerine any good? What about massaging the scalp with finger tips? I've known people to recommend that. B. S. S.

Nothing but eternal vigilance will permanently end dandruff. You must keep your scalp clean and you must see that the circulation is vigorous. The hair must be brushed and combed faithfully and you should use a brush sufficiently hard to stimulate the scalp without wounding the skin. Massage of scalp with the finger tips is good and may be done quite energetically once a day. Listerine is helpful to clean up the scalp from the dandruff already there.

#### This Isn't a Cancer

What can one expect from an X-Ray picture? Will it show cancers, cystic tumors and adhesions? I am in good weight and fair health but have much

aching in abdomen. I was examined by a surgeon who was honest enough to refuse to operate. M. R. W.

No, the X-Ray does not show either of the things you mention. However, you can dismiss cancer on account of your general health and weight. You need not trouble about cystic ovary for if you had one large enough to make trouble your surgeon would have found it. You must not bother about adhesions, for if nature will not cure them nothing will, and after all they usually are harmless. One thing I have to suggest. Make sure that you have no varicose veins and no broken arches. Try a good abdominal supporter that really lifts up the lower abdomen. Get your doctor to measure you for it so that it is well done.

#### All Tests Have Failed

In a case where there seems some question as to the identity of the male parent of a child do you think it a good thing to have a blood test? Would this definitely fix responsibility? G. B. G.

There is no personality record to be obtained by examining blood. You can get a comparison. You might even prove that a certain individual could not be the parent of that particular child, but you could not prove conclusively that he is the parent. Such tests have been made in an attempt to disclose the race of the male parent but even these have failed.

### New Dairy Officers

The Kansas Dairy Association during Farm and Home Week at Manhattan, elected the following officers: D. L. Wheelock, Clay Center, president; George Worth, Lyons, vice-president, and W. H. Riddell, Manhattan, secretary-treasurer.

New officers elected for the Kansas Jersey Cattle Club are E. H. Taylor, Keats, president; Roy Gilliland, Mayetta, vice-president, and D. L. Wheelock, Clay Center, secretary-treasurer.

The Kansas Ayrshire Breeders' Association elected the following officers: John Keas, Farmington, president; Fred Williams, Darlow, vice-president, and David G. Page, Topeka, secretary-treasurer.

Newly elected officers of the Kansas Guernsey Cattle Club include Paul Johnson, Independence, president; H. D. Smith, Washington, vice-president, and Max Morehouse, Salina, secretary-treasurer.

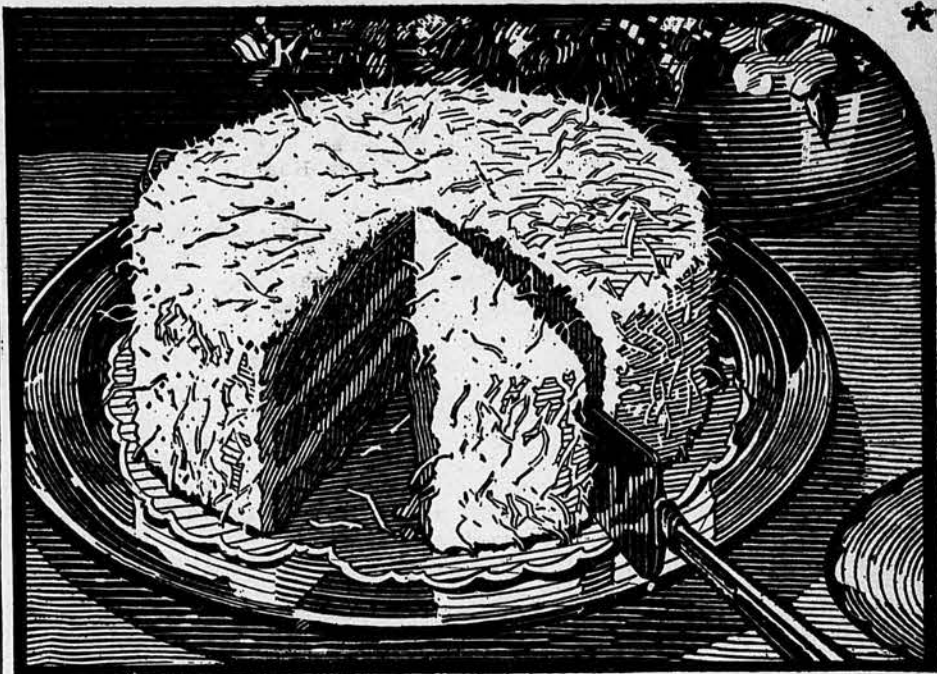
The Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas elected the following: Grover Meyer, Basehor, president; Leslie Roenigk, Clay Center, vice-president, and Dr. C. B. Van Horn, Topeka, secretary-treasurer.

### Roenigk Is President

The Kansas chapter of the national association of "Gould of Gopatis," Lord of the Pastures, held election of officers during Farm and Home Week in Manhattan. Leslie Roenigk, Clay Center, is president; L. B. Streeter, Milford, is vice-president, and Charles Gilliland, Mayetta, is secretary-treasurer for this year. Dairymen who have won an honor-roll certificate signifying ownership of a herd of at least five cows with an average butterfat record of 300 pounds of butterfat or more in a year, are eligible for membership.

Examine all feed by sight, taste and smell before giving it to baby chicks.

## Let Calumet's Double-Action show you what fun baking can be!



If you want to know the greatest joy of baking—the thrill of turning out one glorious triumph after another—try Calumet Baking Powder. Calumet's wonderful Double-Action makes baking success so easy that it is to-day the largest-selling baking powder in the world!

Calumet's first action begins in the mixing bowl. It starts the leavening properly. Then, in the oven, the second action begins. It continues the leavening. Up! . . . up! . . . it keeps raising the batter and holds it high and light. Cakes, muffins, quick breads turn out so fine and delicate, beautifully baked—even though you may not be able to regulate your oven temperature accurately.

All baking powders are required by law to be made of pure, wholesome ingredients. But not all are alike in their action

nor in the amount that should be used. And not all will give you equally fine results in your baking. Calumet is scientifically made of exactly the right ingredients, in exactly the right proportions to produce perfect leavening action—Double-Action!

Whether you're new at this baking game—or whether you've lots of experience—you'll be "luckier" with Calumet. Get some to-day. Remember to use only one level teaspoon of Calumet to each cup of sifted flour. This is the usual Calumet proportion and should be followed for best results—a splendid economy which the perfect efficiency of Calumet's leavening action makes possible. . . . Mail coupon for the wonderful new Calumet Baking Book. Calumet is a product of General Foods Corporation.

#### SEE CALUMET'S DOUBLE-ACTION—MAKE THIS TEST

See for yourself how Calumet Baking Powder acts twice to make your baking better. Put two level teaspoons of Calumet into a glass, add two teaspoons of water, stir rapidly five times and remove the spoon. The tiny, fine bubbles will rise slowly, half filling the glass. This is Calumet's first action—the action that Calumet specially provides to take place in the mixing bowl.

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

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## CALUMET

### The Double-Acting Baking Powder



#### FREE! NEW CALUMET BAKING BOOK

MARION JANE PARKER, c/o General Foods, Battle Creek, Michigan. Please send me, free, a copy of the new Calumet Baking Book.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Street \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Fill in completely—print name and address



## The Outlaws of Eden

(Continued from Page 8)

body in that section of the county. And here's another message you can take back with you: within two years I'll own every acre of Forlorn Valley that is included in the irrigation district; I'll fence it and run cattle over it. At least the wells will supply drinking water for my cattle. And when the farmers in the district have been dispossessed there will be no further necessity for the thriving town of Valley Center, so it and its Chamber of Commerce will disappear; Valley Center will then be a ghost town, inhabited by ghosts."

The vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce was irritated but he was also amused. "Is there no way in which we can escape this horrible fate that awaits us?" he pleaded in mock distress.

"Yes, there is," Tichenor replied seriously. "Get rid of that buzzard, Babson, and start doing your own thinking. Show an inclination to be fair and I'll meet you two-thirds of the way toward an amicable adjustment of this water war. Continue to permit Babson and his paid newspaper to print lies about us and ridicule us and I'll smash you. And after I've smashed you I'll buy up the pieces and own the district. I tell you, when I get through with the state of California the state will be out of the business of giving away water it does not own and that document Babson got from the State Water Commission will be perfectly worthless."

His visitor gazed upon Tichenor humorously. "What a long tail our cat's got," he murmured.

"Oh, I'm only a common little bobcat now," Tichenor replied easily.

"Wait until I develop into a tiger—and then watch my long tail swish!"

The Forlorn Valley Irrigation District proceeded at once to the task of concreting its huge diversion canal. The job was completed by November first and simultaneous with its completion the rains commenced. They were heavy and there was little open weather between rain-storms; almost from the beginning the diversion canal ran half full and Lake Babson commenced to take form. The snowfall was unusually heavy that year also, but spring came early and the run-off due to the melting snow commenced about the middle of January.

This was the season of overflow in Eden Valley Creek, the season of God's gift of free irrigation to the Circle K and the Bar H, and Nate Tichenor, watching the water's rise, knew that in another twenty-four hours the freshet would be on, so he and Rube Tenney and half a dozen armed men opened the flood-gates, in defiance of the ditch-tender's protest and the flood roared on down Eden Valley. The ditch-tender immediately mounted his horse and rode down to Valley Center to report this act of vandalism to Silas Babson, who motored into Gold Run and, as president of the Forlorn Valley Irrigation District, petitioned the judge of the county superior court for an order restraining Nathan Tichenor, Reuben Tenney, John Doe, Richard Roe, Thomas Black, James Green, et al., from interfering with the orderly diversion of the flood waters of Eden Valley Creek to the canal of the Forlorn Valley Irrigation District.

To Babson's vast amazement the judge declined to issue the restraining order. "I hold, Babson," he informed the latter, "that paragraph 534 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State

## Spelling Books Grow Popular

JUDGING from the letters being written by boys and girls enrolled in Kansas grade schools, "Horn-Ashbaugh Fundamentals of Spelling" is one of the most popular books in the state at present. As soon as it became known that the Capper Publications were to sponsor the State Spelling Bee and send the champion speller of Kansas to the National Spelling Bee at Washington, D. C., boys and girls in the various counties were eager to know where they could find the words that will be used in the elimination contests. When they were told that the present adopted speller would be used in the school and county contests, that particular book apparently took on an added attraction.

At least 100,000 boys and girls in 48 different counties now are centering their attention on spelling of the more difficult words with the idea of outspelling their classmates when the test comes. According to the records of the State Printing Plant, the spelling book stands at the head of the list of "best sellers." More than 300,000 copies of the present adopted book have been sold since it came into use in 1929. Likely all of them will be pressed into service during this series of contests.

An increase in spelling interest has been observed in practically every state where spelling bees, similar to that being planned in Kansas, have been held in the last six years. And out of the popularity of this subject has come greater spelling efficiency.

In a comparison of the newly-adopted, uniform method of grading in counties of Northern Indiana, it was found that St. Joseph county pupils ranked from 20 to 40 per cent higher than students in the other counties. Ralph Longfield, superintendent of St. Joseph county schools, attributed this superiority to a branch of the National Spelling Bee, sponsored in St. Joseph county by the South Bend News-Times.

Dr. Ernest Horn of the University of Iowa, who is author of several spelling text books, told the Des Moines Register that, "Spelling had increased in efficiency more than 35 per cent since the first Register Bee." This statement should be regarded as authoritative because Dr. Horn makes a special study and compares many statistics on actual experiences of schools and pupils with spelling.

In preparing the word lists to be used in the final elimination of the State Spelling Bee, to be held in Topeka, May 1, educators will include no capitalized words. Superintendents, principals and teachers may include capitalized and hyphenated words in their school and county matches, but in the State Spelling Bee, boys and girls will not be worried with capitals, hyphens, and apostrophes. It is assumed that they are good spellers, and the match will be confined to straight spelling. No strictly foreign words will be placed in the word list, and obsolete words, also, will be avoided. Educators are instructed to include only words in common use.

It is expected that 75 to 100 counties and cities of the first class will be represented by champion spellers in the State Spelling Bee. County matches are under the direction of county superintendents, and the State Spelling Bee will be under the direction of State Superintendent Geo. A. Allen, Jr., assisted by a corps of superintendents, principals and teachers.

All seed corn  
should be treated  
... says U. S.  
Department of  
Agriculture....

## Science Answers With a New Super Corn Seed Disinfectant

Disinfecting corn seed is not new in principle. The U. S. Department of Agriculture recommends the use of a good corn seed disinfectant—there are several. But now science has discovered a super corn seed disinfectant which through actual tests has shown increased yields of 6 to 18 bushels per acre at a cost of not exceeding 2½¢ per acre for treatment. It is free-running. It will not cause sticking or slow up the planter drop. It protects the plant through the seedling stage. Seed treated with Barbak 111 will not rot in cold, damp ground, thus permitting earlier planting.

Your dealer has this in stock. It is just a question of investing the price of a postage stamp per acre for an increased yield many times the cost. Plant a few kernels in a box and make your own test. You will be convinced.

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## SUPER CORN SEED DISINFECTANT

**Cultivate  
the  
Easy  
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No Long Stops  
To Make  
Adjustments!

The convenient double lever control which shifts beams in pairs and adjusts gangs for narrow or wide rows is only one of the many new improved features which make **DEMPSTER** the outstanding Two-Row Cultivator of 1931. Gangs raised or lowered separately or together. Adjustable to every cultivating condition. Exceptionally easy to operate. Does a cleaner, more thorough job. Constructed of strong, shock-absorbing steel. All parts securely riveted. See it at your dealer's or write us for descriptive literature.

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## Watch the Advertising Columns

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of California—the law under which the State Water Commission has been empowered to allocate to non-riparian owners the flood or waste waters of riparian owners, is unconstitutional and that, hence, Forlorn Valley has no legal right to the flood waters of Eden Valley Creek; that those flood waters constitute a vested right of Nathan Tichenor and his wife and that the latter are well within their rights in opening your flood-gates and availing themselves of their natural heritage."

"Why, judge, I never heard of such a thing," Babson protested. "I don't mean to be disrespectful to the court, but the greatest good to the greatest number is a principle—"

"That will do, Mr. Babson. The greatest number receive no more justice than the individual in my court. I know what you're thinking of now, too. Your mind is busy organizing the county vote against me next fall. Well, you'll probably make good. However, I'll promise you this much. If Tichenor petitions this court for an order restraining the Forlorn Valley Irrigation District from diverting the waters of Eden Valley Creek I shall grant him a temporary restraining order, with an order to the irrigation district to show cause within ten days why the temporary injunction should not be made permanent. This will mean that the cause must be litigated on its merits, and I shall make no objection to having a judge from some other county come to Gold Run to preside. Frankly I'm not wishful to quarrel with the electorate, but on the other hand I must decline to use my office, in defiance of my legal view of the situation, to inflict an injustice on two members of that electorate. My advice to you, Babson, would be to cease fighting Nate Tichenor and settle with him. I think he'll treat you quite fairly if you approach him in a similar spirit."

"Well, judge," Babson replied, "perhaps you're right, but we don't think so. We have counsel as eminent in the law as this court, and our counsel advises us we are quite within the law."

"They are entitled, of course, to their opinion. Several superior court judges in other counties in this state have ruled that the law is constitutional and given verdicts accordingly; half a dozen superior court judges have expressed opinions identical with mine. The annual report of the bar association of this state last year indicates that a majority of the bar association regard the law as subject to successful attack as unconstitutional. Were it not for a difference of opinion we would not have horse races—and supreme courts."

"Why hasn't our supreme court declared the law unconstitutional?"

"Because nobody has carried a water fight up to the supreme court, as yet, I dare say. If an appeal to the supreme court is predicated on an unconstitutional law, then the supreme court must rule on its constitutionality, but not until then."

#### Had Not Petitioned the Court

Babson considered the situation. Then: "Evidently Tichenor isn't at all confident he can win a suit in the supreme court or he'd have asked this court for an injunction against us last year."

The judge shrugged. "Had he petitioned this court for such injunction I should have granted it. The fact that he hasn't done so should make your people chary of doing it. I do not know Nate Tichenor but I know the tribe he springs from, and if there is anything in the theory of heredity he'll finish anything you start, altho he may be very loath to start it himself."

Babson was much disturbed. "Well, sooner or later," he confessed, "we'll have to fight him, so we might as well start now!"

So Babson went to the circuit court of the Northern District of California, in San Francisco, and petitioned

for an injunction, which was promptly refused, the judge of that court holding that the irrigation district's relief lay in the superior court of the county in which the cause at issue would normally be tried; that it was not the province of a federal court to interfere in matters affecting the policy of a state unless with the approval of the superior court and that of both parties to the suit.

A week had now gone by since Nate Tichenor and his men had opened the flood-gates up in the Handle and as yet Babson had not been able to secure legal relief. Upon his return to Gold Run, therefore, he called upon the sheriff of the county and requested that official to take half a dozen of his deputies and guard the employees of the Forlorn Valley Irrigation District against attack by Nathan Tichenor et al. when the former closed the flood-gates in defiance of Tichenor's dictum. In the interest of peace the sheriff consented and the following day the gates were closed without interference from Nate Tichenor and his men. Indeed, not one of them appeared to protest the closing of the gates. The sheriff and his deputies thereupon returned to the county seat, but no sooner had they departed than Babson, with the ap-

proval of the board of directors of the district, posted armed guards at the gates with orders to resist, with force, any forcible effort of Tichenor and his men to reopen them.

The next morning Nate Tichenor dropped in at the Bank of Valley Center and said to Babson:

"I merely dropped in to tell you, Babson, that while you were scurrying around a whole week seeking an injunction against my wife and me you couldn't get, our lands had a grand soaking from that week's overflow. We would have liked another week of it, but when you brought the sheriff and his deputies around I concluded it was the part of wisdom to be satisfied with the water we had already received. With the usual summer irrigation via our ditches we will be assured of a bumper crop of hay this summer. Your diversion canal is now running bank full and less than half the summer flow is running down Eden Valley Creek. However, it is sufficient for our cattle for the present, but as summer advances I warn you we'll have to have our legal share of that water and if we do not get it I'm going to put a couple of hundred pounds of dynamite under that concrete diversion dam of yours and blow it out."

"If you do you'll go to the pen," Babson warned.

"Only my kind forbearance has kept you out of it. Do not forget Pitt River Charley. You do not know where he is but I do. I may bring him back to testify against you."

"You couldn't convict me."


"Perhaps not, but I can shake public confidence in you, you smug hypocrite. You realize, of course, that when Forlorn Valley Irrigation District was formed and a deed of trust on all of the lands embraced in the district was given, with a San Francisco trust company as trustee, to secure the bond issue the district floated, all of the first mortgages and deeds of trust on lands, within the district given to your bank to secure prior loans have now become second liens against those lands. You realize, do you, that if the Forlorn Valley Irrigation District should go bust the foreclosure of the deed of trust given by the district will automatically wipe out the second liens held by your bank?"

"I do. But the Forlorn Valley Irrigation District will not go bust, and with the increased fertility and, consequently, the doubling in value of the lands and their increased earning

(Continued on Page 25)



## Remember! 6-point binder twine .. say Red Top ..

Remember the red top! Look for it at your dealer's store! Ask for it! Then you'll be sure to get that time and money saver—Plymouth  RED TOP Binder Twine—the only twine that is marked so you will remember it—with a red top—a bright red top. And remember, too, that RED TOP twine is six-point binder twine, made by the Plymouth Cordage Company, the only manufacturers of six-point twine.

Remember also that the makers of RED TOP twine have made rope and twine since 1824! That means more than one hundred years of experience in selecting and spinning rope and twine fibers. No wonder Plymouth Rope is the world's finest rope—everywhere called, "the rope you can trust!" No wonder RED TOP Binder Twine pleases farmers with its six outstanding points. Note below what they are—

## PLYMOUTH

*the six-point binder twine*

**PLYMOUTH CORDAGE COMPANY**  
Makers of Plymouth Rope and Binder Twine  
North Plymouth, Mass. and Welland, Ontario

1 Red Top length is guaranteed—600 feet to every pound.

2 Red Top has extra strength—more than equal to any binding strain.

3 Red Top is smooth spun, free from thick and thin spots which cause time wasting breaks.

4 Red Top is specially wound—reducing risk of twists and tangles.

5 Red Top is scientifically treated with insect repellent.

6 Red Top is easy to use. The printed ball guards against mistakes.





Dr. A. Kushner  
President

## LIVESTOCK HEALTH

*auspices*

Kansas Veterinary  
Medical Association

### Heavy Cash Losses Are Eliminated as Vicious Diseases Yield in Battle Trained Veterinarians Wage

KANSAS FARMER has been co-operating with the Kansas Veterinary Medical Association the last two months, and has published articles written by its members on various subjects pertaining to veterinary science which are of particular interest to the livestock raiser. However, very little has been written about the association itself. Perhaps this would be an opportune time to describe the association, what it stands for, its principles and some of its activities.

The Kansas Veterinary Medical Association was organized in 1904 by a number of the outstanding and progressive veterinarians of this state. The purpose was to hold meetings at regular intervals for discussion and exchange of ideas and knowledge on all problems pertaining to and affecting the livestock industry, thereby being better able to serve the best interests of the livestock farmers. Undoubtedly these discussions were the starting point for investigation which finally lead up to several of our Kansas veterinarians developing a product "Blackleg Agressin," which confers immunity in calves against Blackleg, and which has resulted in the saving of millions of dollars to the cattle industry in Kansas alone.

From its earliest inception, the Kansas Veterinary Medical Association has sponsored every progressive movement favoring the betterment of the livestock industry, the maintenance of a better health standard of livestock, a better understanding of the livestock men's problems, and a closer co-operation between the veterinarian and the livestock raiser. This close co-operation between the members of the Kansas Veterinary Medical Association and the livestock raiser has resulted in greatly lowering the losses in our hog population from cholera, losses in our cattle from Blackleg, greatly reducing and almost entirely eliminating the losses suffered from glanders in horses, the complete elimination of "Foot and Mouth" disease in Kansas, the control of Bacillary White Diarrhea in chickens, the control of tuberculosis to the extent of establishing 50 accredited counties, the animals in which are free from tuberculosis, and I may say that within a reasonable time this disease will be entirely eliminated from the livestock of our state.

Further, the members of this association have been able to check and almost control rabies, and we trust that we will shortly eliminate this disease from our state. It has sponsored and is assisting in the great work that now is being done to control Contagious Abortion within the state.

The association stands for scientific ideals on all matters pertaining to veterinary practice, that will improve the veterinarian's knowledge and thereby place him in a position to render the livestock industry a greater service.

### To Stop Ant Damage

Even timber set in concrete is not safe from damage if the concrete is porous, for termites or white ants still may find their way thru crevices to the wood and riddle the timber, entomologists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture say. Termites have

been found guilty of riddling wooden foundations of buildings, under surfaces of floors, furniture in general, stored paper, old shoes and cotton fabrics and yarns. They often do considerable damage on hidden surfaces before it becomes evident. Termites also damage living fruit and timber trees, crops and general vegetation.

Copies of Farmers' Bulletin 1472-F, Preventing Damage by Termites or White Ants, may be obtained free by writing to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or to Kansas Farmer.

### Depends on Seedbed

(Continued from Page 16)

Hence it is believed today that the primary purpose of cultivation is to control weeds. On very heavy land, cultivation sometimes is desirable for the purpose of aerating the soil, but even under such conditions the control of weeds is believed to be more important. Many experiments have been conducted in recent years bearing on this point and almost invariably they have shown that cultivation has only slight beneficial effects aside from the control of weeds. Thus, in an extensive experiment at Manhattan, conducted for many years, plots which were not cultivated at all, except as necessary to control weeds, produced practically as much as those which were cultivated more thoroly; plots which were cultivated with the one-horse cultivator between the rows of corn during the summer actually produced lower yields than those which were laid by at the usual time.

### Economies Can Be Effected

This new viewpoint suggests a number of important considerations. First, it points out that economies often can be effected by avoiding cultivation when it is not likely to prove effective in controlling weeds, and particularly so by suggesting that if weeds can be controlled in other ways, a material saving in cultivation can be effected. Thus, for example, many farmers have found that the most effective way to control weeds during the early growth of the corn is to see to it that the ground is well prepared and that two or three crops of weeds are destroyed before the corn is planted. Cultivation early in the spring will encourage the growth of weeds which later can be destroyed with a smoothing harrow or any other implement which will cover the ground rapidly. Also it is known that if corn is grown in rotation with other crops, weeds are much less troublesome than when it is grown year after year on the same land. Thus it is not unusual to find an excellent corn crop grown on sod land with no cultivation whatever, or on alfalfa or Sweet clover sod with only one or two cultivations, the weeds having been practically eliminated by these crops. The modern corn grower, instead of dragging a mower wheel or a one-horse cultivator between the corn rows during the hot weather of July for the purpose of maintaining a dust mulch as was done 20 years ago, will spend his time planning desirable rotations, preparing the ground at the best time, and killing as many weeds as he can before the crop is planted.

## MORE PER ACRE ON FEWER ACRES

IT IS sound policy to reduce the growing cost of your farm crops, particularly this year. But how? How can the cost of growing be lowered?

Do it by intensively cultivating your best land. Grow more per acre on fewer acres. This will reduce your growing cost per bushel or pound.

You can increase the yields per acre, improve the quality and hasten maturity of your crops by making a liberal application of Armour Fertilizers.

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that Kansas Farmer has gotten entirely away from the old style farm paper which contained little except theory? Maybe your neighbor doesn't know this. Show him a big interesting copy full of stories written by experienced farmers and ask him to subscribe.

### Proof that RED BRAND costs less money, makes more profit, lasts years longer

C. F. BURGESS LABORATORIES, INC.  
ENGINEERS  
MADISON, WISCONSIN  
June 19, 1930.

Keystone Steel & Wire Company,  
Peoria, Illinois.

Gentlemen:

Your company is to be congratulated on the excellent showing which your fences made in the field corrosion tests extending over a period of more than four years at Galveston, Texas. They were definitely superior to any competing fence which was erected.

The fences included comparable products of all of the principal manufacturers and mail order houses. These, including your Keystone "Galvannealed", were purchased in standard rolls from dealers by the C. F. Burgess Laboratories, Inc. The purchased fences were shipped by us to Galveston and erected at the sea-shore on a test plot under our supervision in February, 1926. Since then, and until early this month when they were taken down and shipped to Peoria, the fences were exposed to the moist, salt-laden air and also to the smoke from a neighboring railroad yard, a combination which causes rapid rusting and deterioration.

The photographs which we had taken to show the condition of the various fences, including barbed wire, have been mailed to you at Peoria. You will note that some of the ordinary galvanized wire fences have almost entirely disintegrated, while the same style and weight of fence made of "Galvannealed" wire is still in such good condition that it will give considerably longer service.

We enclose our report M1384D detailing the results on all the different kinds of fences erected on the test plot.

Very truly yours,  
C. F. Burgess Laboratories, Inc.  
By: *Olin W. Story*

Always look  
for the  
**Red Brand**  
(top wire)

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO., 2116 Industrial St., Peoria, Ill.  
"Galvannealed" process patented by Keystone. Look for the RED BRAND (top wire)

"definitely superior to any competing fence" and "give considerably longer service" reads this statement, written and signed (at the end of a 4 1/2 year Weather Test) by these nationally known engineers. Send for complete Gulf of Mexico Weather Test report printed in folder. Proves RED BRAND FENCE, "Galvannealed" and Copper Bearing, even at standard market prices, costs far less than the cheapest fence you can buy—because it lasts so much longer.



## The Outlaws of Eden

(Continued from Page 23)

power, this bank's security will be ample and the mortgages and deeds of trust will be paid. If not, they can be foreclosed and the bank can take over the lands, subject, of course, to the bond issue against them. And they can then be sold very readily. I have no apprehensions on that score and if you are trying to frighten me you are not making a very successful job of it."

Nate Tichenor pointed thru the open door of the bank to a lot across the street where a gang of workmen were engaged erecting a one-story building of cream brick. "That lot and that building are mine," Tichenor informed the banker lightly. "I'm going to start a bank there with a million dollars capital—seven hundred and fifty thousand paid up and two hundred and fifty in reserve."

"You can't get a charter for a state bank," Babson jeered.

"I might get a charter for a national bank."

"I doubt it. You'll have to prove a genuine need for another bank and you'll have to prove that your bank has some sound hopes for success. And you cannot do that while the Bank of Valley Center continues to function as at present."

"Well, I'll be all set, ready to take over the wreck of your bank, Babson. I'm patient. I can wait. The worst day's business you ever attempted was when you schemed to ruin Lorry Kershaw and the second day's worst work was when you sent Pitt River Charley out to kill me. This valley needs a different leader—and I'm your successor."

Babson laughed heartily and his mirth was genuine. "So you tell jokes, eh? Tichenor, my opinion of you is that you're just a little bit touched in the head. Please clear out and let me attend to the business of this bank."

"I suppose you realize you can defy me in the knowledge that your reservoir will be filled by the first of May—in time to start irrigating the crops in Forlorn Valley. But remember, Babson, because you've filled it once doesn't argue that you'll fill it again."

"To be forewarned is to be forearmed, Tichenor. We'll guard the diversion dam and flood-gates against your dynamite squad. Good day."

### Had Deadly Fear of Defeat

As Tichenor walked out, Babson turned to Henry Rookby. "Henry, that fellow's so rattled he doesn't know what to do. He'd like to start an injunction suit against the district, but he's not at all certain he can win and the Hensley blood in him causes him to shrink from a defeat. He has an inferiority complex and all persons with that refuse to face an issue they cannot feel confident of winning. The one thing in life they fear with a deadly fear is defeat. Tichenor fears it, so all he can do is bluff on the Hensley reputation and make threats. Henry, he's actually erecting a bank building across the street, hoping to scare me into a compromise to save his face. Can you beat him?"

"He's small change," Mr. Rookby replied disdainfully. "Forget him."

But Mr. Rookby's airy advice failed to bring the measure of comfort for which Babson yearned. Even his own assurances presently failed him. Nothing in life is more distressing than uncertainty, and the uncertainty as to whether Nate Tichenor and Lorry Kershaw would apply for an injunction restraining the Forlorn Valley Irrigation District from diverting water from Eden Valley Creek was a profound uncertainty, indeed. Babson wondered whether Tichenor was really depressed over the situation, really disinclined to a fight in the courts. He wondered, on the other hand, if Tichenor's visit had not been solely for the purpose of harassing him and worrying him, as a cat plays with a

mouse before deciding to kill it. Babson had told Henry Rookby that Nate Tichenor had an inferiority complex. Now he asked himself what actions on Tichenor's part he (Babson) had ever observed to justify that charge! Men with inferiority complexes did not leave the mountains with a half-million-dollar heritage and return in nine years with millions. Of course Babson did not know how much money Nate Tichenor had, but he argued that the man must have millions, else he would never have paid Lorry Kershaw nine times more for her lake-site than the price at which it was possible for him to have purchased it.

Was it an inferiority complex that had bidden Nate Tichenor withhold his destroying hand in the matter of Pitt River Charley? Suddenly Babson did not think so. If anything it had been a vast superiority complex, a sense of power coupled with the old Eden Valley inclination not to bother with the law but to kill its snakes in its own way. That same vast superiority complex was evidenced in the building of the bank structure across the street, of the lovely summer home up on the Circle-K. Men with feelings of inferiority did not play golf, not to mention the creation of nine-hole private golf courses. They shrank

from physical combat, too—and at sixteen Nate Tichenor had carried a six-shooter for Owen Kershaw. He had struck Henry Rookby down at that tender age—and he had enlisted the day after war had been declared. He had tortured Pitt River Charley and got the truth out of him. . . . What, possibly, could have been the proposition Nate Tichenor had tried to put before that mass meeting in the plaza a year and more ago? Had he been bluffing then, playing for time, trying to create doubts and marshal sufficient doubters and malcontents to bring defeat upon Babson at the election to decide whether the district should be organized or not? Or had the fellow meant kindly by Forlorn Valley, after all? . . . Babson wished now he had not set Henry Rookby to heckle the man, to interrupt him, to manhandle him and silence him. . . .

That night Silas Babson went home with a violent headache. He did not sleep well, either, and the following night he was very weary, indeed. The third night he was still sleepless—and then his old enemy insomnia claimed him and he had a nervous breakdown. Joe Brainerd got wind of it, somehow, and announced it in the Valley Center Register, ascribing it

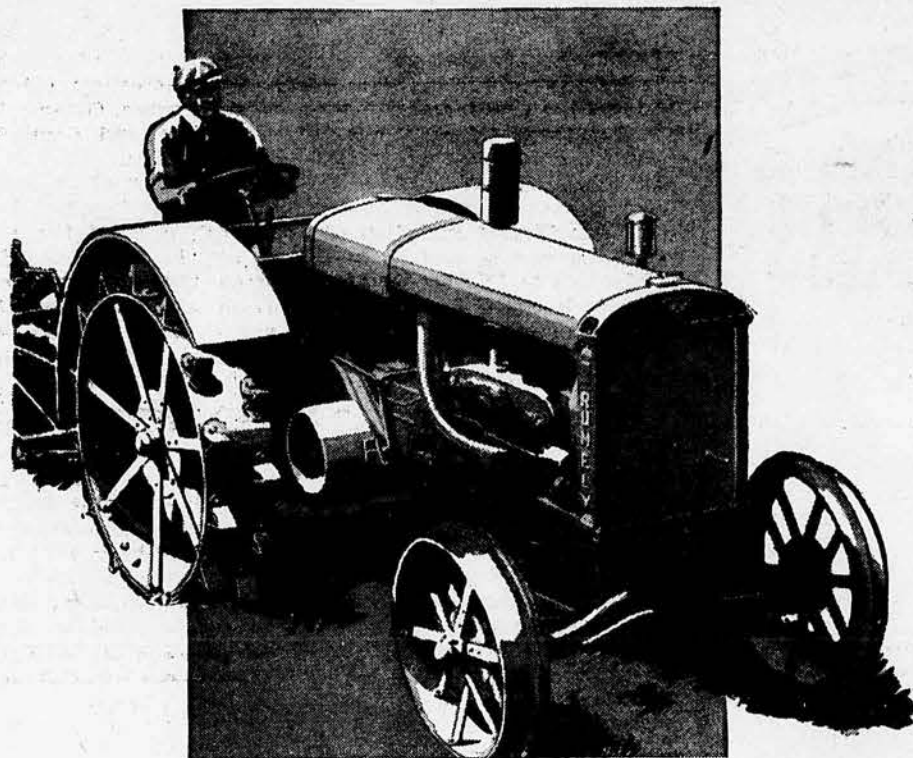
(on advice of Nate Tichenor) to Babson's private worries over the irrigation district and the disastrous effect the failure of the district would have on Babson's bank and Babson's private fortunes. In what Babson would have termed a rousing editorial he again pointed out to the people the vulnerability of their position and urged that they accept Babson's resignation as president of the district, put in his place a sensible man not drunk with power and proceed to an orderly compromise with Nathan Tichenor and Lorry Kershaw over the latter's water rights.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

## Will Do Double Duty

BY WALTER G. WARD

By paving the outside pens the permanent farrowing house equipped with a sanitary floor can be used successfully without the pigs becoming worm infested. The pavement should not be less than 4 inches thick and should slope not less than 1/4-inch to the foot. An apron should extend into the ground 1 foot or more to keep the edge of the paving from being undermined. The same pavement may be used as a feeding floor, where not in use by the young pigs.



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Farm work has become very hazardous. Your chance of escape is less now than ever before. 1 of every 8 farmers will be badly hurt during 1931!

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**Has Brooder—Farrowing House**

**April Best Time to Hatch Leghorn Chicks; Variety of Feed Insures Thriftiness of Flock**

BY G. E. FERRIS

THERE are two reasons why the middle of April is the best time to hatch White Leghorn chicks, in the opinion of Eldson Bray, of Cleveland. In the first place if Leghorn chicks are hatched about April 20, they produce the most eggs when eggs are highest priced, notwithstanding this year's rule-proving exception. The other factor is that since the 500-chick brooders are needed for chicks only from the middle of April until September, Mr. Bray may use them as farrowing houses for his purebred Spotted Poland China sows when they farrow in March and in September.

This winter the Brays have been keeping a certified flock of 240 pullets and about 60 hens. Last April they had a hatchery produce from their own eggs, 900 single combed White Leghorn chicks of the Tancred strain. They had 300 more hatched in June. Half as many chicks will be raised this spring because of the 75 or 100 pullets left over from last year that were raised to be sold as laying stock. In a normal year sale of poultry to be used in breeding flocks produces the best income.

For the last three years an average of two dozen good roosters have been sold after September for \$2.50 each. All excess pullets 6 weeks old and older, with the exception of last fall, have been disposed of for layers at 75 cents to \$1 each. Broilers sold on three different dates last year from July to September, brought an average of 23 cents each. Twelve cents a pound was the best price received. From the latter part of February until June, eggs are sold to a hatchery at an attractive price premium. The flock in 1929 averaged about \$2.50 a hen from all incomes. The same year the hens averaged 146 eggs, and the average last year was 143 eggs. Egg production by pullets is not forced since their eggs are used for hatching.

Given a variety of feed, livestock and poultry will be thrifty, believes Mr. Bray. His poultry and hogs get alfalfa in their ration thruout the winter. They also are fed a mash containing 100 pounds each of ground kafir, wheat and oats, mixed with 100 pounds of commercial meat scraps, 2 pounds of salt and some charcoal. The charcoal is added as a health measure. Health is further maintained by the daily cleaning of droppings boards and frequent provision of clean litter.

The Brays have two 500-chick brooders heated with coal stoves. Sanitary runways are not provided for the chicks, but their health is insured by moving the brooders to clean, cultivated ground every spring. Guards over the lower window panes on the inside to keep the sows from break-

ing the glass are necessary when the brooders are used in early spring and fall as farrowing houses. Mr. Bray says he has learned this thru sad experience. He has several new panes to put in this spring.

An 18 by 32-foot straw-loft house accommodates the pullets that are kept each year for layers. In this hen house unhealthy drafts are prevented by a binder canvas hung from the ceiling not too low to prevent the pullets going under. This building faces south and has generous openings fitted with a glass substitute covering. The hens are accommodated in a smaller building that Mr. Bray admits must be remodeled before it may be classed as a desirable poultry house.

**Efficient Machinery**

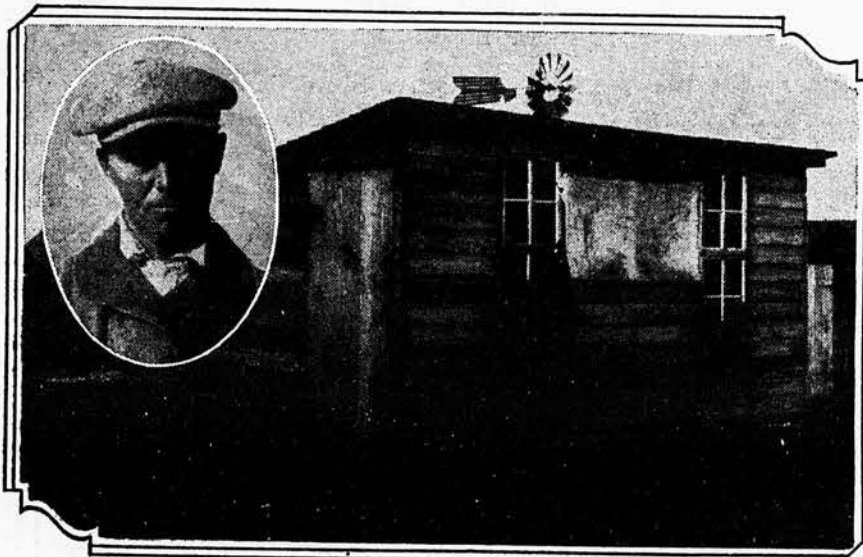
(Continued from Page 3)

all sorts of devices designed to construct highways and keep them clear. The U. S. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Public Roads had a most interesting exhibits upstairs in the Forum. Other exhibitors included The Portland Cement Association, sponsoring the use of cement and concrete construction and manufacturers of other types of construction materials.

Among the very interesting displays at the road show were those of the lubricating and friction-reducing accessory manufacturers. The first group included such exhibits as those of the Vacuum Oil Co., makers of the well-known Mobiloil products; the Alemite Corp., makers of Alemite pressure lubrication systems for all uses and also Alemite lubricants for machinery everywhere; the Motor Improvements Inc., makers of the famous purulator which now is coming into very wide use for filtering and purifying the lubricating oil used in tractors and automobiles, as well as on combustion engines used industrially.

The Timken Roller Bearing Co., had a fine display of its famous Timken tapered roller bearings. One item in this display was a photograph of the largest roller bearing ever made. It will carry a load of 8 million pounds and weighs more than 3 tons itself. The Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., had a nice display of roller bearings and the New Departure Ball Bearing people had a particularly attractive display which showed some of their steel balls jumping thru hoops automatically and doing it all day long. The road show had its fifth birthday this year and it surely is growing in size and popularity.

The beak of a good hen is short and curved.



Elmer Bray, Kingman County, and His Movable, Dual-Purpose Building Which He Uses as a Poultry Brooder and a Farrowing House

**"Jest for Fun" Tune In**



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Don't buy A batteries or bother charging them when you can run your radio on your 32 volt direct current lighting system. This King Cole unit does it. Screws into any 32 volt socket. Results guaranteed. Simple, fool-proof, inexpensive, no upkeep. The unit consumes no current. Gives better reception and brings your set up to date. Over 10,000 now in use. Money back if not entirely satisfactory. Post paid, \$2.00. With plug and 10 feet of cord, \$2.50. When you order, specify how many tubes, also number and type of tubes in set. (Reference, First National Bank).

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All postpaid; healthy, well rooted trees. Sure to please. Send for FREE Catalog. FAIRBURY NURSERIES, Box J, Fairbury, Nebr.

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Magnificent new shade tree, sturdy like oak, beautiful like birch, rapid growing like poplar; grows everywhere, even in poorest soil; stands cold, heat, drought and alkali. Also makes quick, permanent windbreak.

50 Chinese Elm, 1-yr. 2-ft. trees, \$2.60 prepaid.  
50 Spirea Van Houtte, 18-inch, \$2.75 prepaid.  
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5 Regal Lilies, blooming size, \$1.00 prepaid.

**FREE—12 Large Gladioli Bulbs** with all orders from this ad. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bargain Catalog FREE.

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## What the Folks Are Saying

IN THE seven years from 1920 to 1926, field tests of four common varieties of oats were sowed on the farms of Ed. Wohler, Greenleaf, 1920; J. T. Martin, Hanover, 1921-22; William Martin, 1923-24; Harry Elder, Washington, 1925-26. These four farmers have contributed a real lesson for their fellow farmers. Their field tests of Red Texas, Burt, Kanota, Nebraska 21 and Iowa 103, oats show three significant facts.

First a single year's results with oats yields do not prove anything. During the seven years the tests were grown each of the five varieties was, in one season or another, the best variety. Kanota was the highest yielder two seasons, Burt was best for two seasons, Texas yielded best in 1926, Nebraska 21 led for two seasons while Iowa 103 led during one season. However, there was a difference in the lead each variety had over the others when it was the high yielder.

Secondly, these men have shown that by continuing a field test for several years, the best average variety can be determined. That is, a variety can be found by field tests that will give the most oats for five years, altho it may not be the highest yielding oats every year of the five years.

In seven years' tests Kanota oats averaged 36.5 bushels an acre; Burt, 34.9 bushels; Nebraska 21 averaged 35 bushels and Red Texas 26.3. The third point is that Kanota oats is the best variety for Washington county, as it is for all of Kansas. In 209 field trials over a 10-year period, Kanota has outyielded Red Texas 182 times and has averaged 40.6 bushels as compared to 30.8 bushels for Red Texas. Kanota matures from 5 to 7 days earlier than Red Texas and weighs from 4 to 5 pounds more a measured bushel.

A fourth point that should be mentioned is that unless seed oats is cleaned and graded it will "run out" regardless of variety. Fanning out the light seed not only eliminates the weak, low yielding plants but also saves the moisture and plant food for the healthier plants. Treatment for smut is cheap insurance and light seeding also is to be favored.

Oats smut will cause loss in practically all fields sown with untreated seed in years when weather conditions favor the development of smut. Smut spores are present on practically all seed oats when planted. If the seed oats is sprayed with a solution of formaldehyde and water equal parts, as the oats is scooped, smut spores are destroyed. The sprayed oats should be covered with sacks or blankets for 5 hours. One pint of formaldehyde will treat 50 bushels.

Washington, Kan. L. F. Neff.

### Creep Fed Calves Pay

Livestock producers who practiced creep-feeding of calves during 1930 were well satisfied with the results obtained and indications are that 1931 will be another good year for the man with a cow herd to handle his calf crop in this manner. It is an advantage to have the calves dropped early and at as near the same time as possible. These early calves then should be taught to eat grain before the mothers are put out on grass. They usually will begin eating shelled corn when a month old if started in a dry lot, but when left to learn until they are out on grass, they will not eat in many cases until they are 3 months old. Since the value of creep-feeding and the profit derived from this practice depends on how fat the calves get, it is very important that they be taught to eat as early as possible.

The creep should be located near a watering place or where the cows loaf around during a part of the day.

Shelled corn, ground barley, kafir or milo may be used to creep-feed calves. Oats makes a good feed for growing calves but is more bulky and does not produce as good a finish in as short a time as corn. It, however, may be used to start the calves. A little protein supplement may be used to advantage in the latter part of the season.

In building a creep it is very essential to have the grain protected from the weather so that it always will be fresh—for this reason wide, protecting eaves on the feeder are essential. January, February and March calves will eat from 8 to 10 bushels of corn, if conditions are favorable, by weaning time. For this reason an early calf, if handled in the best possible manner and getting 10 bushels of corn, should weigh about 600 pounds at weaning and be sufficiently good in finish that he may be put on the market fat with a 30 to 90 days dry-lot feed.

O. M. McAninch, Stockdale; J. A. Meyer, Riley, and S. M. Carnahan & Son of Garrison, have signified their intention of creep-feeding some calves in 1931. There doubtless will be others who wish to try this practice. Plans for a creep and feeder may be obtained from your Farm Bureau office.

H. L. Hildwein.

Manhattan, Kan.

### Know What You Sow

The slogan "Know What You Sow" never was more fitting than it is this year. To know what you sow is to know the variety and purity as well as the ability of that seed to grow. This can be determined only thru careful testing. The State Seed Test-

ing Laboratory at Manhattan is the agency to perform this service.

At this laboratory there have been 3,465 samples tested so far this year, 272 of which were unsalable. Sixty-four of these unsalable samples contained an excess of one or more of the three noxious seeds, bindweed, Johnson grass or dodder. One hundred seventy-one samples germinated less than 50 per cent and 37 were misbranded.

The sorghums are germinating below normal this year. Out of the 16 lots of one variety only two germinated more than 75 per cent, and nine of the 16 were below 50 per cent.

Sherman Hoar.

Great Bend, Kan.

### Flynn Barley Yields Best

Five varieties of barley will be grown by H. A. Strobel, of Healy, this season to test their comparative values. Barley is the most widely grown small grain other than wheat in Lane county. No variety name is given to barley seed by local farmers. It is just called "spring barley" but it is of the Stavropol type.

The varieties, included in the Strobel test are Flynn, Club Mariout, Stavropol, Black Barley and another variety designated by number.

Flynn barley was the highest yielding variety in 18 tests conducted in Northwest Kansas during 1929. The variety has a smooth awn, a characteristic favored by farmers who feed the grain.

Harry C. Baird.

Dighton, Kan.

### Popular Alibi

All male persons between the ages of 21 and 60, except those incapable of earning a support from being married or otherwise disabled.—Spartan-burg Herald.

## Save money use these FREE BLUE PRINTS



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- ..Shed
- ..Septic Tanks
- ..Silos
- ..Storage Cellars
- ..Tank, Stock



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

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

DEWEY PORTLAND CEMENT CO.  
308 Central Bldg., Wichita, Kans.

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

Name.....

Address.....(City).....(Route)



Lock Joint Concrete Stave

## SILO

Big Cut in Price—Where Your Dollar Will Buy More.

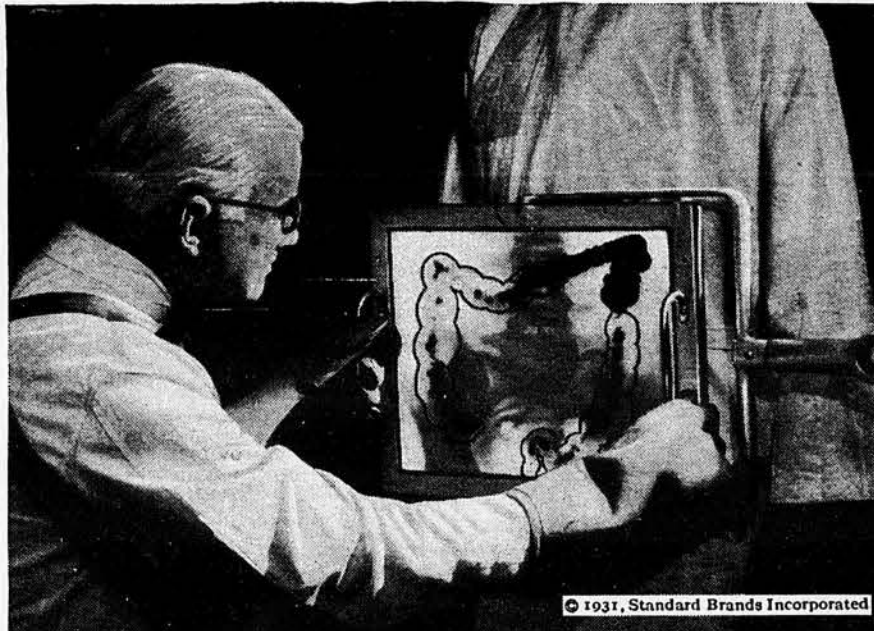
INTERLOCKING CEMENT  
STAVE SILO CO.,  
Wichita, Kansas

Half-sick

Because of Poisons Arising Here!



DULL, DRAGGY days are usually the result of Intestinal Fatigue!



THE X-RAY shows the source of the trouble. When intestines become clogged, poisons form. Health is in danger! Yeast keeps intestines clean!

## Look at this X-RAY!

HAVE you ever seen a flu-roscope—an X-ray—in actual operation? It's very interesting, as you can see from the photograph above, at the right:

Look at it carefully. It shows a very vital section of the body—the intestinal tract. It shows how it looks when it is suffering from neglect... its delicate passages clogged with accumulated food wastes.

Now it's easy to understand why we don't feel well when intestines are sending depressing poisons throughout the body! We must correct this condition. But only by natural, gentle means.

It shows a case of a very common trouble... *Intestinal Fatigue*

Medical authorities have discovered such a method in Fleischmann's fresh Yeast. This simple food, they find, possesses truly amazing properties for correcting Intestinal Fatigue.

Eaten regularly, before meals, or between meals and at bedtime, Fleischmann's Yeast mixes with the waste matter in the intestines—softens it—stimulates the natural action that helps your body remove it.

Thus, your whole system is gently cleansed and purified. The poisons that were causing your stomach trouble, bad breath, headaches, etc., no longer form. Your appetite responds. Digestion improves. Energy returns.

Now at Your Own Grocer's!

Isn't it worth a trial? Just ask your grocer for Fleischmann's Yeast—the fresh yeast with the yellow label—and eat 3 cakes a day, plain or in a third of a glass of water (hot or cold) or any way you like. It will keep at cellar temperature for a week.



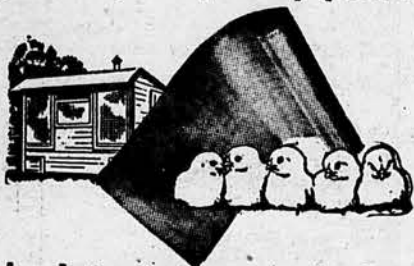
FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST for Health.

Eat 3 Cakes a Day!



## The new, longer-life CEL-O-GLASS\*

guards your poultry profits



by bringing more chicks  
through the  
10-weeks "danger-period"

CEL-O-GLASS pays for itself and makes a big profit for you the very first year. Eight years of performance in all parts of the country have already proved that CEL-O-GLASS prevents chick losses. If CEL-O-GLASS saved only 10 extra chicks, they would be worth at least \$15 at maturity. And all you need for a 400-chick brooder is 30 to 40 square feet of CEL-O-GLASS. Many farmers are bringing more than 95% of their chicks through to healthy maturity with CEL-O-GLASS.

CEL-O-GLASS gives you these big profits year after year. The new, improved CEL-O-GLASS is much tougher and stronger than ever before. It has a better coating, and, as always, it is the longest-lasting product on the market. The cold winds and moisture of winter will not weaken it.

You can get all these benefits of the new CEL-O-GLASS at no increase in price.

### CEL-O-GLASS protects chicks from the dreaded "danger-period"

It's those first 10 weeks that mean life or death, profit or loss... that's the "danger-period."

CEL-O-GLASS protects your little chicks' lives by flooding your brooder houses with the life-giving ultra-violet rays of sunlight. Ultra-violet rays through CEL-O-GLASS cause the chicks' blood to manufacture Vitamin D. This means strong, healthy, faster-growing chicks that will develop into real profit makers.

Ultra-violet rays also prevent losses by helping to guard against leg weakness and other serious diseases. CEL-O-GLASS helps keep your brooder houses warmer. Chicks will be more comfortable and lively during cold weather.

Why not get the benefits of CEL-O-GLASS now? Remodel your present brooders into CEL-O-GLASS health brooders. Install the CEL-O-GLASS on frames to swing in to the side or up under the roof when not in use. This insures longest life.

CEL-O-GLASS is also valuable for use on laying houses, hog houses, cold frames, storm doors, dairy barns, etc. You can get CEL-O-GLASS at hardware, lumber, seed and feed dealers. Write for free blueprints of brooder houses, laying houses, hog houses, etc. If your local dealers cannot supply you, write Acetol Products, Inc., Dept. 1503, 21 Spruce Street, New York City.

### Make sure you get genuine CEL-O-GLASS

For your protection, the name is branded on the selvage of every roll. Over an 8-year period, CEL-O-GLASS has gone through continuous, steady improvement. Agricultural experiment stations from coast to coast, plus over a million installations by farmers and poultry raisers, provide the practical background for this never-ceasing improvement. And scientific tests in the CEL-O-GLASS laboratories are another reason for this constant improvement. Only by these means is it possible to offer, with an absolute guarantee of increased efficiency, the new, improved CEL-O-GLASS.

The New  
**CEL-O-GLASS**  
Lowest prices since 1924 *longer-life*

INSIST ON GENUINE CEL-O-GLASS



BRANDED FOR YOUR PROTECTION

© 1931, Acetol Products, Inc.

Tune in on the Sunshine Counsellor... Poultry Market Reports—Sunshine Health Talks. Every Friday at 12:30 noon, your time, Stations KYW, WCAU, KPO, KWK, WREN, KFAB, KOA, WOC, WHO, WOW, WDAF. At 12:45 p.m. Station KSTP. At 1:30 p.m. Stations KDKA, WLW, WJR.

### COAST-TO-COAST BROADCAST

★ You may be sure of obtaining the new, improved CEL-O-GLASS at your dealer's. Shipments of the new CEL-O-GLASS began early in the Spring of 1930.



J.M. PARKS  
MANAGER

## Protective Service

KANSAS FARMER MAIL & BREEZE

### Two More \$50 Protective Service Rewards in Atchison and Doniphan Counties for Catching Thieves

A POULTRY house burglar alarm installed after the plan of the one outlined in the Protective Service department for February 7, was responsible for the capture of three chicken thieves recently on the premises of M. A. Erpelding, of near Lancaster. The \$50 reward paid in this case makes the second one paid for the capture and conviction of thieves sentenced for stealing from the Protective Service protected farm premises of Mr. Erpelding.

When the alarm sounded at midnight Mr. Erpelding and his four sons rushed out to the chicken house. There they found Anthony Bonicamp, Jerome Bonicamp and Fred Turner in the act of sacking the Erpelding chickens. The would-be thieves started to run and a shot fired by one of the Erpelding boys increased their speed.

The thieves were all set for a get-away. However, a guy wire near the corner of the poultry house tripped two of them and the stalwart Erpelding boys were upon them before they could get to their feet. Within 2 hours all three of the invaders were turned over to Sheriff Ray Fletcher, of Atchison.

Since the three thieves have been sentenced to the state penitentiary at Lansing, and since Sheriff Fletcher said, "By all means give the entire \$50 Protective Service reward to Mr. Erpelding and his sons for this fine piece of work," the sheriff's suggestion has been followed in the payment of the reward.

Another \$50 Protective Service reward has been divided equally between R. A. Farrell and R. L. Hill, St. Joseph, Mo., police detectives. Officers Farrell and Hill brought about the apprehension and conviction of Sydney Bush and "Doc" Baker, sentenced for stealing 50 bushels of corn from Protective Service Member A. M. Wilson, of near Wathena.

The detectives were wanting Bush and Baker in connection with a tire theft when they found them in possession of a load of corn. Suspecting that the corn very probably had been stolen, an investigation followed at the conclusion of which the suspects said they stole from Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson knew nothing of the theft of his corn until the officers drove to his farm with the confessed thieves. Baker is serving a sentence in the state penitentiary and Bush, due to the fact that this was his first offense, was let off with an 8-months' jail sentence.

Commenting upon the case, Mr. Wilson said, "From now on you always will find Kansas Farmer Protective Service signs fastened to trees and fence posts around my premises." He believes in doing well whatever he undertakes. Not satisfied with placing a Protective Service sign at the entrance to the 15-acre farm on which he lives, he posted one at the entrance to a larger farm which he rents. Having a sign posted at the entrance to both farms made possible the payment of the reward.

Post a Protective Service sign

### Don't Be "Rushed"

High-pressure salesmanship has become an artifice by which the salesman prevails on his victim to sign on the dotted line before he realizes just what his signature means.

It is a discouraging thing to report, but there still are too many Protective Service members who buy upon the "say-so" of a salesman when that "say-so" varies from the contract.

A great many complaints are received in the course of a year, due to the fact that people do not understand, or do not heed the printed statement on most contracts to the effect that the printed guarantee only is binding upon the company. The printed statement is put upon the contract for the purpose of safeguarding the company against over-enthusiastic or absolutely dishonest statements that might be made by the salesman or representative.

It also is put there for the purpose of warning the buyer that the goods are sold under a definite guarantee, and that anything promised in excess of the guarantee is not done so with the sanction of the company. It serves the purpose of getting people to read the contract or order before signing it.

Be safe, not sorry—investigate first



**DEEP-CUT PRICES FOR 1931**

**OTTAWA FENCE**

Highest quality and lowest prices in 37 years. Copper bearing steel wire, with double zinc galvanizing gives four to five times longer life. Furnished in the famous Farmers Friend Hinged Joint and Ring Knot Patterns.

**GUARANTEED FOR 10 YEARS**

Every rod carries my iron clad 10-year guarantee. No hidden meanings or catch phrases. It will last 10 years. You must be satisfied or get your money back. Direct-to-you from the maker. Write for my free book showing hog, poultry, goat, sheep and ornamental fence, gates, barb wire and posts. A post card will do.

**OTTAWA MFG. CO.**  
Box 382-C, OTTAWA, KANSAS

**FREE FENCE BOOK**

**Your Name and Address Brings It**

Before you choose any fence, get my new book. It will open your eyes to real values.

**WRITE FOR IT TODAY!**

**More EGGS and Better Shell**

Try This 1 Month! Take away high-priced "shell" and grit. Use Shellmaker. Notice the improvement. 4c a hen, per year, gives dozens more eggs with strong, uniform shell. Is over 98% pure calcium. Hard. Retained by gizzard until all is assimilated. Buy from your dealer, or write THE SHELLMAKER CORPORATION, Dept. B-29, 520 N. Mich. Blvd., Chicago.

**Shellmaker**

Improved Calcium Shell-Building and "Grinder"

### Horse limping? Reach for ABSORBINE

For 38 years Absorbine has relieved hard-worked muscles and tendons—a quick help to reduce strain-swelling. Promptly eases injuries, never blisters, loosens hair or causes lay-ups. A great antiseptic for aiding quick healing of cuts, bruises, sores. Any druggist—\$2.50 a bottle. W. F. Young, Inc., 607 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

**Castrate This New Way—Use GIANT EMASCULATORS**

**Bloodless—Safe—Sure—Quick—Sanitary—Humane—Castration**

Eliminates dangerous insidious jack-knife method. Proved best, easiest, quickest way to castrate.

**BULLS—CALVES—COLTS—LAMBS**

Severs cord without open wound. Two sizes.

**LITTLE GIANT** for use on lambs—13 1/4 ins. \$9.50 long, black Japan finished.

**BIG GIANT** 16 ins. long, for larger animals. Big Giant equipped with the NEW Twin Bearing Toggle Joint. "Pat. Applied For." has round handles and \$10.50 is finished in silver aluminum. Rust-resisting. Prepaid with instructions—Send check, or will ship C. O. D. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

**A. B. LOUD & CO., 556 West Lake Street, Chicago**

**SWEAT MAY FAIL**

You may sweat and labor for months—only to see your profit wiped out by poor prices or a crop failure at the last moment.

But MONEY invested in 7% Preferred Stocks offered by the Public Utility Investment Company has never failed to bring a dividend check every 90 days to boost profits or help pay expenses. Write Dept. K. F. for complete details.

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

**The "Jayhawk"**

**COMBINATION STACKER & HAY LOADER—Portable**

Stacking or loading wagons, use team or tractor. No Ropes, Pulleys, Stakes. Works in high wind; saves half the labor and all the hay. Steel or wood frame. Stack any crop you mow. 27 yrs. success. Every "Jayhawk" owner a real booster.

**FREE** Booklet—story in pictures of "Jayhawk" at work—tells you—shows you—it's free. Write today.

**WYATT MFG. CO., 650 5th St., Salina, Kans.**



## How Early Do You Tune In?

**WIBW Is Eager to Broadcast Your Favorite Programs at Exactly the Time You Wish Them**

WITH the fine weather we have been having in Kansas and the farmers in many counties already drilling oats, "Big Nik" up at WIBW is thinking about changing the programs in the morning on the Capper Station so they will better suit the listeners on the farm.

Right now and for the winter season, they have been opening the radio station at 6 a. m., with the news from the morning Capital, the weather forecast followed by 15 minutes of music and then the United States Department of Agriculture Farm Flashes and a program by the "Sod Busters" lasting until 7 o'clock. Seven to 7:30 has been music on the chain and in the studio, and 7:30 to 7:55 the regular morning devotional program.

Last summer the devotional program was moved up in April to 6:30, but a lot of folks in the small towns and in the cities objected to this early hour.

Of course, the Capper Publications Station primarily is interested in giving the early morning programs particularly for the folks on the farm.

Now the question is: What would be the best time to broadcast the devotional program and the other early morning features? It wouldn't be much trouble to Kansas Farmers' readers, we are sure, to write a letter or card to the radio station telling when they would like to have these morning features. Just look at it as if you were director of the Capper Station, figure out when you would rather have these programs in the morning, jot down the schedule that you figure out and mail it in to Station WIBW, at Topeka. "Big Nik" will do his best to please everyone.

### Daily Except Sunday

6:00 a. m.—Time, News, Weather  
6:05 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club  
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes  
6:30 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills  
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals  
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets  
9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour  
10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies  
11:00 a. m.—Homemakers' Hour  
11:30 a. m.—Farmers' Hour  
1:30 p. m.—School of the Air (CBS)  
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box  
3:15 p. m.—Leo and Bill  
4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master  
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave  
6:30 p. m.—Capital Radio Extra  
10:15 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

### Highlights Next Week

#### SUNDAY, MARCH 8

9:00 a. m.—Tony's Scrapbook  
9:15 a. m.—Helen and Mary  
11:00 a. m.—Jewish Art Program  
11:30 a. m.—International Broadcast  
12:30 p. m.—Conclave of Nations  
1:15 p. m.—Watchtower IBSA  
1:15 p. m.—Cathedral Hour  
4:00 p. m.—Bouquet of Melodies  
5:00 p. m.—Vesper Hour  
6:30 p. m.—Memories of Hawaii  
7:00 p. m.—Devils, Drugs and Doctors; Eastman Kodak Co.  
7:30 p. m.—Pipe Dreams  
8:00 p. m.—Arabesque; Kansas Power & Light Co.  
8:30 p. m.—Robert Service Orchestra  
9:00 p. m.—The Cotton Pickers  
10:15 p. m.—Back Home Hour

#### MONDAY, MARCH 9

7:30 p. m.—Simmons Program  
8:00 p. m.—The Three Bakers; Standard Brands Inc.  
8:30 p. m.—The Cardinal Singers  
9:00 p. m.—Kansas Authors Club

#### TUESDAY, MARCH 10

9:45 a. m.—The Jolly Soap Makers; Pa. Salt Co.  
6:00 p. m.—Political Situation  
7:15 p. m.—Old Gold Character Reading  
8:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Chronicles  
9:30 p. m.—Paramount Publix Hour

#### WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11

6:00 p. m.—Morton Downey  
6:15 p. m.—Shepherd of the Hills  
7:00 p. m.—S. W. Bldg. & Loan "Fireside Melodies"  
7:15 p. m.—St. Savings & Loan "Serenaders"  
10:00 p. m.—Guy Lombardo

#### THURSDAY, MARCH 12

12:00 m.—Gulf Crushing "Eggshellers"  
7:00 p. m.—Blevans Motor Program  
8:15 p. m.—Old Gold Numerologist  
9:30 p. m.—Toscha Seidel

#### FRIDAY, MARCH 13

7:00 a. m.—Dempster Mill Program  
7:30 p. m.—Scotland Yard  
9:00 p. m.—Gypsy Trail  
9:30 p. m.—Nit Wit Hour

#### SATURDAY, MARCH 14

10:00 a. m.—Land O'Make Believe  
8:00 p. m.—Around the Samovar  
8:30 p. m.—National Forum  
9:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons' Showboat

## Do You Want Me?

For sheer joy of living and a perfect disposition you need look no farther than these be-spectacled eyes and this happy smile. Johnny was "4 in January," as he proudly tells you, and these four years have not all been kind to him. Neglected during the first year, he developed rickets and it took many months of care by nurses and doctors to build up the sturdy body you see now. During five weeks spent in the hospital he was the favorite of nurses, doctors and janitors, with a smile and a "Hi" for everyone.



With never a word of complaint, he was a perfect patient, ringing his own bell for the nurse, playing with his toys and piecing his quilt, when quilts afforded pastime to the ladies in the ward.

Now his health is all one could wish and his glasses are the only evidence of his bad start in life. They are a real joy to him and he wears them every waking minute, taking care to push them up on his nose with his fingers on the rim so as not to soil the lenses. He has an unusual sense of order for one so young and an exceptional pride in the care of everything he owns.

The one thing lacking for Johnny today is a home of his own and a real father and mother. He is ready to bring cheer and love into the home that opens to him. If you need his happy smile in your family write the Kansas Children's Home and Service League, 918 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan. The league will be glad to receive your invitation in behalf of Johnny.

## To Save the Pigs

BY W. G. WARD

Pig rails in the farrowing house are not expensive. The losses avoided in a single season may more than equal their cost. The rails should be about eight inches above the floor, and should extend about 8 inches out from the walls.

## In Your Next Cake

Use K C Baking Powder and notice the fine texture and large volume.

Because of its high leavening strength you use less than of high priced brands and are assured of perfect results in using

# KC BAKING POWDER

## SAME PRICE

### FOR OVER 40 YEARS

25 ounces for 25c

It's Double Acting



### GET THIS COOK BOOK FREE!

Mail this coupon with 4c in stamps for postage and packing and you will receive the KC Cook's Book containing over 90 tested recipes.

JAQUES MFG. CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Enclosed find 4c in stamps, mail the Cook's Book to

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED BY OUR GOVERNMENT

## "I Read Your Advertisement In Kansas Farmer"—

That's what you should say when writing to advertisers. It gets quick action for you and also helps KANSAS FARMER.

MILLIONS IN USE

# BETTER VALUE ORANGE BANNER STEEL FENCE POSTS

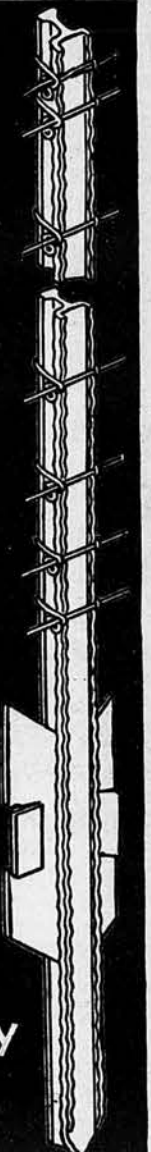
The only steel post built like a railroad rail . . . . .

Ask your dealer for this BIGGER VALUE GIVING Steel Post

## American Steel & Wire Company

SUBSIDIARY OF UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION

CHICAGO

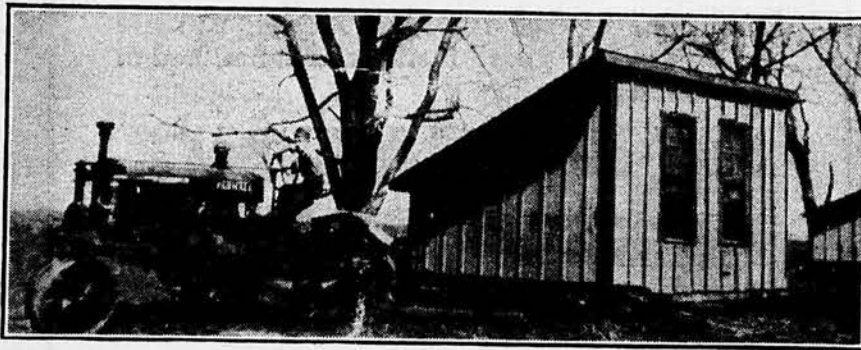




## Some Club Members Diversify

Two, Three, Four, Five and Even Six Projects Are Not Uncommon Among Up-to-Date Junior Farmers

BY J. M. PARKS  
Manager, Capper Clubs



"Time to Move the Brooder House to Clean Ground." That's the Opinion of Frank Williams and His Son, Merlin, of Marshall County. But the Original Order Came From Marjorie, Who Hopes to Win More Honors in the Capper Clubs

A FEW years ago the typical Capper Club member cared for only one project. Usually a boy would enter a gilt pig or a sow and litter. Girls as a rule chose poultry. A glance over the entry blanks coming into the office now discloses the fact that club folks are becoming much more ambitious. They are not satisfied to give their whole time and attention to one project.

For example, Boyde Boone of Kingman county, who last year took first

capable of doing extraordinary things.

However, Boyde is not going to be without competition in his efforts to diversify in club work. Roy Freer of Shawnee county, and August Vehige Phillips each are caring for five projects. Following closely behind with four projects are James Hesler of Phillips and Kenneth Randall of Washington counties. Among those who are entering three projects are Ellwood Schlesener and Sarah Jean Sterling of Dickinson; June Jefferis, Edwards; Ray Wingo, Marion; Lorraine Nordstrom, McPherson; Florence, Irene, and Wilma Gould, Norton; Arthur Hachmeister, Osborne; Luther Bolton, Rice; Fred Moffet, Shawnee; Jack Gorsuch, Wichita. Those carrying two projects are: Jay Williams, Cowley, Byron Brown, Allen; Dean Ball, Clark; Louise Ragsdale, Coffey; Audrey Boose, Douglas; Susie and Norma Denayer, Finney; William and Violet Griffen, Jackson; Harold Hites, Johnson; Cecil Bolinger, Kingman; Edwin and Margaret McCole, Lyon; Louis and Lowell Cooper, Marion; Elmer and Delmar Nielson, Marshall; Leo McLeod, Marshall; Nola Darling, Morris; Mildred Boucher, Osage; Billy Grieb, Dudley and Bruce Wiltrout, Phillips; Ben Briley, Reno; Edward Zickefoose, Richard and Irvin Koci, Dale Bulkley, Erma Schmidler, Jane McCullough, William Parr, Shawnee; Eugene Sturgeon, Stafford; and Dorothy Cordry, Washington.

While we admire the industry and high aims of those boys and girls who undertake to care for several projects, we do not recommend it for beginners. In fact, there are no objections to experienced club members confining their efforts to one and two de-

(Continued on Page 34)



Elmer Dreier of Berryton, Shawnee County, and His Hereford Calf

place in dairy calf and small pen, and won one of the free trips to the American Royal, is planning for still greater accomplishments in 1931. Boyde believes in the old theory of having more than one string for his bow, as is shown by the fact that he is keeping records in baby chicks, farm flock, dairy calf, dairy cow, beef calf, and turkey. That's a pretty big undertaking, but Boyde has proved himself

## The Capper Clubs

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

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of \_\_\_\_\_ county in the Capper Clubs.

I am interested in department checked:

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

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

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_

Approved \_\_\_\_\_ Parent or Guardian

Postoffice \_\_\_\_\_ R.F.D. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

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



Why use Four  
when One will do?

Don't install four posts in one post hole! Why buy four short-lived posts and have the expense and trouble of four post installations when you can get the same service from ONE National Pressure Creosoted Southern Yellow Pine Post?

"You can set them and forget them."



National LUMBER AND CREOSOTING CO.  
POSTS

Ask Your Retail Lumber Dealer

## National Lumber & Creosoting Company

GENERAL OFFICES:

SALES OFFICES  
Texarkana, Ark. Houston, Tex.  
Kansas City, Missouri  
St. Louis, Mo. Superior, Wis.  
Denver, Colo.

TEXARKANA, ARK.-TEX.

TREATING PLANTS

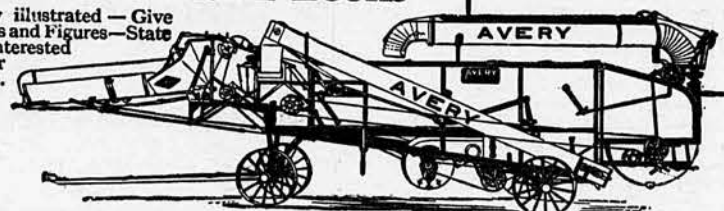
Texas, Tex. Houston, Tex.  
Alexandria, La. Finney (P.O. Col. Park, O)  
Kansas City, Mo. Salida, Colo.  
Denver, Colo. Superior, Wis.

Pay Yourself  
more Profit  
in 1931

**Resolve** this year to Pay Yourself More Profit by owning and operating a New Avery "Money-Earning" Thresher or Combine. An Avery *Earns More* because it threshes faster, saves more, handles more kinds of grain, seed and beans and costs less to run and repair. It is a Bigger "Dollar-Value" because the Superior Features you want are linked with a Simpler Design and Improved Manufacturing Methods to make a Right Price possible.

**Write For FREE Books**

Completely illustrated — Give all the Facts and Figures — State whether interested in Thresher or Combine.



**AVERY POWER MACHINERY CO.**  
DEPT. 205 PEORIA, ILLINOIS  
FACTORY BRANCHES:  
KANSAS CITY, MO., WICHITA, KAN.

"Love Your Enemies"

—Says Jesus

"How Can It Be Done"

—Asks Man

This and many other questions are answered in Dr. Sheldon's new book

**What Did Jesus Really Teach?**

A new book by the famous author of "In His Steps." The book is a collection of short sermons, prepared with the object of finding from the Gospels what Jesus actually did teach and then making application of His teaching to the persons and times of today. This is a book that everyone should read.

**Only 50c Postpaid**

CAPPER BOOK SERVICE, TOPEKA, KANSAS



# Farm Crops and Markets

## Moisture Has Been Received in Most Sections of the State; Crops and Livestock Doing Well

**R**AIN has been received lately in practically every section of Kansas, according to Kansas Farmer crop reporters. This moisture came in time to do a great deal of good in the case of growing crops and it has put the fields in fine condition to work. Plowing and sowing oats has made steady progress. Work with spring crops is considerably ahead of ordinary seasons. Wheat is in good to excellent condition and there seems to be no complaint about alfalfa. Farms are in demand in some sections and in some counties there are too few to go around. Demand for horses has picked up as well as for hogs. There is less interest in dairy cows and poultry. However, most farmers are going to be wise enough to maintain a good poultry flock.

### Demand to Be Better

There is some prospect for a gradual recovery in the domestic demand for farm products the latter half of this year, and for lower production costs, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Except in the case of wheat and pork products, some recovery in foreign demand also seems likely.

This prospect of improvement is based on the belief that the world-wide economic depression will have run the worst of its course by the summer of 1931, as consumption of many industrial products now is outrunning production. Prospects also will be affected by the volume of agricultural production in 1931.

Altho production credit may be curtailed, ample marketing credit is expected. Farm wages are the lowest in many seasons, and building materials and fertilizer prices are lower than they were a year ago.

The report states that wheat growers are faced with rather discouraging market prospects; that unless yields throughout the world should be materially below average, prices are likely to continue to be low. World production has been increasing more rapidly than consumption for some years and burdensome stocks have been piling up so that the world carryover on July 1 next will again be abnormally large.

Some increase is expected in the commercial consumption of corn in the United States, but foreign demand is not expected to be large unless the production of feed crops in Europe is less than average and the Argentine surplus is small.

There will be a decreased market demand for oats, and livestock producers in the spring wheat area are advised to cut sufficient oats for hay to insure ample forage for feeding requirements, in view of prospective small hay supplies next season. There is indication of less strength in the market demand for barley. Prospect of a slight reduction in hog production this year is regarded as a favorable factor in the long time outlook for the hog industry.

Cattle prices the first half of 1931 are expected to average considerably below those of the first half of 1930, but it is believed that prices of most classes and grades will improve during the second half of the year. The livestock industries will have the advantage of relatively cheap feed grain.

**Barber**—We are needing rain for the wheat and oats. Quite a few public sales are being held and things are bringing good prices. Farmers are busy plowing and sowing oats. Wheat is looking fine and is making pasture for the cattle. Hogs, \$6.85; eggs, 10c to 11c; cream, 22c. The weather continues nice.—Albert Pelton.

**Barton**—Some disking has been done. Weather is dry and nice. Black birds have made their appearance here. Farmers are preparing their ground for spring crops. Butterfat, 24c; eggs, 8c to 14c; wheat, 55c.—Alice Everett.

**Cheyenne**—Moisture in the form of rain and snow falling here during the third week in February has put the surface soil in fine condition. There likely will be about the average acreage of spring small grains sown, and corn also will be about the same as last year. There still seems to be considerable from last year's crop on the farms. Livestock shipments are heavy. From one to three farm sales are being held every week with good prices prevailing as a rule. Wheat, 52c; corn, 38c; eggs, 9c; butterfat, 23c.—F. M. Hurlock.

**Clay**—Recent rains have put the ground in fine condition for spring planting. Most of the oats ground has been prepared early. Wheat is making a start and alfalfa also is showing some life. There are a few public sales and livestock usually sells well. Farms are in demand and there doesn't seem to be enough to go around.

Some folks are getting busy with baby chicks but there isn't quite so much interest in poultry this year as was the case in 1930. Eggs bring a little better market price this week.—Ralph L. Macy.

**Clark**—We had a good rain recently which will be good for the wheat and growing crops. The winter has been so mild that the grass has stayed green all of the time. Some farmers have sowed their oats and are thinking of planting gardens. There are some public sales. We surely miss Harley Hatch and his writing. Eggs, 9c; butterfat, 25c.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

**Dickinson**—The weather has been rather damp and cloudy, with several light rains, since the middle of last month. Wheat needed this moisture badly but the crop looks fine and has been green all winter. Considerable oats have been sown. A great deal of wheat was sold in February at around 56 cents. Livestock has wintered well and there will be plenty or rough feed.—F. M. Lorson.

**Edwards**—We recently enjoyed a nice, drizzling rain. A good many farmers have been sowing oats and others are plowing and find the soil in fine condition. A few folks have planted early gardens thinking spring has arrived. A few farm sales are being held and very good prices are being paid for most kinds of livestock. A good many horse buyers are in the county and are offering fair prices for good animals. Wheat, 56c; corn, 50c; cream, 23c; eggs, 10c.—W. E. Fravel.

**Elk**—A week ago was somewhat wet for oats sowing, this job being half done. Lawns, and in places wild grass, are showing green. Livestock has wintered in fine condition. Rough feed is plentiful and difficult to sell. Public sales are bringing fair prices. Hogs are scarce and stockers are selling above the Kansas City market. About the usual acreage of corn will be planted.—D. W. Lockhart.

**Franklin**—We have had more rain which has made it rather bad for feeding livestock outside. There will be plenty of feed to get stock thru the winter. Quite a few farmers raised a nice little supply of seed corn despite the very hot, dry season last year. Twenty bushels of Boone County White and Reid's Yellow Dent were sold at the Ottawa market sale for \$1.85 and \$1.95 a bushel. It was grown on river bottom land near Rantoul where they had more rain than nearer Ottawa. A great many farmers are holding sales and are quitting farming. Due to the very low price of eggs and poultry folks are not very enthusiastic about the chicken business. Hens are laying pretty well. The manager of the Farmers Union store at Ottawa buys most of the chickens at public sales at a little higher prices than we can get from produce dealers. Community clubs are all the rage. Every neighborhood has its entertainment and many serve refreshments after the main show. Public sales draw large crowds but prices are not extremely high. Roads are not in very good condition. Butterfat, 25c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

**Gove and Sheridan**—The rain we received the latter part of February was the first moisture to speak of since the middle of November. Some spring grain has been sown and a great deal of ground has been prepared. Wheat has started. The weather still is warm. This has been the mildest winter so far since 1891-92, after having so much moisture in the fall. Livestock is looking fine. Some baby chicks have been hatched. Very few public sales.—John I. Aldrich.

**Graham**—We had a fine rain that was beneficial to the wheat. Not much spring work is being done yet. All the frost is out of the ground. Springlike weather still continues and wheat is providing considerable pasture. All livestock is doing well without much feed. Wheat, 50c; corn, 40c; cream, 21c; eggs, 10c; hogs, \$6.50.—C. F. Welty.

**Greenwood**—We have had some nice rain recently. Oats sowing is well advanced and more of the Kanota variety is being planted than any other. Pastures are not being rented as the price is too high. Work on No. 11 highway is progressing nicely. Eggs, 10c; potatoes, \$1.40.—A. H. Brothers.

**Hamilton**—This county and southwestern Kansas received one of those million-dollar rains even if it does lower the price of wheat. We have a wonderful amount of moisture for row crops. The rain certainly turned the countryside green and makes this section of the state look all the brighter. Farmers are getting ready to sow barley. Some sod is being turned. Very few country sales are being held and there is little moving around by tenants.—Earl L. Hinden.

**Harvey**—The weather has been cloudy with some showers. A good many farmers are sowing oats. Wheat is looking fine. Wheat, 55c; corn, 52c; oats, 30c; bran, 85c; shorts, \$1.05; butterfat, 23c; eggs, 12c.—H. W. Prouty.

(Continued on Page 35)

# 5 Questions

## of interest to livestock producers

- Q Why did meat and livestock prices decline during 1930, and what is the outlook for improved prices?
- Q What is being done to increase the demand for meat from your livestock?
- Q Why is meat sometimes sold by the packer at a loss?
- Q What has been done to eliminate waste motion and unnecessary handling in the marketing of your butterfat, poultry and eggs?
- Q What is the "Consent Decree" and how will its recent modification react to the benefit of producers and consumers?



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

## RABBITS

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

## 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.

## 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 RUB-** ber plastic resole. \$1.50 package fixes 20 shoes. Money back guarantee. Box 614, Harrisburg, Pa.

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

## EDUCATIONAL

**WANTED: NAMES OF MEN DESIRING OUT-** door 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 position with highest pay. Steady employment; paid vacations. Thousands appointed yearly. Common education. Write, Ozmest 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.

## PIGEONS

**WANTED—OLD LIVE COMMON BARN PIG-** eons. B. Hendricks, Rutledge, Mo.

## MISCELLANEOUS

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

**QUILT PIECES—PERCALES, PRINTS,** plain materials; trial package 25c, postpaid. Grant's Supply Store, Warsaw, Ill.

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

## 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.

## KANSAS

**WHEAT LAND 1/2 VALUE CROP-PAYMENT.** C. Jury, Ulysses, Kan.

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

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

## NEW MEXICO

**WE FURNISH YOU FARM, IRRIGATION** water and seed. Fifteen years to pay. Write Mt. Heron, Ruthron, N. M.

## MISSOURI

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

**FOR SALE—SUBURBAN ORCHARD TRACT** 18 A. bearing; splendid location; good city, highway, car line, gas, electricity. All schools, near college. Dr. S. X. Cordonnier, owner, Carthage, Mo.

## MISCELLANEOUS LAND

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

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

## 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.

**I WANT 100 RED HOT TRADES FOR NEW** list, going to print soon. Wranosky, Hadam, Kan.

## Something Can Be Done

(Continued from Page 3)

In Oregon which was assessed highest relative to sales value, paid two-thirds of the total taxes on real estate; the half of the real estate which was assessed lowest paid only one-third of the taxes.

In other words, a farmer whose property was assessed at the average of the upper assessment group, might have to pay \$400 in taxes, whereas the owner of another piece of property with exactly the same sales value, but which was assessed at the average of the lower group, would have to pay only \$200.

## Still Would Be Unequal

Even if these inequalities within the same county were eliminated, there still might exist the inequalities between counties, if in a state that levied a property tax for state purposes. Using the same farms as examples, and assuming that inequalities within the counties now are removed—that is, that each farm now would pay \$300 in taxes—what inequality is involved in the state taxes levied on the two properties?

The combined taxes on these two properties amount to \$600. Assume that 90 per cent of this, as is likely, is for county or local property tax. This takes care of \$540, or \$270 on each farm. The other \$60 is subject to inter-county inequality, two-thirds, or \$40, being paid by one farm, and one-third, or \$20, being paid by the farm in the other county. The first property therefore would have a total tax of \$310, and the second a tax of \$290.

That illustrates roughly the relative importance of inequalities within the local unit and inequalities between counties.

Another kind of inequality that has been found to exist generally is the inequality in relative assessment on large and on small properties. From such studies as have been made it seems generally true that the percentage of assessed valuation to sales value decreases as the sales value of the property increases. The effect of that, of course, is for the large properties to pay a relatively smaller share in property taxes than the small properties.

## Here Are Probable Results

The farms in the Kansas study, for example, were divided into eight groups according to sales value. The group with the lowest value was assessed at 85.7 per cent of its sales value; the group with the highest sales value was assessed at 58.7 per cent. As sales value goes up, the percentage of assessed valuation goes down.

Probable results of this over-assessment of small farms were enumerated as (1) an excess tax of more than a million dollars annually on small properties, and (2) a hindrance to farm ownership.

Evidence from New York state, published by the state tax commission for the years 1915 to 1925, revealed that farms with a sales value of less than \$10,000 were assessed at 51 per cent of that value; but farms with more than \$10,000 were assessed at only 44.7 per cent of that value.

Reasons for this inequality are not difficult to find. Taxing officials are more familiar with low-valued property. It is easier to assess a small piece of property accurately. Further, the improvements bulk large on a small farm and these make the property seem more valuable than similar improvements on a much larger place. It also is likely that large landowners protest against what they consider unfair assessments more vigorously and with more effect than do small landowners.

Also these and similar inequalities in assessment are no worse now than they have been during the last 25 or 30 years, their effect is particularly severe in times like these. If rural property in a state is paying taxes 30 cents per dollar of income, two adjacent properties may be paying 40 cents and 20 cents, respectively. Some years ago, when taxes averaged 8 or 10 cents per dollar of income and where assessment inequalities caused adjacent farms to pay 6 and 12 cents, respectively, an inequitable situation existed, but its effects were of far less consequence than are the present effects of unequal assessment.

## Members Diversify

(Continued from Page 30)

partments if they believe by doing so they can achieve superior results.

There is no question but that the theory of choosing one project and giving one's whole attention to it with the idea of developing it to the highest possible degree is sound. This is a challenge that should appeal to any ambitious boy or girl. Choosing a project is an important thing, but after that comes a bigger task still—that of guiding your particular project to its highest possible degree of perfection. It does not mean failure on your part when you realize at the end of the club year that some other member's project has outclassed

## Answers to Questions on Page 8

1. Cyrus Hall McCormick in 1831.
2. The great artery which carries the blood to all parts of the body except to the lungs.
3. Taste, smell and sight.
4. A monad is any minute, simple organism or organic unit; a nomad is one of a race or tribe that has no fixed location, but wanders from place to place in search of pasture or game.
5. This phrase means hypocritical grief; the crocodile was fabled to weep as it ate its victims.
6. May 4, 1607.
7. One who collects and makes a study of postage stamps.
8. Pluto, the god of the Underworld.
9. The height to which the atmosphere extends cannot definitely be stated, altho at the altitude of 50 miles the air cannot exert any measurable pressure.
10. Vasco de Balboa, 1513.
11. Cyrus, Xerxes, Hannibal, Alexander, Darius.
12. In 1854 by Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois.

Note: This week's questions and answers were submitted by Faye Prouse, Bluff City; John Meyers, Tribune; Bessie Murdock, Coffeyville; Mary E. Folks, Osawatomie; and Charles E. Pennock, Ft. Collins, Colo.



ours, but it does put you in a bad light to have another competitor say, with good reasons for his statement, I could have taken your project and made a winner of it."

The big job before you is to see that your calf, your pig, or your flock makes a greater advance under your care than it could possibly make under the direction of any other boy or girl in Kansas.

If you are a Kansas boy or girl and are interested in livestock, you cannot tie up with a finer group of young folks than the members of the Capper Clubs. At present 48 counties are represented. Others are being added every day.

We give below the names of those just added to the membership roll. If some of these folks live near you, communicate with them about the advantages of the Capper Clubs.

Dean Barkalow, Dorothy Brooks, A. L. Branson, Jr., Loral Balack, Arthur Burdick, Gail Thompson, Roy and Carroll Tredway, all of Cowley county; Paul Murphey, Wichita; Bernard Gordon, Johnson; Mrs. Fred Nelson, Gladys and Harold Nelson, Pawnee; Melvin Butherus, Rush; Murvel Wooden, Rawlins; Wayne Moorhouse, Kingman; Jeanne, Robert, and Donald Traxler, Marshall; William Nielson, Marshall.

Every club member becomes a booster and is glad to tell you what he knows about club work. If you find no familiar names on the list, fill in and return the application blank in connection with this article. You will be welcome in our ranks.

## Was Tough on Borer

Last summer's record-breaking drought proved exceptionally unfavorable to the European corn borer, and there was an actual decline in numbers of the pest in some of the important regions to which it has spread in recent years, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announces. The record does not include a statement as to the approximate average width in miles of the territory in which the borer was newly discovered in the course of the year because "there are so many sections where no new infestations were found beyond the line of 1929."

## Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 31)

Jackson—Our weather still is quite mild. Some farmers are plowing and getting their ground ready for spring planting. Very few farms are changing hands and not many public sales are being held. The local markets are rather low. Alfalfa hay, \$15; milk cows, \$50 to \$60; butterfat, 23c; eggs, 12c; corn, 65c; kafir, \$1.25; potatoes, \$1; wheat, 75c.—W. W. Cochren.

Jefferson—Mild weather with a few showers was the program for February. Therefore, we seem to have plenty of subsoil moisture and springs, wells and streams have an abundance of water. There has not been enough snow at any time this winter to cover the ground, neither has the ground been frozen more than 2 inches deep. Livestock is in good condition. Public sales are well attended with prices fair.—J. J. Blevins.

Labette—We had a little moisture in February and a little colder weather. Some oats is in the ground. Grass shows green in pastures. It looks as if more blue grass and white clover will be found in pastures this spring. Public sales still are plentiful and prices keep up quite well. Horses are more in demand but cows are less. Corn, 70c; oats, 40c; eggs, 12c to 13c; bran, \$1.—J. N. McLane.

Linn—Farmers are looking for a good crop this year. Farm land has most all been plowed and is in good condition with plenty of moisture. Some are thinking about sowing oats. Potatoes are being planted and incubators are starting. Very little sickness among people or livestock. Not many public sales are being held. Prices are getting better. Eggs, 12c; cream, 23c; heavy hens, 15c.—W. E. Rigdon.

Lyon—Weather is very fine here. There has been no freezing so far to hurt the fruit buds. Oats will be sown as soon as the ground is dry enough. Wheat and alfalfa have prospects for fair to large crops. There is plenty of feed for livestock on most of the farms and animals all are in good condition. Eggs, 12c; hens, 9c to 14c.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—We have been receiving more rain and of course have had considerable

cloudy weather. Wheat is in good condition. Farmers are eager to finish sowing oats. With the hatcheries running at full capacity, the egg prices are advancing a little. Eggs, 13c; cream, 25c.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Neosho—Light to moderate rains have fallen and the top soil moisture is good, but subsoil moisture is deficient quite generally. The weather has been favorable for the growth of winter grains which are making good to excellent progress. The condition of wheat ranges from fair to excellent. Seeding of barley and oats has advanced satisfactorily, and early planted oats are coming up to a good stand. Preparations for spring crops are much further advanced than usual at this time of year. Livestock and poultry are in fine condition. Road work has been discontinued temporarily on account of rains. Dirt roads are rough. Very few public sales are being held. Wheat, 75c; corn, 60c; kafir, 60c; bran, 90c; shorts, \$1.10; corn chop, \$1.70; prairie hay, \$8; alfalfa hay, \$15; hens, 14c; eggs, 11c; butterfat, 21c.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—The weather continues mild and another shower freshened everything. Grass is starting. Spring will be here soon. A few public sales are being held now and everything seems to bring its value.—James McHill.

Ottawa—We have received several good rains lately which were very beneficial to the wheat, and they also put the ground in good condition for oats sowing and will make early pasture if the warm weather continues. Wheat, 55c; corn, 54c; cream, 25c; eggs, 11c.—A. A. Tennyson.

Osborne—The weather continues to be nice. We had a good rain a week ago which was fine for the wheat. Several farm sales are being held and prices are good. One team of black horses sold for \$288. Not as many eggs are being set as last spring because prices are too low. We are sorry that Harley Hatch is gone as we always read his writings. There has been a poultry car at Natoma twice and the operator pays pretty good prices for live poultry so a great deal was sold to him. Water for livestock is scarce on some farms. Cream, 23c; eggs, 12c; shelled corn, 43c; wheat, 55c.—Roy Haworth.

Rocks—Some farmers are preparing their ground for oats and they are finding the fields in fine condition. Prices still are very unsatisfactory. Cream, 19c; corn, 43c; wheat, 46c to 53c; kafir, 30c; bran, 90c; shorts, \$1.05; flour, \$1.05 for 48 lbs.—C. O. Thomas.

Russell—Wheat is greening up but needs moisture to stop the land from blowing. Many farmers have taken their livestock from the wheat fields on account of this danger of soil blowing. Much of the wheat was marketed before March 1 arrived. Wheat, 54c; corn, 40c; good seed kafir, 85c; eggs, 9c; butterfat, 22c. The county plans to elevate the county roads. Threshing kafir seed and shelling corn are in order.—Mary Bushell.

Wichita—We received a fine rain recently and wheat is looking fine. A few farmers have started sowing barley and one-waying. Prices continue very low and taxes are exceptionally high. Eggs, 8c to 10c; cream, 18c; potatoes, \$1; corn, 38c to 40c.—E. W. White.

## THEFTS REPORTED

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

Emory Hysell, Ellsworth. One set Welsh harness and two bridles.

M. L. McIntyre, North Topeka. Eight single comb Rhode Island Red hens.

Alex Bionaz, Snow Mass, Colorado. Ten head of sheep.

Carl Petersen, Olathe. Model A, Ford sport roadster with yellow wire wheels, body blue. Spare tire on wire wheel on left side. Right door handle torn off and fastened with wire. Motor No. 1712961. Black and gray Police dog. One year old. Named Joe.

Carl Lundstrom, Lyons. Thirteen Buff Orpington and 34 Buff and White Leghorn hens.

Earl D. Randel, Lewis. Two-door, Model A, Ford sedan. Engine number 1963300—1929 model. 1931 tag number 79-137. Brown in color with trunk and motometer. A dent in right rear fender. Two Riverside tires on rear wheels and a Firestone and Goodyear on front wheels. A Goodyear on the spare. \$25 additional reward offered by owner.

Mrs. Dwight Swink, Route 2, Satanta. A diamond in a white gold mounting.

## Public Sales of Livestock

Ayrshire Cattle  
April 8—David G. Page, Topeka, Kan., Fairfield Farms.

Jersey Cattle  
April 14—Dr. J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle  
March 10—Combination sale, McDonald, Kan. W. T. Hewitt, McDonald, Kan., and C. H. Harper, Benkelman, Nebr., Mgrs.

March 25—E. L. Stunkel, Peck, Kan.

Duroc Hogs  
April 23—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Poland China Hogs  
April 23—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

## LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

In the national Polled Hereford sale at Des Moines, Ia., February 25, the 45 Polled Herefords consigned averaged \$223.00. The 39 bulls averaged \$230.00. The top bull brought \$550.00.

The Thos. Andrews dispersal sale of Shorthorns at Cambridge, Nebr., recently resulted in a general average of \$185.00 on 33 head. Eleven bulls averaged \$203.40. A rain that started the morning of the sale kept many from attending who very likely would have attended.

Next Tuesday, March 10 is the date of the Combination Sale of Shorthorns to be held at the Fair Grounds, McDonald, Kansas. The offering will consist of 26 bulls and 11 females, consigned by Southwest Nebraska and Northwest Kansas breeders. The sale will be managed by C. H. Harper, Benkelman, Nebr., and W. T. Hewitt, McDonald, Kan. Be sure and attend this sale if you are interested in buying some choice Shorthorns.

I have just received a letter from E. H. Stunkel, Peck, Kan., saying he had changed his Shorthorn sale date from March 18 to March 25, just one week later. In this sale Mr. Stunkel is selling 30 head of Shorthorns, 20 bulls and 10 females. Of the offering 24 belong to Mr. Stunkel and were bred and raised by him and six head are consigned by W. A. Young of Clearwater. The bulls are an extra choice lot and all are of serviceable age, 14 of them being from 15 to 20 months old. About half of them are straight Scotch pedigrees and the rest are Scotch tops of excellent bloodlines. The sale will be held at the stock yards, Wichita, Kan. Both herds are federal accredited and it is a high class lot of cattle and if you need a bull be sure and get this catalog at once. There will be some splendid bulls in this sale. For the sale catalog address, E. L. Stunkel, Peck, Kan.

In mentioning the Fairfield Ayrshire sale to be held at the fair grounds, Topeka, Wednesday, April 8, again this week I want to urge every breeder of Ayrshires in Kansas and Colorado to write to Mr. Page for the sale catalog. There will be 45 head cataloged for this sale, 38 females and seven bulls. Several of the bulls are of serviceable age and the rest calves. There will not be an ordinary individual in this sale. I realize of course that this is a pretty broad statement but I believe it to be true. The Fairfield herd of Ayrshires is the first Kansas herd to be certified free from abortion disease in successive tests over four years. The herd has been accredited tuberculosis free for the last 10 years and has never had a reactor on the place. This is sufficient evidence that the herd is in perfect health and that is important in buying either for a foundation herd or to strengthen your herd. This is the first sale ever made by Fairfield farm but it is Mr. Page's intention to hold annual sales. Foundation females of this herd came from Hilltop farm, West Virginia. West Virginia experiment station, Alta Crest, Barclay Farm, Strathglass and leading Canadian breeders. Outstanding bulls have invariably been at the head of this herd and always bulls from dams of unusual quality and production. In the sale will be most of the high producing cows of the herd, their heifers, sired by the great sire at the head of the herd, taking their place in the Fairfield herd. All of the cows are young and in their prime of usefulness and not one of them that is not in her prime of usefulness. The young bulls are great prospects as herd headers and are from high producing dams and sired by a bull that is considered one of the best in the country. The accomplishments of the Fairfield herd in the show ring during the last four or five years is pretty well known among Ayrshire breeders at least. They have invariably been at the top at leading state fairs and at the national and at Waterloo. If ever there was a time to buy cattle like this at auction it is certainly now. Prices are not expected to be high and you have the opportunity to buy at auction the best the breed affords. Write today to David Page, Topeka, Kan., to send you the sale catalog and he will be glad to put your name on his mailing list. The sale will be advertised shortly.

## Important Future Events

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

## SHORTHORN CATTLE

### Combination Sale of SHORTHORNS

at Auction—Fair Grounds,

McDonald, Kan.

Tues., March 10, 1:30 p.m.

26 Bulls—The pedigree represent some of the outstanding sires of the breed, such as Marr Maude, Victoria's Lady Douglas, Lavenders, Meadow Beauties, Orange Myrtles, and Sunny Blinks, and will be improvers wherever used. A large number of choice cows and heifers—1 cow with calf at foot, 2 cows broke to milk. Stock will appear at sale in good thrifty condition, and is home-grown, acclimated stock, ready to go ahead to best advantage for purchaser.

Consignors—C. H. Harper, Benkelman, Nebr. Archibald, Palsade, Nebr. W. T. Hewitt, McDonald, Kan. Phil Studer, Atwood, Kan. R. M. Conner, McDonald, Kan. Geo. Huffman, McDonald, Kan.

Terms: Cash, or any arrangement you may make with the consignors. Lunch served by Mayflower Ladies' Aid.

C. H. Harper and W. T. Hewitt, Mgrs. Auctioneers: Col. Bert Powell, Falls City, Nebr.; Col. E. T. Sherlock, St. Francis, Kan.

Write W. T. Hewitt, McDonald, Kan., or C. H. Harper Benkelman, Nebr., for catalog.

## 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.



**NATIONAL Vitrified SILOS**  
EVERLASTING TILE  
Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble.  
Buy New  
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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

### A Real Holstein Herd Sire

for \$140. 13 months old, Ormsby bred, Homestead cross. Four nearest dams average over 800 pounds of butter in one year. Several younger bulls for sale.

SHADY NOOK FARM  
J. A. Engle, Prop. Talmage, Kan.

## HOLSTEIN BULL

Serviceable age. Sire's five nearest dams average 1,071 pounds of butter. Dam produced 500 pounds of butterfat three consecutive years.

HOSSETLER BROS., HARPER, KAN.

## POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

### Polled Shorthorns

Established 1907

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

### 4 Polled Shorthorn Bulls

for sale, 11 to 14 months old, also two with horns; good bulls and priced right. Write T. S. SHAW, STOCKTON, KAN.

## MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

### HIGH QUALITY Milking Shorthorns

We have purchased the Diamond K Milking Shorthorn herd and to reduce it must sell 20 extremely choice red, roan and white cows bred to the champion Bon-Vue Oxford. Also 10 choice bulls of serviceable age. We are pricing to sell. All registered and TB tested. Quality and breeding among the very best. Hoff-Schroeder Farm Co., 202 Guardian Trust Building, Denver, Colo.

## RETNUH FARMS MILKING SHORTHORNS

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

WARREN HUNTER, GENESEO, KAN.

## POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

### RIFFEL'S POLLED HEREFORDS

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

Isaac Riffel & Sons, Woodbine, Kan.

## HEREFORD CATTLE

### Sanders' Hereford Bulls

From 12 to 24 months old, strongly Anxiety 4th breeding and genuine Herd Header material. Price \$100 to \$150. You can't afford to use a common bull when real ones can be secured at these figures.

R. R. SANDERS, Miller (Lyon Co.), Kansas

## PERCHERON HORSES

### WEMPE'S RIVERSIDE PERCHERONS

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

## HORSES AND JACKS

### Black Jack Six Years Old

White nose, thousand pounds, fine breeder.

M. I. BROWNE, DELIA, KANSAS

## DUBOC HOGS

### Reg. Duroc Boar Wanted

One of the low, block kind wanted. In writing give description and price. Address OTIS HARKNESS, SCOTT CITY, KAN.

### 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.

## CHESTER WHITE HOGS

### Chester White Bred Gilts

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

ALPHA WIEMERS, DILLER, NEBR.

## EXTRA CHOICE BRED GILTS

Bred to a son of the World's reserve grand champion 1930 for March, April and May farrow. I am pricing them to sell quick.

CLYDE COONSE, HORTON, KAN.

### O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE

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

R. RUEBUSH, SCIOTA, ILL.

## TAMWORTH HOGS

### Tamworth Bred Gilts

and fall boars on approval. Home of Champions. Prices reasonable.

F. A. WEMPE, SENECA, KANSAS



## De Laval Dealers in Kansas

Abilene . . . . . Strowig Bros.  
Alma . . . . . Alma Farm. Union Coop. Assn.  
Almena . . . . . Wolf & Kingham  
Anthony . . . . . Brown Hdwe. Co.  
Arnold . . . . . Arnold Merc. Co.  
Atchison . . . . .  
Klostermeier Bros. Hdwe. Co.  
Attica . . . . . Stith & Larmer  
Atwood . . . . . M. L. Grone  
Augusta . . . . . Farmers Produce Co.  
Axtell . . . . . Martin Erickson  
Bazine . . . . . A. Reinhardt & Sons  
Belleville . . . . . Belcher's Hdwe.  
Beloit . . . . . H. C. Cole  
Blue Mound . . . . .  
Sonnemann Hdwe. Store  
Bonner Springs Owl Hdwe. Co.  
Brewster . . . . . Lewis & Son  
Brookville Wissing Bros. Elev. Co.  
Bucklin . . . . . Bucklin Creamery Co.  
Burdett . . . . . Bauer Store  
Burlington . . . . .  
The Pioneer Hdwe. & Music Co.  
Bushong . . . . . Geo. W. Harder  
Caldwell . . . . . Detrick Bros.  
Canton . . . . . Canton Hdwe. & Lbr. Co.  
Cawker City Nyhoff Hdwe. Co.  
Chanute . . . . . G. C. Davis & Son  
Chapman Edw. J. Lorson & Sons  
Cimarron . . . . . C. R. Blanton  
Clafin . . . . . J. W. Miller & Co.  
Clay Center . . . . .  
Marshall Imp. & Gar. Co.  
Clayton . . . . . Green Bros. Hdwe.  
Clifton . . . . . L. D. Haynes  
Clyde . . . . . Belcher's Hdwe.  
Collyer . . . . . John J. Ziegler  
Columbus Walberts & Timberlake  
Concordia . . . . . D. G. Gould  
Cottonwood Falls . . . . .  
Coe-Griest Imp. Co.  
Council Grove Durland & White  
Cunningham Cannon Hdwe. Co.  
Dennis . . . . . Wm. M. Starr  
Dorrance . . . . . A. C. Reiff  
Douglass . . . . . C. A. Carlman  
Downs . . . . . Voss & Verhage  
Durham . . . . . E. M. Becker  
Edna . . . . . Henry F. Rich  
Effingham . . . . . Stutz & Shifflett  
Elkhart . . . . . Welsh Hdwe.  
Ellinwood . . . . . Hoffman Hdwe.  
Emporia . . . . . McCarthy Hdwe. Co.  
Fairview . . . . . Fairview Prod. Co.  
Fontana . . . . . Smith Bros.  
Fort Scott C. C. Crain Hdwe. Co.  
Frankfort . . . . . Harvey & Lutz

## FREE TRIAL

Compare your present separator with a New De Laval on your own farm. See your De Laval Dealer at once.

Garden City . . . . . Burns & Goulding Hdwe.  
Gardner . . . . . Henry Young  
Garnett . . . . . L. H. Fuhring  
Gaylord . . . . . W. S. Meadows  
Geneseo . . . . .  
Standard Hdwe. & Sup. Co.  
Girard . . . . . J. D. Barker  
Glasco . . . . . Lott & Stine  
Glen Elder C. C. Granger & Son  
Goodland . . . . . J. G. Hamilton  
Grainfield . . . . . H. B. Reynolds  
Greeley . . . . . Greeley Hdwe.  
Greensburg Charles E. Phillips  
Grenola . . . . . Marshall & Marshall  
Grinnell . . . . . B. J. Rueschhoff Stores  
Gypsum L. H. Banks Hdwe. Co.  
Halstead . . . . . Riesen & Dyck  
Harveyville Grange Coop. Prod.  
Haven . . . . . The General Store  
Havensville . . . . . Johnson Hdwe.  
Hays . . . . . N. M. Schlyer  
Hepler . . . . . D. C. Hutcherson  
Herington Wilks & Hunt Hdwe.  
Hiawatha . . . . . R. D. Corken  
Hill City . . . . . Murray Wallace  
Hillsboro . . . . . F. D. Vogt  
Hoisington John M. Lewis Hdwe.  
Holton . . . . . Owl Hdwe. Co.  
Hope Wm. Koch & Son Hdwe. Co.  
Hoxie . . . . . E. B. Mickey  
Hugoton . . . . . J. B. Porter Hdwe.  
Independence Ideal Supply Co.  
Inman . . . . . Adam Holle Hdwe.  
Iola . . . . . Marr Motor & Impls.  
Isabel . . . . . Larabee & Son  
Jennings . . . . . W. E. Winget  
Jetmore . . . . . The Lindas Lbr. Co.  
Junction City . . . . .  
The Perry Packing Co.  
Kinsley . . . . . Kinsley Ice Cream Co.  
Kiowa . . . . . Humphrey & Son  
La Crosse . . . . .  
The Ohlmeier Elec. & Ref. Co.  
LaCygne . . . . . C. T. Potter  
Larned . . . . . Larned Implt. Co.

# \$4,000,000 WORTH OF BUTTER-FAT LOST IN 14 STATES

ONE way to make more money from your cows is to get all the butter-fat you produce. If your old separator is wasting butter-fat, then you are not getting all you produce. You are throwing away money after you have spent time, used feed and incurred other expenses in producing it. That is the poorest kind of economy no matter what the price of butter may be.

If you want to aid in cutting down butter production, sell your poorest producing cows to the butcher.

There is no question but that losses from badly worn, improperly constructed or adjusted cream separators are great and general. It is conservatively estimated that \$4,307,193 worth of butter-fat was lost last year by cream producers in 14 Middlewestern States alone. From 25 to 50 per cent of all the cream separators in use are wasting butter-fat ranging in value from a few dollars to over \$100 a year.

## Try These Simple Tests

In order that separator users everywhere may be absolutely certain that they are not losing butter-fat, there are easy ways of testing your separator that won't cost you a cent to try.

Just go to your nearest De Laval dealer listed here and he will gladly loan you one of the wonderful new De Laval Separators, for use side-by-side with your old separator. Then try these simple tests:

1. Separate half your milk with your old separator and half with a new De Laval, keeping the cream in separate cans. At the end of one week you can tell exactly how much a new De Laval Cream Separator will make you in actual money.

2. Or a still simpler test will be to run the skim-milk from your old machine through a new De Laval, which skims so clean that if you are losing any butter-fat it will be recovered. Then take this cream and have it weighed and tested, and you can tell exactly what you may be losing.

Thousands have tried these tests and many have had the satisfaction of knowing their old separators were still doing good work. The others have found, to their surprise, that their old machines were wasting butter-fat. Here is a

typical example as reported by a De Laval dealer:

"We have just recently placed one of the new '3,000,000' Golden Series No. 16 De Laval Separators and it is giving our customer good satisfaction."

"He had an old machine of a different make, and he separated four milkings with the old machine and four with the new De Laval, keeping the cream from each in separate cans."

He marketed these cans of cream and found that the new machine took out just 12½ cents' worth of cream more from his milk for each milking than the old one, which will almost pay for his new De Laval in a year."

Many more such cases could be given if space would permit. Even though your present separator seems to be satisfactory, try these tests. They cost you nothing and place you under no obligation to buy.

## Get a New De Laval at No Actual Cost

If you find your present separator is wasting butter-fat, then trade in your old machine on a new De Laval. You can get one on such easy terms that it will pay for itself while you are using it, from the additional butter-fat it will give you.

Not only is the new "3,000,000" Golden Series the world's cleanest skimming separator but it is best in every way. It has ball bearings, protected against rust and corrosion, and is by far the easiest running separator ever made.

In addition it has many other improvements and refinements. It is finished in beautiful and durable gold and black, and is a satisfaction to see as well as operate. The "3,000,000" Series is the greatest separator De Laval has ever made in 53 years of separator manufacture and leadership. In addition there are four other complete lines of De Laval Separators, ranging in price from \$30 up—providing a De Laval Separator for every need and purse.



# Produce at Less Cost

Another way to make more money with cows is to produce at less cost, which a De Laval Milker will enable you to do.

An average size outfit consisting of a two-unit De Laval Magnetic Milker with Alpha Dairy Power Plant will cost only five cents per milking, based on a life of ten years with twice-a-day milking. (There are many De Laval Milkers which have been in use more than ten years, still doing good work.)

Add four cents for gasoline, oil and upkeep, or electricity, and you have a total cost of using a De Laval Milker of nine cents per milking.

According to an investigation among more than 1800 users, the De Laval Milker saves an average of one hour per milking over hand milking. If these users were still milking by hand they would be paid only nine cents for that

extra hour. In many cases the entire time of one or more men was saved.

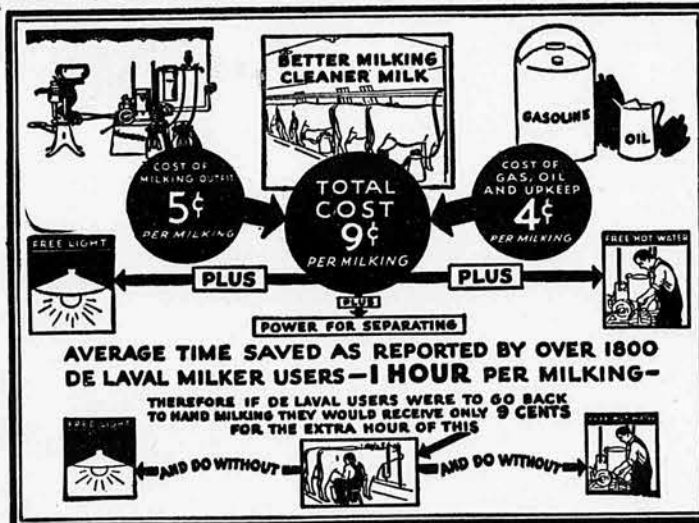
No one can afford to milk cows by hand when you can get a De Laval Milker at such a small cost. Here is a sure way of cutting your cost of producing milk. A De Laval can be purchased on such liberal terms that you can use it while it pays for itself.

In addition you get better milking and cleaner milk. The De Laval Magnetic is the world's best milker. It milks better, faster and cleaner than any other method.

In addition the generator on the De Laval Magnetic Milker makes enough surplus current for lighting four electric lights, which light the average barn in a splendid manner. Users are delighted with this wonderful free light.

In addition the Alpha Dairy Power Plant is so designed that the heat from its cylinder is utilized to heat water. When you get through milking there is a supply of hot water right when and where you need it most for cleaning the milker and other utensils. This hot water doesn't cost you a cent, and enables you in just a few minutes to keep your milker in the cleanest condition.

In addition, run your De Laval Separator from the Alpha Dairy Power Plant. As soon as you have milked a few cows, start separating, and when you are through milking your separating is finished too. In this way you can save at least an additional half-hour.



## THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

New York  
165 Broadway

Chicago  
600 Jackson Blvd.

San Francisco  
61 Beale St.

## De Laval Dealers in Kansas

Lawrence . . . . . Wiggins Implt. Co.  
Le Roy . . . . . F. W. Schmitt  
Liberal . . . . . Herb Lindley Hdwe.  
Liebenthal . . . . . Leo Herrman  
Lincoln . . . . . Walters & Stevens  
Lincolnvile . . . . .  
The E. R. Burkholder Lbr. Co.  
Lindsborg . . . . . Nelson & Markle  
Linn . . . . . Wash. Co. Coop. Cry. Co.  
Little River Little River Hdwe. Co.  
Logan . . . . . E. I. King & Co.  
Long Island . . . . . Erickson Hdwe.  
Lorraine . . . . . Petzelka Bros.  
Lucas . . . . . Rodrick & Harris Co.  
Luray . . . . . Wurst & Rogers  
Lyons Curtis Hdwe. & Implt. Co.  
McCune . . . . . W. M. Sayers & Co.  
McPherson W. A. Cray Hdwe.  
Manhattan Akin & Limbocker  
Marion . . . . . Marion Cry. Co.  
Marquette . . . . . Ross Bros.  
Marysville . . . . .  
Kraemer Hdwe. & Plbg. Co.  
Meade . . . . . Coop. Elev. & Sup. Co.  
Minneapolis . . . . . Thompson Bros.  
Montezuma . . . . .  
Montezuma Merc. Co.  
Morrowville . . . . . R. J. Stanton  
Mound City Murray Hdwe. Co.  
Mount Hope Larsen Hdwe. Co.  
Natoma O. F. Krueger Merc. Co.  
Neal . . . . . E. S. Mattingly & Son  
Neodesha . . . . . Thos. O. Lines  
Ness City . . . . . Williams Hdwe. Co.  
Newton Graber Hd. & Implt. Co.  
Nickerson . . . . . Moorman & Roach  
Norton . . . . . Jas. W. Gleason  
Oberlin . . . . . G. C. Nitsch  
Offerle . . . . . Fred Schwarz  
Oketo . . . . . C. M. DeLair  
Olathe . . . . . Willis C. Keefer  
Olsburg . . . . .  
Olsburg Farm Union Coop. Assn.  
Osage City . . . . . Rapp Hdwe. Co.  
Osawatomie . . . . .  
The Osawatomie Farmers  
Coop. Union of Miami Co.  
Oskaloosa . . . . . B. T. Gay  
Ottawa . . . . . Ottawa Hdwe. Co.  
Oxford . . . . . A. R. Meils  
Palmer . . . . . Alfred H. Meyer  
Park . . . . . John Burgardt & Son  
Parkerville . . . . . Wm. Churchman  
Parsons . . . . . Rust Hdwe.  
Paxico . . . . . Paxico Lbr. Co.  
Peabody . . . . . F. D. Vogt  
Plains The Home Lbr. & Sup. Co.  
Plainville . . . . . Mosher & Rodrick  
Portis . . . . . Ira Angell  
Pratt . . . . . Thos. Thacker Hdwe.  
Protection . . . . . J. W. Ashcraft  
Purcell . . . . . Gronniger Bros.  
Quinter . . . . . Samson Implt. Co.  
Ramona . . . . .  
Ramona Tractor & Imp. Co.  
Randolph . . . . . Pfuetze's Hdwe.  
Reading . . . . . M. E. Ver Brugge  
Riley . . . . . M. Masterson  
Rolla . . . . . Williams & Sons Hdwe.  
Rozel . . . . . Thurman Hdwe. Co.  
Russell . . . . . S. S. Miller & Sons  
Saint Francis . . . . . Upton Hdwe. Co.  
Saint George Wm. Dalton's Sons  
Saint John . . . . . C. R. Harlan Co.  
Salina . . . . . Snider & Coffman  
Scandia . . . . . Scandia Hdwe.  
Scott City . . . . . I. S. Ruth & Son  
Sedan . . . . . F. Ackerman  
Selden . . . . . M. Zimmerman Hdwe.  
Seneca . . . . . Clifford Jerome & Son

Ask your De Laval  
Dealer about what  
a De Laval Milker can  
do for you.

Sharon Springs . . . . . C. E. Koons  
Smith Center . . . . . Ed. V. Stone  
Spearville . . . . . The Lindas Lbr. Co.  
Stilwell . . . . . H. C. Cave  
Stockton . . . . . Tudor Hdwe. Co.  
Summerfield Webster & Young  
Tescott . . . . . H. McLaren & Son  
Topeka . . . . . Morand Implt. Co.  
Toronto . . . . . Holderman Hdwe.  
Ulysses . . . . . Galloway Hdwe.  
Valley Falls E. Summerfelt, Jr.  
Victoria . . . . . A. Schumaker & Sons  
Wakeeney J. J. Keras & Sons  
Wamego . . . . . J. E. Stewart & Sons  
Waverly J. R. Baxter Prod. Co.  
Wellsville . . . . . A. D. Hostetter  
Wheaton . . . . . Kufahl Hdwe. Co.  
White City E. N. Hannah Hdwe.  
Wichita . . . . . City Pump & Eng. Co.  
Williamsburg . . . . . Jesse A. Whitsitt  
Wilsey . . . . . Bert Fay  
Wilson Weber Hdwe. & Furn. Co.  
Winfield . . . . .  
The Harter Imp. & Motor Co.