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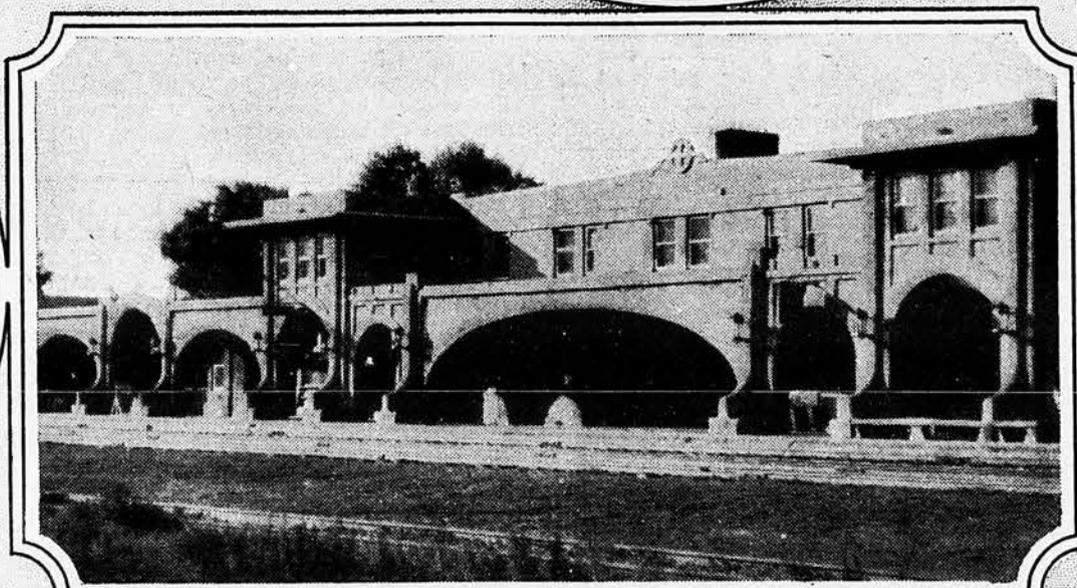
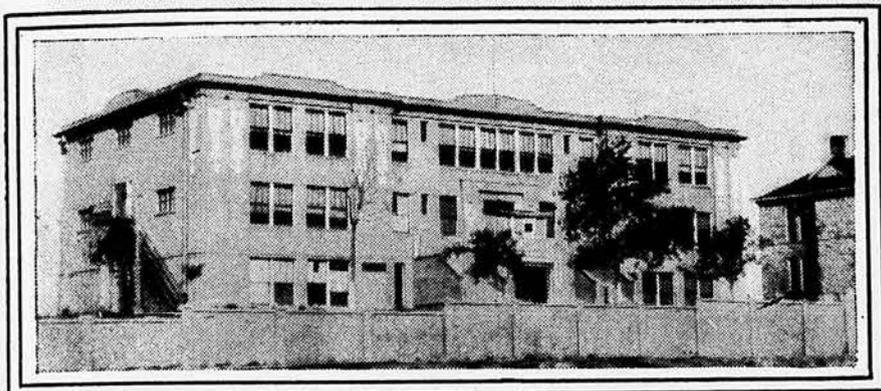
# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 69

January 24, 1931

Number 4

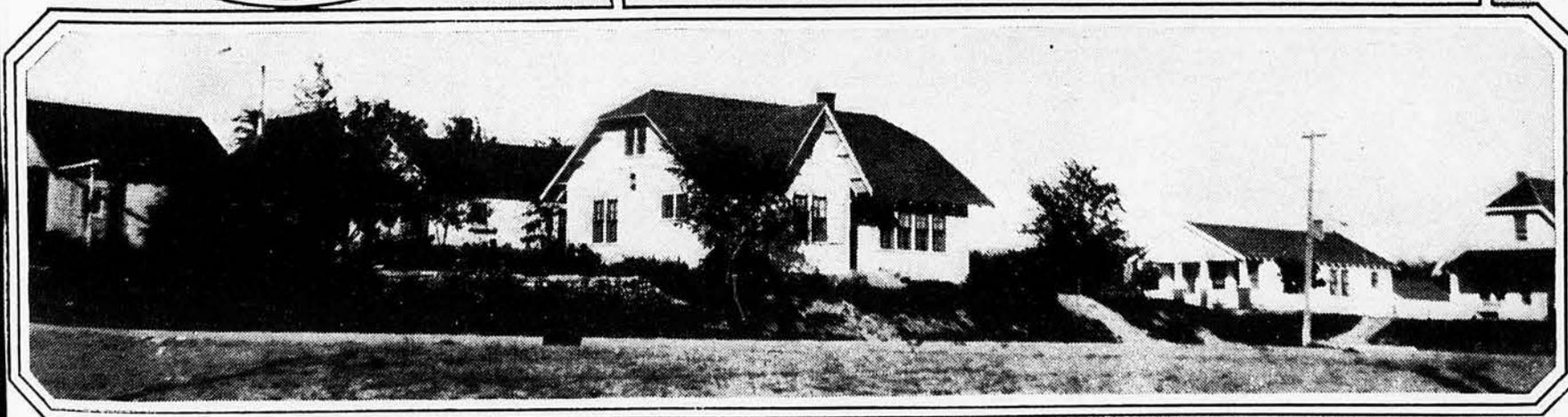


**Upper Group—**

One of the City's Schools  
The Donohue Memorial Hospital  
Thru Syracuse on U. S. 50

**Lower Group—**

Santa Fe Railway Station  
New Residential District



**Syracuse—The Center of a Prosperous Diversified Farming Area**

(See Page 2)

# The Outlaws of Eden

By Peter B. Kyne

**N**OW, I'm not going to start a bitter lawsuit with the Forlorn Valley Irrigation District. It's up to the district to know that the law under which it purposes securing the water it needs cannot be attacked successfully. I shall merely enter a formal protest—and when I use the first person singular I mean Miss Kershaw and the Bar H Land and Cattle Company. Then I shall sit quietly by and watch those idiots—those poor, deluded idiots—bond their lands, market the bonds, and spend the money to erect a diversion dam and dig miles and miles of main canals and laterals. Then, just as they are about to open their flood-gates I shall, upon affidavit that the district's action is about to work great hardship and damage upon me, be granted a temporary injunction by the superior court restraining the district from using the water, and ordering it to show cause, within ten days, why such temporary injunction should not be made permanent. The case will then be tried on its merits, and I probably shall lose in the superior court, because the judge will refrain from questioning the constitutionality of the state law and will render his decision in accordance with it. He will remember that his is an elective office and that there are more votes in Forlorn Valley on election day than there are in Eden Valley. Also, he will remember that if I do not like his decision I have the right of appeal to the supreme court. I shall appeal and I shall win, and when I have won the only legal salvation for Forlorn Valley will be to buy Eden Valley from us, either at private treaty or via the condemnation-suit route. If it wants our water it must buy our lands—and a jury will set the price.

"The condemnation suit is sound law. It prevents a selfish minority from holding up the majority, or blocking the wheels of progress.

## A Terrible Thing Will Happen

"But when I have won in the supreme court and the Forlorn Valley Irrigation District has been stopped forever from appropriating, without adequate compensation, the waters of Eden Valley Creek, a terrible thing will happen. Having already mortgaged its lands for all that the lands will stand and having spent its money derived from that mortgage, it will have to float a second bond issue to provide some two million dollars to pay the fair market value of our lands in Eden Valley. Unless it does this it can never get the Eden Valley water and it will be in the position of being all dressed up with no place to go."

"It will go bust," Gagan declared. "That's two hundred dollars' worth of conversation I shall not pay you for," Tichenor reminded him smilingly. "Yes, I think the district will go bust unless it can raise two million dollars extra—and it cannot do this because Forlorn Valley isn't worth that much and it will have been mortgaged already for close to a million. It must pay us cash for our ranches, and while, of course they are worth that, nobody will lend more than fifty per cent of their value with the ranches as security. So, whatever the district does, it will be shy a million dollars.

"Assuming, therefore, that the district can never get together the money to pay us cash for our ranches, naturally it will not enter a condemnation suit. It may struggle along for a few years, paying the interest on its bonded indebtedness, altho I doubt that. The farmers will decline to pay to the district the watertax for water they can't get; hence the district will default on the payment of its interest."

"And the day the district defaults," Gagan reminded him, "the deed of trust on all the farms in the district, given to secure the bond issue, will become due and payable; within four months it will be foreclosed, and a committee of the bondholders will sell the lands for what they will bring, declare a dividend of twenty-five cents on the dollar, and charge the remainder off to experience."

"Mr. Gagan, it will require a decade or two to do that. I know a shorter and swifter way of getting the bondholders out. Miss Kershaw and I will buy the entire issue after the bonds have gone sour; then we'll sell Forlorn Valley the water it cannot otherwise secure, thus doubling the value of the lands given as security for the bond issue and making the bonds sweet. Incidentally we will make enough profit on the bonds to erect the dam I purpose erecting, and for the next forty years Forlorn Valley will be working to maintain in ease and luxury the outlaws of Eden Valley."

"He hath taken down the mighty from their seat and hath exalted them of low degree," Gagan quoted humorously. "You appear to be something of a financier."

"I have a sense of humor, too," Nate assured him. "Just contemplate Forlorn Valley, the money derived from the sale of the bonds all spent on a diversion dam, main canal, flood-gates, laterals, engineering fees, salaries, and so forth, suddenly discovering that after all it cannot get the water—that it's all dressed up with no place to go. While they dwell in blissful ignorance of the cataclysm they curse and hate and deride Miss Kershaw and me for protecting our vested rights; when the blow falls—"

"There will be stark drama and tragedy in that, not comedy, Mr. Tichenor."

"I dare say. . . . Well, now that I have had my own ideas on the legality of my position confirmed by such eminent water counsel as yourself, it would seem that all I can do is sit calmly by and watch Forlorn Valley ruin itself."

"But surely, Mr. Tichenor," Gagan protested, "you will take some measures to warn these people before they embark on such a ruinous enterprise."

"Notwithstanding the fact that it would be very bad business for me to

do that, I shall do it. It will be a case of love's labor lost, however. The people will not believe me; they are following a false leader and blindly loyal to him. . . . Well, here's your check for legal services to date. Something tells me I shall be retaining your services at a later date." He smiled. "You're much too expensive for Silas Babson."

"You just want to keep on playing the role of Big-Hearted Jim, eh?" "Well, it's a nice role to play, isn't it—if one doesn't permit it to break him?"

"I don't know," said Gagan sadly. "I've never been able to afford nobility."

## Was Losing No Time

Returning home, Nate Tichenor was met at the railroad depot in Gold Run by his chauffeur with the car. Passing thru Valley Center en route to Eden Valley he saw some men skidding a linotype into a vacant store in the Babson Block; above the door a new sign informed the world that presently the Forlorn Valley Citizen would here go to press.

Tichenor smiled. Certainly Babson was losing no time moving into action. Nor was Joe Brainerd, as Nate discovered when he paused at the office of the Register, hoping to glean news of interest that might have occurred during his four days' absence. He found Brainerd writing an editorial cordially welcoming his competitor into the field.

"Going to press tomorrow with a two-page issue, Nate," he announced. "Practically all of my local advertising has been withdrawn."

"Why not run the canceled ads just the same, Joe? If I were you I would decline to let Babson see how badly he has hurt me. He may think his slaves have not obeyed orders and start a fight with them in consequence. If anybody cancels his subscription continue sending him the paper as usual. I'll take care of your deficit. When I'm fighting a bitter fight it's against my religion to cry out or admit I'm hurt."

Brainerd grinned, for this was the sort of fight he loved to wage, if he could afford it. "I'm running another front-page editorial on the water question, Nate. Forlorn Valley has to have the water and if it cannot get it from the Mountain Valley Power

Company it must tap the creek up in the Handle. I'm living up to our agreement, boy, and making the fight for my subscribers."

"You'd be a traitor not to."

"What did your lawyer say?" Nate related in detail his conversation with Gagan. "Perhaps," Brainerd suggested, "I'd do well to write a new editorial pointing out to the people the possibility of failure of the plan upon which, led by Babson, they are about to embark. What do the poor devils know about it? Only what Babson tells them."

"That's a splendid idea, Joe. The people will then have an opportunity to read your editorial and digest it before attending the mass meeting. Consequently they will be more favorably inclined toward the proposition I shall have to make them at that meeting. And when the editorial has been written and set up, pull a proof and send it over to Babson. It may give him food for reflection."

Within two hours Brainerd sent his devil over to the bank with the proof and a note from Brainerd to the effect that he was running the editorial in his next issue and inviting comment. After reading the editorial Babson passed it in to Henry Rookby for the latter's reaction, which was a mistake, since it was impossible for Rookby not to read into anything a meaning absolutely alien from that which had been intended. He was the sort of man who likes to glorify himself by exhibiting an uncanny ability to discover deeply hidden jokers.

## Has Right to the Water

"You've got Tichenor on the run," he announced with conviction. "He knows mighty well Forlorn Valley has a legal right to take that water, provided the Department of the Interior makes no objection, and you've got him scared to death. He knows that if and when Forlorn Valley gets the storm or waste waters his Mountain Valley Power Company can never fill its reservoir, so that project will blow up with a loud bang. He's trying to bluff you out of your boots."

"You're right, Henry, my boy. Also, he wants to wheedle us into buying water from him. Well, Henry, we'll just fool him. Why should we pay him for water we can get for nothing beyond the cost of digging our canals and building our flood-gates? We have a natural reservoir-site and don't have to build a dam, so why pay Tichenor eight per cent on the cost of the dam he purposes building?"

"He's slick, chief, but this time he's met a man whose just a mite slicker. He got behind Joe Brainerd just to put this idea over with the people. It's an old trick of big business to buy up public opinion."

"He asks for my comment, Henry. Well, I'll oblige him." And Babson wrote in red crayon across the proof: "When Forlorn Valley has its own reservoir filled, you and Tichenor have my permission to jump into it and drown yourselves, and greatly oblige, yours, etc., S. Babson."

"Shoot 'em in the foot," Mr. Rookby urged wittily.

When the bank's messenger took the proof and Babson's message back to Joe Brainerd, that astute individual sighed and, after the fashion of newspaper men, who always save the written expressions of opinion of their enemies, locked it up in his safe!

Darby, Nate Tichenor's chauffeur, was enjoying to the fullest his master's visit to Eden Valley. Distinctly a New York product, Darby had heard there was considerable space west of the Hudson River, but he had not been prepared to admit that the country was as wide-open as he

(Continued on Page 11)

## Syracuse Enters Prosperity Era

**New Yorkers Colonized This Kansas Town in 1892  
—Population Doubled in Last Two Years**

**B**ACK in 1872, Evelin P. Barber, of Syracuse, New York, brought a colony of home-seekers from "York State" to the end of the Santa Fe Railway, then at Syracuse. The dreams of the colonizers have been realized. No city in Western Kansas boasts of greater progress than Syracuse, within the last two years. Syracuse has doubled its population, making a total of nearly 1,500 inhabitants, has paved 16 blocks and more is under construction, has built a new \$50,000 hospital, a \$45,000 theater, a \$60,000 hotel, an elevator, and 15 new, modern business buildings. Many homes have been built and new ones are going up at a rapid speed to meet the ever-increasing demand for homes.

Syracuse is located in the center of Hamilton county, of which it is the county seat. It is the most important trading center of an area more than 50 miles square, with shopping facili-

ties and amusements which draw people from a still larger area. It is located at the intersection of highways U. S. 50 and Kansas 27, and is the terminus of the Oklahoma City-U. S. 50 route to Denver. It is a division point on the Santa Fe Railway, with one of the best Harvey Houses on the system. Its location and accommodations are such that it is an important stopping place for tourists.

Syracuse has a Grade A high school, Superior grade school, five churches, Industrial Club, Rotary International, and a Boy Scout troop.

It has a water system, sanitary sewer system, white way, electric light plant, natural gas, and an ice plant.

Hamilton county rapidly is developing into a well-diversified farming center. There still are many agricultural opportunities open to a prosperity that has dawned upon this once prairie empire.—Earl L. Hinden.

# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 69

January 24, 1931

Number 4

## Farm Groups Face Their Problems

*Dixon Is Board of Agriculture President; Casement and Melchert Honored.*

**K**NOTTY farm problems held the center of interest in Topeka last week. This was the occasion of the annual conventions of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, the Kansas Agricultural Council, the Kansas State Poultry Association, and two closely-related organizations, namely, the state association of fairs and the group known as the creamerymen and field superintendents. Obviously this was a time when leaders in this great industry were called upon to add further to their already generous contributions to agriculture.

This was the sixtieth similar gathering of the board; a time for review of past progress to help gird the industry for the present difficulties and for future battles that will lead to a higher standard of rural life, and one more satisfying. As is customary the board's sessions opened with a get-acquainted dinner. The big feature of this evening banquet was the presentation of the honor guests, Captain Dan D. Casement of Manhattan, and Florence Melchert, 4-H club girl from Franklin county.

### Has Won Many Championships

Captain Casement stands out for his ability as a livestock man. He has won more awards at more livestock shows on exhibits of fat cattle perhaps than any other person in America. He operates his Juniata farm near Manhattan, primarily as a feeding establishment, with a breeding ranch in Colorado. For 13 years he has showed in the big circuit at Fort Worth, Denver, Portland, Oklahoma City, Los Angeles, Chicago, Baltimore and Kansas City, being a regular winner of the grand championships. Later in the week Mr. Casement explained exactly how he included wheat in his cattle-feeding operations for 1930. And you will remember his champions of last year were fed on such a ration.

Miss Melchert received equal honor because she was proclaimed the premier 4-H club leader of the United States. It happens now that she is a freshman at the Kansas State Agricultural College. Since 1927 she has successfully completed 17 different club projects and in the course of those years has earned a majority of the honors that are available to a farm girl.

Outstanding speakers at the board's two-day meeting included, among others, C. E. Huff, president of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation,

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

Chicago; and Charles E. Ewing, president of the National Livestock Marketing Association. "At the present time 27 great central co-operatives own stock in the Farmers' National Grain Corporation," said President Huff, "and these are handling grain directly from their own producer members at the rate of from approximately 35 million bushels a year down to a few millions each. In addition to this vast volume, the Farmers' National has found it possible and even necessary to buy substantial amounts of grain in the open market.

"The Agricultural Marketing Act does not represent the direct wish or conviction of organized agriculture, but it does directly result from agriculture's conviction that legislative aid must be provided. A heroic battle of some eight years was carried on before there developed a general consciousness that a serious agricultural problem confronted America, and that in it was involved a public interest." Huff outlined the operation of his organization in a very clear manner.

President Ewing said that the National Livestock Marketing Association, not yet a year old, represents nearly 400,000 producers and is marketing more than 2,500 carloads of stock a week for them. He urged all agencies now engaged in the teaching and extension of agriculture to unite their efforts on the great co-operative plan set up by the Federal Farm Board. He sees a good future for agriculture "when more progress will be made in a decade than in all previous history."

Characteristics and the use of fertilizers were presented by Dr. F. L. Duley and Prof. R. I. Throckmorton of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and L. W. Rowell, president of the National Fertilizer Association, Chicago, gave a very careful address on "The Expanding Use of Commercial Fertilizers." In times of stress, being human, we are prone to discount the things for which we should be thankful. Therefore the address by T. A. McNeal, editor of Kansas Farmer, on "Count Your Blessings," was particularly timely.

Added to Captain Dan D. Casement's talk on wheat as a livestock feed, were some very interesting facts presented by Arnold Berns, Peabody,

former President of the Kansas Livestock Association, and a very important figure in the cattle-feeding industry. He believes that wheat will become increasingly important as a livestock feed and that huge amounts of the grain will be fed, particularly when the price ranges below that of corn. Both Casement and Berns obtained satisfactory gains in feeding wheat and they assert that the quality of meat from wheat-fed cattle is very high. W. A. Cochel, Kansas City, widely known in the livestock, newspaper and educational fields, presented some observations from his recent visit to Russia. He doesn't believe that country will be a very consistent exporter of wheat, despite the fact that a large amount of the bread grain went out of Russia last year. He pointed out that more Russian wheat actually is needed at home and doubts that the people over there will for long be satisfied with their present underfed, low-standard of living. These factors and climatic conditions unfavorable to wheat production indicate to him that Russian wheat production isn't so much of a menace as it might seem at present.

### Institute Meets in Kansas

During the board's sessions, Dr. O. O. Wolf, Ottawa, explained about the American Institute of Co-operation for Kansas in 1931. This is an educational organization composed of leading co-operatives and agricultural bodies of America. The annual meeting of the institute will be held at Manhattan in June. Men of national repute will be there to discuss the important problems of agriculture. The farm woman's contribution to our national life was very ably presented at last week's convention by Mrs. Phebe K. Warner, Claude, Tex., of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Resolutions adopted by the board of agriculture convention favor better housing facilities for 4-H club members at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, oppose any increase in the gasoline tax, lend support to the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board, favor a butter-substitute license tax law and urge the use of butter instead of a substitute in Federal and state institutions.

F. W. Dixon, Holton, was elected president of the state board of agriculture, succeeding F. H. (Continued on Page 22)

## Increased Soybeans 260 Per Cent

By J. M. Parks

**I**N FIVE years ending 1929, the average plantings of soybeans in Kansas was 8,800 acres, with an annual production of 82,800 bushels. The latest figures indicate that 20,000 acres planted in 1930 produced 174,000 bushels. Considered from another angle the re-introduction of soybeans into Kansas five years ago has meant an increased acreage of 260 per cent with a proportional increase in production.

Why are soybeans becoming so popular, especially in the southeastern part of the state? I. K. Landon, who is in charge of experiment station work in that section of Kansas, says, "Because in recent years alfalfa and Sweet clover have failed for one reason or another to produce a sufficient amount of good hay for local consumption, and soybeans have proved to be our best supplement for these crops. That's the primary reason," he continued, "but in addition to their hay producing value, soybeans are making good as a cash crop to take the place of wheat. They fit well into any rotation and fertilize the ground for succeeding crops. In those counties east of the Flint Hills and south of the Kaw river, where 90 per cent of the land is so sour that it requires liming before other crops grow successfully, soybeans do well on untreated soil. Tenants who do not feel justified in going to the expense of treating the ground for alfalfa and Sweet clover can raise an abundant crop of equally good soybean hay, and

the only extra cost is for inoculation, which does not amount to more than 15 or 20 cents an acre."

Then perhaps you ask, "Since soybeans possess so many good qualities, why haven't they been grown more extensively?" Those who have faith in soybeans say it is because this crop has not been given sufficient publicity—that is, not until the "Soybean Special" made its first tour of the southeastern counties about a year ago. In all probability, that exhibit train largely was responsible for the more than 100 per cent increase in soybean acreage for 1930. The Soybean Special, operated by the Missouri Pacific railroad, in cooperation with the Kansas State Agricultural College, now is making its second annual tour during which it will visit 24 towns of Eastern Kansas. Other co-operating agencies are: The Kansas City, Mo. Chamber of Commerce; the Fredonia Linseed Oil Works Co., of Fredonia; the Manglesdorf Soybean Mill, of Atchison, and the county Farm Bureaus and the chambers of commerce.

This year the Soybean Special is attracting unusual attention because of the unique program prepared by the men in charge: Howard Jackson, agricultural agent of the Missouri Pacific; E. B. Wells, extension crops specialist, of the agricul-

tural college; I. K. Landon, in charge of experimental fields of the Kansas State Experiment Station in Southeastern Kansas; R. E. Nelson, assistant agricultural commissioner of the Kansas City, Mo. Chamber of Commerce, and T. J. Hudson, field agent of the Fredonia Linseed Oil Works Co.

The program is entirely free from technical speeches. Instead, the personnel of the train present an educational message in the form of a one-act play, which is both entertaining and instructive. The characters are: John Cash, close calculating banker; James Wheat, despondent farmer of the one-crop variety; Henry Prosper, wide-awake and progressive farmer; Bert Brooks, county agent, and Sam Service, specialist from the state agricultural college.

After withstanding much argument favoring a switch from his one-crop plan to a modern and more practical way of farming, James Wheat begins to consider a change. Here's a sample of the dialogue:

James Wheat: Well, fellows, suppose I decided to try soybeans, flax and some of the other new crops, what is the first thing I'll have to do? How did you get started, Henry?

Henry Prosper: I started with only a 5-acre patch just to see whether they would grow on my farm, but now since they are a proved crop, one (Continued on Page 22)

# KANSAS FARMER

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Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kan.  
Member Audit Bureau of Circulations Member Agricultural Publishers' Association

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Subscription Rates: One Dollar a Year. Subscriptions Are Stopped Promptly at Expiration

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## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

**U**NDER the present system of raising taxes farm land and real estate have to bear about seven-tenths of the burden. This obviously is unfair and unsatisfactory to owners of real estate. There is a great deal of palaver printed on the subject of taxation, but no one seems to suggest a system of sales tax similar to what we had during the war. This seems to me to be a fair and just tax. Nobody could wholly escape paying a share of the cost of Government. The tax on the every-day necessities of life could be so small that even the poorest and humblest among us could not complain of their being burdensome. Such a system could not and should not be required to supply all tax money, but it could be made to greatly reduce the burden on farms and other real estate. Would be glad to see your comments on the suggestion pro and con."

J. L. Coats.  
Greensburg, Kan.

Mr. Coats is unusual. Generally when a man has an idea that he believes is good, he is willing to listen to comments pro but has not much patience with comments con.

However, I am very largely in agreement with Mr. Coats. Without doubt, too large a per cent of our taxes are levied on real estate. So far as taxes on real estate are concerned I would say first, that if I could have my way the owner of real estate would be taxed only on his actual equity, whatever that might be. Second, I would have a graduated land tax which would be heavier comparatively on unimproved than on improved land, which is exactly the opposite of our present system. Third, I would tax lands or real estate in cities or towns held solely for speculation heavily so as to discourage that kind of real estate holdings. Fourth, I would levy, as I heretofore have stated, as much as possible of the taxes on luxuries, incomes and inheritances.

The war tax on luxuries was, in my opinion, a good kind of tax. Now that the general government has given it up, let the state take it up. I would be willing to allow reasonable deductions from incomes so that those having small incomes should not be oppressed; in other words I would establish a graduated income tax. The citizen with a fair-sized income is able to pay taxes, while a citizen might have a good deal of property but no income—to that man or woman taxes are a great burden. I would make reasonable exemptions for the surviving wife, not so much for the surviving husband. I would not object to reasonable allowances for children and for dependents who might not be children. But heirs who were in no way dependent on the deceased should be subjected to a very heavy inheritance tax.

On the other hand I would try to reduce the cost of government and my opinion is that it might be decidedly reduced. I would abolish one house of the legislature and make the single legislative body not more than 30. I would make the higher educational institutions self-sustaining. Let those who get the benefits pay for what they receive. I would establish a revolving loan fund from which deserving, industrious young men and women of good morals and character could borrow considerable sums to help pay their way, giving their personal notes for same and having the opportunity to repay the loans during a series of years. As the business of students at the higher educational institutions is to get an education and not to become trained athletes, I would require of them strict observance of the rules of honest industry and the rules of good behavior. The student who boozed or was guilty of any other immoral conduct would automatically and instantly find himself or herself outside of the institution. The use of tobacco is not immoral but is unnecessary and no student or professor should use it. Its use should be absolutely forbidden. You may say that is strict; one of the things that ought to be taught in these

institutions is restraint. If the student is not willing to learn that, let him go somewhere else.

### A Kindly Critic Writes

**I** NEVER have written your paper so far but in the issue of two weeks ago there was an article entitled "Who Is to Blame?" from J. H. Crisswell. I feel like endorsing every word he says. Your comment is that he had better look out. Now you know that it always hurts when somebody tells you the truth about yourself but it generally does good, so this telling us to stop and look back will do a lot of good. I already have heard people who bought new cars say the old car hadn't been so bad and that they should have been satisfied.

I have watched your Passing Comment and I must say I don't like the stand you take toward religion. We have two big forces to keep order, law and religion. Law alone could not maintain order. If religion did not keep me back I could go to my neighbors, steal a few chickens and I never would be found out. Or I could go into the store around Christmas time when it is crowded and fill my pockets and never be caught.



The more religion we have the safer is our property. I would be in favor of having a chapter of the Bible read in our public schools every day; not teaching any creed but read without comment. These hard times we are having are like oil on a fire for spreading and feeding the Russian propaganda of Bolshevism.

Law alone will not keep them out. I am afraid I could not bear it if this blessed country of ours should turn Bolshevistic. Our United States is the best country on God's earth and it is our duty to keep it that way. You, Mr. McNeal, have been feeding us straw instead of grain as you should, and for this reason I am stopping your paper now. Don't feel hurt about this, Tom. I am merely giving you my opinion."

Reader.  
At his request I withhold this reader's name and assure him that I am not feeling hurt at all. He has an entire right to his opinion concerning either politics or religion. And if the paper does not suit him he has an entire right to quit taking it. Perhaps religion has a restraining influence on many people. I am inclined to think it has, altho

I have not a great deal of respect for the man who is honest simply because he fears future punishment if he is not.

Some of my friends are deeply religious, others are not. I think more of them show no indication of being religious than the number of those who are faithful attendants of the various churches. My opinion is that the honesty of those who pay very little, if any attention to religion, grades as high as the honesty of the average church member. I am very far from being an admirer of the Soviet government of Russia but it is the consensus of opinion of all the writers who have visited Russia since the Bolsheviks came into power, that the leaders of that government are honest. They are fanatics, they are ruthless tyrants who do not hesitate to kill those who oppose them, but there probably is less graft among public officials in Russia than in any other government on earth. A majority of the people of the United States are not even nominal Christians, and certainly it seems to me a majority of those who are nominal Christians are not really religious at all, but the fact that they have very little if any religion does not make them chicken thieves nor does it fill them with an urge to steal either at the stores or elsewhere when they have the opportunity.

This reader, who I think is an honest and reputable citizen, wants to have the Bible read in the public schools without comment. Why without comment? Why not have it read without comment in the churches? Why hire preachers to explain it if no explanation is needed?

### About Our Tax Burden

**I** NOTICE Mr. Finney's article in the Kansas Farmer of December 27, on graduated income tax in which he states that Emporia preachers receive an average income of \$3,200 and pay less than \$3.50 taxes," writes J. R. Brown of Axtell, and then continues:

"Railroad engineers and conductors receive salaries of \$3,000 to \$3,500 a year, and what taxes do they pay out of this income to carry on the burden of government? Do they pay their rightful share? Then what about the wages of organized labor being from \$5 to \$15 a day? What taxes does this class of citizens pay to educate their children, protect law abiding citizens and carry on the government? Then what about the taxes of public officials? Do they pay their share of tax income from their salaries to relieve the excessive burden they impose upon real estate?"

"I know some ministers who have voluntarily reduced their salaries in order to share their privations with those of their people. If the farmer wants relief let him begin by discontinuing a lot of unnecessary public offices, and reducing the salaries of public officials to correspond with our depressed conditions. The salaries of United States Congressmen and Senators should, by all means, be reduced from \$10,000 to \$7,500 a year. Will they do it?"

"Then there are too many extravagant lawyers in our law making bodies, who make laws for their benefit and their craft. The nation must wake up and send business men to our law making bodies who have made a financial success. This class of men, you will notice, the Senate opposes for any appointment, because they stand in the way of an extravagant Congress. The nation's treasure-chest must be guarded and used economically.

"Coolidge vetoed a very unwise bill, which was passed over his veto to increase the salaries of rural carriers and postal clerks, who already were receiving a larger salary than the average American farm home. Now there is an annual postoffice deficit of 100 million dollars, and a bill is suggested to increase 1/2 cent on all first-class postage to meet this deficit. Who will pay

it? The already overtaxed public, not Congress. They get their postage free.

"A bill now is pending in Congress to give all Government servants a shorter week and fewer hours, so more of the lawyer's friends will be put on the pay roll to do the work that could be done with fewer men.

"The political lawyer tells the farmer he is not getting enough for his grain, pork, beef, mutton, wool, poultry and eggs, and that he is paying too much for his machinery and clothing! Then this same political lawyer will go into organized labor centers, and tell them they need shorter weeks, shorter hours and more recreations with their families, and that they are paying too much for beef, pork, mutton, poultry, eggs and clothing. This condition was created by a political Congress of lawyers. And this is the secret of the farmer's financial troubles. Organized labor will not work on the farm for anything less than organized labor, short hours and high wages, which the farmer cannot pay.

"Now a kind Providence steps in to do for the farmer what a very unwise Congress refused to do, to create a business panic, throw organized labor out of work by closing factories, until there is a come-back for the farmer. The state and National governments are great business concerns, and we need financiers, at the head of the state and nation and not lawyers who know more about defending criminals than economical legislation.

"The nation's pension bill is becoming a national scandal and an unjust burden imposed upon the taxpayers. It appears that everybody now connected in any way with the Government must have a pension regardless of the adequate salary he received, which salary already is more than 85 per cent of the American homes. Hoover, only last year, opposed a large unnecessary pension bill, which he approved reluctantly, after some modifications, which granted a doctor a pension whose enlistment was only one day, no service rendered, and no disability incurred. Just such wildcat legislation as this is imposing a very high tax burden on the taxpayers. The political lawyers say, 'Let the Government pay it.' But who pays the Government?

"The proposed 'debenture' is a political makeshift. The politicians know this. It will help the farmer for two or three years, then it will break the Government and farmers, too. The Brazilian government had a debenture on coffee, and about a year ago the government and coffee people all went broke, which resulted in unemployment and revolution and an overthrow of the government.

"Russia will supply the world's wheat markets for years to come at from 35 to 40 cents a bushel. Americans must consume their wheat in some way. All classes of people should share in a nation's prosperity, providing they do their share of work, and all should share in its depressions.

"Yours for a square deal for the farmer."

### Can Get a Judgment

In June my wife and I took out \$2,500 of insurance each. The company's headquarters are in Lincoln, Neb., but there is a branch office in Denver. They hold our note for \$153.73, which was due November 1. We are unable to pay this and wish to let the policies lapse. They are threatening to get a judgment against us. Can they and if so will it hurt our credit? The note was a "myself" note, and it has been turned over to a finance company. What would you advise us to do?  
A. S.

Unless there was some provision in this policy by which you were permitted to surrender the policy and receive a rebate on the premium paid, my opinion is they can get a judgment against you on this note. Of course, as they still hold the note it is subject to whatever defenses you may have against it, and if you can show that there was some agreement in the policy by which you



were to be permitted to surrender your policy and get a proportional rebate, you can urge that defense. If you can pay this note, however, I would advise paying it and keeping your policy alive.

I do not know what is meant by a "myself" note.

### For 435 Representatives

Please tell us the rates of representation under the last census. Also the names of the state officers.  
E. N.

I am not exactly certain what the questioner wants to know. The reapportionment bill enacted by Congress in 1929 provides that the total representation in the lower house shall remain the same as it is now. That is 435, and that the num-

ber of representatives in the states shall be divided according to their population as now. As the census returns are not entirely complete I am not able to give you the exact unit of representation. I think it is something over 280,000 for each representative. As each state, however, is allowed one representative regardless of population, this varies somewhat. Under the new apportionment the following states will lose one each: Alabama, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont and Virginia. The following states will lose two: Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, and Mississippi. Missouri will lose three. California, Michigan, New Jersey, Texas, Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Washington will all gain from one to nine, California making the largest gain.

The following state officers were elected at the November election:

Governor, Harry H. Woodring; lieutenant governor, J. W. Graybill; secretary of state, E. A. Cornell; auditor of state, Will J. French; state treasurer, Tom B. Boyd; attorney general, Roland Boynton; state superintendent of public instruction, George A. Allen; commissioner of insurance, Charles F. Hobbs; state printer, B. P. Walker.

### Rights Are the Same

Can a single man take bankruptcy? Will bankruptcy relieve him from a judgment obtained on account of an accident to a car and which he really does not owe?  
A. L. N.

A single man has the same right to go thru bankruptcy as a married man, the only difference being that the single man does not have the same exemptions.

When a man is declared a bankrupt by the United States district court, that relieves him from the payment of any judgments obtained against him prior to the time he made his application to be declared a bankrupt. The proceedings in bankruptcy for a single man would be this: he would first have to file his petition, and along with his petition he would have to file a schedule of his assets and liabilities. When he is declared a bankrupt, after deducting from his assets any exemption he may have which in the case of a single man would be nothing more than his personal raiment, the remainder of his assets are divided pro rata among his creditors, with this exception: if some one of his creditors has a bona fide chattel mortgage on his personal property executed before bankruptcy proceedings were instituted, that chattel mortgage would remain valid after the bankruptcy proceedings, or in spite of the bankruptcy proceedings, and the creditors would be entitled only to any equity there might be in the mortgaged property. After all of his assets have been apportioned and divided among his creditors, he is then legally free from obligation to the creditors.

# So the Short-Sellers Turn to Corn

CONDITIONS have made grain gambling in wheat, otherwise known as speculative short-selling, rather difficult for the moment. The world's greatest short-selling wheat market, the Chicago Board of Trade, turns from wheat to corn for the time being. Until these conditions change, wheat takes the smaller bit, corn the larger.

The switch to corn, which now makes it the chief medium of speculation on the Chicago market instead of wheat, occurred January 12. The price of corn fell 1 cent the day of the transfer. The next day, sales of corn futures on the Chicago exchange totaled 28,496,000 bushels, or more than one-tenth of the entire cash crop of the country.

The demands of legitimate trading of course, required no such considerable turnover of the crop. But just now corn is the better medium for those who use the market for gambling as they would a horse race, the difference being that in the market they can have a horse race every day.

Just now the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, the Farm Board and the tariff, have the wheat market fairly well stabilized at 30 to 35 cents a bushel above the world price. The situation does not lend itself readily to the grain gambler's price-manipulating game. And at this particular time, the consequences might result in prompt overthrow of the board of trade's system of trading, if it did. The United States at the present moment is unusually sensitive to any influences which interfere with good business and the wholesome tendencies of trade.

The stir created when it became known that Soviet Russia, a wheat competitor of the United States, was selling wheat short on the Chicago

Board of Trade and depressing the American price to further its own ends, has, perhaps, not been entirely disregarded by that world's speculative grain-trading center.

Wholesome restrictions to prevent gambling in grain, proposed in Congress and urged by Chairman Legge of the Farm Board and Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, chief of the Grain Futures Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, have brought forth the usual unctuous and pious rejoinder from board of trade sources.

The institution which permits foreign short-selling in our grain trading markets by our wheat-surplus producing competitors, and which sells 18 times as much so-called "wheat" in a year as the amount of real wheat grown in the United States, makes a "poor mouth" as the saying goes.

"We should receive the helpful support and assistance of our Government," declares its spokesman, "rather than be subjected to the imposition of further radical, uneconomic and unwise restrictions."

In the board of trade's dictionary anything is "radical" and "uneconomic" which interferes with short-selling the farmers of the United States.

If the Chicago Board of Trade is not allowed to sell in the course of a year billions of bushels of grain which the seller does not own, and never intends to own, except in a paper "contract," that would be "unwise restriction," it would have us believe.

I think we shall do well to court such un wisdom and that it will be extremely unwise not to.

In the language of one of this country's big millers, the argument that what is sold in this

manner must be bought back is misleading. Enormous short sales carried on for a period during which the price steadily declines, can later be covered at a comparatively small advance from the point at which the short-seller begins to cover. Meanwhile the price has been depressed on the entire stock of wheat wherever held, whether by farmer, miller or grain-distributor.

How ridiculous it is to claim that such unrestricted speculation is necessary to provide a market for "hedging" is easily made apparent. Out of nearly 8 billion bushels of wheat sold on the Chicago Board of Trade in a period of nine months, about 428 million bushels was actually hedged.

In his report to Congress, Dr. Duvel says the nearly 25 billion bushels of grain futures dealt in last year was exceeded only by the 31 billions in 1925, which established the record.

Chicago is not a hedging market compared with Minneapolis, Kansas City and Duluth. Its transactions not only frequently exceed the total stock of wheat in Chicago but the actual wheat received at that market in a year.

Such figures can only be piled up by grain gambling on an enormous scale.

The time is ripe to end this abuse. If the bill I have introduced for this purpose cannot be reached at the short session of Congress it will be at the long session. The way for it is prepared.

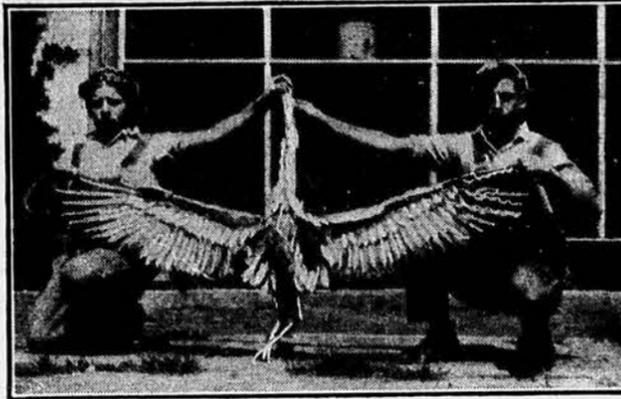
*Arthur Capper*

Washington, D. C.

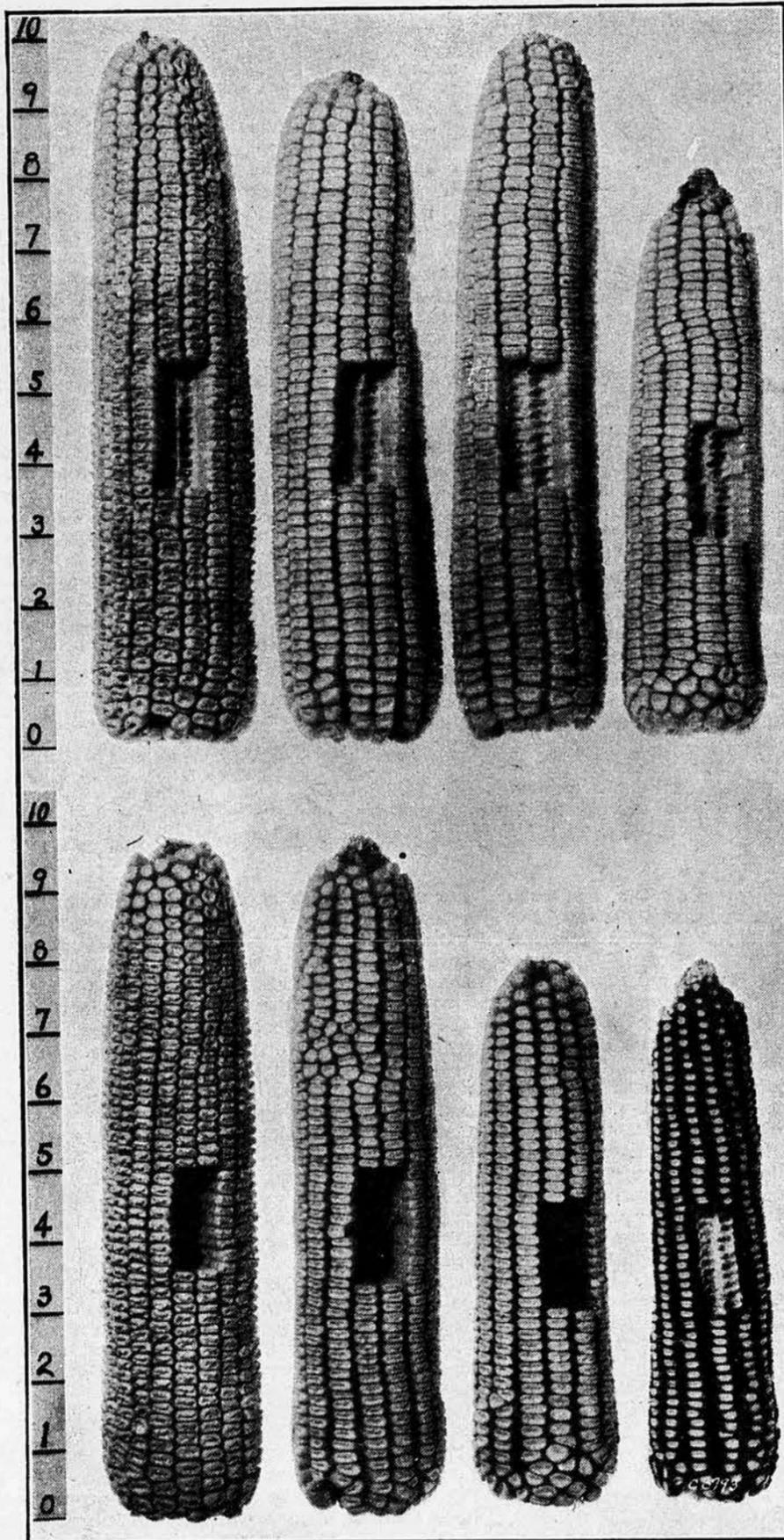
# Rural Kansas in Pictures



Here Is Floyd Long, Age 6, of Furley, Who Has Picked Out Quite an Important Job for a Lad His Age. He Is Driving Four Horses Out to the Field for His Father to Use in Plowing



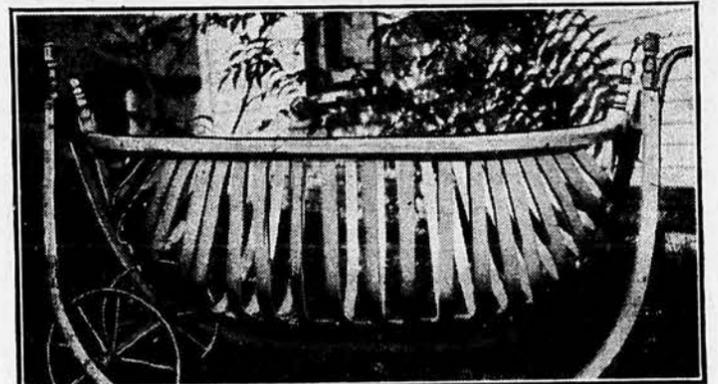
At Left, Clarke Longenecker and His Brother, of Sedgwick County, With a Crane They Found Stuck in the Mud in the Big Arkansas River. The Bird Had to Be Put Out of Its Misery Because Both Legs Were Broken. It Had a Wing Spread of 6 Feet and a Bill 7 Inches Long. Right, Delightful Farm Home of Henry J. Genteman, Sumner County. In Every Section of Kansas One Finds Many Beautiful Rural Homes. There Will Be More of Them Built in the Future



Representative Ears of Varieties of Corn for Kansas. Upper Row, Left to Right, Boone County White, Pride of Saline, Commercial White and Freed White. Lower Row, Left to Right, Reid Yellow, Midland Yellow, Hays Golden and Colby Bloody Butcher. You Will Remember That H. H. Laude, of the Agricultural College, Discussed These Varieties in Last Week's Issue of Kansas Farmer



Group of Ewes at Feeding Time on Chester A. Bartley's Farm in Washington County. Many Kansas Farmers Have Found Profit Adding Sheep to Their Program of Diversification



This Old-Time Cradle Was Purchased Not Long Ago at an Auction Sale, by a Member of the J. J. Corr Family, of Near Clearwater. It May Be Old-Fashioned But You Will Note That It Is Very Serviceable and Wheels on the Front Make It Very Easy to Move



"This Is a Rollicking, Happy Old World When Good Fellows Get Together, Winter or Summer." Smile Ruby and Ruth, at Left, Twin Daughters of J. B. West, Haddam. Right, Mrs. Guy Corbett, Brown County, Who Does All Her Housework on the Farm and Drives a Milk Plant Truck on a Route as a Sideline

# As We View Current Farm News

## 283 Farmers in Mitchell County Had Seed Wheat Graded and Treated

**I**N MITCHELL county 30,529 bushels of wheat were treated by 283 farmers as insurance against stinking smut for the 1931 crop. To add 5,000 bushels as an estimate of the amount treated but not reported, would mean that about one-fifth of the Mitchell county crop was treated.

Eight machines, which both graded and treated, turned out 27,669 bushels of wheat using 3,890 pounds of copper carbonate. If the grading causes a 1 bushel increase in yield, the farmers who graded will realize about 25,000 bushels for extra profit in addition to the insurance against smut.

### Cattle Help in Haskell

**T**HE cattle business in Haskell county has not passed with the plowing up of thousands of acres of sod. This year it is reaching sizeable proportions and is a welcome relief from low wheat prices.

It is estimated that the gross cattle business in this county this winter will be about \$85,000. Of that amount about \$60,000 has been received. Cattle remaining in the county represent the balance of the \$25,000.

"When feed is cheap, cattle are high," remarked a Haskell county farmer. That perhaps explains the worth while profits that farmers of this vicinity have been enjoying as the result of cattle sales.

### Deer Lived on Wheat?

**A**LIVE two-point buck deer was captured recently by A. G. Dodson and other farmers living northwest of Fowler, and has been placed in the state park in Meade county, with the other two making their home there.

The farmers chased the deer in their automobiles and succeeded in surrounding it in a wheat field. It is believed the animal may have wandered eastward from Colorado, following the recent heavy snow in that state. It appeared well fed and testified to its excellent condition by the manner in which it leaped over wire fences during the chase.

Many folks can remember when antelope were plentiful on the plains of Western Kansas, but few can recall seeing wild deer in that part of the state.

### Tracked to His Home

**T**HE home of Old Saint Nick has been located near Rolla. The place where he made and produced most of the toys sold over Southwest Kansas was uncovered when a visitor dropped in on the farm home of Mrs. E. L. Zellner and little son. These two made many of the toys sold in this section of the state. Their modest home produced horses, sleds and in fact every sort of toy. These were made and painted equally as well as

those from the larger factories or those imported.

This little factory is not so well equipped. Most of the work is done by hand, but the products, altho hampered by lack of machinery, are large and the goods far more substantial than some others found on the market.

### Advertise Their Surplus

**T**HROUGH their county Farm Bureau, the Kansas State Agricultural College and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Chase county farmers will advertise to the world the surplus cattle feed which they have to sell for the winter and spring feeding.

Altho their grain crops were cut short last summer by the drouth, yet with the wind-up of



JANUARY THAW

the growing season last fall Chase county farmers found themselves with a large surplus of excellent cattle feed which was grown from forage crops.

Recently, County Agent E. A. Stephenson, sent out a circular letter to the farmers of the county asking them to state the amount of silage and forage crops they had to sell. He is compiling this data and now is preparing to send these lists to hundreds of cattlemen and farmers in other states. So far, the county farm agent has received more than 40 reports and in some of these the farmer sending them in has more than 20,000 to 30,000 bundles of kafir or other similar crops. The county farm agent has ascertained there is

upwards of 10,000 tons of ensilage for sale in addition to the heavy amount of shocked feeds.

With this information which will be sent out to Colorado, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico and Wyoming, will also be a pamphlet showing the cost of raising cattle in the Flint Hills country and telling of its noted blue-stem grazing.

Many of the farmers who have reported surplus feed crops to the county farm agent are prepared to take cattle on their farms or ranches for the winter and feed them, then provide grazing on blue-stem pastures next spring and summer if pasturage is desired.

### Beet Crop Made Profit

**F**ARMERS near Deerfield made especially good profits on their sugar beet crops this year. Despite the fact that the price of sugar is almost as low as it was 24 years ago, when the Garden City sugar factory was built, farmers at Deerfield have received as much as \$100 an acre from their 1930 crop, and in some cases considerably more. The average amount received, however, was about \$78. The cost of raising sugar beets, figuring water and all labor including that of cultivating and hauling, does not exceed \$50 an acre. So the average acre in the Deerfield, Holcomb and Garden City districts this year returned between \$25 and \$30 to the farmers.

W. H. Herr, south of Deerfield, received \$7,000 from the beet crop on his 91 acres. The crop on the 41 acres belonging to Charles Bentrup amounted to \$121.60 an acre. J. W. Huser's crop averaged 17 tons an acre. A. J. Kettler had 50 acres of beets that averaged 12 tons to the acre. Joe Zubeck has 10 acres of beets that averaged 18 tons an acre and 10 acres that averaged 15 tons. Homer Dale raised 16 tons of beets an acre.

### Just Getting Started

**A**CCORDING to a survey of the western third of the state by C. B. White, Hays, Western Kansas has just barely scratched the surface in production of farm products. Of the 18,800,000 acres in the 33 western counties, only 44.7 per cent of the acreage in farms is in crops. Of the total land area of the counties 75 per cent is in farms, 25 per cent in roads, rivers, railways, town sites and waste lands.

### Now Have Egg Peddlers

**A**LONG with the peanut vender and the apple seller has come another product of unemployment—the egg seller. Twenty needy men were observed in St. Louis the other day selling eggs from house to house. Well, they certainly have something in common with their wares. They need to earn more money and it is an admitted fact that eggs are in the same boat.

# Corn You Plant Should Be Adapted

By L. E. Willoughby

**I**N PIONEER days, corn was grown along the Atlantic sea coast and was found to some extent in other favorable locations thruout the United States. However, very little if any corn was grown by the Indians in the section of the country which became known as the Kansas territory.

Corn production became common in the colonies and spread westward. In this manner corn was introduced into Kansas by the early settlers, who brought their habits of corn production as well as their seed with them from eastern settlements. Thus it was that eastern ideas of corn production prevailed in Kansas for a long time. This explains why it was customary to send back to Illinois or Indiana for new seed every few years. Climatic conditions were trying to make a strain of corn adapted to Kansas conditions. This was a different type than was produced in the eastern Corn Belt. As this natural change took place, farmers complained that their seed corn "ran out," and every few years it was necessary to obtain new seed in order to maintain their

ideas of good corn. In recent years, farmers have found it to be far easier to change their ideas of seed corn than to make an unadapted type of corn fit Kansas soil and climatic conditions.

**T**HIS week Kansas Farmer brings you this second article in the series about corn growing in Kansas. It was prepared by L. E. Willoughby of the Agricultural College, who is known thruout the state as an authority on corn. He tells why adapted seed gives the best results, traces the development of the kernel and presents other important features on seed selection. We recommend that this special series of corn articles be included in your permanent library for future reference.

Corn as a crop is made up of many characters all mixed together and due to the nature of cross pollination, this mixture prevails from year to year under favorable conditions. Corn has the ability to adapt itself to a wide range of conditions on account of these mixed characters. This is done by a natural law—the survival of the fittest. Characters or habits of growth that prove unadapted in any locality fail to produce seed and thus no longer are propagated, while characters or habits of growth which can survive, produce seed and propagate their kind. In this manner Kansas corn has become adapted to Kansas conditions.

Experiments conducted at the Kansas State Agricultural College, and co-operative tests with farmers in many parts of the state, show that home-grown seed of acclimated varieties will yield higher than seed of the same variety introduced from other localities. In Kansas locally-grown seed has been 6.4 bushels an acre better than seed of the same variety grown elsewhere.

(Continued on Page 22)



## Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

### Every Farm Family Should Have First-Class Medical Advice Available Without Delay

THOUSANDS of persons in this country have medical care of the best kind without paying a cent. I do not refer to the patients of the Veterans' Bureau, or the wards of the Indian service. I am speaking of great numbers of people living in our larger cities—persons with so modest a family income that they are called poor people. Many of them earn more than \$1,000 a year, but their expenses are such that they have no money for illness. Therefore, the big hospitals and medical colleges maintain dispensaries and clinics at which they are treated for little or nothing.

What parallel is there for their country neighbor? The County Doctor? No comparison at all! The charity line is paraded, as never occurs at city clinics or dispensaries. That in itself is sufficient barrier. But still more important is the fact that the County Doctor usually serves on contract, and the cheapest man gets the job. In the city clinics the treatment may lack ceremony but it is efficient and good. So if this poor man of the city moves to the country he will get along without medical care, run a bill which never will be paid, or go without some other necessity of life in order to pay the doctor.

I have spent the greater part of a lifetime in medical practice. I know that country patients are good pay. I believe that many go without medical care rather than run a bill. I think that all citizens of this country should have first-class medical advice, available without delay, regardless of ability to pay. I will go one step further and say that it really should be first class advice, not the mouthings of quackery.

Medicine is not costly. All of the medicine absolutely necessary in the treatment of illness would not cost our state an annual average of \$1 per capita. The costly thing of medical care, and also the essential thing, is skilled care and attention; in other words, the personal service of doctors and nurses. Half the money now paid out for medical care brings the payee nothing, or worse than nothing. Every time a patient goes to the office of a doctor too busy to get to the bottom of his case he has wasted his money. Every dollar spent on a quack for foolish treatments in the hope that they will accomplish some miraculous cure is wasted. When you get "value received" for your medical dollar the doctor goes thoroly over you, finds out the cause of your trouble and puts you in the way of its correction. Very often no medicine is indicated. Perhaps the best prescription merely is "Go to bed."

I believe that Health Centers may readily be established within reach of our rural population; places where the poorest citizen may at least obtain advice. Such Health Centers might cut into private medical practice somewhat, but the worth while physician would find them a help rather than a hindrance to his profession. Why not?

#### May Not Be Cancer

Do all lumps in the breast signify cancer or tumor? Would there be an enlargement of milk duct or sagging muscles that would cause a small lump? Is operation for cancer hopeless if taken in time? Or could many cases be helped if taken in time? Is the age of 40 rather early to start with that kind of change?

Mrs. M. H. C.

All breast cancers—except those of the nipple—begin with a lump, but all lumps do not signify cancer. Often the glands become lumpy without any

cancerous involvement. However, to be on the safe side, every breast lump should be examined by a skilled doctor. Even if the lump is cancer, early operation means a cure. Forty is early for breast cancer but it may come even earlier than that.

#### Need a Thoro Examination

Could you tell me why a man 50 years old weighing 185 pounds sweats at the least little thing he does on half of his face, the left side? His body always is wet from sweating. He had high blood pressure two years ago and has been feeling well since he went on a diet. He was too fat around the heart. He used to weigh 220 pounds. What causes this and is it dangerous?

Mrs. G.

Personal problems of this nature always are interesting, but cannot be answered definitely. There are too

many possibilities, too many little things of which the presence or absence would make all the difference in the world. The only person who can find out about these things is a doctor who can make a personal examination. The mere fact that the sweating affects only one-half of the face indicates a nerve lesion, but to tell you whether it is serious demands a full review of every point in the patient's history. That is why you always should send a stamped envelope for personal reply when asking about such intimate matters.

#### This Should Receive Attention

The last three months the end of my spine has been sore and hurts me. If I sit very long it hurts to get up. I did not know whether it was anything to worry about. I am 45. Am very nervous. Am tired so much.

M. M. W.

Pain at the end of the spine makes one suspect trouble with the coccyx, the long, bony tip of the spinal column. The coccyx may be injured by accidents of childbirth. Usually injuries to the coccyx cause more severe pain than you seem to have. But altho there is not coccygeal injury, a reflex pain may come from some rectal trouble such as fissure or piles. This would account for your nervousness and should be cleared up.

### Was Former Kansan

W. A. Lippincott, professor of poultry husbandry at the University of California since 1923, died last week in Berkeley, following a heart attack. Many Kansas farmers will recall that Professor Lippincott formerly was head of the poultry department at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

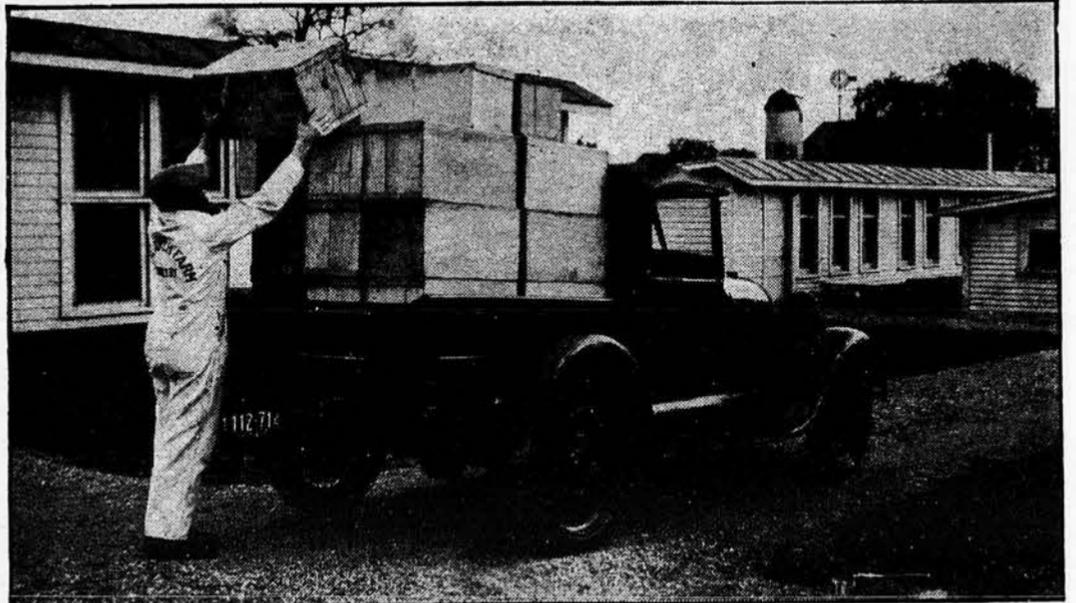
He held bachelor degrees from Illinois College, 1903, and Iowa State College, 1911. The University of Wisconsin granted him a master of science degree and a doctor of philosophy degree in 1917 and 1920, respectively.

The quality of Professor Lippincott's research work and the importance of his findings raised him to the first rank of scientists in his field, and he was invited to join the faculty of the University of California in 1923 because, in the opinion of his associates, he was the outstanding student of poultry husbandry in the United States.

He was a member of many scientific societies, and author of many articles in scientific agricultural publications.

Coccidiosis usually occurs in young chicks from 2 to 8 weeks old.

## A truck-load of PROOF that your hens can lay more eggs



This picture was taken at the poultry unit on the Research Farm of Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

IN THIS truck are 21 cases of eggs, or 647½ dozen. In the houses back of the truck are 8 pens of a hundred hens each, or 800 hens in all.

These 8 pens of 800 hens have just finished a year's test at the Research Farm of Dr. Hess & Clark. Four of the pens laid a total of 5077 5/12 dozen, or a 152-egg average per hen. That's some pile of eggs. But the other four pens laid 5724 8/12 dozen, or an average of 171 eggs—and that's a lot more. In exact figures it is 647½ dozen more, or the equivalent to this truck-load of eggs you see in the picture.

These hens are brooder mates, selected carefully and divided evenly. They were fed and cared for alike. And yet one group of 4 pens outlaid the other by 647½ dozen.

Only one thing did the leading 4 pens get that the other 4 pens didn't. They were fed Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min regularly in addition to good feed\* and care. That and that alone accounts for the truck-load more eggs they laid.

It is Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min that accounts for high egg production on many a poultry farm, just as it accounted for the increased production in this test. It is Pan-a-min that furnishes the conditioning properties necessary to keep hens in laying trim every day. And Pan-a-min that supplies the minerals needed for vigor and endurance and health.

Give your own hens Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min regularly—day by day. They'll pay you for it in extra eggs. Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

\*These hens were fed a mash of ground corn, wheat middlings, wheat bran, ground oats, meat scrap, dried buttermilk, soy-bean meal, alfalfa-leaf meal—a scratch feed of cracked corn and whole wheat—also cod-liver oil and oyster shell. Lights in the morning. All the hens received all these things in the same proportion and in the same way. But no matter what the feed, it is good feed and care plus Pan-a-min that makes extra fall and winter eggs.

Dr. Hess Poultry **PAN-A-MIN** keeps hens in laying trim

# Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N.A. McCune

WHAT is temptation? It is a testing, a trial. When one is tempted he is tested. The test consists in whether or not one yields. If he resists, he undoubtedly is stronger than he was before. If he yields he is weaker. Professor James, the famous teacher of philosophy at Harvard University, used Rip Van Winkle as an illustration of this. As Joseph Jefferson played Rip, he swore off drinking. Then every time he took a drink he would say, "We won't count this one." "Well," said James, "Rip may not count it, and a kind heaven may not count it, but it is being counted nevertheless. Down among his nerve cells and fibers the molecules are counting it, registering and storing it up to be used against him the next time temptation comes."

There are several ways of meeting temptation. The first is to yield. That was the attitude of Eve. For when she saw "that the tree was good for food, and it was pleasant to the eyes, and a tree to be desired to make one wise, she took of the fruit thereof." That seems to be the way it is done when the tempted one gives in. He looks at the object which beckons to him, thinks about it, admires it, wants it and finally takes it.

The next method is that of running away. And that is not a coward's act, either. That is what Joseph did, when in the house of Potiphar. A man once was confronted with a chance to make a lot of money. He was badly in debt and he had a beautiful opportunity for replenishing this treasury. He was a member of the city council and some contracts were to be let which would net each member of the council a good deal of money. He knew it was wrong but it would be difficult to resist. The meeting of the council was to be held the next night. Packing his grip he left that morning for parts unknown. He did not dare trust himself to be present.

Still a further way is to resist. That is what Jesus did. Yet He may not have replied immediately to each suggestion that came to Him. As Dr. Bowie says in his "The Master," "Long hours of mental agonizing may have gone by before Jesus spoke. The peril of the temptation lay in the uncertainty whether it was indeed temptation, or whether it was the truth."

For instance there was the trial about turning stones into bread. Hunger always was present with large numbers of people in that day, as it is with multitudes today. He knew the poor and loved them. He knew from experience what daily struggle meant. He knew how little the workingman often gets for his labor, and how many little mouths there are to be fed. Why not use his power to lighten those burdens, and as Bowie says, "Bring a new program for immediate action to the overtaxed and under-rewarded people?"

It is no wonder that He was there in the wilderness over a month. It must have taken hours and hours, even days, in thinking on some of these questions. We must remember that the story of the temptation, as given in the first three gospels, is in symbolic form, and is condensed. In few words, or in a few pictures is thrown an experience that required many days, and which brain sweat and heart searching and much prayer were required to solve.

It is a deadly parallel, this placing side by side the temptation of Eve and the temptation of the Master Man. Eve looks at her temptation, thinks about it, likes the looks of it and falls for it. The Master Man thinks long and hard, prays much, so that he is able to look at his trial, as it were, thru God's eyes, and then utters a final "No."

We are like Eve, rather than like Jesus. We cannot get the mental pic-

ture out of our minds, and we at last yield. How did He do it? How have multitudes of others done it? It largely is a matter of attention. "A temptation," says George Steven, in his "The Psychology of the Christian Soul," "is the presentation of an evil to our minds in some form that appeals to us." The problem, then, is to change our attention to something else. Jesus did it, at least we judge He did, by quoting a passage from the Bible. "It is written . . ." In any event, it is a struggle. That is what religion always is. As James says, "Blessed is the man that endureth," and, we may add, the woman, too.

Lesson for January 25—Jesus Tempted. Luke 3:21 to 4:30. Golden Text—"In that he hath himself suffered being tempted, he is able to succor them that are tempted." Heb. 2:18.

## Made a Good Record

Judging teams from the Kansas State Agricultural College, in competition during the fall shows, completed one of the best records ever

made, according to Dr. C. W. McCampbell of the animal husbandry department.

The dairy products team was first at the National Dairy Products show, Cleveland, O., and Ralph Germann, Fairview, was high individual. The dairy cattle judging team was ninth at the Mid-West show, Waterloo, Ia., and twentieth at the National Dairy Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.

The apple judging team was first in the contest of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society at Kansas City, Mo., and second in the contests of the American Pomological Society at Shenandoah, Ia. E. P. Schrag, Blue Mound, was high individual at Shenandoah, and E. L. Wier, Blue Mound, at Kansas City.

The crops judging team won first at the International, Chicago, and third at the American Royal, Kansas City. At Chicago, W. J. Braun, Council Grove, was high individual, and L. M. Sloan, Leavenworth, was second high.

The Kansas state women's meat judging team was second at the American Royal, and Esther Toburen, Cleburne, was high individual. The meat judging team was sixth at the International, Chicago.

Poultry judges from K. S. A. C.

were second in the Inter-collegiate poultry judging contest, Chicago, and fifth at the contest held in connection with the National Dairy Show, St. Louis.

## Feeding Wheat to Stock

BY F. W. BELL

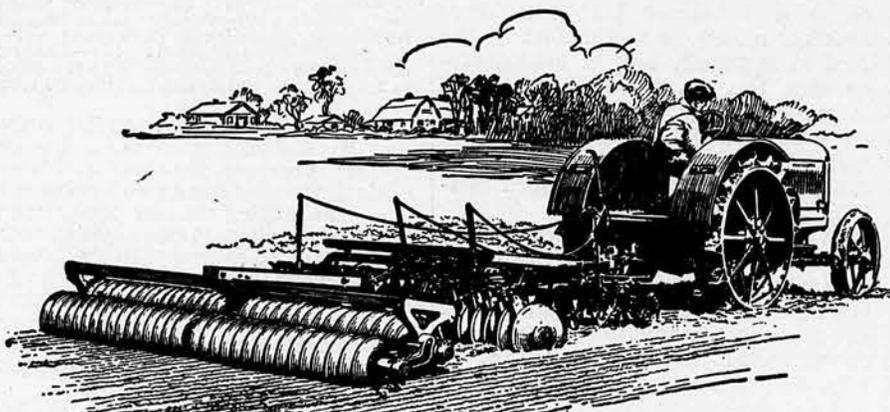
Some feeders who are using wheat in place of corn for fattening cattle are not obtaining as good results as they expected. One objection frequently made to wheat is that the cattle will not finish for market as rapidly when fed on corn. This likely is to be the case if wheat is the only grain fed. Apparently wheat is not as well liked by cattle as corn, and as a consequence of this difference in palatability, cattle will not consume as much. The difference in the amount of wheat feed consumed will be greater after the cattle have been on feed for some time.

### Dose of His Own Medicine

Rural Doctor (meeting patient)—"I've—er—taken the liberty of sending in my little account again."

Patient—"Is that so? Well, acting on your advice, I'm avoiding business worries for the present."

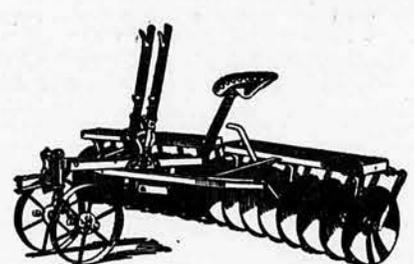
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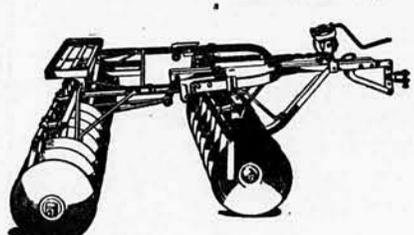
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Resolve to keep yourself among the efficient farmers and equip yourself to stay abreast of the best of them. Plan your tillage work and other operations so that every hour of time, every effort of labor, and every job you undertake will count for the utmost.

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Dr. L. E. Bruncher  
President

# LIVE STOCK HEALTH

*auspices*  
Kansas Veterinary  
Medical Association

Almost Anything May Happen to the Health of an Animal if Mineral Matter Is Deficient

BY DR. S. L. STEWART  
Olathe, Kan.

NON-CONTAGIOUS abortion usually is caused from vitamin or calcium deficiency. However, it now is believed by many that iodine deficiency will cause abortions. Some writers go still further and assert that if the animal body gets too low in any of the chemical constituents a deficiency exists, and at that time almost anything may happen to the health of the animal.

According to the best authorities on the subject, one-twentieth of the animal's body is made up of mineral matter, and so important are some of these salts that death will occur if they are withheld for a month.



Dr. S. L. Stewart

We cannot overlook the specific bacterial cause of the majority of cases of abortion, but deficiency of minerals in the animal's system is due to faulty feeding, and grazing on impoverished land no doubt is a highly contributory cause to abortions, and especially sterility. The proportion of necessary minerals in all animal food is of greater importance than their mere presence. The absence of the proper proportion of minerals in food is shown by unthrifty and stunted growth, and especially in abortions in a herd of cows. In herds where abortions exist, the need of vitamins and minerals is quite extraordinary, and to prevent abortions in such herds, large quantities of vitamins and minerals must be supplied in addition to the usual routine of feed in order to correct the trouble.

Because of so many, many minerals on the market, the veterinarian should be consulted before a purchase is made.

In one herd of 24 fine Holstein cows, three cows aborted within a few days of one another; in another herd of 18 cows, four cows lost their calves. In each herd the agglutination test was made on every cow that lost her calf, to be sure that con-

tagious abortion was not present, also, and every cow proved negative to the test. Both herds were placed on proper mineral matter added to the feed and abortion in both herds ceased, and no more abortions have occurred in either herd in nearly two years.

This condition also is common in other animals—hogs, sheep, goats, horses and poultry. The same line of treatment as in cattle will be found beneficial to them, also.

Hart, of Wisconsin, found that on a ration of ground oats and oat straw, cows failed to breed or else gave birth to dead calves. When calcium was added to this ration the cows did not abort and gave birth to normal, healthy calves.

Feed or pasture grass that is low in phosphorous, iodine or iron will cause a deficiency that will bring about abortions. In sections where the feed is markedly low in iodine, frequently the cows will abort from iodine deficiency, some of the calves born alive will die, some will have goiter and only few calves thrive normally without the proper added mineral matter to the feed.

In any herd where abortion occurs, the first step is to have the cause diagnosed, as a wrong diagnosis often is decidedly expensive. If the cause of the abortions is contagious, the cows should be treated for contagious abortion, and at the same time be given mineral matter to help build up the deficiency which is thought to be present or to follow such diseases. If the abortions are caused by nutritional deficiency, this should be corrected by proper feeding and the addition of proper mineral matter if needed.

The fact that good feeding—"balanced ration"—prevents many troubles and frequently overcomes difficulties in the herd should not be forgotten.

### Chin Music

Jane, aged 4, had been taken to the movies for the first time. Her older sister had recently been to a "talkie" performance and asked Jane, in great excitement, if there were "talkies" at the movie she saw. Jane answered, "Oh, no, only the two back of Daddy."

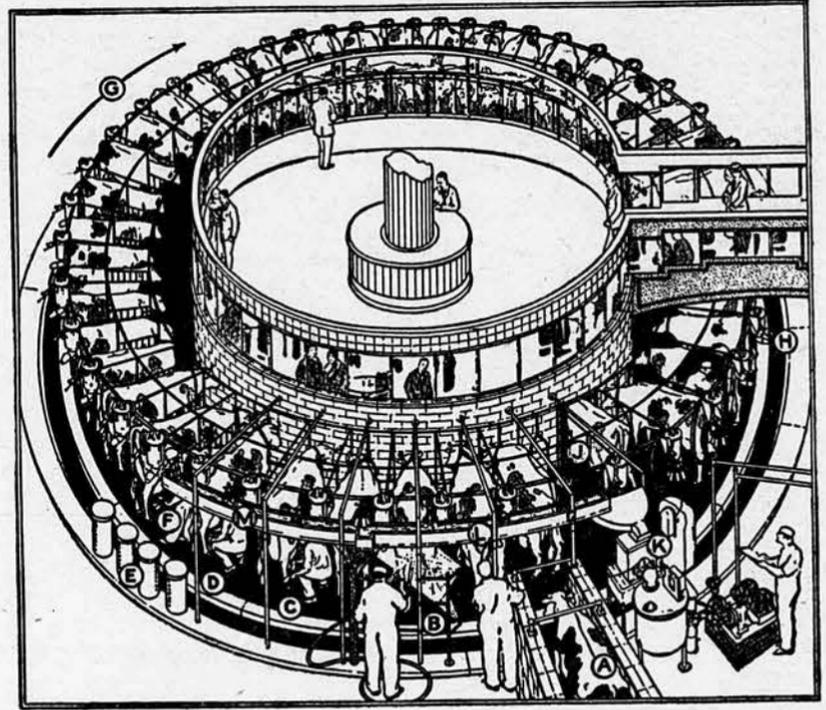
## Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

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

1. What is the largest body of fresh water in the world?
2. How many nations were involved in the World War?
3. Why was the term "cell" applied to the unit of biological structure?
4. Where are our Federal prisons located?
5. What is a kumquat?
6. To what substance does blood owe its color?
7. Where is Leland Stanford Junior University located?
8. Which amendment to the Constitution abolished slavery?
9. Which state has the smallest number of people to the square mile?
10. What great French general of the World War died recently?
11. What is the heaviest substance known?
12. To what class of vertebrates does the whale belong?

(Answers are found on Page 18)

# THE WONDER OF THE DAIRY WORLD



The diagram above shows how the famous Rotary Combine Milking System at the Walker-Gordon farm, Plainsboro, N. J., operates. (A)—Cows step onto slowly moving platform; (B)—Cows washed; (C)—Operator wiping cow's udder; (D)—Operator takes foremilk from cows; (E)—Hot air dries cows; (F)—De Laval Milkers attached; (G)—Platform moves in this direction, completing a revolution in 12½ minutes and during that time 50 cows

are milked; (H)—Milkers taken off; (I)—Cows step off platform and go back to their barns from here; (K)—Milk automatically dumped, weighed and piped to bottling room; (L)—Milking machine rinsed with cold water; (M)—Milking machine sterilized with hot water. Milks at the rate of 250 cows an hour and is operated 24 hours a day to milk the Walker-Gordon herd of over 1500 cows, three times daily.

THIS remarkable new Rotary Combine Milking System now in use at the Walker-Gordon farm, Plainsboro, N. J., a division of the Borden Company, the oldest and largest certified milk producers in the world, is the wonder of all who have seen it.

The milking machine equipment was made by De Laval, and while much of this equipment was especially designed by us, yet the principle of milking is the same as that of all De Laval Magnetic Milkers, and the milking itself is exactly the same as that of the De Laval Magnetic.

The method of drawing milk into the glass jars without exposure to human hands or other contaminating sources is similar to that of the De Laval Magnetic Combine Milking System, which milks, weighs and conveys the milk from cow to bottle in one operation, and of which there are already a considerable number in use.

It is a splendid tribute to De Laval that the great Walker-Gordon organization should recognize the principles involved in De Laval milking as being correct and should have selected the De Laval organization to design and build their milking equipment.

Whether you may have five or 5000 cows there is a De Laval Milker which can be adapted for your needs, which will milk your cows better, faster and at less cost, and at the same time produce more and cleaner milk, than can be done in any other way.

No matter what your separating or milking requirements are, there is a De Laval machine to do this work better than any other. See your nearest De Laval Agent or write the nearest De Laval office below.

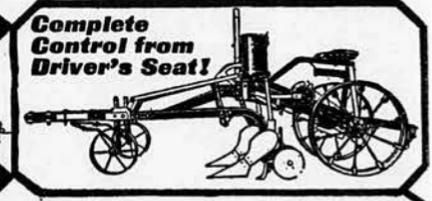
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ing mechanism is simple, dependable and assures proper spacing. Specially built rims on rear wheels pack the seed furrows. Dempster Two and Three Row Listers have 16 features of superiority. Built with continuous solid steel frame. Ask your dealer to show you these machines and investigate their time and labor-saving advantages.

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## The Outlaws of Eden

(Continued from Page 2)

had found it. Eden Valley charmed him; the size of the trees amazed him, the snow-clad peaks against the skyline thrilled him. He was, indeed, in the Far West at last, the land of cows and cowboys. True, they were far from being as picturesque as the movies had led Darby to expect, but still, as substitutes, Lorry Kershaw and her riders would do nicely. Darby had enjoyed the branding, but most of all he had enjoyed the idleness of his job. His master did not require his services save for trips into Valley Center or Gold Run; he preferred to drive the car himself when he went up the valley to the Kershaw ranch.

Miss Kershaw had been very kind to Darby, too, in that she had sent him down an old, safe saddle horse to ride. Also, she had sent a horse down for the gloomy but efficient Joseph, but unfortunately she sent a stocksaddle with him, and as Joseph had never ridden anything but an English saddle, his conservatism forbade that he should try anything new. He compromised, therefore, by taking long walks, after the fashion of his kind, shooting blue-jays and hawks, and fishing. Like Darby, he rejoiced because his master required but little service from him.

Before leaving for San Francisco, however, the master had given the task of posting "No Shooting, Fishing or Trespassing" notices from the gate at the entrance to Eden Valley to the farthest limit of the Kershaw ranch. This task pleased both servants, particularly Joseph, who possessed a truly Britannic passion for privacy and the protection of private shooting and fishing preserves from alien invasion. The notices once up, therefore, Joseph saw his duty plainly before him. With much misgiving, therefore, he climbed into the stocksaddle on the horse Lorry Kershaw had sent him, slung a twenty-two caliber rifle in a scabbard and set forth to apprehend poachers, a poacher being considered by Joseph as absolutely the lowest form of human life.

### He Discovered a Poacher

For two days he ambled thru the pleasant valley, enjoying the solitude as only an Englishman can; enjoying the beauty of it, too. He had a passion for botany—another racial characteristic—so he made a collection of wild flowers, ferns and mosses, and spent many delightful hours studying the antics of the water ouzel, that strange little bird that walks serenely under water up swift streams and picks hellgrammites off the rocks. Indeed, Joseph was almost annoyed when he had to come into the Bar H headquarters and prepare luncheon for his master the day Tichenor came home from San Francisco.

Immediately after luncheon, when Tichenor drove the car up to the Kershaw ranch, Darby seized upon his absence to go fishing, while Joseph saddled his horse and set forth again on his delightful journeying, his heart still beating high with the hope of finding a poacher. And late in the afternoon, as the shadows were growing long in Eden Valley and Joseph was reminded that he must return home soon and prepare dinner for his master, who had informed him he would dine at home that night, he discovered a poacher.

He had ridden into a thick grove of yellow pines for the purpose of watching a weasel pursue a terrified chipmunk up a tree, when, happening to glance up the side of the ridge that separated Eden Valley from Forlorn Valley, he saw a man descending it thru the buckbrush and laurel. Thru his master's binoculars the excellent Joseph made appraisal and discovered the man carried a rifle.

It was the rifle that gave Joseph pause. With his natal respect for

constituted authority, he had studied the game laws and was aware that the present was the closed season on all game that might be shot with a rifle or shotgun; hence, in his search for poachers, Joseph had anticipated discovering fishermen only, and fishermen, he was aware, carried no lethal weapons. Then, too, the stranger's wary approach interested him. The man could readily have found more open going, yet he preferred to stick to the tall brush, nor did he advance confidently as an honest man should. From time to time Joseph saw the man pause, search the valley carefully and then continue on, always keeping a measure of cover between him and the valley. Arrived at last at the foot of the ridge, the fellow found himself a hiding place in a clump of laurel about thirty feet above the road, and Joseph saw and heard him break off some branches as if to clear his view of the road. Then he sat down.

"Something devilish queer about this fellow, what?" Joseph decided. He got off his horse cautiously and dropped the reins on the ground; whereupon the beast lowered its head and commenced to drowse. Cautiously Joseph slipped from tree to tree until he was within forty yards of the man, when he sat down behind a

clump of manzanita to await developments. Thru his binoculars he could now make out the man's form; he saw that the fellow's rifle rested in a crotch in a laurel bush.

"He's waiting for somebody," Joseph concluded. "By Jove, a bally assassin, what? The blighter will bear close watching for a bit, I fancy."

Suddenly, up the valley, Joseph caught a faint rumbling. He knew that would be his master's automobile crossing a loosely planked little bridge across one of the small lateral streams that flowed down the hillside to Eden Valley Creek. Instantly there was a slight movement in the laurel bush; a little later Nate Tichenor's car hove into view. Joseph saw the hiding man's hands come up and grasp the rifle, saw his head come down to cuddle the stock—so Joseph, horribly excited but with his duty clear before him, sighted on the man's head and pulled away. He was rewarded by hearing a grunt; then the bushes parted and the man leaped down into the road and scuttled across it for the haven of the clump of sugar pines in which Joseph was hidden. As he passed the bush behind which Joseph knelt concealed, the valet leaped up, followed and banged the fellow heartily over the

head with his rifle barrel. Then he helped himself to the stranger's rifle and stepped out into the road.

"It's quite all right, Mr. Tichenor," he shouted. "Joseph speaking, sir. The blighter was out to scupper you, I fancy, but I've scuppered him. Do come and have a look at the rascal, sir."

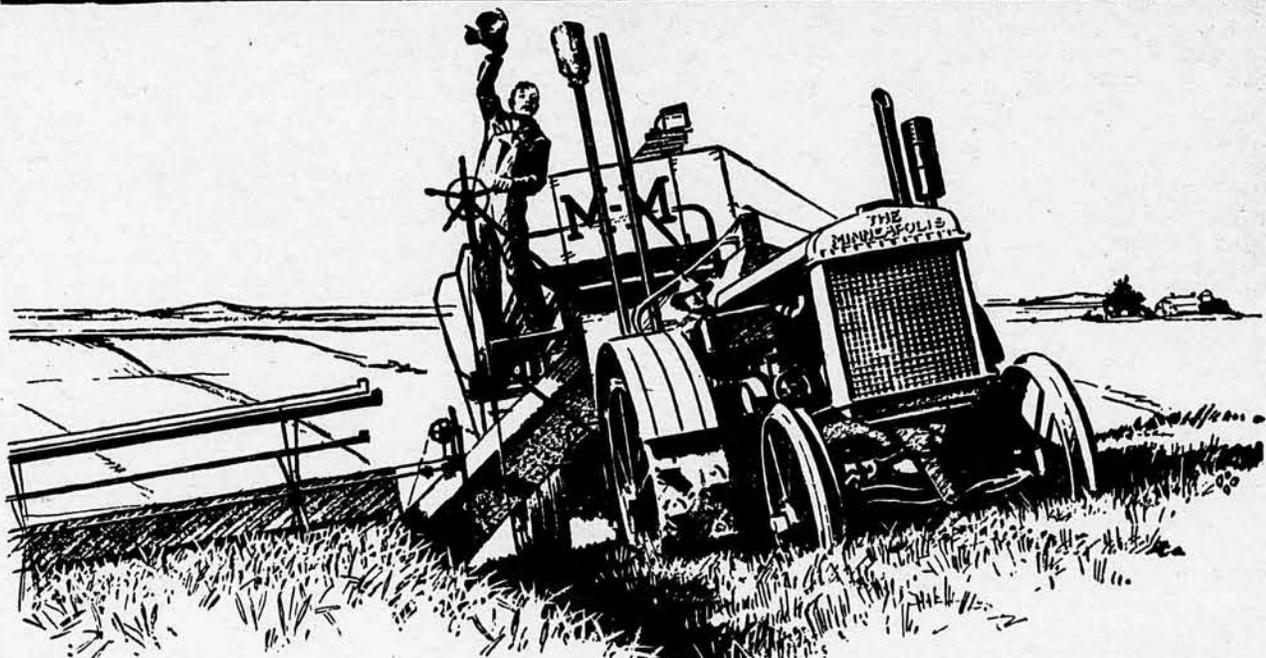
(TO BE CONTINUED)

## A Safe Investment

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

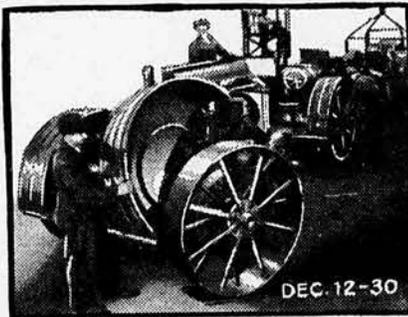
I am able to make a suggestion that I believe will be of value to any reader of The Capper Publications who may have funds to invest, even though the amount is small. I shall be pleased to give full information to any one who will write me.—Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kan.

Political life in South America is just one dictator after another—with the odds on the pursuer.

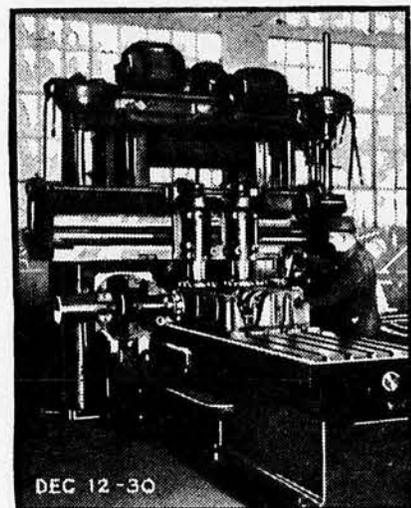


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# Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender



## Looking for Vitamin A? You'll Find Some of It in Apricots

**N**O FRUIT is more handsome than the apricot. Its brilliant coloring, so beautiful on California hillsides when it is drying, in the grocer's display case and in the glass dish on the dining table, always brings forth favorable comment. And this rare beauty is more than skin deep. The yellow fruit has the remarkable distinction of being practically as rich in vitamin A as butter, cream, egg yolk and spinach. In winter when everyone is striving to avoid colds, it might be well to adopt this slogan: "Eat more apricots."

To most ears this sage advice is happy news. The cook certainly rejoices, for apricots, like apples, may be prepared in many delightful ways. My mother always cooked dried apricots and prunes together. The resulting sauce was delicious. I still remember how good it was with molasses cookies.

Canned apricots, drained well and browned lightly in butter, make an effective golden necklace about the platter containing roasted meat. The tart fruit tastes well with all meats and especially with the fat ones. And then there are innumerable desserts in which apricots behave nicely. Here are some of my favorites:

### Apricot Whip

2 egg whites	¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup apricot pulp	¼ teaspoon vanilla
6 tablespoons sugar	½ teaspoon almond extract

Wash the dried apricots and let soak in water to cover. Cook in the same water until tender. Rub thru a sieve and heat the pulp and sugar together. When hot, fold the mixture into the stiffly beaten egg whites containing the salt. Add the flavorings. Set aside to cool. Serve in glass dishes with soft custard or cream.

### Apricot Meringue Pie

2 cups cooked dried apricots	1 teaspoon lemon juice
1 tablespoon water	2 egg yolks
1 tablespoon butter	Sugar to taste

Mash the apricots, add the sugar if needed, water, lemon juice and butter. Cook in the double boiler for 10 minutes. Then pour the hot mixture over the beaten egg yolks. Pour into a baked pastry shell and cover with a meringue. Brown the meringue in a slow oven.

### Meringue

2 egg whites	2 tablespoons sugar
½ teaspoon lemon juice	

Beat the egg whites, fold in the sugar and add the lemon juice. When stiff, drop by spoonfuls on top of the apricot pie.

### Apricot Tapioca

½ cup quick cooking tapioca	¾ cup sugar
2 cups water	2 tablespoons lemon juice
	3 cups canned apricots

Cook the tapioca in the water for 10 minutes, add the sugar and cook until clear. Cool slightly. Add the lemon juice and pour over the apricots, cut in quarters. Chill and serve with whipped cream, flavored slightly with orange.

## Going to Manhattan?

**H**ERE are the highlights of the women's program which will be given by the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan during Farm and Home Week, February 4, 5 and 6.

Wednesday morning, February 4, Miss Katherine Eloise Cleveland of the Cotton Textile Institute will talk on "Buying Cotton Commodities." Miss Cleveland is bringing a display of cotton garments which promises to be most interesting.

The women of the Riley County Farm Bureau will give a reception and tea Wednesday afternoon for all visiting women.

The Master Homemakers of Kansas will be announced at a banquet Wednesday evening and will be guests of honor at the banquet and a program that follows.

These events will occur Thursday and Friday, February 5 and 6: Miss Eloise Davidson, Educational Director of the National Electric Light Association, will talk on "Lights for the Farm Home." Dean Margaret Justin of the college will discuss "Problems of the Modern Home."

By Nell B. Nichols

An illustrated talk on "Shrubs for Kansas Homes" will be given by the Horticulture and Architecture Departments of the college. And the farm bureau women of Montgomery, Morris and Harvey counties will present one act plays under the direction of Mrs. Blanche Forrester.

So plan to pack your bag for Manhattan! The trip will be worth your time and money, I promise you.—R. A. N.



(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.)

**T**HE BEST remedy for "that tired feeling" is to relax. Relaxation does mean, primarily, to just lie back calmly and put tense muscles at ease for a while, but relaxation also may be gained thru exercising. Too strenuous exercises are not to be recommended ever, but some mild forms, if made a daily habit, will give perfect composure to both body and mind.

A bad habit which so many acquire in their daily tasks is that of becoming round-shouldered. Doing simple exercises every day will relieve this condition. In fact, there is scarcely any condition into which the body slips that cannot be corrected by exercising. For instance, there are exercises for sagged muscles of the face and neck, double chin, to develop the bust, reducing various parts of the body, and even to induce sleep!

Now what I want you to do, is to write me a personal letter telling me which of these is your own trouble, inclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope and I will send you a personal letter giving suitable corrective exercises. Address Barbara Wilson, Charm Shop, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

### Beauty's Question Box

My trouble is blackheads. I have tried everything for them—steaming, using cream to press them out, clay packs, witch hazel astringent, in fact everything I have ever heard of but they are imbedded so deeply I have as yet found nothing to help them. What do you suggest?  
Edra A.

Yes, indeed, it seems you have done a great deal to clear your face of blackheads but there are two solutions which you have not tried, and which I know to be fine for removing blackheads from the face. The first is a preparation using honey cream or lotion, which can be made at home. The other is a borax acid-water solution, also prepared at home. Either of these are too long to print here so I am writing them out for you in a personal letter and shall be glad to send the same information on to anyone wishing them. Be sure to send 2 cents for postage.

## Homemakers' Helpchest

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

### Vacuum Bottle Baths

When vacuum bottles are coffee or cocoa stained I find this to be an easy method of cleaning them. Pour into the bottle 1 heaping teaspoon of soda, 1 tablespoon vinegar, 1 generous tablespoon soap flakes. Then fill the bottle half full of water and shake well. Let the water remain in

the bottle for 15 minutes and then rinse thoroly.—Mrs. A. F. Brandon, Elmo, Kan.

### If You Need Pillows

Cloth, torn in 1 inch width strips and snipped with sharp scissors into 1 inch lengths makes a good stuffing for sofa or fancy pillows. This filling never lumps and is soft and comfortable when used.—Mrs. Alma Edds, Hiawatha, Kan.

### Use Household Cement

A small bottle of household cement has proved itself useful in our home. I find it most valuable for mending runners in stockings, mending torn leather and mending broken dishes. It has numerous other uses and holds thru washing, boiling and ironing.—Mrs. Alta M. Piland, Macksville, Kan.

### Warming the Bottle

To warm baby's milk while autoing, carry a coffee can, drain some hot water from the radiator and set the bottle in the water. This keeps everybody contented.—Mrs. A. R. Martin, Spearville, Kan.

### Cleaning Suede and Satin Slippers

Dampen a cloth with vinegar and rub your slippers well with it. This will clean all the dirt out of them and make them look like new.—Mrs. E. J. Morey, Pittsburg, Kan.

## Buckle Effect Is New

**A** GREAT number of the new shoe models in kid or in doeskin have a buckle effect, obtained by the use of straps in the same leather or in a contrasting fabric.

## Winter Modes Are Becoming

7034—Serviceable Apron Style. Any of the dainty print materials may be worked up especially well in this model. Designed in size medium, only.

7044—Little Sister Dress. Has a practical front closing and plait fullness both decorative and comfortable. Designed in sizes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.



7030—Simple Style With Smart Features. Has hip length waist portions, shaped above the flare skirt sections to which the waist portions are joined. Designed in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years.

**PATTERNS 15 CENTS!** Catalog 15 cents or 10 cents when ordered with a pattern. Order from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

# Electricity Is the Real Magic

## Truths Concerning Women's Work Is Told at State Farm Bureau Meeting

**T**HERE are speeches and speeches. Some put a person to sleep and others leave a person thinking. The talk given by Miss Lucile Harris, Home Service Director for the Kansas Gas and Electric Co., of Wichita, before the State Farm Bureau meeting which convened in Wichita January 6 was of the latter type. I want to quote parts of this speech because I know many farm women who were unable to



Miss Lucile Harris, Home Service Director for the Kansas Gas and Electric Company, Wichita, Kansas

attend the meeting will enjoy hearing what Miss Harris had to say. Parts of her talk follow:

"The standards of the home make the standards of the community and nation. Since this is an agricultural community, the rural home formulates our standards. . . . Electricity gives the farm woman all the necessities, conveniences and pleasures that the city woman enjoys, with none of the unpleasantness of city life. It brings her running water, good light, power for washing, cleaning and churning, heating for ironing, cooking and heating water . . . Many people seem to have the idea that electricity is a luxury. Perhaps some forms of electricity are, but electricity itself is no luxury, it is a necessity. . . . The homemaker's greatest job is to be the 'balance wheel' for her family. She owes it to her family to feed them intelligently, because their good health is entirely in her hands. She owes it to her family to make the home, not luxuriant, but attractive, a place where every member of the family enjoys being.

"Electricity gives her more free time to be with her family; more free time for self-development in order that she can be a better companion and a better mother.

"All our lives we have heard about horsepower and manpower. It has been very carefully calculated and measured, but womanpower has never seemed worth consideration. If things had to be done by woman, they were done without any discussion. If any extra money was had in the family, it was turned into more land or new farm machinery, because from these sources came the family livelihood.

"However, all at once we discovered that, by actual operation and comparison, a woman's time was worth little. Does a woman realize that when she is washing on the board, she is trying to compete with a washing machine which does the washing much faster and just as well for 1/2 cent an hour? When she is sweeping with a broom, she is competing with a vacuum cleaner, which will operate for 1/2 cent an hour? When she is carrying water for her family of five she is competing against a cost of two-fifths of a cent per day for the whole day's water supply?"

Certainly these are things to think about.

### Save Magazine Covers

BY FLORENCE MILLER JOHNSON

**O**LD magazines at our house are never bundled up for the Ladies' Aid until the covers have been removed, and any unusually pretty pictures cut out of them. I've found these pictures useful for decorating as well as for scrapbooks. Clever containers for staples were made by painting appropriate tin cans and pasting a suitable picture to them with shellac, and then the entire surface was shellacked. The baby's daddy made her a little sled which I decorated with a cunning December magazine cover, and it is a delight to all the neighborhood youngsters.

When my daughter is old enough to take care of her toys, I'm going to copy a neighbor's idea. Her grocer gave her a large bin that had been

used for bulk staples. She painted it a bright orange and pasted magazine covers that would appeal to a child on three sides of the bin. This bin stands in one corner of her dining room and is so attractive that it is an incentive for Junior to keep his toys therein. Any article decorated in this way should be shellacked, picture and all, as a final finish.

Directions for transforming ordinary ice cream cartons into useful articles by this same method will be sent to you upon receipt of 2 cents. Address Handicraft Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

### Project Was Successful

BY EULALIE WEBER

**T**HE project selected by the Marshall county women this year was bedroom improvement under the direction of Miss Maude Deely, extension specialist. The first Achievement Day was held recently.

The tour was a study of three types of bedrooms improved since last June when Miss Deely inspected the rooms and advised improvements. This "Stop, Look, and Listen" day was in charge of Miss Maude Deely and Miss Alpha Latzke with the extension division, Kansas State Agricultural College, and county agent, Mr. W. O'Connell. The first stop was at the home of Mrs. Will McGuire of Beattie. This guest bedroom is inviting in green, lavender and ivory with a southeast exposure. The bed, chest of drawers and mirror is painted ivory, tinged with a tiny bit of gray to produce a color to blend in with the woodwork and wall paper. Two crocheted rugs made of dyed worn blankets added much color in lavender and green accentuated with black. The bedspread and bolster, the valance, tie-backs, were of chintz in a green and lavender pattern. A clothes closet opening from the bedroom has extra shelves for blankets, shoe racks, and hat stands and a clothes rod for convenient storage space. The total cost of refinishing walls, woodwork, floors, furniture and accessories was \$15.

The second project visited was a girl's room planned and executed by Mrs. Inez Lindsay, of Frankfort. Altho the north room was small with long sloping ceilings it seemed spacious and sunny because of its color scheme of deep cream and rose. Mrs. Lindsay painted the walls, the woodwork, floors and furniture. She added cream color curtains with a rose figure and yellow spread. There was a fine collection of books on a study table. This study table added storage space by the clever contrivance of a large box covered with yellow oilcloth for a writing surface

and a flounce of chintz hid shelves in the box for extra storage space. Another interesting double duty comfort and storage article was a cushioned chest. This was made from a store box upholstered and cushioned in the same flowered chintz pattern. The cost of this room was \$16.

The third type of bedroom was a boy's room achieved from a laundry room at the home of Mrs. Shineman, near Lillis. This room lacked a clothes closet so Mrs. Shineman built one of beaver board at a cost of \$3. The furniture in this room had been refinished by a different process. The bed, dresser, mirror, and table-chest were of walnut. The old finish was removed and the natural beauty of walnut brought to the surface. The floor covering is linoleum, the windows are hung with simple side drapes of cretonne. The color scheme of tan predominating with touches of red and blue is repeated in the bed covering, and Indian blanket spread. The entire cost was \$12.

## 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.

### Engine Paint Does Not Burn Off

I want to paint my cook stove but have been unsuccessful in finding a paint that doesn't burn off. Could you help me?  
Mrs. W. I. C.

I have found engine paint reliable. You can obtain it from any paint dealer.

### Suggestions for a Bridge-Luncheon

Will you please assist me in giving suggestions for a bridge-luncheon?  
Marilee M.

I am sending you my suggestion for a bridge-luncheon, giving decorations for your home, a clever tally idea, and a menu which is suitable for the occasion. Any person wishing to have this suggestion may have it by inclosing 2 cents in stamps to the Entertainment Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

### When Are Draperies Lined?

When is it correct to line draperies?  
Mrs. H. R. F.

As a general rule all draperies should be lined, and when using silks, such as taffetas, they should be interlined as well.

# Pots and Pans Blossom Out

By Katherine Goeppinger

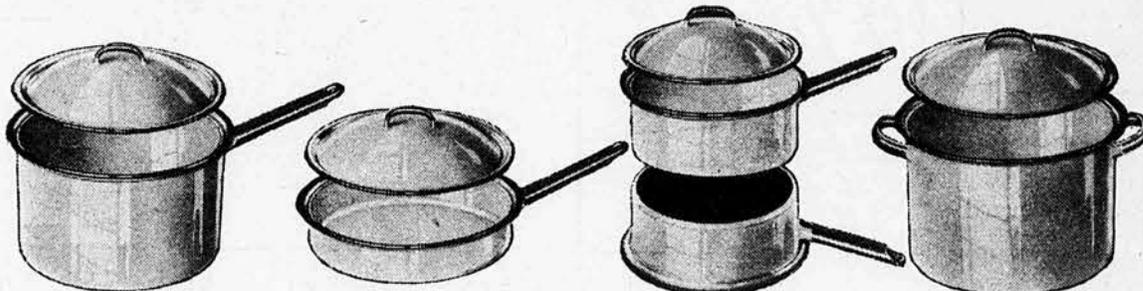
**T**HE latest development in cooking utensils is "Black Bottom" ware to increase the efficiency of ranges! Manufacturers of aluminum and enamelware are making pans with dark bottoms which will absorb the heat more readily. The principle is the same as with colored clothing. We wear light colors in summer because they throw off heat rays and in winter we wear dark colors because they attract and absorb heat.

These utensils have straight sides and flat bottoms to insure direct contact with the heating units. Altho they are designed especially for electric range use, the utensils are practical too for other types of ranges, be it coal, gas or oil.

The enamelware illustrated comes in an attractive cream color with green trim and the triple-coated enameled body retains the heat

and adds to the efficiency of the utensils. The pans are made of sturdy sheet steel so the bottom will not warp. The rim and cover form a water seal to conserve the steam and speed up the cooking. And, best of all, the thing that will interest our farm friends is the fact that these utensils have a generous capacity.

The deep cooking pan shown holds 5 quarts. It is 8 1/2 inches in diameter and 5 1/2 inches deep.) The pot has a capacity of 6 quarts and the other pans are available in varying sizes: 4 quarts, 2 1/2 quarts, 1 3/4 quarts and 1 1/2 quarts. The flat pan is for frying or stewing purposes and it is also quite ideal for heating canned vegetables. Because of the large amount of surface exposed, the liquid evaporates rapidly when the pan is uncovered and all of the food value is left to serve with the vegetables.



# Puzzles for After-Supper Hours

I AM 13 years old and in the eighth grade. I go to Model school 5 miles from my home. The school bus picks me up every morning. I have four pets—a pony named Pata, a dog named Lady, a cat named Blue and a white rabbit. I have dark brown hair and green eyes. I am 4 feet 10 inches tall and weigh about 75 or 80 pounds. I am lonesome for pals and enjoy the children's page very much.  
Virginia Lois Wilcox.

Model, Colo.

## Ruby Writes to Us

I am 11 years old. I go to Union Valley school. I like to go to school. I am in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Morgan. I like her very much. I have a brother in the second grade and an older one at home.  
Ruby Labarge.

Concordia, Kan.

The rummer La  
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awn till usk avi runs any  
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rills an elightful itties,  
riving reary oubts out of the  
oor. He runs ramatically all ay long.



A certain letter is omitted thruout the lines above. Can you tell what it is and insert it at the proper places? 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.

you must pour a large drop of oil into the hole (A). The oil will try to spread itself on the surface of the water, and as the canal (A-B) is free, it will move along this, and so cause a backward pressure which will force the fish forward. This movement will last a fairly long time.

## There Are Eight of Us

I am 8 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to Blue Ridge school. I have four brothers and two sisters. My brothers' names are William, Henry, Emil and Ruben. My sisters' names are Lydia and Rachel. We all like to read the Kansas Farmer. I have four pets—two dogs and two cats. My dogs' names are Lizzie and Speks and my cats' names are Snowball and Tommy. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys my age.  
Leah Holzwarth.

St. Francis, Kan.



If you will cut out the pieces and put them together properly you will have the picture of two animals that live in the ocean. 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.

## Evelyn Has Four Pups

I am 12 years old. I go to Litztown school. My teacher's name is Miss Cline. I have a sister and two brothers. Their names are Mabel, Clifford and Howard. For pets we have four

little puppies. They haven't any names yet. I wish some of the girls my age would write to me.

Evelyn Anna Jones.

Colony, Kan.

## My Dog's Name Is Tag

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to Ellsbury school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Norton. For pets I have four cats, a dog named Tag and a pony named Macey. I like to ride her. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Winfield, Kan. Regine Peterson.

## Try to Guess These

When is a man obliged to keep his word? When no one will take it.

Why are lovers like apples? Because they are often paired.

If one goat ate two low-cut shoes, what would be the telephone number? 182 Oxford (one ate two Oxford-shoes).

If a cork and a bottle cost \$2.10, and the bottle costs \$2 more than the stopper, what does the stopper cost? Five cents. Bottle \$2.05.

What plant stands number four anywhere? Ivy (IV).

If a man should give one son 15

cents and another 10 cents, what time would it be? A quarter to two.

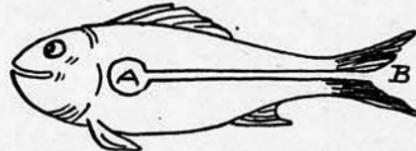
If a ton of coal costs \$6.50 what will a cord of wood come to? To ashes.

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

Which is the greatest number, six dozen dozen or half a dozen dozen? Why, six dozen dozen, of course; six dozen dozen being 864, and half-a-dozen dozen, 72.

## The Swimming Fish

Take a piece of writing paper, and out of it cut the shape of a fairly large-sized fish, as shown in the il-



lustration. Make a round hole (A) in the middle, and continue it toward the tail, so as to make the narrow slit (A-B). Then get a long-shaped vessel filled with water, and place the fish on the surface.

Now, in order to make the fish move without touching or blowing it,



It Seems a Shame to Have to Stop a Perfectly Good Rooster Fight.

## Tip and Polly Are Pets

I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. I go to Boston school. My teacher's name is Miss Seymour. I live 2 miles from school. I have one brother and one sister. Their names are Arthur Beryl and Vada Lorraine. For pets I have a pony named Tip and a pigeon named Polly. I came from Kansas about 2 months ago. I like Colorado very much, but liked to live in Kansas. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys.

Lenice Le Etta Stevens.

Stonington, Colo.



The Hoovers—Dotty Can Always Find a Way

# Exchanged Their Corn for Hogs

**It's Only Six Weeks Until Oats Sowing Time But We Can Have Plenty of Winter Before Then**

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE clouds and mists of the last week have gone and in their stead comes clear, sunny weather and the forecaster says it will continue for at least another 48 hours. As I write this it is only six weeks until the usual oats sowing date here. We can have a lot of winter in six weeks. Feed prices are much lower than was thought possible last fall; a car of corn was unloaded at Gridley last week for 64 cents, while bran has been selling off the car at a number of points for \$15 a ton. Cottonseed meal is selling for \$7 a ton less than it sold for last fall. At a large community sale of farm property held in this county last week, three truck loads of corn were offered which had been brought down from the north part of Kansas. They were large loads, one containing 107 bushels. One load sold for 64 cents a bushel, another for 65 cents, while one load of choice, yellow corn brought 75 cents delivered at a farm some distance from the sale. These truck haulers all took back double-deck loads of pigs that they bought at the sale. These men said corn was selling for 50 cents in the locality from which they came.

### Tractors Needed More Work

Plowing has gone well. On this farm two tractors have been at this work, on part time at least. The daylight hours are few and the morning chores require considerable time which cuts the forenoon very short. The land that was being plowed is some we have rented. It has been farmed for years and everything has been taken off except the cockleburrs. The land is well seeded with them and has been ever since I knew it. Under these conditions we concluded that our best show for a crop was to plow the ground and sow it to oats. When the oats are removed next summer—if there are any to harvest—we plan on plowing the ground and sowing it to wheat. Ordinarily we should not take on such a job but so large an acreage of our farming land will be in alfalfa and soybeans that we felt we needed more for the tractors to do. When I say we will have some acreage in alfalfa I am saying it with my fingers crossed, for it is fall sowing which has yet to stand the winter. Up to this time it has done well and has a good root growth. And as we limed the ground and used high-priced seed, we are hoping for a return.

### Home Butchering Is Popular

Farmers in this and neighboring counties are doing more home butchering this winter than ever before. The high price charged for fresh meat during the summer months and the low price that has been offered for killing cattle are responsible for the fact that farmers will eat more beef next summer than usual. The many canning demonstrations put on by the extension division of the college at Manhattan also have turned many in favor of the idea of eating fresh canned meat rather than salted. Also it is much cheaper to go to a can for the fresh meat supply than it is to pay 30 cents a pound for it next summer when at the same time 6 cents is the best that can be obtained for live weight cattle. Many hogs also are being made into cured meat, both hams and bacon. One way that many keep these pork products is to cure and smoke both hams and bacon as usual and then, on the approach of warm weather, slice the meat and pack it down in stoneware jars and

cover with melted lard. Meat packed in this way keeps well and never gets rancid or rusty. In filling the jars it is a good plan to fill about one-fourth full and then pour over some lard and then go on in that way until the jar is almost full. Leave space enough on top to cover with lard which will form an airtight covering.

### Good Oil Flow Would Help

Very little is being done in this part of the state in the oil business this winter. I know of only two wells that are being drilled anywhere near here. There are no big producers in this part of the state but many of the wells drilled years ago still are being pumped, or were until recently. Wells that have not been pumped for the last two weeks have little or no salt water working in. The oil here is found in what is called the "Burgess" sand and just below this is hard lime rock that is dry. A well was "brought in" this week on the farm of a neighbor; this is one "location" north of the well on this farm and just over the line fence. We knew it was about due so went up one evening and found the drillers rather blue as they then were at 1,823 feet while oil had been found in the adjoining well on this farm at 1,811 feet. But the next "screw" brought gas and the next one the oil, so everybody immediately felt better. Drilling was stopped at once and a casing crew

sent for; after the well is cased, cleaned out and shot we then will know what the production will be. Everyone is hoping that a good field will be developed here for oil. Even at the present low price it is more profitable and more sure than our corn crops have been of late.

### More Cream Is Shipped

To the already numerous cream stations in our county seat town of Burlington a creamery has been added. It is something of a one-man affair but it makes good butter that is being put on the market at a reduction in price as compared with that charged before the creamery got under way. Residents of Burlington now can buy good creamery butter for 28 cents, but the price of butterfat still remains at a very low figure to those who sell to local stations. I am informed they now are paying 21 cents for butterfat as compared with 18 cents last week. However, more and more producers are shipping to independent creameries where they realize from 5 to 8 cents more a pound, net. Part of this extra price is what the big centralized creameries pay to local stations for buying and shipping, but as producers can ship just as well as the local stations, why donate from 5 to 8 cents a pound for the privilege of having almost as many cream stations in town as there are gasoline stations? Both businesses tack on more than the traffic should be called upon to bear but there are so many of them that none make a profit.

### Maybe It's a Saving!

While on the subject of butter and butterfat I would like to note here an advertisement I saw last week of a butter substitute company. In that

advertisement a woman was made to say that she had "saved" \$31 during the last year by feeding her family on the butter substitute in question instead of real butter. That reminded me of the fellow who saved half his poultry ration by feeding his fowls half sawdust and half grain mash instead of the regular grain ration. In either case the "saving" would be along the same line. And what would you think of the woman who would boast of buncoing her family by using grease instead of butter? There is only one thing which will justify the using of butter substitutes at present, and that is the unjust holding up of butter prices by retailers. It is an indictment against modern methods of food merchandising that such price increases can be loaded on between producer and consumer. What service does the handler of food products render to justify a change greater than the entire price paid to the producer? During the last week, for instance, egg buyers here have been paying 17 cents a dozen while consumers in Kansas City, only 100 miles away, have to pay 35 cents. Until the last week city consumers were paying 35 cents a pound for butter while producers were getting only 18 cents for butterfat, with 4 pounds of butterfat making an average of very close to 5 pounds of butter.

### A Silver Lining

Al Falfa—"That drouth cost us over 5,000 bushels of wheat."

Mrs. Al F.—"Yes, but there is no evil without some good and you know that during that dry spell we could at least get some salt out of the shakers."

Adolph Hitler's ideas may be Mussolini's, but his mustache is Charlie Chaplin's.

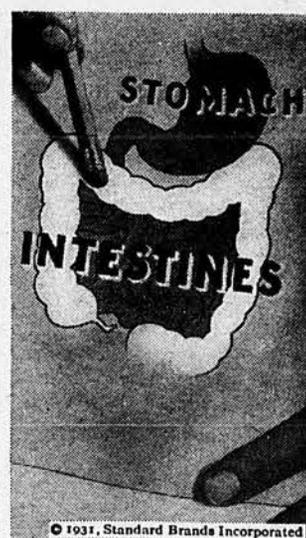
\* Here's the Food \* Thousands Eat to Correct \* Trouble Here \*



YOUR GROCER will gladly show you Fleischmann's Yeast.



HOW MUCH BETTER than taking pills! Eat fresh yeast before each meal. It keeps the system "regular."



HERE'S where yeast works—keeping intestines clean!

## It's the new, FRESH YEAST way to keep Clean Inside!

Try it—in place of habit-forming drugs and pills

YOU'VE heard of it, often... eating yeast for health. But perhaps you've never got around to trying it yourself.

If that's the case, it needn't be any longer! For now your own grocer can supply you with the original Fleischmann's fresh Yeast—the yeast famous doctors recommend—the food that takes the place of harmful laxatives and pills!

Eaten regularly, three cakes a day, before meals, or between meals and at bedtime, Fleischmann's Yeast softens

the accumulated food wastes that clog your system when intestines grow stagnant and weak.

At the same time it stimulates the normal action that helps your body remove this waste matter regularly.

And when intestines function naturally again, poisons no longer seep into your blood. You feel much keener and more alert. Digestion improves. The chief cause of headaches, pimples and boils, colds, etc., has been removed!

Just try it—and learn for yourself how very simple it is! You can eat yeast any way you like, you know—plain, or dissolved in milk, or in a third of a glass of water (hot or cold).

But be sure you get Fleischmann's fresh Yeast—with the yellow label. Each cake is rich in three health-giving vitamins—vitamins B and G, so essential for appetite and growth, and the "sunshine" vitamin D, needed for strong bones and sound teeth.

### Now at your Grocer's

Your own grocer now has Fleischmann's fresh Yeast. It will keep at cellar temperature for a full week. Get a supply today...!



FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST for Health.

Eat 3 Cakes a Day!



# Protective Service



## The Protective Service Legal Department Answers Questions on a Large Range of Subjects

ALL members of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service have the privilege of asking legal questions of this department as often as they wish. The answers are prepared by the legal adviser of the Protective Service and mailed direct to the persons interested. We do not undertake to provide lawyers to represent members in court, but often information received from this department makes court proceedings unnecessary. You are invited to call on us for legal advice. We quote here questions and answers in a few of the most recent cases referred to us:

"I sold a farm to B last spring on contract, no deed or other papers given him. He is to pay \$50 monthly. Now he is behind three months in his payments and I learned he has had a well costing \$240, also casing pipes, pump and engine costing another \$175 drilled on the place without my consent or knowledge. There was a well on the farm some distance from the house, and we used it two years while living there. He can't pay a cent of any debts and learned today that he took bankrupt law. He is going to give up the farm. The well-driller has turned his bill over to an attorney. Now, can they by law force us to pay these debts or take out all pumps, pipes, engine and casing? We are not in shape to pay these bills, or any other debts he might have."

M.

I am of the opinion that the well-driller would have no action against A, who had nothing whatever to do with this contract. But I think the well-driller is entitled to take his pipe out of this drilled hole. He cannot force A, however, to do that. But he would have a right to enter upon the premises or have his agent enter upon the premises and pull the line, in my judgment.

### May Appeal If Not Satisfied

"Does the state provide what is termed 'rodage' at \$3 a rod, in securing the right of way? This gas pipe line is a 24-inch line put thru from Texas to Illinois. They let out the contract of distributing the pipe to Company, and another company is to lay the pipe. Prior to this, however, some people came thru here securing the right of way. I have heard the state pays \$3 a rod as rodage, and that 50 cents goes to the farmer, 50 cents to the corporation, and \$2 for right of way."

H.

All the state does for pipeline companies is to provide that they may exercise the right of eminent domain. The state does not undertake to say how much land a pipeline company shall take or what it shall pay. It simply is a question for the condemnation commissioners to determine as to what the damages are or will be, and then the owner of the land has exactly the same right he has in any other condemnation proceedings to



Ralph Foster, Russell County Protective Service Member, Received \$20.00 of the \$25.00 Protective Service Reward Paid for the Arrest and Sentence to 90 Days in Jail of Ben Yarmer, Who Stole a Rifle From the Foster Premises. The Rest of the Reward Went to Frank Davidson, a Neighbor of Foster's, Who Furnished Important Clues

appeal from the award and take the case into court if he is not satisfied. "Last spring an agent for the — was here and persuaded my sick husband to buy five 100-pound sacks of their product and give them a note for \$42.50, due December 1, 1930. I did not know of this at the time we received the five sacks. We tried one sack, but could not get the results we were supposed to. On the first of December, when the note was due, my husband had me write to them and tell them that we would pay for the one sack we used and would return the other four unopened. They answered in two weeks and sent the note to the bank for collection. They said they could not use a second-hand product, and would not take it back.

"My husband died on Christmas day, and we got a letter from the collection agency. We wrote to them and told them we had offered to settle with the company for the sack we used and return the rest.

"Can they make me pay for all the sacks? I did not sign the note or know about it."

Mrs. B cannot be held responsible for the debts contracted by her deceased husband. I would advise her to notify this company that her husband is dead, that she had nothing whatever to do with the making of the original contract, that she refuses to be bound by it, and that she is willing to turn back to them all of this unused product, that she is willing to pay for this sack that was used but not any more. I think I would go a little further and refuse to pay any of it.

### Is Entitled to Compensation

"I worked for a man five years, two of which were before I was married. He agreed to let me have 100 acres to farm. I put in 60 acres of wheat the first year, and the next spring he took it away from me. He agreed then to let me have the 40 acres for beans. When it came time to plant them, he would not let me have the ground. So this last year he let me have 45 acres for corn. I was supposed to give him one-third of the crop. I husked all the corn myself. Then on July 1, he wanted me to quit working. He didn't fire me, but he wanted me to quit, so I quit working for him. He said I was to have two-thirds of the corn, but there was no contract. I asked him for a contract when I moved there, but he said I would not need it.

"I husked all the corn and shelled it and paid for the shelling, and hauled my share to town. He stopped the check on me, and he won't let me have my share. I had a check from him, and when he stopped payment on his, I stopped payment on mine. What can be done when there is not a contract?"

While this letter is not very clear as to just what arrangement there was between A and B, I might say that as a general proposition A was entitled to a reasonable compensation for the time he worked for B by the month, and if he can show a verbal contract for the rental of the land on a certain share rent, he can enforce that contract. If I am correct in construing A's letter to say that B issued A a check and then stopped payment on it, and A stopped payment on a check he had for his landlord, I think A was entirely justified in doing that very thing, and that A is entitled to a fair compensation for his labor and to his share of the crop which he put in under an oral agreement with B.

### Need Warm Water

BY J. B. FITCH

During the winter months the question of water for the producing herd is one that often is given little attention. A cow milking heavily requires 70 to 150 pounds of water daily. If she must drink from an outside tank with the water at the freezing point, she will not consume a sufficient amount and production will suffer. Efficient tank heaters can be purchased at a reasonable price, which soon will return their cost in increased milk flow by making it possible for cows to have water at a temperature of 50 to 60° F.

The Roumanian Government is still in financial difficulties, according to cable dispatches, but then there are the talking-picture rights still to be sold.

An American film star has obtained her second divorce three months after her first. It is understood that the delay was due to inclement weather.



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Meet A. M. Brougher, Left, Barton County Protective Service Member Who Captured T. L. Jones in the Act of Stealing Groceries from the Brougher Farm Home. Jones Was Given 30 Days in Jail. Retiring Sheriff, Sam P. Hill, Right, Who Made the Arrest Said, "Give the \$25.00 Protective Service Reward to Brougher for This Fine Piece of Detective Work"

# Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

## Eggs From Mature Layers With High-Producing Ancestry Are Most Reliable for Hatching

IN ANSWERING the question as to whether there is any difference in the value of eggs from hens and pullets for hatching, we refer to Kansas circular 122, published by the poultry department of the agricultural college. "The eggs from well-developed hens are thought to be more desirable for hatching than the eggs from pullets. The chicks from hen eggs are larger and more vigorous than from pullet eggs. Hens usually lay very little during the two or three months preceding the breeding season, which is thought to be an advantage in obtaining good hatchability. Hens may be used for the production of hatching eggs until 2 to 5 years old. When it is necessary to hatch eggs from pullets, they should be well-matured birds, preferably with pause in production just prior to the breeding season."

### Low Price Boosts Consumption

Continuation of the present low level of egg prices during the next 30 days seems inevitable, according to Vance Rucker, marketing specialist at the agricultural college. January is a month when egg prices normally tend to decline. In 15 of the last 21 years, egg prices averaged lower in January than in the preceding December. In four years they were higher, and in two years there was no change.

Receipts of eggs have increased materially in recent weeks. The receipts at four markets during December were about 25 per cent greater than during December, 1929. Another weakening factor in the market is the cold storage situation. Cold storage supplies continue to be abnormally large while the actual number of cases in storage was reduced greatly during December; the supplies in storage December 31 were more than twice as large as those of the corresponding date a year ago.

The one bright spot in the picture is the increase in consumption due to the low price.

### Depends On How We Figure

In a letter to Kansas Farmer, Mrs. E. S. Wheatcroft, Pendennis, says: "The poultry situation, like every other phase of farming, certainly is at a critical stage. Just as the wheat farmer, sick at heart over the present market, is wondering how he can cut costs and increase profits, so is the farm woman studying over her poultry situation and puzzling how she can make a hen produce 12-cent eggs profitably. I am not sure that she can, but she will be about as well off feeding 65-cent wheat to produce 12-cent eggs as she was feeding \$1.25 grain to produce 20-cent eggs. So many of us do not figure proportionately. A case of eggs will buy just as many pounds of sugar now as a case did back in 1920."

G. D. McClaskey.

Topeka, Kan.

### Explained Cost of Eggs

G. T. Klein, poultry specialist from the Kansas State Agricultural College, who conducted the poultry school at Dighton recently, stated that from 4½ to 8½ pounds of feed are required to produce a dozen eggs.

"The cost of producing a dozen eggs depends upon two things—cost of feed and number of eggs produced," Mr. Klein said, in presenting the following records which were kept on Leghorn hens over a period of five years.

"One group of hens which produced 142 eggs, during the year, consumed 76.7 pounds of feed. Another group, laying 149 eggs, consumed 75.5 pounds

of feed, and a third group laying 198 eggs, during the year, consumed 78.3 pounds of feed. It took the following amounts of feed to the dozen of eggs: Group laying 142 eggs a year received 6½ pounds of feed to the dozen; group laying 149, received 6.1 pounds of feed to the dozen, and the group laying 198, received 4.7 pounds of feed to the dozen.

"All of these hens received a well-balanced ration. Another flock of hens which received no milk, meat scrap tankage or protein supplement of any kind produced 61 eggs during the year and ate 13.8 pounds of feed for every dozen eggs."

Dighton, Kan. Harry C. Baird.

### Flock Made Good Record

Mrs. Homer Jonagan of Greeley county, was given first place in the official bulletins sent out by the state agricultural college announcing results on high egg production for Kansas flocks. Her flock of accredited Barred Rock hens laid an average of 23.71 eggs for September. They laid 1,562 eggs for the month and sold for \$47.72 with a feed cost of \$17.65, leaving a profit of \$29.67.

### Profit Depends on Production

Despite low egg prices, poultry raising still pays the farmers, it was brought out at a poultry school conducted at Emporia by Kansas State Agricultural College leaders and H. L. Shrader of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Figures given at the school showed that if farmers obtained their feed at \$2 a bushel and kept their egg production up to 50 per cent they were producing eggs at 11 cents a dozen and could make a profit. Flocks with 30 per cent production make 14-cent eggs and flocks producing only 20 per cent make 25-cent eggs, which lose for the farmer.

### Cannot Tell From Looks

The more important differences between the English and the American strains of White Leghorns are that the English strain averages somewhat larger, carries a larger comb, and is lacking in refinement of type and color demanded by the American Standard of Perfection. There has been much crossing of the two strains, so that it is impossible to look at a bird and say to which of the two strains it belongs.

D. C. Warren.

K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan.

### Sane Poultry Plans for 1931

The outlook for the poultry industry in 1931 will not enthrall those interested in getting rich quick. Low stocks of poultry in the big markets will sustain poultry prices so that it will pay farmers to dispose of their laying hens just as rapidly as the hens stop laying. The sooner hens are sold after they stop laying the better price they will bring and this movement of hens to market should begin July 1. For the average farm flock this sale of hens should continue until by November 1, all hens will have been marketed.

On November 1, enough April-hatched pullets should be confined to the laying house to allow one pullet for every 3½ square feet of floor space. Plans should be made now for five hatching eggs or three chicks to every pullet needed to fill the laying house in the fall. Such a sane plan carried out with reasonable care should return some profit to farmers who do not rely entirely on poultry for an income.

L. F. Neff.

Washington, Kan.



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Tell your fence dealer that none but RED BRAND FENCE, "Galvannealed" and Copper Bearing, will do for you—that you want the fence that will outwear even the old time wire that used to last so long. RED BRAND is always sold at fair, standard market prices.

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## Here's a Program for Children

Nearly All the Actors Are Only 7 to 14 Years Old But They Learn Their Parts Better Than Grown-Ups

THE only radio stock company by children and for children presents the series entitled "The Adventures of Helen and Mary," over the WIBW-Columbia network from 9:15 to 9:50 a. m. every Sunday.

The series of dramatized fairy stories revolves around two little girls—Helen, played by Pat Ryan, 10 years old, and Mary, played by Estelle Levy, not yet 9. These play-mates are visited each week by "Memory," a character interpreted by Harry Swan, an adult who guides his young friends to a different mythical kingdom every week.

By some secret arrangement "Memory" and the little girls always manage to arrive in the new kingdom at the moment when the throne is being threatened by the combined forces of gnomes and elves. Wishing caps, whirlwinds, seven league boots and other implements of child warfare are employed to straighten out the internal strife and unite once more the threatened prince and princess. As the wedding bells in Fairyland ring out, "Memory" takes the little girls back home and breaks the magic spell. Nearly all of the parts in these plays are enacted by children between the ages of 7 and 14 years. They need only about one-half as much rehearsing as adult radio actors.

A clever musical dramatization of the current song hit of the week is given by Frank Chiddix, the Melody Master, and Violette Clarkson, little "Sunshine," over WIBW every Sunday evening at 7:15.

Basil Willis, the Kansas poet, formerly heard every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, now is heard at 7:30 Sunday evenings.

The Women's Kansas Day Club in session at Topeka Thursday, January 29, will broadcast an interesting program to Kansas over WIBW from the auditorium of the Women's Club on that day during the afternoon. The broadcast will consist of musical numbers and talks by leading Kansas women, and is under the direction of Mrs. F. W. Boyd, president.

The "Shepherd of the Hills," now following Uncle Dave's Hour at 6 o'clock every evening, holds many youthful listeners in the reception room of WIBW, which used to empty immediately following the close of Uncle Dave's broadcast. The "Shepherd," who is an old-time singer, has a large following among fans of this and surrounding states.

The "Cotton Pickers" colored jubilee singers who have been heard over WIBW for nearly a year on Monday nights, now are heard at 9 o'clock

on Sunday evenings. Their musical interpretation of spirituals, and old Southern melodies has been well received by their radio audience.

A new voice has been introduced on the "Sunshine Hour" of WIBW. Her identity still is a secret, but according to fan mail response, she has won a place for herself. She is just "Sweet Alice, Ben Bolt" to the radio audience. She has a beautiful, full contralto voice which is microphone-proof. She sings ballads and popular melodies.

### 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  
6:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather  
7:00 a. m.—Tony's Scrapbook (CBS)  
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals  
7:55 a. m.—Musical Interlude  
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets  
9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour  
10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies  
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum  
11:15 a. m.—Tremaine's Orchestra (CBS)  
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports  
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Network (CBS)  
12:25 p. m.—Board of Agriculture  
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box  
3:15 p. m.—Leo and Bill  
4:00 p. m.—The Lieb Ensemble  
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave  
6:30 p. m.—Capital Radio Extra  
6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria  
7:15 p. m.—The Sod Busters  
10:15 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

### Highlights Next Week

#### SUNDAY, JANUARY 25

12:30 p. m.—Conclave of Nations  
1:00 p. m.—Watchtower IBSA  
2:00 p. m.—New York Philharmonic  
4:00 p. m.—Bouquet of Melodies  
5:00 p. m.—Vesper Hour  
6:00 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria  
6:30 p. m.—Memories of Hawaii  
8:00 p. m.—Pipe Dreams  
9:30 p. m.—Barnsdall Program

#### MONDAY, JANUARY 26

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

#### TUESDAY, JANUARY 27

8:00 p. m.—Farm Bureau Program  
8:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Chronicles  
9:00 p. m.—Women's Club Program

#### WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28

7:00 p. m.—Fireside Melodies  
7:15 p. m.—"The Variety Shoppe"  
8:00 p. m.—Co-operative Wheat Marketing Assn.  
8:30 p. m.—The Modocs

#### THURSDAY, JANUARY 29

2:30 p. m.—Women's Kansas Day Club Program  
7:00 p. m.—Blevans Motor Co.  
8:00 p. m.—Farm Bureau Play

#### FRIDAY, JANUARY 30

7:30 p. m.—Iowa State vs. KSAC (Manhattan) KSAC

#### SATURDAY, JANUARY 31

7:30 p. m.—Henderson Orchestra  
8:30 p. m.—National Radio Forum  
9:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons Show Boat

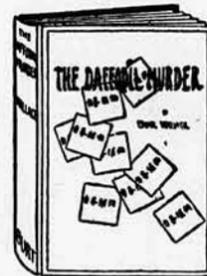
## Answers to Questions on Page 10

- Lake Superior.
- Thirty-one. Twenty-seven by declaration of war, and four by terminating diplomatic relations.
- At the time of discovery cells were thought to be walls around empty space.
- Atlanta, Georgia, and Leavenworth, Kansas.
- A Chinese citrus fruit extensively cultivated in Japan, Florida, California; also in English glasshouses.
- To the pigment (haemoglobin) contained in the corpuscles.
- Palo Alto, California.
- The 13th.
- Nevada.
- Marshall Joseph Jacques Cesaire Joffre.
- Osmium. It is used for electric light filaments, and has a density of 22.48; while that of gold is 19.27.
- Mammal—the highest class of vertebrates, including man and all other animals that nourish their young with milk.

Note: This week's questions and answers were submitted by Mabel Thompson, Bazaar, and Glenn H. Smith, Logan.

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Diana of Kara-Kara  
The Door With Seven Locks  
The Face in the Night  
The Fellowship of the Frog  
The Flying Squad  
The Four Just Men  
The Girl From Scotland Yard  
The Green Archer  
Green Rust

Gunman's Bluff  
The Hairy Arm  
Jack O' Judgment  
Kate Plus 10  
A King by Night  
The Man Who Knew  
The Missing Millions  
The Northing Tramp  
The Ringer  
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The Sinister Man  
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**Farm Crops and Markets**

**Fewer Cattle Were on Feed in Corn Belt as 1931 Opened Than a Year Ago; Wheat is Fed Extensively**

THERE were 10 per cent fewer cattle on grain feed in Kansas January 1, 1931 than on January 1, a year ago, according to F. K. Reed, agricultural statistician for Kansas. A larger proportion of the total number were calves and light-weight steers than a year ago with a smaller proportion of cows and heifers. This decreased number and different kind of cattle on feed should be reflected in corresponding difference in the number and weight of cattle of Kansas origin received at the Kansas City market during the first three or four months of 1931.

The number of cattle on grain feed for market in Kansas this year probably is the smallest since 1927. The general trend toward feeding of calves and light-weight steers which has been in progress for a number of years was continued.

Cattle made good gains during December due to above normal temperatures and dry feed lots. A large amount of wheat is being fed by both large and small operators who report satisfactory gains. In some cases wheat forms one-half of the grain ration.

The number of cattle on feed for market in the 11 Corn Belt states was 10 per cent smaller on January 1, 1931, than on January 1, 1930, according to the cattle feeding estimate of the Department of Agriculture. In the five states east of the Mississippi River the decrease was 15 per cent and in the six states west of the river it was 8 per cent. Nebraska was the only state where there was any increase, with all other states having decreases except Minnesota, where there was no change.

In the western states there was a decrease of about 13,000 head or 4 per cent in the number of cattle on feed January 1 this year from a year earlier. For the 10 states included, four, Colorado, Arizona, Nevada and California had increases and five, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and Oregon, had decreases. The number of cattle on feed for market January 1 this year was the smallest since 1921 and probably the smallest since 1916.

Total shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the 11 Corn Belt states for the six months, July to December, were 10 per cent smaller this year than last and second smallest for the period since 1921. Shipments during the first three months of the period were very small, but beginning with October they tended to increase relatively, and the shipments during the last three months were the largest proportion of the six-months movement on record, with shipments in December the largest for the month since 1923.

Feeder shipments in 1930 included an unusually large proportion of feeder calves. While total feeder shipments from four leading markets were 17 per cent smaller during the last half of the year than for the same period in 1929, calf shipments were actually 9 per cent larger and made up more than 20 per cent of the total while in 1929 they made up only 16 per cent and in 1928 only 9 per cent. Shipments of stocker and feeder cows and heifers decreased materially, both as a proportion of the total and also in actual head.

Reports of feeders as to kinds and weights of cattle on feed also point to a relatively large proportion of calves and light-weight steers. Reports as to time of marketing indicate that the proportion of numbers on feed January 1 this year to be

marketed from January to March, was not much different from the proportion reported on January 1, 1930. Actual marketings during these three months in 1930 were relatively small. All present indications point to small market supply of fed cattle during the first few months of 1931.

**Barber**—All livestock is doing well. Two public sales were held recently and almost everything sold at good prices. We have plenty of moisture to take the wheat thru the winter in fine condition. Cream, 22c; eggs, 16c; hens, 7c to 10c; wheat, 55c; corn, 55c.—Albert Pelton.

**Barton**—Winter farm work is going along nicely such as threshing seed and grinding feed. Butterfat, 22c; eggs, 16c to 17c; wheat, 55c.—Alice Everett.

**Bourbon**—We have enjoyed a fine lot of fall weather this winter, which has been fine for livestock. Some still are using wheat pasture. Feed is plentiful. Some public sales are being held, but livestock and implements are selling slowly. Most of the farms for rent were taken early. Some land is being sold and traded. The wheat continues to look good. Eggs, 17c; cream, 20c; milk, \$1.50 cwt.; hogs, \$7.50; corn, 65c; hay, \$8.—Robert Creamer.

**Brown**—We have enjoyed an unusually long period of fine weather, but everyone is preparing for a cold spell. Considerable butchering has been done this year. Wood cutting and doing the chores are the main jobs. Some corn is moving, mostly to feeders. Very few farm sales are being held. Wheat, 60c; ear corn, 55c; eggs, 23c; cream, 23c.—L. H. Shannon.

**Cherokee**—Corn, kafir and hay are being fed to some extent, but stalk fields still are open and this conserves feed. A good deal of plowing has been completed. So far we have had only one snow this winter. There is very little demand for livestock. Cream, 26c; eggs, 18c to 20c.—J. H. Van Horn.

**Clay**—We still are having fine weather. All farm work is up in good condition so there isn't much to be done at this season. Wheat is looking fine and all livestock is doing well. Due to the corn shortage considerable wheat is being fed. A good deal of road improvement work is being done in the county, which is giving work to quite a few men. Public sales are well attended and everything sells well. Hens are not doing much yet and prices are low. Eggs, 16c to 18c; hens, 11c to 13c; cream, 22c.—Ralph L. Macy.

**Dickinson**—Some plowing has been done. Farmers are butchering, cutting wood and doing their chores. So far livestock has wintered well. Wheat still is green and is affording considerable pasture. There has been no snow of any consequence and cisterns are getting low. Some wheat is going to market at the lowest price in years. Wheat, 55c.—F. M. Lorson.

**Douglas**—Folks who plan to raise early chicks are getting their incubators ready. There is a good demand for all kinds of roughage for cattle including kafir fodder. Some loss of cattle from stalk poisoning in the fields is reported.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

**Ellis**—We are having colder weather at present but no snow. No public sales have been held so far this winter. A few wolf hunts were held with good results. Wheat, 54c; corn, 45c; kafir, 70c; eggs, 16c; butterfat, 24c.—C. F. Erbert.

**Hamilton**—We have enjoyed ideal winter weather to date but it looks as if we were due for a change to snow and colder weather. Wheat appears to be in good condition. Livestock feeding projects are progressing nicely, and there seems to be plenty of feed available in the county. Implement dealers are getting ready for spring deliveries. There is talk of a fairly large barley acreage to be sown next month. Very few farm sales have been recorded here this winter.—Earl L. Hinden.

**Haskell**—We have enjoyed such excellent weather that there will be no scarcity of feed, unless severe winter sets in and lasts too long. It is time to begin planning gardens and getting ready for hatching baby chicks. Despite the low prices we must raise all we can. Eggs, 15c to 17c; cream, 18c; wheat, 55c.—Mrs. Ira Lawder.

**Jefferson**—More butchering has been done on farms this winter than usual. Good progress was made in plowing during the first half of January. Wheat, rye and alfalfa are in excellent condition. Livestock is doing well. There is no demand for labor. Some grain is being shipped in.—J. J. Blevins.

**Lyon**—We have had very nice January weather with just enough moisture for the wheat. Some fields have been plowed and are ready for oats or corn. Livestock is doing well and there is plenty of feed on most of the farms to carry thru until spring. Very few public sales are being (Continued on Page 23)

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**SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, QUALITY.** Production. Prize winning stock, \$2.00 and \$3.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charles Allen, Maple Hill, Kan.  
MARCH: ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed or we pay return express. Mrs. J. C. Banbury, Pratt, Kan.

**STATE CERTIFIED AND ACCREDITED** Rhode Island Reds. Proven heavy layers—bloodtested. Write for valuable 48 page book and chick prices. Sunflower Poultry Farm, Box 63, Newton, Kan.  
MAHOOD STRAIN, SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels. Flock Fulleren tested for B. W. D. four years. Culled by A. P. A. Judge. Grade B—\$3, others \$2. Mrs. Sylvia Sherwood, Concordia, Kan.

**RHODE ISLAND WHITES**  
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.  
Gentlemen—Please discontinue my ad as I have sold all my Rose Comb Rhode Island White Cockerels.—Irvin Fralick, Mullinville, Kan., Jan. 15, 1931.

**WYANDOTTES—WHITE**  
MARTIN WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS each \$1.75. Jerry Mellichar, Caldwell, Kan.  
WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, BLOOD-TESTED stock, \$2.00. Bessie Richards, Beverly, Kan.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, State culled. \$2. J. D. Jantzen, Hillsboro, Kan.  
CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50 and \$2.00, Martin Strain. Sadie Springer, Manhattan, Kan.

MARTIN'S STRAIN, WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, March hatch, \$2.50. State Accredited. J. C. Disaver, Athol, Kan.  
FEW SETTINGS WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. High pen Kaw Valley Laying Contest. R. K. Nicholson, Route 2, Lawrence, Kan.

MARTIN'S WHITE WYANDOTTE MARCH cockerels from bloodtested stock. \$3. Eggs \$5 hundred prepaid. Mrs. H. Taylor, Alma, Kan.

**WYANDOTTES—SILVER**  
SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. Ben Heye, Sharon Springs, Kan.  
CHOICE SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS from pedigreed stock. Henry L. Brunner, Newton, Kan.

**TURKENS**  
LARGE TURKEN COCKERELS, \$2.50; PAIRS \$4.00. Effie Hill, Achilles, Kan.

**TURKEYS**  
PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TOMS, range raised. Ray Sinclair, Jetmore, Kan.  
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY COCKERELS. May hatch. \$10 each. Clyde Dunafon, Yuma, Colo.  
MAMMOTH BRONZE BEAUTIES, LARGE healthy Kansas City Royal and Denver National winnings, attractive prices. Clair Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

**BABY CHICKS** **BABY CHICKS**

# Bockenstette's Certified Are Better!

## BLUE RIBBON CHICKS

“Many Reasons”  
A BREEDER'S HATCHERY

from 1 box **FREE** Brooder Stoves, Waterers and Feeders **FREE** Catalog

**B.W.D. Tested**  
200-325 Egg Records  
Guaranteed to Live

We have more R. O. P. and contest egg record males than any hatchery in the middlewest. By heading our flocks with high egg record pedigreed males for the past 10 years, we can furnish you with intensified egg bred chicks. 100 of our chicks will make you greater profits than 500 usual chicks. No higher in price than the ordinary chicks.

Blue Ribbon Hatcheries & Breeding Farms  
Route 3  
Sabetha, Kansas

**Guaranteed to Live 30 Days**

**Bloodtested - Accredited 250 to 310 Egg Blood**

Customers report profits as high as \$5 a hen. Losses let 10 days replaced 4 price—next 20 days X price. Send \$1 deposit, pay expressman balance due after you examine chicks.

**FREE CATALOG** WRITE FOR NEW 1931 CATALOG. Tells how our advanced breeding methods double poultry profits.

Grade 3 (Utility)	Grade 2 (Special)	Grade 1 (Imperial)	Quantities 500 deduct 1/2 chick
S. C. Wh. & Bf. Leghorns..... \$11.00	\$13.00	\$14.00	— 1000 deduct 1c chick
S. C. Reds, Barred & Wh.....	14.00	16.00	Lots 25 and 50 add 1c chick.
Rocks, Bf. Orps., Wh. Wyana 12.00	16.00	18.00	Heavy Assorted, 100—\$10.00
Wh. Minorcas..... 14.00	16.00	18.00	Light Assorted, 100— 9.00
MASTER BREEDERS POULTRY FARMS, Box 30			Mixed Assorted, 100— 7.50

CHERRYVALE, KANSAS

**BABY CHICKS**

### Johnson's Peerless Chicks at New Low Prices

You will make no mistake in ordering Johnson's chicks this season because our flocks have had years of breeding for heavy egg production behind them; because they are hatched right in one of the most sanitary and carefully operated of hatcheries and because every bird in our flocks has been rigidly culled and standardized for type, color, size, health and production. We hatch 16 leading varieties including White and Buff Minorcas, R. I. Whites, Black Giants and White Langshans. Our output of 9,000 chicks daily and our central location on four great railways insures prompt deliveries. Write today for free catalogue.

**JOHNSON'S HATCHERY**  
218-C West First Street  
Topeka, Kansas

**Buy Steinhoff's Healthy Chicks**

Every chick from a hen tested and found free of B.W.D. by the Agglutination method (the only test recognized by our Agricultural college as efficient), culled for Standard disqualification, high egg production, health and vitality, by experienced state qualified poultry men. We begin shipping Dec. 29. 100% Live Delivery guaranteed, prepaid prices reasonable. Circular free. Order early.

**STEINHOFF & SONS, OSAGE CITY, KAN.**

**300,000 MERGER SALE**

Leading breeds, BLOOD-TESTED. Bred by famous Canadian high record males. Our merger makes us the largest institution of its kind, and we are celebrating with the lowest prices ever made.

68-Page Catalog, FREE

**Colonial Poultry Farms**  
Dept. 24, Rich Hill, Mo.

**TURKEYS**  
BOURBON RED TURKEYS, PURE STOCK, Toms \$10.00—\$12.00, hens \$7.00. R. B. Fick, Winona, Kan.  
MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND YOUNG TOMS, disease free, from 40 lb. sire, \$7. L. H. Dold, Box 19, Maywood, Neb.  
NARRAGANSETTS, Sired by FIRST PRIZE tom, Colorado State Fair, 1930. Toms \$8; pullets, \$5.50. Ed Lilly, Rt. 1, LaJunta, Colo.  
MAMMOTH BRONZE—SPOT TOMS, \$7.50 UP. Pullets, \$5.00 up. Eggs, Elsie Wolfe, LaCygne, Kan.  
BIDLEMAN'S BIGGER, BETTER, BRONZE. We can supply your wants. Glen Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.  
GIANT BRONZE 28-LB. YOUNG TOMS \$10, hens \$7. Double vaccinated, vigorous, big boned, show quality. Homer Alkire, Belleville, Kan.  
STRICTLY PURE BRED MAMMOTH WHITE Holland Toms, \$8.00; hen \$6.00. Large bone, pink shank, healthy, vigorous. R. O. Haneman, Lincoln, Kan.

FULL BLOOD GOLDEN BRONZE, Sired by 40-lb. toms, 22-lb. hens. Toms 28 lbs., \$8.00. Pullets 16 lbs., \$5.00. Eggs 30c, postpaid. Mrs. Fred Walter, Wallace, Neb.  
MAMMOTH BRONZE, CHOICE BREEDERS. Sired by Grand Champion tom Colorado State Fair 1930. Bred from international first prize winning stock. Beautiful markings. Cockerels \$15 up. Pullets \$8 up. E. E. Brubaker, Lamar, Colo.

**TURKEYS—EGGS**  
PURE BRED BRONZE EGGS 25c. CLARA McDonald, Wallace, Neb.

**SEVERAL VARIETIES**  
LIGHT BRAHMA AND BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels \$2.00. Effie Hill, Achilles, Kan.  
FREE—BABY CHICKS CATALOG, QUALITY State Accredited Blood Tested Chicks. Fall Bros., Four Square Hatchery, Yuma, Colo.

**POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED**  
WANTED TURKEYS—TOPEKA POULTRY & Egg Company, 517 Quincy, Topeka.  
TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE, CAPONS WANTED. Coop loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**HONEY**  
EXTRACT HONEY 60 LBS. \$5.00; 120, \$9.00. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colo.  
EXTRACTED HONEY—60 POUND CAN \$5.25, two \$9.75. George Kellar, Rt. 5, Emporia, Kan.  
“STUR-DE-VANT'S CLOVER HONEY” 60 lbs., \$7.00; 10 lbs., \$1.75. Delivered. Stur-devant, St. Paul, Neb.

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

**BABY CHICKS**

## \$7.00 BIG HUSKY CHICKS

AND UP GUARANTEED TO LIVE

Never before have Superior Certified Chicks sold so low at this time of year—200-300 egg strains from state accredited flocks ready for immediate delivery. H. Smith, Wesco, Mo., raised 285 from 300, laying 4 mos. Mrs. R. Y. Thomas, Hollis, Okla., raised 393 from 400, laying 4 1/2 mos. FREE catalog gives full details about Superior Chicks.

**NEW LOW PRICES ON SUPERIOR CHICKS**

English White Leghorns, Brown Leg- horns and Anconas.....	100	500	1000
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. Reds and Buff Orpingtons, White and Silver Wyandottes.....	\$9.50	\$46.00	\$90.00
Black and White Minorcas.....	12.00	58.50	115.00
Heavy Assorted Breeds.....	9.50	46.00	90.00
Light Assorted Breeds.....	7.00	35.00	70.00

Our select Superior Quality Grade AA Chicks 2c higher. Where can you beat these prices and quality? \$1.00 books any signed order. Balance C.O.D. plus postage. We pay postage when full cash remittance is made with order. Mail order now from this advertisement—don't wait.

**SUPERIOR HATCHERY, Box 8-B, Windsor, Mo.**

**FROM BLOOD-TESTED FLOCKS**

Guaranteed to live. Cockerel or Pullet chicks. Flocks culled by experienced judge. Hatching now. Reduced prices on our Supreme quality purebred chicks. Free catalog.

Tindell's Hatchery, Box 15, Burlington, Kan.

**Burnham's Chicks for 1931**

are from flocks thoroughly culled by a licensed A. P. A. Inspector, 100% blood-tested.

**BURNHAM HATCHERY, Phillipsburg, Kansas**

**MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE**  
TRACTOR WHEEL CLEANER, MADE AND sold by Raymond E. Garrett, Sigourney, Iowa.

GOVERNORS FOR AUTO ENGINES \$6.50. Fordsons \$8.50 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. Alber, Beatrice, Neb.

FAMOUS DUNLAP FORDPOWER GOVERNOR and shaft for pulley makes practical gasoline engines from old Ford motors. Price \$10. Dunlap Fordpower Co., Wichita, Kan.

THE NEW JAYHAWK—PORTABLE HAY-Stacker and Wagon-Loader, steel or wood frame, new improvements. Tractor hitches, etc. Write for information. Wyatt Mfg. Co., Box B, Salina, Kan.

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

**MACHINERY WANTED**  
WANTED—JOHN DEERE TRACTOR FOR repairs. H. D. Smith, Two Buttes, Colo.

**TOBACCO**  
18 CHEWING TWIST \$1.00 POSTPAID. Ford Tobacco Company, D155, Paducah, Ky.  
NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO GUARANTEED, chewing, 5 pounds \$1.00; 12, \$2.00. Smoking, 10, \$1.50, pipe free. Pay when received. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

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

TOBACCO—KENTUCKY HOMESPUN, FINE smoking, 10 lbs., \$1.25. Chewing 10 lbs., \$2.00. Pay when received. Farmers Wholesale Tobacco Co., W9, Mayfield, Ky.  
GUARANTEED CHEWING FIVE LBS. \$1.50; Smoking five \$1.25; ten \$2.00; fifty cigars \$1.85. Pay when received. Kentucky Tobacco Company, West-Paducah, Kentucky.

OLD TOBACCO, MILD SMOKING 10 POUNDS \$1.50; Select Best Smoking 10 pounds \$1.75; Hand Picked Chewing 10 pounds \$3.00. Guaranteed to please you. Pay for Tobacco and postage on arrival. Fuqua Bros., Rockvale, Ky.

**DOGS**

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

WHITE COLLIE FEMALE PUPS, PRICE \$3.50. L. W. Dreier, Newton, Kan.  
GREY AND STAG HOUNDS, TRAINED AND untrained. Mack Posey, Larned, Kans.  
SHEPHERDS, COLLIES, FOX TERRIERS ON approval. Ricketts, Fox, Kincaid, Kan.  
ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, COLLIES, HEELERS. Approved. Ed Barnes, Fairfield, Neb.  
REGISTERED GREYHOUND YOUNG EXTRA fast Coyote Catcher. \$30.00. Clarence Hall, Winona, Kan.  
SPECIAL PRICES ON ENGLISH SHEPHERDS and Rat Terrier Puppies this month. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

**SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK**  
WRITE FOR PROSO—HERSHEY SEED. Calgary Seed Corn. Cane Seed. Conrad & Sons, Wray, Colo.  
CHINESE BLMS—FOR QUICK SHADE. Catalogue free. Swink Nursery Company, Swink, Colo.  
FOR SALE: ALFALFA SEED \$6.00 PER bushel. Purity 94%. Assaria Hardware Co., Assaria, Kan.  
BUY GENUINE GRIMM AND COSSACK Alfalfa seed direct from Sam Bober, Newell, S. D., and save money.  
SEED SWEET POTATOES! 25 VARIETIES from treated seed. Write for catalog. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.  
ALFALFA AND SWEET CLOVER, R. cleaned, not irrigated. Write for samples and prices. J. Jacobson, Formoso, Kan.  
STAADT'S PRIDE OF SALINE SEED CORN and Kanota oats, certified. River Bend Seed Farm, Harold E. Staadt, Ottawa, Kan.  
FOR SALE: KANOTA OATS, PURE CERTIFIED seed. Agronomy Department, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.  
SEND FOR OUR SEED CATALOGUE mailed free, or 3 packages garden seed with it 10c. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.  
PURE, CERTIFIED PINK KAFIR, DAWN kafir, Feterita, and Atlas Sorgo. Samples and quotations, upon request. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.  
HUNDRED FLOWERING BULBS, FIFTEEN kinds, named; fifteen geraniums assorted; twelve house plants, named. Each lot dollar prepaid. Jordan Nurseries, Baldwin Park, Calif.  
PORTO RICAN AND YELLOW JERSEY seed sweet potatoes, Bu. basket \$2.00, half bu. \$1.25. Remittance with order. Express and Parcel Post collect. A. I. Stiles, Rush Springs, Okla.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED \$7.50, GRIMM Alfalfa \$11.00, White Sweet Clover \$3.90, Red Clover \$13.00, Alsike \$12.00. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

RED CLOVER \$11.00; ALSIKE \$11.00; ALfalfa \$8.00; White Sweet Clover \$4.00; Timothy \$3.75; Mixed Alsike and Timothy \$5.00. All per bushel. Express free. Samples and catalog upon request. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo.

IF INTERESTED IN BIG FIELD GROWN, hand selected, pencil size Spanish Valencia, Prizetaker, Denis, Silver King, Crystal Wax or Yellow Bermuda onion plants write for our literature. Dodges Rio Grande Valley Plant Farms, Raymondville, Tex.

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

KOREAN LESPEDEZA—MONEY MAKING crop. Seed, hay, pasture. Withstands drouth, poor soil, one legume that grows on acid soils. Produces to 600 pounds seed per acre. Yields abundant summer and fall pasture. No seedbed preparation simply sow. Act now. Highest quality seed. Prices reasonable. Write for booklet. E. M. Polrot, Golden City, Mo.

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

ALFALFA SEED, HARDY TYPE COMMON variety. Per bushel, \$6.50, \$8.40, \$10.20, \$11.40. Grimm Variety Alfalfa seed, \$14.00, \$16.80, \$18.00; Unhulled White Sweet Clover Seed, \$1.90; Hulled or Scarified, \$3.90, \$4.50, \$5.40; Medium Red Clover, \$11.40; Alsike Clover, \$10.80. Bags free. Write today for samples, 40 page catalogue. Lowest prices. All kinds farm and garden seeds. Kansas Seed Co., Salina, Kan.

**PATENTS—INVENTIONS**  
PATENT'S BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

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

**RABBITS**  
PEDIGREED CHINCHILLAS FROM REGISTERED Stock. Breeding Does \$2.50, Bucks \$1.50. Trio \$6.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Walnut Valley Rabbitry, Alexander, Kan.

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

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

**FOR THE TABLE**  
SPLIT PINTO BEANS 100 LB. BAG \$2.75. Split White beans \$3.25. Freight prepaid in Kansas. Jackson Bean Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.

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

COFFEE—5 POUNDS GOOD COFFEE SHIPPED anywhere prepaid for \$1. Send money order, check or currency. Grocery bargain list free. Columbian Spice Mills, Dept. K, Parsons, Kan.

**EDUCATIONAL**  
LEARN PIPELINE WELDING. EARN \$77 Weekly. National Welding School, 690 Fairfax, Kansas City, Kan.

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

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

**RUG WEAVING**  
**BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD**  
 carpets. Free circular. Kansas City Rug  
 Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Missouri.

**KODAK FINISHING**  
 GLOSS PRINTS TRIAL FIRST ROLL DE-  
 veloped printed 10c lightning service. F. R. B.  
 Photo Co., Dept. J, 1503 Lincoln Ave., Cin-  
 cinnati, Ohio.

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

**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, Illinois.

**LAND**

**ARKANSAS**  
 440 ACRES RICH BOTTOM TIMBER LAND.  
 Fine corn, clover, cotton, hog, cattle land.  
 Price \$10.00 per acre. Bee Vanenburg, Bates-  
 ville, Ark.

**ARIZONA**  
 IMPROVED 640. MOHAVE COUNTY ARI-  
 zona. Goes to highest bidder. Particulars.  
 John Bird, 4516 Garfield, Kansas City, Mo.

**COLORADO**  
 GOOD 320 ACRE IMPROVED FARM SOUTH-  
 east Colorado. Priced for quick sale. Terms.  
 Frank Ewing, Granada, Colo.

WHY PAY BIG RENT WHEN YOU CAN BUY  
 good Colorado wheat, corn and bean land,  
 ten to twenty dollars per acre. Liberal terms.  
 Rose and Wall, Stratton, Colo.

**KANSAS**  
 200 ACRE DAIRY FARM NEAR OIL TOWN,  
 good improvements. F. T. Nixon, Eureka,  
 Kan.  
 IMPROVED 320 ACRE STOCK AND GRAIN  
 farm. Near town. B. A. Pollman, Garrison  
 Kan.

CHOICE 80 ACRE FARM 5 MILES FROM  
 the State Teachers' College on Highway No.  
 11, only \$75 an acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia,  
 Kan.

MUST SELL—CLEAR SECTION IMPROVED  
 perfect land near Colby, Kansas. 500 acres  
 in wheat rented one-third delivered. Widow  
 closing estate. Write Box 14, Colby, Kan.

**MISCELLANEOUS LAND**  
 OWN A FARM IN MINNESOTA, DAKOTA,  
 Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop  
 payment or easy terms. Free literature; men-  
 tion state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific  
 Railway, St. Paul, Minn.  
 LAND OPENINGS IN MINNESOTA, NORTH  
 Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Ore-  
 gon. Free book on each state. Values on sound  
 investment basis. Low prices, new rich soil,  
 low taxes and overhead, improved methods re-  
 duce cost of production. All sized farms for  
 all kinds of crops, livestock, fruit, poultry. Op-  
 portunities to rent or become owners. Unde-  
 veloped land or improved farms. If interested  
 in new location write for free book and de-  
 tailed 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 in-  
 formation. Hahn, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.  
 WHAT HAVE YOU TO TRADE FOR WHAT  
 you want? List it with me for quick results.  
 G. A. Tyler, Box 225, Sublette, Kan.  
 FARM WANTED. I WANT FARMS FOR  
 cash buyers. Describe, give price. R. Mc-  
 Nown, 311 Wilkinson, Omaha, Nebr.  
 WANTED—FARMS FROM OWNERS. SEND  
 cash price with description. Emory Gross,  
 North Topeka, Kan.

**Face Their Problems**

(Continued from Page 3)

Manning of White City. W. D. Mc-  
 Comas, Wichita, is vice president and  
 C. A. Sayre, Cottonwood Falls, treas-  
 urer. And it is a distinct honor, well-  
 deserved, to J. C. Mohler, that he was  
 re-elected secretary, and wisdom on  
 the part of the delegates to the con-  
 vention.

The Kansas Agricultural Council is  
 an organization composed of delegates  
 from the organizations interested in  
 agriculture in Kansas, including the  
 Kansas State Board of Agriculture,  
 Kansas State Farm Bureau, Farmers'  
 Co-operative Grain Dealers Associa-  
 tion, State Horticultural Society, Kan-  
 sas Livestock Association, Farmers'  
 Union, Kansas State Grange, Equity  
 Union, Rural Schools, Kansas Co-  
 operative Wheat Marketing Associa-  
 tion, and the Farmers' Co-operative  
 Commission Company. This was the  
 eleventh annual meeting held last  
 week. Dr. O. O. Wolf, Ottawa, was re-  
 elected president, and C. C. Cogswell,  
 Pretty Prairie, master of the State  
 Grange, was made secretary. Resolu-  
 tions adopted point toward equality  
 for agriculture, especially with regard  
 to purchasing power; they favor a  
 graduated income tax, regulatory  
 highway legislation, continuation the  
 3-cent gasoline tax, support the Agri-  
 cultural Marketing Act and the Fed-  
 eral Farm Board, and urge the check-  
 ing of corporation farming.

Outstanding in interest to farmers  
 in the dairy section of the week's  
 conventions, were the following ad-  
 dresses: Methods of Handling Cream,  
 by Prof. W. H. Martin of the agricul-  
 tural college; Dairy Bulls, by Prof.  
 J. B. Fitch, of the college; and the  
 Dairyman's Problems as Encountered  
 by a General Farmer, presented by  
 Fred G. Laptad, Master Farmer of  
 Douglas county.

The Kansas State Poultry Associa-  
 tion delegates selected Topeka as the  
 location for their next show, to be  
 held January 11 to 16, next. This show  
 will include exhibits of hatchery com-  
 pany products, and a poultry institute  
 under the direction of specialists from  
 the agricultural college. James R.  
 Cowdry, Topeka, was re-elected presi-  
 dent; D. D. Colglazier, Hutchinson,  
 vice president, and Thomas Owen,  
 Topeka, secretary-treasurer. Judges  
 for the poultry show will be G. D. Mc-

**REAL ESTATE SERVICES**  
 WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING  
 farm or unimproved land for sale. Give cash  
 price. John Black, Chippewa Falls, Wis.  
 SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR  
 cash, no matter where located; particulars  
 free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 510  
 Lincoln, Neb.

Claskey, Topeka; R. P. Krum, Staf-  
 ford, and Earl Smiley, Seward, Neb.  
 J. Eppinger, Burlington, was elected  
 president of the association of Kan-  
 sas fairs; E. L. Huffman, Abilene,  
 vice president, and George Harmon,  
 Valley Falls, re-elected secretary-  
 treasurer. W. R. Barnard, Belleville,  
 and W. P. Royer, Coffeyville, were  
 made members of the executive board.

**Should Be Adapted**

(Continued from Page 7)

In Nebraska, local seed has outyielded  
 seed of the same variety from other  
 localities 6.2 bushels an acre. The only  
 time that it is advisable to change  
 seed corn in Kansas is when a farmer  
 wishes to change varieties. In this  
 case it is well to get good seed of the  
 desired variety from a neighbor who  
 has been properly selecting his corn  
 for a number of years. The best corn  
 varieties for Kansas are the varieties  
 that have been grown for a large  
 number of years under Kansas condi-  
 tions.

In order to select good seed corn, a  
 person should know something about  
 how a corn kernel is produced. Every  
 corn plant produces silks and a tassel.  
 The tassel produces pollen. It is neces-  
 sary that a pollen grain fall upon  
 each silk and fertilize the ovule cell  
 before a kernel of corn is formed. The  
 pollen is blown about in the field by  
 the wind, so may come from any stalk  
 near the silk. For the most part, corn  
 usually is cross-pollinated; that is, the  
 pollen that falls upon a silk is from a  
 foreign stalk. The lodging of the pol-  
 len grain upon the silk is pollination.  
 The union of cells from the pollen  
 with cells at the bottom of the silk is  
 fertilization. After fertilization the  
 embryo kernel depends upon the stalk  
 for the food to produce growth. As  
 food is collected by the roots and  
 leaves, it is transported thru the cell  
 sap to the embryo kernel. The kernel  
 grows, first it resembles a blister,  
 filled with a watery substance, but  
 later passes thru the milk stage,  
 paste stage, soft-dough and hard-  
 dough stages, and then into a soft,  
 white starch stage and finally as a  
 result of continued growth and de-  
 velopment it reaches the hard, glossy  
 starch stage. The hard, glossy starch  
 indicates a mature condition of the  
 kernel. Thus the maturity of a kernel  
 of corn can well be judged by the  
 amount of glossy, hard starch which  
 it contains. If a kernel of corn is all  
 hard, glossy starch it probably ma-  
 tured too early and did not utilize the  
 whole growing season to increase in  
 size and so may be low yielding. If a  
 kernel is all soft, white starch it did  
 not properly develop and probably is  
 unadapted to its environment. A good  
 kernel for seed purposes in Eastern  
 Kansas is one that contains about  
 half and half, glossy and white starch.  
 In Western Kansas a higher percent-  
 age of glossy starch is advisable. This  
 stage indicates that the stalk utilized  
 the entire growing season for growth  
 and was well enough adapted to its  
 environment to collect plant food and  
 moisture and to produce a good,  
 vigorous kernel of corn.

I have discussed the kernel of corn  
 because it is the important part for  
 seed. Kernels are planted, not the  
 ears. An ear is only a collection of  
 kernels arranged on a cob. This ar-  
 rangement is due partly to heredity  
 and partly to chance. Seed corn se-  
 lected according to kernel develop-  
 ment has been responsible for an av-  
 erage yield of 49.4 bushels of corn an  
 acre in 182 farm tests in Kansas, as  
 compared to ordinary selection which  
 yielded only 44.2 bushels an acre.

Kernels with well-matured, glossy  
 starch out-yielded ordinary white,  
 starchy kernels 5.2 bushels an acre  
 over a five-year period in Kansas.  
 Similar results have been obtained in  
 Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska. In order  
 to get good seen corn, it is best to go  
 into the field and select the ear from  
 the standing stalk before a heavy  
 frost or freeze. An ordinary two-

wheeled cart may be pushed between  
 the corn rows or a sack may be  
 strapped across the back and seed  
 ears selected. At this time the condi-  
 tion of the stalk, length of the ear  
 and other characteristics may be ob-  
 served. Over a period of years the  
 man who selects for a particular  
 character can establish that character  
 in his corn.

At the Illinois Experiment station,  
 by selecting for high and low ears for  
 a number of years, a low ear type  
 of corn was developed which pro-  
 duced ears 7.5 inches above the ground.  
 A high ear type selection produced  
 ears 92.8 inches above the ground.  
 Doubling the amount of protein and  
 trebling the amount of oil in the corn  
 was the result of selecting for high  
 protein and high oil strains.

The farmer by selection holds in his  
 hand the future of his corn crop. A  
 seed ear of corn is the product of the  
 farmer and reflects the character-  
 istics of the man who grew it.  
 Corn should be field-selected during  
 late September and early October, or  
 any time before a heavy freeze. It  
 should be thoroly dried and then  
 stored over winter.

The proper selection and care of  
 seed corn eliminates all seed problems  
 of corn production, and develops a  
 high-yielding, adapted strain of corn.

**Increased Soybeans**

(Continued from Page 3)

should not hesitate to begin with a  
 larger acreage.

John Cash: What did the seed that  
 you planted cost, Henry?

Henry Prosper: My first seed cost  
 \$5 a bushel, but you can get good  
 certified seed now for half that price.

James Wheat: I have 20 acres of  
 corn stalks that I was planning to  
 put into oats this year. Do you sup-  
 pose I could grow soybeans on that?

Bert Brooks: Surely you can, James.  
 Soybeans will grow on any acre of  
 land that is cultivated.

Doubtful James Wheat finally is  
 persuaded to try a crop of soybeans,  
 but immediately thinks of another dif-  
 ficulty in the way.

James Wheat: Mr. Cash, will you  
 back me for the new tools I'll need  
 for this crop?

Henry Prosper: You needn't worry  
 about that, Jim. Use the tools you do  
 for corn—same planter, same cultiva-  
 tor and your mower or wheat binder  
 for cutting them.

When John Cash, the banker, learns  
 that James Wheat has decided to  
 plant part of his farm in soybeans  
 for a cash crop, hay and fertilizer, and  
 that he is going to visit the Soybean  
 Special exhibit train to gather the  
 necessary information, he clasps his  
 hand and declares heartily, "James,  
 I believe you can pull thru yet with  
 'Soybeans for Security.' I'll see you  
 thru next year."

After each presentation of the play  
 the visitors pass to the Soybean Spe-  
 cial, which is made up of three ex-  
 hibit cars and a business car carrying  
 exhibits of soybeans and flax. Agri-  
 cultural specialists are on hand to ex-  
 plain the characteristics and advan-  
 tages of each class. Posters and cleverly-  
 arranged exhibits present facts on  
 cultivation, harvesting and other fea-  
 tures. In one section is shown a group  
 of about 50 samples of commercial  
 products made from soybeans—some  
 for stock feed, some for human food.  
 Here is a partial list: Soybean cake,  
 soybean meal, ground soybean hay,  
 soy sauce, macaroni, soy cheese, soy  
 baked beans, soy biscuits, soybean  
 wall coat, salad oil, ink, varnish, gly-  
 cerin toilet soaps, and chocolate sub-  
 stitutes. An equally large number of  
 products made from flax seed is ex-  
 hibited. This, together with the fact  
 that the United States at present im-  
 ports large quantities of both to meet  
 the domestic demands, indicates that  
 the market possibilities for the future  
 are almost unlimited.

A special car is being carried with  
 the exhibit train for the purpose of

**Use This Order Blank Now!**

**TO MAIL YOUR CLASSIFIED AD FOR KANSAS FARMER**  
 KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE, Topeka, Kansas.  
 Gentlemen: Run my ad as follows, .....times in your paper.  
 Remittance of \$..... is enclosed.  
**PLEASE PRINT ENTIRE AD TO AVOID MISTAKES**

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 Name .....  
 (Count as part of ad)  
 Address .....  
 (Count as part of ad)  
 Rates at Top of First Classified Page. Minimum Charge, \$1.00

**POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE**

**Polled Shorthorns** Established 1907  
Royal Clipper 2nd, a State Fair winner, heads our herd. 10 bulls weaned and up to 2 yrs. old, \$80 to \$100. Also cows and heifers for sale. A few horned Shorthorns at very low prices. All reg. and highest quality and breeding. All cattle TB tested. J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

**Bird's Polled Shorthorns**

Have one 3-year-old dark roan ton herd bull. Sired by Marengo B, and out of a Scottish Orange dam. Price \$150.  
HARRY BIRD, ALBERT, KAN.

**GRASSLAND FARMS POLLED SHORTHORNS**

Choice females of all ages. Outstanding bulls from spring calves to yearlings. Prices will conform to present conditions. Come and see us.  
ACHENBACH BROS., WASHINGTON, KAN.

**Bulls of All Ages**

to choose from. Cows and heifers with calves at side and bred to Grassland Victor.  
D. S. SHEARD, ESBON, KANSAS

**Bred Cows and Heifers**

For sale, to reduce our herd. Also some nice young bulls from six to 12 months old. Address  
VERNON C. MADDY, STOCKTON, KAN.

**SHORTHORN CATTLE**

**Choice 2-yr-old Heifers**

We will sell some two-year-old heifers by Divide Matchless and bred to The Aristocrat. Very choice. Also splendid bulls, red and dark roans, from 6 to 16 months old.  
S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

**Beaver Valley Stock Farm**

Having purchased a good son of Brownvale Monarch to use in our herd we are now offering our senior herd sire, Maxwellton Lord, for sale or trade. Also have young bulls of serviceable ages.  
Wm. P. and S. W. Schnelder, Logan, Kan.

**Herd Headed by Scarlet Admiral**

By Scottish Admiral, dam by Scarlet Crown. A few young cows for sale with calves at foot and bred back. Also young bulls from six to 12 months old.  
R. E. HAILEY, WILSEY, KAN.

**Prospect Park Shorthorns**

Three roan Scotch bulls 18 months old. 10 heifers with calves at foot. A strong herd of Shorthorns and one of the oldest in the state. Write for prices.  
H. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN.

**MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE**

**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.

**RED POLLED CATTLE**

**Bulls of Size and Quality**  
that are bred that way. They are of serviceable age and priced to sell.  
J. R. HENRY, Delavan, (Morris county) Kan.

**REE POLLED BULLS**

For sale. 16 from 8 to 20 months old, good enough to head any herd. Priced right. Come look them over.  
W. F. McMichael & Son, Cunningham, Kan.

**POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE**

**Double Standard Polled Herefords**  
Outstanding bulls from spring calves to two years old.  
WM. C. MUELLER, HANOVER, KAN.

**RIFFEL'S POLLED HEREFORDS**

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

**DUROC HOGS**

**14 Outstanding Gilts**

All farrow in March. Sired by Kansas Stults. Mated to a grandson of Longview Stults. Two herd boar prospects (175 lbs.).  
H. M. SHENK, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

**40 Sows and Gilts Bred**

to Aristocrat, Goliath, Sitting Bull and Landmark first at Wisconsin. Easy feeding type. Baby boars. All immunized. Shipped on approval.  
W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

**25 CHOICE GILTS**

Bred for March and early April farrow. Real boars in service. Also a few boars for sale. Registered and immunized. J. C. Stewart & Sons, Americus, Kan.

**BOARS AND BRED GILTS**

Outstanding good ones sired by King Index, reserve champion, Kansas State fair 1930. Boars herd and show prospects. Write or come before you buy. Immunized and priced right. G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kan.

**POLAND CHINA HOGS**

**Special Price on Bred Gilts**

These gilts are all choice and bred to New Star and safe with pig. I am pricing them to move at once. Come and see them or write for descriptions and prices. C. R. ROWE, Scranton, Kan.

**SHEEP AND GOATS**

**Reg. Shropshire Bred Ewes**

Yearlings to three-year-olds. Also young rams. Write, or better come and see them.  
W. T. Hammond, Fortis, Kan. (R.F.D. No. 1)

**Purebred Milk Goats**

Let me know your wants and I can supply you. 38 lb. white turkey tom.  
S. F. CRITES, BURNS, KAN.

holding a soybean show at every stop on the schedule. Here farmers meet to exchange experiences in soybean culture. A typical example is that of W. R. Pryor, Wilson county, who said he planted 8 acres of the A. K. variety of soybeans and raised 75 bushels, which is a little more than 9 bushels to the acre. The same soil would have produced 8 or 9 bushels of wheat to the acre. The cost of cultivation is just about the same as for corn.

C. A. Bauersfeld, of Woodson county, said: "I had 7 acres of flax planted on my place this year and produced 70 bushels which sold at \$1.75 a bushel at threshing time. We consider we made more money an acre on the flax than on any other crop. Soil equal to that which produced 10 bushels of flax to the acre would have produced about 20 bushels of oats, the price of which at threshing time was 50 cents a bushel. It would have produced about 8 bushels of wheat, which at threshing time sold at 70 cents a bushel.

The schedule for the final week in the Soybean Special tour follows: January 24, Pleasanton; January 26, Osage City; January 27, Centralia; January 28, Atchison; January 29, Hiawatha; January 30, Verdon; January 31, Nebraska City.

**Farm Crops, Markets**

(Continued from Page 19)

held. Hens, 10c to 14c; eggs, 22c.—E. R. Griffith.

**Labette**—If the winter continues as open as it has been, there will be very little plowing to do in the spring. The pastures have turned green since being burned off, but the grass is too short to do much good. Potatoes, \$1; corn, 60c; wheat, 60c; oats, 35c; cream, 24c.—J. N. McLane.

**Marshall**—Believe it or not we need some kind of moisture for the wheat. The gas line has been completed thru our county and we all can use this kind of fuel. Eggs, 14c; cream, 22c; corn, 50c; wheat, 61c; potatoes, \$1.25; hay, \$8.—J. B. Stosz.

**Marion**—We are having much colder weather this week, however, no moisture has fallen for some time. Butchering and wood sawing are the leading jobs on the farm these days. More hedges have been pulled this year than usual. Grain prices hold steady. Cream, 23c; eggs, 10c to 14c.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

**Neosho**—We have had remarkably uniform temperature and less rain and snow than usual. The fall of moisture has been light, but still it is ample for current needs, as the soil was well soaked at the beginning of the winter. Wheat continues in good to excellent condition, and there seems to be no damage from alternate freezing or thawing. Livestock has been doing well on wheat pasture and poultry is in excellent condition. Nearly all of the grain sorghums have been threshed. Some farmers have considerable plowing done. The Farm Bureau agent has interested a good many folks in burning pastures and fence rows in an effort to exterminate chinch bugs.—James D. McHenry.

**Ness**—The weather continues clear but we have real cold winter nights. Livestock is doing well and wheat seems to be in fine condition, still providing some pasture.—James McHill.

**Osage**—We have had unusually fine weather so far and most of the farmers have kept busy cutting their supply of wood. Very little moisture has been received recently. A good deal of plowing is being done but the ground turns rather hard. Very few farm sales are being held. A good many farmers are shipping cream on account of such a low market price. Butterfat, 20c; eggs, 18c.—James M. Parr.

**Osborne**—The weather is cold and dry. Wheat is in good condition. Hauling feed and cutting wood are the main jobs. Corn, 40c; wheat, 53c; kafir, 40c; eggs, 17c; cream, 21c.—Roy F. Haworth.

**Rawlins**—We have been enjoying fine winter weather and the ground is in good condition. Wheat still is fine.—A. Madson.

**Riley**—We surely have been enjoying fine weather for January. Farmers are busy cutting wood and feeding cattle. Livestock is doing well, altho there will not be any more than enough feed to go thru the winter. There have been several wolf hunts in the county recently with a good turn out, as many wolves are being caught. Several farm sales are to be held in the near future. Corn, 64c; wheat, 56c; oats, 35c; eggs, 18c.—Ernest H. Richner.

**Rooks**—Farmers have been busy threshing kafir, cane and sudan. Prices are very unsatisfactory. Hatcheries have started placing eggs in their incubators. Eggs, 14c; cream, 21c; wheat, 50c; corn, 40c.—C. O. Thomas.

**Washington**—The weather has been very warm for this time of year. Wheat looks fine and livestock is wintering well. Some losses are reported from corn stalk poison-

ing. Not very many public sales have been held. Farmers are busy cutting wood and taking care of the livestock. Corn, 46c; hens, 15c; springs, 15c; butterfat, 24c; eggs, 17c.—Ralph B. Cole.

**Wyandotte**—We are having unusually fine weather for this season of the year. Some farmers still are plowing, altho most of the fall plowing was completed earlier in the season. Most of the home butchering has been done. The pork had considerable more lard in it this year than last. Very little corn is left in the fields. Several more gas wells have been brought in recently. Eggs are not very plentiful, still the price has fallen several cents a dozen. Residents of this county are trying to organize a tax league to reduce taxes, if possible.—Warren Scott.

**THEFTS REPORTED**



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

F. P. Smith, Tecumseh. Buzz saw, blade 26-inch width, on shaft, two boxings, belt fly wheel.

J. D. Pratt, Lewis. Fox shotgun, 12 gauge, hammerless, double barreled.

Mrs. Nora Simmons, Bloom. Trill hound stolen or strayed from farm of W. A. Hale, Argonia. Medium sized dog, black, has white spot in breast, and small knot on right shoulder that is loose with skin. Name is "Watch."

H. R. Parker Hugoton. Chevrolet, one-ton truck. Tag No. 92C237. Single barreled 16-gauge shotgun; one box 16-gauge shells; 22 Remington magazine rifle; box of shells; five gallons lubricating oil; five-gallon filling can; new; sheep lined duck coat.

J. J. Hartman, Elmo. Two black and tan female coon hounds, two years old.

W. R. Van Tuyl, Basehor. Ford truck, model AA, 1929, license No. T-7C117, motor No. 622,105, four Firestone tires; heavy oak stock rack, painted black, also one coop Barred Rock hens. \$50 reward offered by owner for return of truck in good condition.

James Cox, Rolla. One pair side boards for grain wagon, made of soft pine, standard ten-inch, with all homemade irons. Cleats made of hickory, side stays of oak, thoroly riveted with 1/4 inch rivets. Outside green, inside red, no stripes.

I. O. Small, Lucerne. Atwater-Kent radio, model 30, number 527223, cabinet, value \$150.

Alois Urban, Bison. Black heifer calf, weight 400 pounds, nine months old; loaded in Chevrolet with truck. All Good-year diamond tread-tires, front right worn smooth, left front left light prints, and two rear tires nearly new.

Verne Nyberg, Athol. Razor and blades, fountain pen, hair clippers, new overalls.

Leslie Durham, Mayetta. Diamond ring, Masonic ring, 32d degree; shotgun, 410 gauge; Elgin watch, seven jewel, white gold, watch chain.

J. C. Deschner, Hesston. Twenty-six piece set of S. L. and G. H. R. Company silverware and 34-piece size case taken. Silver guaranteed for 15 years. Silver lined loving cup, 10-inch engraved: "National Egg Laying Contest 1929. Chamber of Commerce, Hutchinson, Kansas. The Mediterranean Pen Laying The Most Eggs. Presented by J. C. Penney Co., Awarded to". Also six-quart aluminum kettle full of eggs.

Cyrus N. Peterson, Vesper. Forty bushels yellow ear corn.

George Williams, Seneca. Revolver, 45, worth \$25; new overcoat, bedding, and small articles. \$100 watch dog poisoned at same time.

**Public Sales of Livestock**

**Holstein Cattle**  
Feb. 12—H. D. Burger estate, Seneca, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

**Duroc Hogs**  
Feb. 12—W. A. Gladfelter & Son, Emporia, Kan.  
Feb. 14—Yern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.  
Feb. 26—Egelbert Meyer, Bloomington, Neb.  
Feb. 27—Geo. Anspaugh, Ness City, Kan.  
Feb. 28—Vavaroch Bros., Oberlin, Kan.  
April 23—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

**Poland China Hogs**  
Feb. 20—Dr. O. S. Neff, Flagler, Colo.  
Feb. 21—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan.  
March 5—Jas. Baratt & Sons, Oberlin, Kan.  
April 23—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

**Spotted Poland China Hogs**  
Feb. 18—J. A. Sanderson, Oronoque, Kan. (Norton county)

**Chester White Hogs**  
Feb. 11—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

**Hampshire Hogs**  
Feb. 23—John Yelek, Rexford, Kan.

**Important Future Events**

Jan. 17-24—National Western stock show, Denver, Colo.  
Feb. 2-7—Farm and Home week, Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.  
Feb. 18-19—National Shorthorn Congress Show and sale, Chicago, Ill.  
March 7-15—Southwestern Exposition and fat stock show, Fort Worth, Texas.  
June 3-5—National Holstein-Friesian sale and convention, Syracuse, N. Y.  
Aug. 28-29—Missouri State Fair, Sedalia.  
Aug. 28-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.

If a lock sticks, try oiling the key and turning it several times in lock.



**Hog Worms DESTROYED**

and expelled, if you use

**PETERS SOFT GELATIN Balloon Capsules**

The standard, Gov't endorsed medicine in elastic capsules—soft like grapes—slip down hog's throat as easily as a ball of butter. The most effective treatment known. Used everywhere. Three million sold.

\$5.00 check will bring 50 capsules. We include free Jaw Opener and Patented Gun which gives hog a swallow of water and capsule, both at one squeeze of bulb. Full directions sent. Extra capsules, 10c each. Write for FREE Veterinary Guide.



Peters Family, authorities on swine, the first manufacturers of hog serum.

**PETERS SERUM CO.** Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

**K. P. O. P. Bulls**

from high record dams, at reduced prices. Write for pedigree and terms.

**Meyer Dairy Farm Co.**  
(Farm on U. S. Highway 40, 18 miles west of Kansas City)  
**Basehor Kansas**

**Bulls For Sale**

Sire's dam has over 750 lbs. fat in 365 days. Out of heifers producing over 400 lbs. fat. Priced low for quick sale.

G. REGIER & SON, WHITEWATER, KAN.

**Bulls 18 to Six Months Old**

Four bulls, very choice and sired by my eight hundred pound sire and their dams have good C.T.A. records. Pictures of them ready to mail. Priced to sell. E. W. Obitts, Herington, Kan.

**HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES**

8 to 12 mos. old. With good C. T. A. records.

L. W. DREIER, NEWTON, KAN.

**GUERNSEY CATTLE**

**Guernsey Bulls For Sale**

Most of these are from Advanced Registered Cows. A few from untested dams we will sell cheap. The sire of several of these calves was a full brother to the second prize aged bull at the National Dairy Show 1930.

THE RANSOM FARM, HOMEWOOD, KAN.

**AYRSHIRE CATTLE**

**Kow Kreek Ayrshires**

Choice bull calf for sale out of a splendid cow with a nice record. Just two more choice heifers for sale, others all sold. One yearling, one 3 months old.

Fred Strickler, Hutchinson, Kan., R. D. 3

**Woodland Park Ayrshires**

Ten heifer calves and two bull calves bred for size, type and production. Sired by a 2,000-lb. bull.

W. J. SMITH, EMPORIA, KAN.

**JERSEY CATTLE**

**JERSEY BULL**

for sale. Grandson of Pogis 99th. Dam of Hood farm. For further information write

L. WONSETTER, LARNED, KAN.

**Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer**

\$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.  
Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns \$2.50.  
Change of copy as desired

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

# Thieves in the Night

**Cost Kansas Farmers  
\$1,000,000 Last Year!**

## Are You Protected?



**W**HEN you go to bed at night do you do so with a feeling of absolute security—safe in the knowledge that everything is protected? Are you absolutely sure that nothing will be stolen during the night? Or, when you get up in the morning, do you wonder if your chickens, cattle, hogs and farm implements are still there?

Every year farmers in Kansas report thefts of everything from binders to singletrees. Loss of harness from the barn and tools from the work shed is nothing uncommon.

Thieves in high powered motor cars are roaming over our good roads, alone or in gangs—waiting to steal from the unprotected farmer. Every day we receive letters telling of things being stolen, which may mean families with-

out food, or money with which to buy it. If you have not had anything stolen—you are lucky! In one night the work of many months can be wiped out by these thieving scoundrels.

**\$300<sup>00</sup> of Insurance to  
Subscribers for \$3<sup>00</sup>**

*"It's Good Business to Protect Your Property"*

Kansas Farmer, knowing that these conditions exist, has made a connection with The National Casualty Company to issue a Farm Burglary and Theft Insurance policy covering you to the amount of \$300.00, at a very low cost. This means that if you have one of these policies you will be paid CASH for the things you may have stolen from you!

Insurance experts declare this policy one of the most satisfactory in existence. It protects you in over 70% of

the possible losses thru theft. What better protection could you ask considering the extreme low cost?

The poultry section of this policy alone is well worth the low cost. Send in your application now before it is too late. Or if you would like further information regarding this policy just say so, writing your request on the coupon below. But do it now. The proper time to lock the barn door is before and not after the horses are stolen.

This policy pays you up to \$300 for loss by theft of **POULTRY** . . . chickens, turkeys, geese, etc. **LIVESTOCK** . . . horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, etc. **VEHICLES** . . . wagons, buggies and other vehicles. **FARM MACHINERY** . . . engines, cream separators, etc. **IMPLEMENTS** . . . plows, corn planters, tools of all kinds. **HARNESS** . . . bridles, halters, saddles, etc. **AND OTHER VALUABLE PROPERTY** as specified in the policy.

### Application for Theft Protection

**NOTICE:** Not more than one farm theft policy can be issued to any one farm owner or operator.

**PRINT:** Each name, address and location clearly and carefully. **WRITE PLAINLY.**

KANSAS FARMER INSURANCE DEPT., TOPEKA, KANSAS

I hereby apply thru The Kansas Farmer Insurance Department to the National Casualty Company, for a twelve month Farm Burglary and Theft Insurance policy, as provided in the Farm Burglary and Theft policy (the premium for which I understand is \$3.00 per year), issued by the National Casualty Company. I understand protection under my policy will commence at 12:01 A. M. the date the policy is countersigned, and will cover only premises as outlined.

I am a paid-in-advance subscriber to Kansas Farmer-Mail & Breeze, and enclose \$3.00.

Name ..... Owner .....  
..... Renter .....

Address ..... (P. O. or R. F. D. Box) ..... (R. F. D. No.) ..... (City or Town) ..... (State) .....

Premises containing property to be insured is ..... farm  
(Name farm is known by)

Located ..... Miles ..... of ..... containing ..... acres  
(number) ..... (direction) ..... (nearest town or city) ..... (number)

**Thieves stole more than 100 million dollars worth of farm property in the United States last year.**

If farm thieves have been stealing your poultry, your livestock, implements, machinery, harness, tools, etc. . . . If thieves have been raiding your neighbors' farms and you are fearing they will get YOU next . . . then you need our new \$300.00 Farm Theft insurance. The cost is less than a cent a day.

As our subscriber, you can enjoy this unheard of low rate. Low because Kansas Farmer has absorbed the sales cost of this policy as our part in helping to put a stop to farm thievery.

**NOTE** Only paid-in-advance subscribers to Kansas Farmer or members of their immediate family can participate in the privileges and benefits of The Kansas Farmer Theft and Burglary Insurance.

**KANSAS FARMER**  
MAIL & BREEZE

Insurance Dept.

TOPEKA

KANSAS