

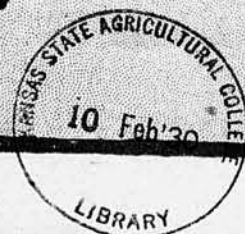
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 68

February 15, 1930

Number 7



*Arkansas City
Traveler
Office*

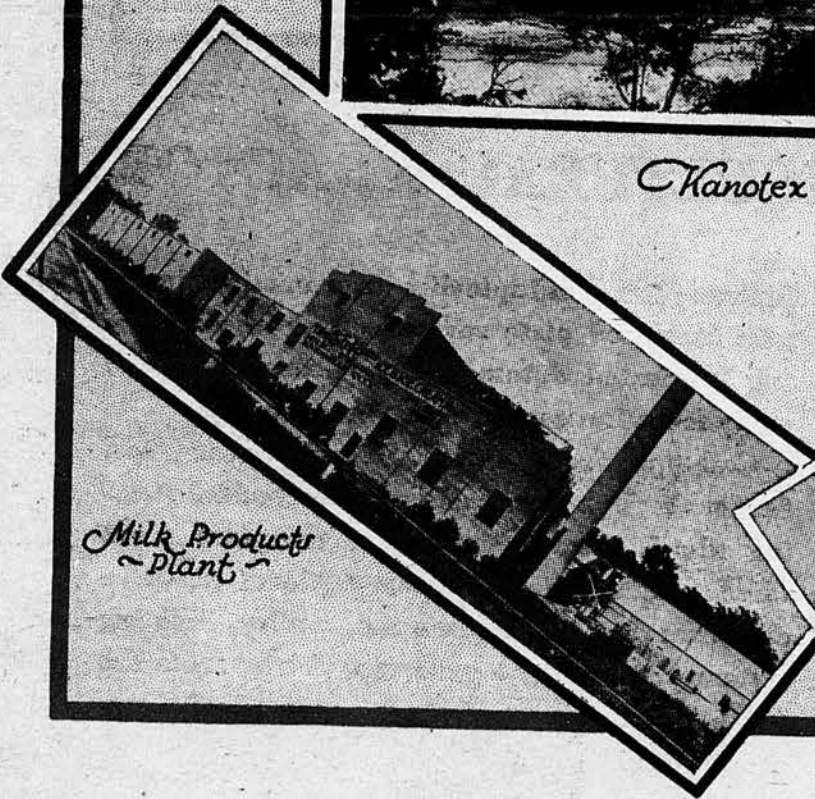


*New Office
Building*

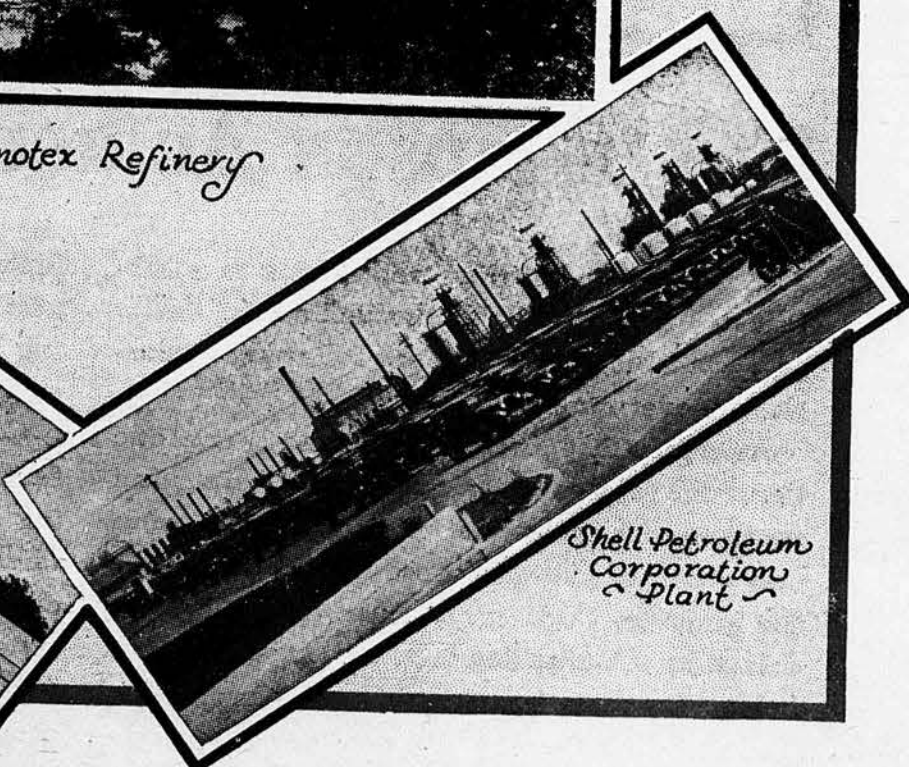


Kanotex Refinery

*Milk Products
Plant*



*Shell Petroleum
Corporation
Plant*

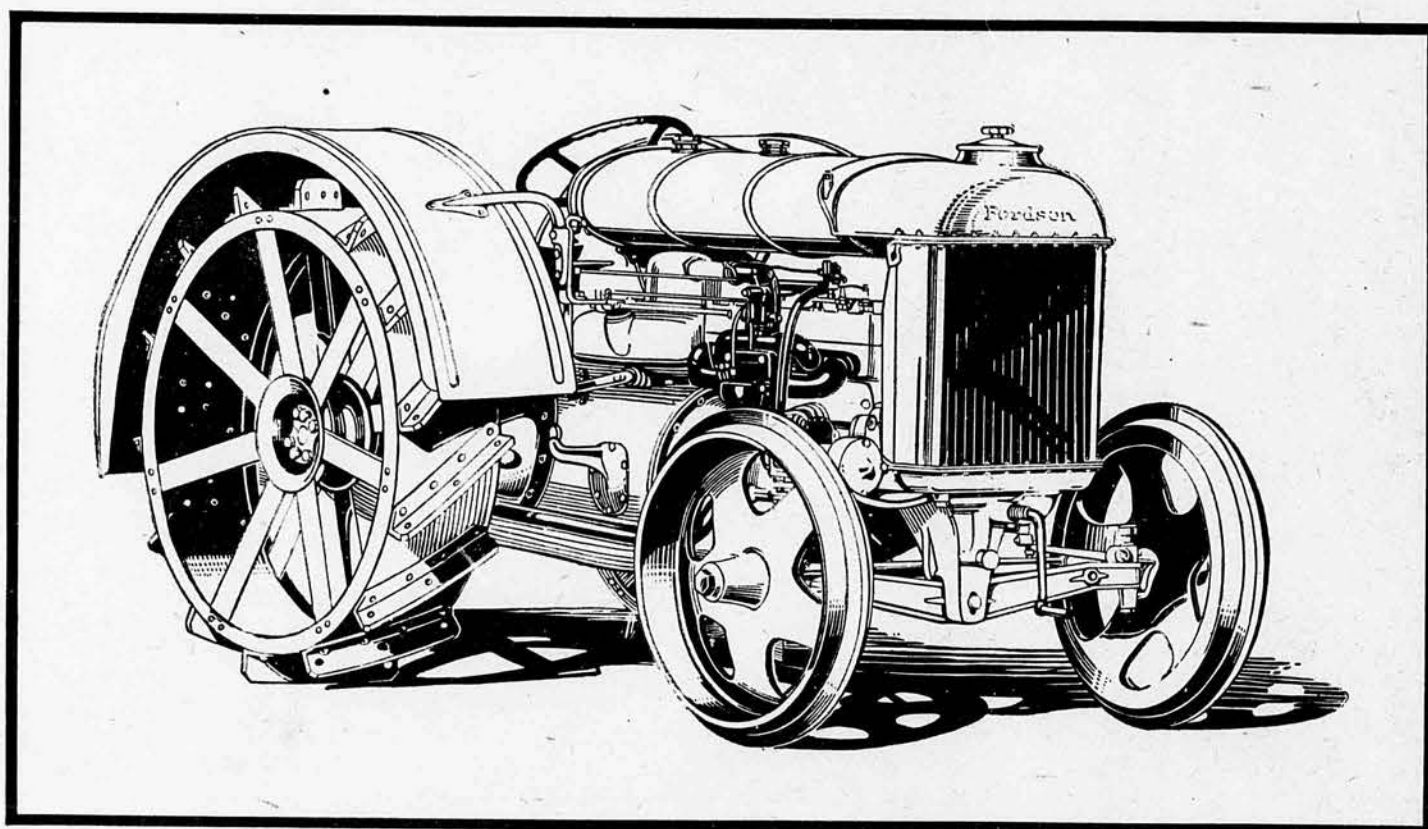


Arkansas City—

Established as an Indian trading post, this beautiful southern Kansas border town of 15,000 is rich in early Kansas history. . . land of refining and dairying . . . nearly one-third of all crude oil refined in Kansas is processed here . . . mild winters make dairying a basic industry . . . served by five railroads, its importance as a jobbing and trading center cannot be overlooked

For farm work *this* Spring...

for economical service through *many* seasons



THE FORDSON AGRICULTURAL TRACTOR

THE FORDSON—whose reputation is established—is now available through a local dealer . . . available embodying the following distinctively modern tractor features.

An engine that develops 30 horse-power at one thousand revolutions per minute. High-tension magneto with enclosed starter coupling to insure easy starting. Hot-spot manifold and carburetor for gasoline. Cooling system with water pump driven by a V-type fan belt. An air washer that holds 17 quarts of water.

Other features include a filter to separate grit and carbon from the oil in the lubrication system. Transmission fitted with large, roller bearings. Large gear has double bearing mounting.

Sixteen-plate, multiple-disc transmission brake with increased plate surface. Rear-wheel bearing lubricated automatically. Gears that shift easily from increased release movement.

Coil-type front spring. Heavier rear-wheel fenders and platform. Heavy, sheet-metal steering wheel. Heavier, stronger, one-piece front wheels. Still other features optional at extra cost are: a fly-ball governor, pulley, lighting system powered by a generator driven from the fan belt, extra long cleets for rear wheels, and extension rims.

All these features together with reliability, economy and long life. A local dealer will demonstrate its farm advantages to you.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 68

February 15, 1930

Number 7



Long Cuts Cost on Every Operation

Pasturing Lambs, Grinding Roughage and Testing Soil Help

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

COST cutting and labor elimination have been worked down to a fine point by W. A. Long of Ford county. As proof of this we mention that within 60 to 80 days last fall, lambs pasturing on wheat paid for seedbed preparation, seed and putting in the crop. The big job of feeding these lambs, as many as 5,000 head at times, has been so simplified that two men now handle the work instead of seven as at first. This lamb project is worked so that it doesn't interfere with wheat farming, but instead fills an otherwise idle period with profits.

Long's method of feeding lambs adds extra pounds in fewer days, getting them to market in a shorter feeding period, and it saves from 40 to 60 per cent of the roughage. A new elevator is paying for itself in short order. Time required for cutting and raking hay, and with the manure spreader, has been cut in half. Expense of growing and harvesting roughage has been greatly reduced. A new idea helped in saving 93 per cent of the baby chicks last year and in reducing time required with them. And testing soil for moisture content tells Long how to plant some of his crops, or whether to fallow the land.

In a big country, Mr. Long does things on a large scale. But his methods will apply partially or totally to a good many Western Kansas farms. He is operating 1,600 acres for Chester I. Long, former United States Senator from Kansas and now a prominent attorney of Wichita and of

of hogs, but just broke even on them and now keeps only enough for meat. These changes were made in favor of lambs, because the books and the net cash bank balance proved where the profits were best.

Lambs only, mind you, and not a breeding flock. Mr. Long had ewes for three years, as many as 1,500, but concluded that New Mexico men can produce the lambs cheaper on cheaper land. "I can buy the lambs for less than I can produce them," he explained, "and as another point in favor of the present system, I don't have anything on hand that interferes with wheat harvest." Where a man wishes to go into the sheep business on a small scale, Mr. Long advocates the breeding flock, but for a large scale he prefers to buy.

Doesn't Interfere With Wheat

"I think lamb feeding is one of the finest propositions for the wheat farmer," he said. "We handle as many as 5,000 head, buying them in October and getting them on the market from January to May. We do not have a single one on the place during the summer, so all the work with them comes at a time when it doesn't interfere with wheat." Lambs are bought at 50 to 65 pounds and are sold in 60 to 150 days at 85 to 100 pounds. After 60 days of feeding the "heavies" are sorted out and sold. This process is repeated every two weeks until everything has gone to market.

"Lambs are delicate, but they respond well to the right kind of care," Mr. Long explained. "I started this work six years ago and always have made good money. At first we had only 500, but we have been able to grow to 4,000 and 5,000, and with some changes in the plant it will be possible to handle 10,000

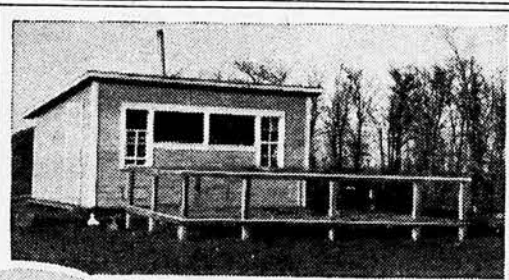
head, using wheat pasture, the cost for a pound of gain varies from year to year, but on the average it will run between 5 to 9 cents. With our method of feeding we make \$1 to \$3 a head over feed, labor and investment. We ran 3,000 head of lambs on wheat pasture this fall, as we always do when we have it, and within 60 to 80 days we got as much as 20 pounds of gain. The pasture was backed up with about 1-5 pound of grain a day. But from the wheat pasture I had more than enough in gain to pay for tilling and seeding the land and for the seed. This wheat crop of 1930 now will be velvet, except for the cost of harvest and depreciation on the machinery. I am figuring the cost of preparing the land and seeding the wheat at \$3 an acre. The lambs paid for this in 60 to 80 days. And I am confident they don't hurt the wheat any more than cattle do if I take them off when I should.

"We can board lambs for 10 cents a head a month on wheat land out here. That is what I charge. And it is possible to run 10 to 15 lambs on the same amount of wheat pasture that one mature cow would need. That is another reason for keeping the lambs instead of cattle." Mr. Long points out that a person doesn't have to make any huge investment in pens and shelter. He handles the lambs in units of 500. Pens and feeders cost about \$250 a unit. Mr. Long has



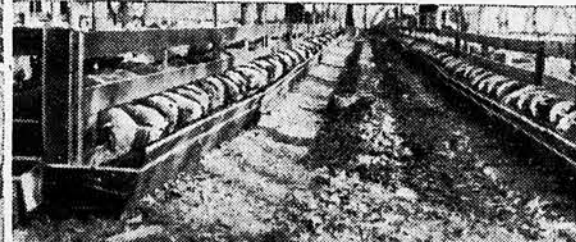
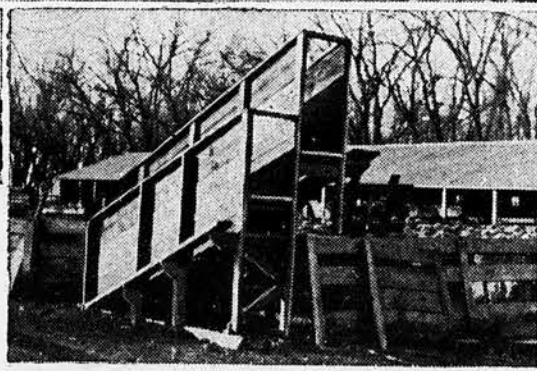
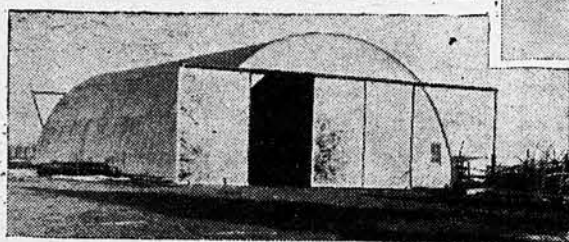
Washington, D. C. But this isn't a case in which an outside income supports a farm. Operations on these Ford county acres are checked to the last penny; both Mr. Longs know even how much water the lambs consume daily. Records of that strict nature eliminated a number of ventures and finally settled on the present wheat-lamb system, with a flock of poultry and a few cows for good measure.

From this point we will be talking



used some of the best ideas he has been able to get from a number of states in which he has made investigations, and from his experience. "The pens are economical to construct and will last for 10 years," he said. "They should be built where there is some protection. My pens are made of a number of panels held together with wire and supported by steel posts driven in the ground. If desirable they can be taken down and stacked away during the summer."

The two top boards of each panel are



about W. A. Long, because he is the man who does the work and planning, and it was with him we had the pleasure of visiting one of the best wheat farms and one of the best lamb-feeding plants in the Middle West. Mr. Long has a good set-up. He has modern equipment with which to work—but it must pay for itself. His experience simply proves again that Western Kansas holds great possibilities for the men who can study their work intensively and apply what they learn. Mr. Long spent many hours studying various cropping systems, even about horticulture. At one time he had a herd of 20 dairy cows, but has cut down to four or five; he had as many as 500 head

First We Wish to Introduce W. A. Long, Ford County, in the Circle, and at Center the Comfortable Home in Which He Lives. Upper Left, the New Elevator Which is Paying for Itself in Labor Elimination and Feed Saving. Upper Right, the Brooder House With Hall Screen Inside as Well as Outside. Below at Left, the Huge Machine Shed Which Has Served as Granary; Center, the Double-Deck Adjustable Loading Chute; and Right, a Few of the 4,000 Lambs Now on Feed

1 by 6 inches and the bottom board is 1 by 12. These are spaced so that the fence is 3 feet high. There is an 8-inch space between the bottom and middle boards thru which the lambs stick their heads to eat. The bottom board forms the back of the feeding trough, another board makes the bottom and a 1 by 12 slants up and somewhat away from the pen to make the other side. This makes a very simple, inexpensive, efficient feeding trough. It is a pretty sight to see the 4,000 lambs on feed at present all lined up around the pens, eating to their heart's content. With the ewes and lambs it was necessary

(Continued on Page 17)

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I AM NOT certain whether to advise a reader who has never been in Washington, D. C., to go. In some ways Washington is perhaps the most interesting city in the world. It certainly is the capital of the greatest nation in the world, in point of wealth, natural resources and, I think, in general intelligence. As to this last I say I think, because I am not certain about it. There are times when I wonder if really we are very intelligent. Undoubtedly we have greater opportunities to acquire information. In no other country is there anywhere near so much money spent per capita on schools. In no other country are so many and such costly school buildings or such high wages paid for teachers.

Intelligence, however, is not necessarily coincident with education. An individual may be highly educated so far as schooling is concerned but after all not be very intelligent. I will not go so far as to say that the schools and colleges do as much harm as they do good, but my opinion is that a great many men and women in this country would be better off and more useful citizens if they never had seen a college or a university.

However, I started out to say something about Washington rather than to discuss whether we are an intelligent people. Assuming that the reader has never visited the capital here are some of the things that he will discover when he makes his first entry. He will find a city of more than 550,000 population living almost entirely on the Government. The more extravagant the public expenditure of money the more prosperous are the people of Washington. Talk about curtailing the cost of Government is not over-popular in Washington. The city will not impress this visitor as will almost any other city he has visited or may visit. It is not an industrial center.

Of course, there is a great deal of business done in Washington—there necessarily must be in a city of more than 550,000—but probably 90 per cent of that business grows out of the fact that it is the capital of the United States, where tens of thousands of people are drawing salaries out of the public treasury.

The people who are not in the government service are living off those who are. Washington has the largest temporary population of any city in the United States. A large share of these temporary inhabitants would like to know that they are permanent. They very often get to the point where they are unfitted to earn a living at any other occupation. The only hope they have for the future is that they will hold on until they can retire on a pension.

The site of Washington was chosen by a commission headed by George Washington, and the city was planned by a noted French engineer, L'Enfant. Philadelphia was the first capital; Congress transferred the seat of Government to Washington in 1800. At that time it was perhaps as unprepossessing a site for a city as could well be imagined. It was flat and swampy. For many years after it was founded it was a common thing to see six-horse wagons mire down on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Washington shows that a beautiful city can be made almost anywhere if there is money enough spent on it. It has become a really beautiful city because of the magnificent public buildings, the most beautiful being the Capitol building itself, standing at one end of Pennsylvania Avenue, with the White House at the other.

Congress, the Main Show

AFTER all, however, the most interesting thing in Washington to the man who is there for the first time is Congress itself. I apprehend this reader of mine who visits the national capital for the first time, if he ever does, will be somewhat mystified and disappointed.

Of course I do not know just what your idea about Congress is, but my guess is that you have pictured it as an enlarged state legislature, and most of you have visited the legislature at some time or other. Well, theoretically, that is just what it is. The state legislatures are patterned after the national legislature. Each state has a lower house and a senate, just as the United States has a lower house of Congress composed of 435 members and a senate composed of 96 members, two from each state.

But if you have visited the state legislature almost any day during the regular sessions be-

tween 9 and 12 or between 1:30 and 5 o'clock you saw a large majority of the members of each house in their seats, and generally they were in what is called the committee of the whole, discussing pending measures. Quite possibly some of the speeches you heard were not very wise, but at any rate the proposed bill was being discussed, and every member present had a chance to get a reasonable understanding of what it was about.

Theoretically that is the way Congress works, but if you expect to find it working that way in practice you will have another think coming. Just now if you read the papers you may get the impression that Congress is all worked up over the tariff and prohibition. If, by chance, you read the Congressional Record you will find in each issue enough printed matter, made up of set speeches and general discussion, to fill a



pretty good sized book. Some of these speeches are really profound; most of the matter that is contained in them has been dug up and arranged for the member of the Senate or House by a hired clerk, but they read as if the member had made an exhaustive study of the subject he was talking about, and naturally you would suppose that the other members who have not had the time to go into the subject as he has were listening attentively to what he had to say. No doubt you will find, as you peruse the Congressional Record, that the assembled statesmen broke out in spontaneous applause in appreciation of the eloquence or wisdom of the speaker.

Senators Had Other Business?

NOW I have visited both houses of Congress several times when they were in session.

One day I listened for more than an hour to a speech on the tariff by Burton K. Wheeler, a Senator from Montana and in 1924 a candidate for vice president on the ticket with LaFollette of Wisconsin. He is really a good speaker, and was discussing an important schedule of the pending tariff bill, the duty on rayon, which is an imitation silk made largely out of cotton. He made the claim that rayon is controlled by a grinding English monopoly in which incidentally the DuPonts of Delaware are interested, and that the proposed tariff would enable this monopoly to rob the American people of millions of dollars. Maybe he is right. Anyway it seemed to me to be a matter of sufficient importance to attract the attention of the Senate.

His speech occupies more than 13 pages of the Congressional Record, and must have used 10,000 words. Were the Senators interested in this effort? Not so you could notice it. At no time during the hour and a half that it took the Montana Senator to deliver this speech were there more than a dozen members of the Senate in the chamber, and most of the time there were not more than seven or eight. Worse still, there was no evidence that more than one or two of these seven or eight Senators were paying any attention to what the Montana Senator was saying. Even these few did not give him respectful attention, and his small audience was con-

tinually changing. A Senator would sit at his desk for a few minutes, generally engaged in writing, or if there happened to be another Senator near him, engaged in conversation, then he would get up and drift out of the Senate chamber while the Senator from Montana raged on. I say raged on advisedly, because he seemed to be much in earnest. He pounded his desk with great vigor and occasionally shouted. His voice echoed back from the pictured walls of the Senate chamber and over desks at which no one was sitting.

The next day I listened to another Senator who wanted an increase in the duty on chip hats imported from Italy. One other Senator was apparently paying interested attention to him, because that Senator also happened to be interested in that particular duty. Senator Reed Smoot of Utah was on the side line showing some little interest, and Senator Simmons, the leader of the Democratic side, also was showing a rather languid interest, but so far as the other 90 Senators were concerned they were not even there.

'Twas a "Field Day"

I VISITED the lower house on one of the field days when the bridle is taken off and members are given the opportunity to talk about anything that seems to interest them, no matter whether it has any relation to proposed legislation or not. In fact, while I was there as many as half a dozen members talked, each on a different subject. Now, as I said before, there are 435 members in the lower house. On this field day there were not more than 35 members present, less than 10 per cent. The speakers were spouting away to empty seats, or at least 90 per cent empty.

Just what is the object of having sessions of Congress to consider matters of legislations if the members do not attend? How can the members intelligently vote on matters they have not heard discussed? Perhaps it may be said that they can read the discussions made to empty seats as they are printed in the Congressional Record. Maybe they do, but my guess is that most of them do not.

We pay our members of Congress \$10,000 a year salary and 20 cents a mile traveling expenses coming from their homes to Washington and returning at the end of the session. In fact, they draw the mileage whether they go home or not. In addition, they have rather liberal allowances for clerk and stenographers and franking privileges, both mail and telegraph, also very comfortable rooms in which to transact their official and other business. Also in case of the death of one of them the Government gives him an expensive funeral, with a Congressional escort to his last resting place.

Naturally the visitor wonders what it is all about. It seems to him like an extensive comedy and a mighty expensive show, considering what is actually put on the Congressional stage.

Not of High Rank?

PERHAPS this manner of legislating is the best that can be expected. We are an enormously rich nation, and I suppose we can afford it, at any rate we have to, whether we like it or not. However that may be, I came away from Washington with an impression that as an effective law making body our expensive Congress does not rank much above our Kansas legislature. More careful consideration is given to the bills introduced in our state legislature than is given to the average run of bills introduced in either house of Congress.

While the members of the Senate do not receive any greater pay than the members of the lower House, there is a decided social distinction. Riding in the elevators in the Capitol building a Congressman does not rank any higher than the clerk or other plain plug citizen, but the Senate elevators are plainly marked "For Senators Only." Also if you happen to get on any elevator along with a Senator and he wants to go to the floor above the floor where you want to get off, the elevator does not stop to let you off; it takes the Senator to his floor first; you can get off on the way down. Perhaps some of the Senators get more or less swelled up on ac-

count of this distinction, altho I did not observe any tendency on the part of such Senators as I met to high-hat those who rank below them.

Perhaps there is a general impression that there is great excitement in Washington over the prohibition question; if so it is not apparent. One member of the lower House was talking on the subject and waving his hands, while I was there, but he was talking mostly to empty air. Only one or two members seemed to be paying any particular attention to him. The only amendments made to the Volstead law will be those tending to make enforcement easier and more effective. There is not the slightest probability that the Eighteenth Amendment will be resubmitted to the states.

It would be a mistake, however, to assume that prohibition is not a live question in the East. There is a good deal more agitation on that subject than there was a year ago when I was there. Nearly all of the eastern newspapers are opposed to prohibition and are more outspoken in their opposition than they were a year ago or two years ago. Apparently the law does not have many supporters, or at any rate they are not saying much. You read and hear a good deal about the demoralizing effects of prohibition, how drinking is increasing, especially in the homes and among the women. You might gather the impression from what you hear and read, especially in New York, that a large majority of the men and women are eagerly lapping up booze and spending most of their time in night clubs.

I did not investigate the night clubs, and therefore can give no first hand information about them, but I traveled day after day on the subways at the most crowded hours when I was jammed into a promiscuous crowd, as tight as a sardine in a tin box. I do not know where you can find a more cosmopolitan crowd than the one that travels on the subways at the crowded hours, say from 7 to 9 o'clock in the morning and from 5 to 7 in the evening. There is no distinction as to race, color or previous condition of servitude, Jew and Gentile, white, black and yellow, clean and unclean, sweet smelling and the contrary. It seems that if there would be evidence of drunkenness anywhere, it would be there, but I saw none of it. Considering the discomfort they had to endure, it was a remarkably well behaved and decent sort of crowd. I think I know when one of my fellow citizens is "lit up," when I have to travel with my chin jammed into his back or when he is breathing down the back of my neck.

My first visit to New York was 27 years ago, when there were many thousand open saloons in the city. There was plenty of evidence of drunkenness then. If men and women are drinking more now than then, they certainly have learned how to carry their liquor better.

I have been asked whether business has slowed down in New York City as a result of the smash in the stock market. Well, New York City is so blamed big that it seems to the tenderfoot from the bounding West that there is so much business going on any time that there could not be any more. Relatively speaking, business may have sagged and I did not notice it. I did not hear as much talk about stocks as I did when I was there a year ago, and the record of sales shows a great falling off as compared with then.



So far as what might be called the legitimate business of the city is concerned, there seemed to be about as much of a rush and jam as ever.

I notice, also, that they are still building higher and higher buildings. I looked out of the window of the twenty-ninth story of the New Equitable Building, at a building which is going up, they told me, to 80 stories. When complete it will be almost twice as high as the Washington monument.

There will be so much difference in tempera-

ture between the lower and top floor that in the summer a sensitive person should be prepared to change from light to heavy underwear on the way up. It will not be necessary for the tenants of this building to go to the mountains for a change of climate. This building, they claim, will be occupied from bottom to top as soon as it is finished. There also is talk of landings for air ships, so that the tenants on the top floors will not need to ride down on elevators at the close of the business day; they can just step into an airplane and sail off to their homes.

Might Sue for Damages

1—When mother was left a widow and the estate was divided she could not claim the homestead outside of her half because she did not live on it at the time of her husband's death, who on account of sickness moved to town six weeks before death. What homestead rights has she? 2—What would be the penalty for destroying a woman's picture advertising cigarettes on a large billboard? R. R. H.

1—If the removal of the widow was only temporary our supreme court has held that is not an abandonment of the homestead.

2—The statute does not fix any penalty in the way of a fine or anything of that kind for destroying pictures on a billboard. If this billboard is within the limits of a city of the first, second or third class it may have been authorized by an ordinance of the city. In such case the owner of the billboard might have an action for damages. There is no penalty, however, provided under the criminal statutes.

Write the Agricultural College

Please tell me the number of 1-pound loaves of bread and the amount of bran and shorts that can be made from 1 bushel of wheat. W. D.

My understanding is that there is considerable variation in the different kinds of wheat. And also some variation in the manner in which the flour is mixed and baked. I suggest that you take this matter up with the agronomy department of the Kansas State Agricultural College. The college has a testing mill and also tests, in baking, the size of loaves that are made from different kinds of wheat and in different processes of baking.

All to the Husband

A and I marry. We have no children. I have property. If I were to die does my husband get all my property or only one-half? I have brothers. He did not help me get this property. I inherited it from my mother's estate. D. V. M.

In case of your death without will your surviving husband would inherit all of the property. You have a right, however, to will one-half of it as you may see fit.

The Boys and Girls of Today

From a Radio Address by Senator Capper, Broadcast from Washington Over the Columbia Chain

ALL OF us hear a great deal of criticism of young people nowadays. I am glad to say that I have never indulged in it. My conviction is that most of the criticism is due to trying to think of life today in terms of half a century ago. Business is altogether different in its methods and technic from what it was when I was a boy. Education is different. Yet I think no one will deny that business is more honest and more efficient and education sounder and more useful than in the old days.

Likewise young people are different from what they used to be—they couldn't be the same when they are living in what amounts to a different civilization. I am convinced they are more honest, more capable, and readier to be of service in the world than any generation of youth in history.

For some time one of the magazines, tired of the constant outcry against youth, has been publishing on its editorial page what it calls "Notes on the Younger Generation." In this column it has recorded achievement after achievement of living young people, mostly in their teens, ranging from saving drowning men and women to writing successful books, from winning world triumphs in tennis to supporting a big family thru constructive business success.

These, of course, represent only a small percent of the important achievements credited to the youth of today. We older people should be proud of the youth of America rather than critical of it. It is achieving today, and it is going to solve the problems of tomorrow.

A boy or girl has a much better chance now than formerly to pick out a suitable occupation. For one thing, there are more and different occupations, and, for another, it is easier to find out about them.

If I were a boy or girl today, I should study myself, with the help of a teacher or some other older person. I should find just what qualifications I had and what disqualifications, and I should face them frankly. For instance, ability in

mathematics—a qualification in accounting, engineering, architecture, banking, physics and other fields.

Inability to get along smoothly with all sorts of people is not a qualification in any line, but a decided disqualification for certain lines, such as salesmanship, the diplomatic service, the ministry.

After discovering my special qualifications and special disqualifications, I should, likewise with some older person, go over a list of occupations and try to pick out one that I liked and that was suited to me. That is something any boy or girl can do today, and it is something that we older people could not do when we were young.

The choice of an occupation is perhaps the most important thing in the future happiness of any one. To do work that one likes to do and to be reasonably paid for doing it, is, as someone has remarked, the key to a pretty satisfactory life.

Of course, there is danger in specializing too much. No one can be sure that he will continue all his life in the specialty that he has chosen. That is one reason for learning something outside a narrow field. Another reason is that one is a lot happier if he has several interests—reading, sports, civic organizations, any wholesome activity that interests him. Also, I think it is one's duty to take a broad, constructive interest in public affairs. Conditions are changing rapidly, and the thought of every citizen is constantly needed.

When I started as a printer, I did not plan to become the publisher of a group of newspapers and magazines, but I learned all I could about newspapers and magazines—I was genuinely interested in them—so that I was able to take the opportunity when it came.

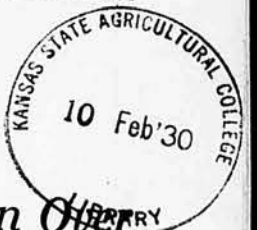
Nor did I think of a political career when I entered upon publishing. I kept myself informed on public affairs because I considered it my duty and because I enjoyed it. Then, when I was

asked to become a candidate for governor of Kansas, I felt that I could be of service to the people of my state in that capacity. Whatever I accomplished as governor and later as senator, I have been able to accomplish because from the beginning of my career I was interested not merely in my profession but in public affairs.

Of course, interest alone isn't sufficient. There must be hard work. It is my experience—and the experience of every one I know—that the habit of work is the greatest factor in achieving success for one's self and benefit for other people. It is one of the greatest factors, too, in individual happiness. I was especially glad that President Hoover emphasized work in a recent statement. All of us, young or old, need to have this emphasized to us time and again. We are all inclined to be lazy, to put things off, to day-dream. But we know in our hearts that laziness and procrastination and day-dreaming bring us only dissatisfaction with ourselves.

In addition to hard work, I think a sense of responsibility is very useful to anyone. It gives him poise and self-confidence. I believe that parents ought very early to make a boy or girl responsible for certain things about the home, and that teachers ought to do the same thing with reference to the school, and I believe that boys and girls ought to accept these responsibilities gladly. The boy or girl who is always told by parent or teacher what to do is not made wholly responsible for anything, never develops the initiative that accomplishes results.

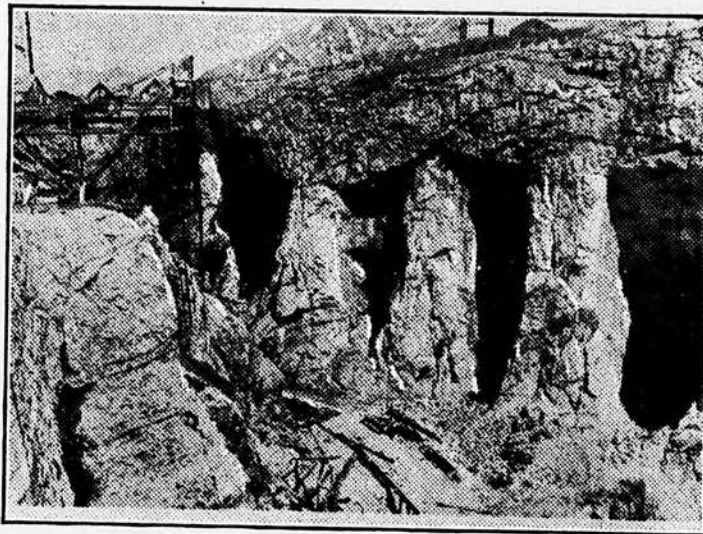
There is not, as I see it, an elaborate program for achieving success. It is found in doing well, day after day, things given you to do, as well as the things that you like to do and have prepared yourself to do well; in being always ready to assume responsibility and take the initiative; in taking advantage of opportunities as they come; and in maintaining a sound character that will be satisfying to you and that will radiate usefulness and happiness to others.



World Events in Pictures



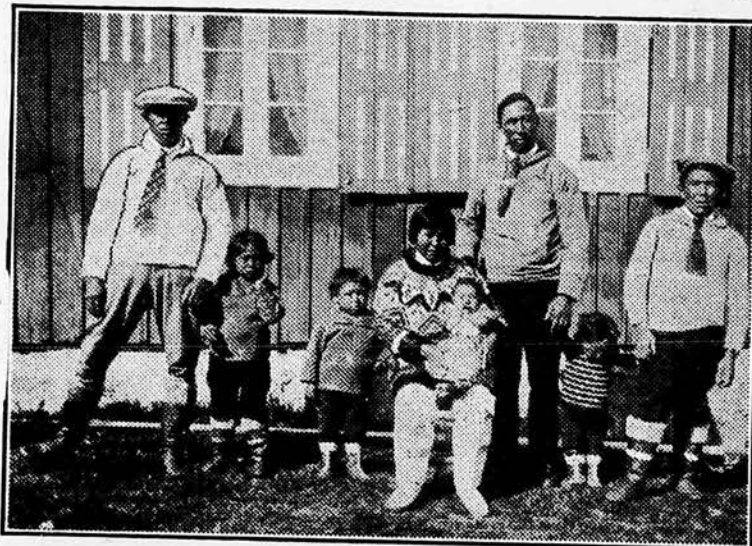
Picking Eggs? No, Just a German Girl Carefully Gathering Some Big, Prime Mushrooms in One of the Large Hothouses Near Berlin



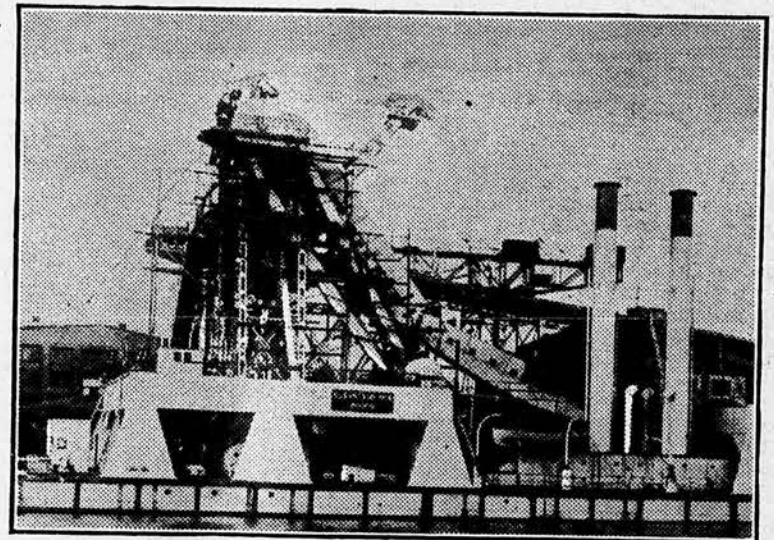
A View of the Famous Cryolite Mine, Ivigtut, Greenland, the Only Place in the World Where Cryolite Is Found in Paying Quantities. It Is Used in the Manufacture of Aluminum Alloy for Utensils. The Export Duty on the Mineral Relieves Greenlanders of Taxes



A Bright Red Tweed Outfit for Spring. It Is Adorned by Chanel Bow-Knots, and Features a Diagonal Weave in the Skirt and Jacket



A Civilized Greenland Native and His Family. The Greenland Eskimo is Half Caucasian, Due to Intermarriage with Europeans; They Are Christians and Are Under the Parental Guidance of Denmark. Note the Sport Clothes Worn by the Men While the Women Uphold the Traditional Costumes



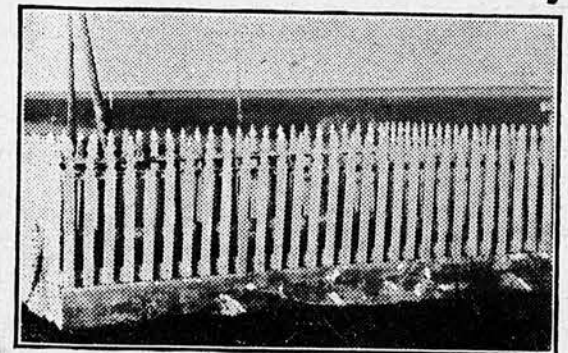
A View of the Largest Floating Elevator Which Has Been Erected Near London. It Rests on Two Pontoons 180 Feet Long and 20 Feet Wide, and Can Shift 450 Cubic Meters of Soil from Barges at One Time. It Cost About \$625,000 to Construct



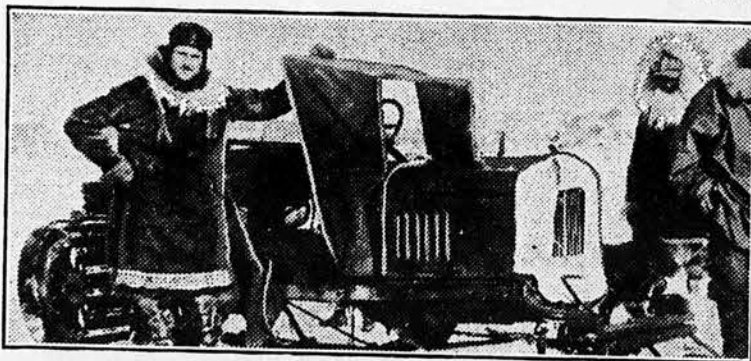
Three Young Ladies of Washington Scattering Food for the Birds and Squirrels in Historic Lafayette Square, Overlooking the Front Door of the White House, After the Unusually Severe Storm There This Winter



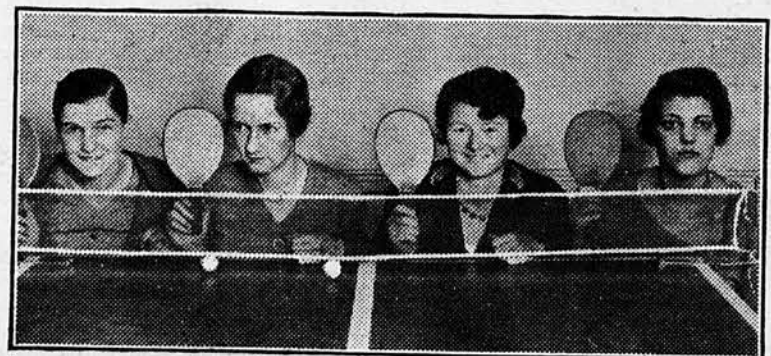
Mrs. E. Chandler, of Indiana, Only White House Bride Whose Marriage Was Witnessed by Abraham Lincoln. Her Fiance, About to Enlist in the Civil War, Asked Permission to Be Married in the White House. Lincoln Agreed



Here Lies a Faithful Horse, "Coley," Beloved by the Late Dr. W. W. Fowler, of Texas, Who Pensioned the Steed When Autos Came. Now the Heirs of the Doctor Are Fighting to Keep the State Highway Department from Moving Dobbin's Grave



Joe Crosson, Left, Who With Harold Gillam, Discovered the Scattered Wreckage of the Airplane of Carl Ben Eielson and His Mechanic, Earl Borland, Missing Since November 9, in the Arctic Ice, About 90 Miles Southeast of Cape North, Siberia



Four Ping Pong Enthusiasts at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., Where This Sport Has Become Popular. This Is an Age-Old Game Which Seems to be Coming Back Into Prominence. Second from Right Is Katherine Park, of New Jersey, Winner of the Recent Tourney in Which These Folks Took Part

Rural Leaders Went Back to School

During Farm and Home Week, They Found Reliable Information Regarding Methods of Improving Agricultural Conditions

FARM and Home week at the Kansas State Agricultural College justly holds a place in the front rank of the most important annual events in the state. From February 4 to 7, the beautiful campus of this great institution was thronged with rural leaders from every county in the state, and lecture rooms were crowded to overflowing with these rural folks who, as President F. D. Farrell has so aptly expressed it, "look to the college for inspiration and for unbiased, reliable information regarding methods of improving farm and home conditions. They are students in the best sense. They know what they wish to learn about, and they make it a practice to apply what they learn. It is chiefly because they are this kind of students that they are leaders."

This recent "school for a week" was replete with the most up-to-date and most authentic information on the basic departments of agriculture. A full day was allowed for thoughtful concentration on poultry work, and an equal amount of time for dairy, livestock and agronomy problems. In addition special meetings were held by the various dairy associations and by the Kansas Crop Improvement Association. Hundreds of folks attended only the days when programs of special interest to them were scheduled, but it was inspiring to note the very large number who came early on poultry day and remained until after the banquet on Friday evening.

169 300-Pound Herds

Specialists at the college and noted speakers from other states gave the best they had, and willingly answered the questions with which they were besieged. Poultry day brought information on proper mating, rearing baby chicks, a balanced program for producers, what poultry statistics mean, marketing practices in this and other states, and a visit to the college poultry farm. Interest of dairy-minded visitors was held for many hours with results of experimental work being conducted by the college, the theory of milk secretion, presentation of production cups, a students' fitting and showing contest and presentation of certificates for 300-pound herds.

Perhaps nothing could show the progress Kansas dairymen are making in a more concrete way than this certificate presentation. The men who have herds that average 300 pounds of butterfat or more receive them, and at Manhattan last week exactly 169 were presented. A check-up of figures for other years points out the improvement that has been made. Back in 1926, there were only 13 dairy herds with a butterfat production record of 300 pounds or more; in 1927, there were 53; in 1928, 95; and in 1929, there were 152. This indicates that Kansas herd owners are culling out the unprofitable producers.

These counties were represented in the "good herd" list: Allen, Butler, Greenwood, Dickinson, Douglas, Finney, Franklin, Geary-Clay, Harper-Kingman, Jackson, Johnson, Leavenworth, Nemaha, Pawnee-Stafford, Reno-Harvey-McPherson, Riley, Washington, and the "Sunflower" group composed of seven of our state institutions. The Washington County Dairy Herd Improvement Association lead the list with 22 members sharing the honor; the Reno-Harvey-McPherson association ranked second with 15 members, while the Geary-Clay and the Riley county organizations shared third place, each having 13 eligible herd owners.

Six silver trophies donated by Charles W. Dingman, Topeka, were presented on dairy day. Two were awarded to owners of the male and female Holstein champions of the state, a mounted shield going to Cong. James G. Strong, Blue Rapids, owner of the Grand Champion bull, Carnation Inka Matador, and a cup to the Topeka State Hospital, for the female champion, Topeka Hengerveld W. H. Mercedes.

Four cups went to owners of herds making the best butterfat records in the state. These included: High herd, nine cows or less, Leslie Roenigk, Clay Center, with eight cows averaging 517 pounds; high herd nine to 15 cows, Will Combs, Linn, with 13 averaging 413 pounds; and high herd of more than 15 cows, Earnest Raymond, Leavenworth, with 18 averaging 412 pounds. A banner was presented to H. J. Meirkord, Linn, for the best get of sire in Kansas. The Dingman grand trophy and \$100 cash was won by H. A. Dressler, Lebo,

whose prize cow, Dora Pearl Veeman, was the first animal in Kansas to produce more than 1,000 pounds of butterfat in a year. Her record was 1,018.5 pounds. One of the strongest delegations on hand dairy day, was the 27 members of the Northeast Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association, headed by their president, Robert Romig of Topeka, who chartered a special bus and decorated it from stem to stern. Mr. Dingman, of course, is a member of this association.

The dairymen assigned duties in connection with their particular breed associations included:

Jersey club—Ed Taylor, Keats, president; Roy Gilliland, Denison, vice president; D. L. Wheelock, Clay Center, secretary.
Holstein-Friesian—Ed Miller, Junction City, president; H. J. Meirkord, Linn, vice president; Dr. C. B. Van Horn, Topeka, secretary.
Guernsey club—Paul R. Johnston, Independence, president; F. D. Smith, Washington, vice president; Max Morehouse, Salina, secretary.
Ayrshire club—Fred Williams, Darlow, president; J. W. Linn, Manhattan, vice president; David Page, Topeka, secretary.

The livestock program was filled with interest for every Kansas farmer. It included a discussion of different methods of feeding, types of animals the market wants, diseases and other problems of current importance. Dr. C. W. McCampbell gave an interesting talk on figuring livestock income on a "per acre" rather than a "per animal" basis. "Primarily it is the duty of livestock to provide a market for our crops," he said, "and the point is, what do we get for an acre of our crops? We have found that when we feed the right kind of ration to the right kind of cattle, we have received in the last seven years, an average of 50.6 per cent more for corn than the elevator would have paid us—and mark you, that carries us back thru the deflation period." The big point that most farmers in attendance must have carried home with them is the fact that the agricultural college and the various experiment stations comprise an agricultural laboratory which can be used advantageously by every farm operator in the state.

Perhaps nothing on the last day of the week proved more interesting than the "outlook" information regarding Kansas agriculture, presented by Dr. W. E. Grimes and his associates in the agricultural economics department. You will understand, too, that the entire week paid special attention to things of interest for farm women.

Farm and Home Week has another purpose, aside from providing information, inspiration and the opportunity for more farmers of Kansas to

know more of their fellow farmers. And this is to give well-deserved recognition to the men and women of the farms who have accomplished outstanding things. It is a time for recognition of the champion wheat grower, corn grower, beef producer, outstanding exhibitors and the best dairymen. Already we have told you about the certificates awarded to the owners of dairy herds that averaged 300 pounds of butterfat or more, and who received the silver trophies. And last week's issue of Kansas Farmer carried the story of the Kansas Wheat Champion for 1929. He was, as you will recall, T. L. Bair of Clark county, named champion because he efficiently follows practices in wheat growing that are best adapted to his particular locality.

Virgil P. Rush, Severance, Doniphan county, was acclaimed the Kansas corn champion for 1929, and he received a silver trophy presented by the Kansas City, Mo., Chamber of Commerce. Second place was awarded Frey Brothers, Manhattan; third place, Harold E. Staadt, Ottawa, and fourth place to Henry Bunck, Everest. This is the second time in the last four years that Mr. Rush has won the state championship, and of course, he has been county champion all four years. Each year in which the corn champion has competed for county and state honors he has produced officially more than 100 bushels of corn to the acre. For six years previous to the opening of the state contest he unofficially grew corn that yielded more than 100 bushels an acre.

Olsen Was Champion Exhibitor

To win the state championship Mr. Rush first had to beat everyone in his county who wished to enter the local contest. He then entered the all-Kansas event and competed with contenders from Allen, Anderson, Atchison, Brown, Cloud, Crawford, Franklin, Geary, Leavenworth, Nemaha and Riley counties. The winning of the contest was based on a 5-acre yield and the grower's ability to select two bushels of good seed corn and 10 ears of show corn.

In the Blue Ribbon Corn Show held during the week, H. C. Olsen of Hiawatha, was named as the owner of the best 10-ear exhibit. As a result he is champion corn exhibitor of the state for 1929 and with the honor he received a silver cup. Competition was keen and Mr. Olsen barely won out over Clark Works of Humboldt. Olsen's 10 ears of yellow corn brought him a medal in that division of the contest, whereas Works' 10 ears of white corn won for him a medal and the title of champion exhibitor of white corn. The final ranking of the five high showmen in the two divisions of the exhibit included:

Yellow corn—H. C. Olsen, Hiawatha, first; H. B. Jacobsen, Horton, second; Virgil P. Rush, Severance, third; O. J. Olsen, Horton, a brother of H. C. Olsen, fourth; and David Bierl, Bern, fifth.

White corn—Clark Works, Humboldt, first; C. W. Works, Humboldt, father of Clark Works, second; Harold Staadt, Ottawa, third; G. F. Renzenberger, Garnett, fourth; and Henry Bunck, Everest, fifth.

Cloud county was named by the college folks and the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, as the outstanding corn-growing county in the state for 1929. This, of course, was in connection with the 5-acre contest. Franklin county placed second with Brown county taking third place. Out of a

(Continued on Page 29)



Virgil P. Rush, Severance, Selected as Corn Champion of the State for 1929. This is His Second Similar Championship



Cups and Silver Shield Presented by Charles W. Dingman, Topeka, to Outstanding Dairymen of Kansas During Farm and Home Week at the Kansas State Agricultural College. One of These Trophies Went to H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Owner of the First 1,000-Pound Butterfat Cow in the State

WIBW Takes Us to the Movie Capitol

Thirty Noted Screen Stars and Three West Coast Orchestras Will Participate in "Voices From Filmland" Programs

YOU are sure to recognize some of the photographs on this radio page at first glance. Without doubt you have seen "Our Gang" on the screen at your local picture show and have enjoyed their rollicking fun. Now WIBW is going to bring these youngsters right into your home on the "Voices From Filmland" program which starts at 6:30 o'clock on Monday evenings. This feature is broadcast direct from Hollywood over WIBW and other stations of the Columbia Chain. These juvenile gangsters and their dog—all members of the movie-famous "Our Gang"—will romp before the microphone in programs that are sure to please.

Another movie star you probably have picked out—for this is an all-movie group—is Harry Langdon, upper right, who will attempt to prove that he can be equally amusing over the radio, when he is heard from Hollywood during the

some fancy steps in front of the orchestra are Bessie Love, Charles King and Anita Page, stars of "Broadway Melody."

The "Music Hall," Sunday nights, 8 to 9 o'clock, alternating every other week with the Majestic Theater of the Air over WIBW, is a variety program of great interest to radio listeners. It is put on by all the members of the WIBW staff of entertainers who take turn about doing something in the way of entertainment. It is a lively program and full of pep.

In order to give a new slant on answers to the religious questions received by the scores at WIBW, the station now has one of its speakers, Rabbi Levey, of Temple Beth Sholem, at Topeka. He gives the traditional Jewish version of the old Testament Scriptural Interpretations.

A new program over WIBW every Monday evening at 9 o'clock is provided by the Kansas

10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
10:30 a. m.—Sunshine Trio
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
11:15 a. m.—The Polynesian
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 p. m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
1:30 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—Cecilia B. Lanham's Dramatic Period
2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:10 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
3:30 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—Melody Master
4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC



We Are Pleased to Introduce a Happy Group This Week—"Our Gang." Doubtless You Have Seen These Youngsters on the Screen. Now They Come to You Over WIBW and the Columbia Chain. The Odd-Looking Youth, Upper Right, Is Harry Langdon; Lower Left, the Famous Joan Crawford, Both Movie Favorites. At Right Below is Earl Burnett's Famous Biltmore Hotel Orchestra. All of These Folks and Dozens More Will Entertain You Over WIBW

broadcast of "Voices From Filmland." Then at the lower left of the layout we have a likeness of the very famous Joan Crawford. Both she and her husband, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., are to be heard on the Filmland program. Joan has proved that she has a beautiful voice and a pleasing personality over the radio as well as in talking pictures.

The large group is Earl Burnett's famous Biltmore Hotel Orchestra, which also is heard every Monday evening over this broadcast direct from the movie capitol. So with these big features the Hollywood review is bound to be one of the most popular brought to you by WIBW and the Columbia Chain. This orchestra is a nationally-known Los Angeles dance group. Altho they have appeared in many of the "talkies" such as "Broadway Melody," and also have many record hits to their credit including "Wedding of the Painted Doll," and "Singing in the Rain," this is their first national appearance before the "mike." Typically a Hollywood program, "Voices From Filmland," affords radio listeners surprises every minute for a half hour. Three fine West Coast orchestras, the Biltmore Trio, and nearly 30 noted film stars will participate in this series, which is to run for 52 weeks. The three persons doing

Authors' Club. Every feature is original as its artists are musical, dramatic, or literary composers from various cities in Kansas who journey to WIBW to present the program. They are all noted authors or composers.

WIBW'S Program for Next Week

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16

8:00 a. m.—Morning Musicals (CBS)
9:00 a. m.—Land O' Make Believe (CBS)
9:50 a. m.—Columbia's Commentator (CBS)
12:00 p. m.—Vierra's Royal Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
12:30 p. m.—The Aztecs (CBS)
1:00 p. m.—Watchtower Program IBBA
1:30 p. m.—The Ballad Hour (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—Symphonic Hour (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—Cathedral Hour (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—Melody Master
4:30 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
5:00 p. m.—Rabbi Levey's Question Box
5:15 p. m.—Recording Program
6:00 p. m.—Our Romantic Ancestors (CBS)
6:30 p. m.—Leslie Edmond's Sport Review
7:00 p. m.—The World's Business (Dr. Julius Klein) (CBS)
7:30 p. m.—Vierra's Royal Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
8:00 p. m.—The Music Hall
9:00 p. m.—Robert Service Violin Ensemble
9:30 p. m.—Arabesque (CBS) Courtesy Kansas Power and Light Co.
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news, weather
7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Reveille (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musicals KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—The Ballad Hour

5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:10 p. m.—Vierra's Royal Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
6:30 p. m.—Voices from Filmland (CBS)
7:00 p. m.—Sunshine Trio
7:30 p. m.—The Sod Busters
8:00 p. m.—Capper Club Skit
8:30 p. m.—The Cotton Pickers
9:00 p. m.—Kansas Author's Club
9:30 p. m.—Voice of Columbia (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:05 p. m.—Voice of Columbia
10:30 p. m.—Jan Garber and his Hollywood Orchestra (CBS)

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news, weather
7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Reveille (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musicals KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—The Ballad Hour
9:45 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
10:15 a. m.—Senator Capper's Political Talk (CBS)
10:30 a. m.—Sunshine Trio
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
11:15 a. m.—The Polynesian
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 p. m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
1:30 p. m.—American School of the Air (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—H. T. Burleigh Girls' Quartet
2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:10 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
3:30 p. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—Melody Master
4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:10 p. m.—Vierra's Royal Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
6:30 p. m.—Sunshine Trio

7:00 p. m.—Blue Lantern Night Club
7:30 p. m.—The Sod Busters
8:00 p. m.—Old Gold Paul Whiteman Hour (CBS)
9:00 p. m.—Graybar's Mr. and Mrs. (CBS)
9:30 p. m.—Conclave of Nations (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:05 p. m.—Will Osborne and his Orchestra (CBS)
10:30 p. m.—Public Radio-vue-Brooklyn Paramount Theater (CBS)

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news
7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revellie (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—The Ballad Hour
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
10:30 a. m.—Sunshine Trio
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
11:15 a. m.—The Polynesian
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
1:30 p. m.—Program KSAC
2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—On Brunswick Platters
4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:10 p. m.—Vierra's Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
6:30 p. m.—Commodore Ensemble (CBS)
7:00 p. m.—Sunshine Trio
7:30 p. m.—The Sod Busters
8:00 p. m.—U. S. Marine Band (CBS)
8:30 p. m.—The Polynesian
9:00 p. m.—The Modocs
9:30 p. m.—Grand Opera Concert (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:05 p. m.—Hank Simmon's Show Boat (CBS)
Courtesy Nat'l Reserve Life Co.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news
7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revellie (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—The Ballad Hour
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
10:30 a. m.—Sunshine Trio
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
11:15 a. m.—The Polynesian
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
1:30 p. m.—Program KSAC
2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:10 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
3:30 p. m.—Curtain Falls (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:10 p. m.—Commodore Ensemble (CBS)
6:30 p. m.—Vierra's Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
7:00 p. m.—The Vagabonds (CBS)
7:15 p. m.—Five Power Naval Conference (CBS)
7:30 p. m.—Alladin Old Time Orchestra
7:45 p. m.—Manhattan Moods (CBS)
8:00 p. m.—Songs at Twilight
8:30 p. m.—The Polynesian
9:00 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
9:30 p. m.—National Forum from Washington (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:05 p. m.—In a Russian Village (CBS)
10:30 p. m.—Will Osborne and his Park Central Orchestra (CBS)

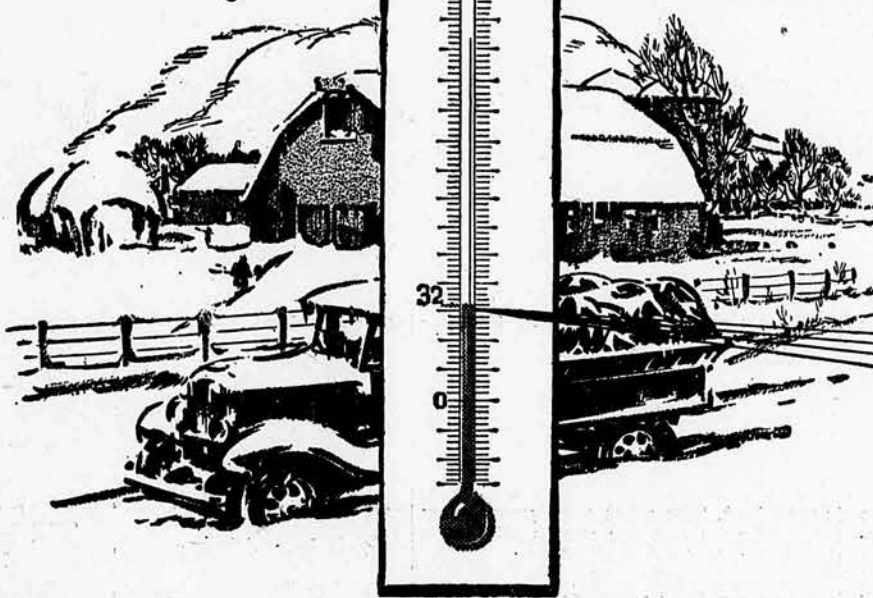
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news
7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revellie (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—The Ballad Hour
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
10:30 a. m.—Sunshine Trio
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
11:15 a. m.—The Polynesian
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
12:25 p. m.—State Vocational Dept.
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
1:30 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:10 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
3:30 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:10 p. m.—Hotel Paramount Orchestra (CBS)
6:30 p. m.—Vierra's Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
7:00 p. m.—Kansas Farmer Old Time Orchestra
7:30 p. m.—KSAC—Iowa State Basket Ball Game KSAC
9:00 p. m.—Around the Samovar (CBS)
9:30 p. m.—Curtis Institute of Music (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:05 p. m.—Sleepy Hall's Orchestra (CBS)
10:30 p. m.—Ben Pollack and his Orchestra (CBS)

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news
7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revellie (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—The Ballad Hour
10:00 a. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
10:30 a. m.—The Sunshine Trio
11:00 a. m.—Adventures of Helen and Mary (CBS)
11:30 a. m.—Women's Forum
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
12:25 p. m.—State Vocational Dept.
12:30 p. m.—Radio Fan Program KSAC
1:30 p. m.—The Gauchos (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:10 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
3:30 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
4:30 p. m.—Club Plaza Orchestra (CBS)
4:45 p. m.—Dr. Thatcher Clark—French Lesson (CBS)
5:00 p. m.—Hotel Shelton Orchestra (CBS)
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:10 p. m.—Vierra's Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
6:30 p. m.—Commodore Ensemble (CBS)
7:00 p. m.—Exploring the Jungle for Science (CBS)
7:15 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
7:30 p. m.—Dixie Echoes (CBS)
8:00 p. m.—Washington—A Pageant of Patriotism (CBS)
9:00 p. m.—Paramount-Publix Hour (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:05 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS)
10:30 p. m.—Hotel Paramount Orchestra (CBS)

Heed your thermometer's warning!



Below 32°F. battery and engine need "double-range" protection

Change to Mobiloil Arctic now!

The first few minutes of cold-weather starting and running, with incorrect oil, may cause more destructive wear than miles of ordinary driving. An incorrect oil may be too stiff to circulate promptly. The starter runs your battery down. Unlubricated metal surfaces grind together when your engine turns over.

Just changing to any so-called "winter" oil is not enough. Many light-bodied oils give easy starting, but are too thin to stick to hot moving parts and protect them when your engine warms up.

Freezing weather demands *double-range* protection. The New Mobiloil Arctic is a *specialty made* cold-weather oil. It flows freely at zero temperatures. And Mobiloil Arctic retains its rich lubricating body at operating temperatures.

Look up your car, truck or tractor on the Complete Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's and change to the correct winter grade of Mobiloil *now*.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Makers of high quality lubricants for all types of machinery

the New



Mobiloil

ARCTIC



MAKE THIS CHART YOUR GUIDE

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars, motor trucks, and tractors are specified below. If your car is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's. Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F. (Freezing) to 0° F. (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford, Models T, TT, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS, MOTOR TRUCKS AND TRACTORS	1929		1928		1927		1926	
	Engine	Winter	Engine	Winter	Engine	Winter	Engine	Winter
Autocar, T (own & Waukesha)H			BB	A				
"H (own engine)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
"other models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Buick	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Cadillac	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Chandler Special Six	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
"other models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chevrolet	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chrysler, 4-cyl.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Imperial 80	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
"other models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Diamond T	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Durand	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Essex	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Federal, 1K6					BB	A		
"UB-6, T-6W								
T-6B, F-6, A-6, 3B-6								
2B-6, T-8W, WR-6								
3C-6, F-7	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
"other models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ford, A & AA	A	Arc	A	Arc				
"T & TT					E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
G. M. C. T-10	A	Arc	A	Arc				
"T-11, T-19								
"T-20, T-30, T-40	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
T-42, T-50, T-60, T-80	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
"other models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Garford	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Graham Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hudson	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hupmobile	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Indiana, 611, 6111	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
"other models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
International Special Delivery, Waukesha engine	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
"33, 43, 54C, 54DR, 103								
"HSS4, HSS4C, HSS74, HSS74C, 104C, HSS104C	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
"other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Mack	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Nash Advanced Six	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
"Special Six	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
"other models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oakland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oldsmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Packard	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Paige, 8-cyl.					BB	A		
"other models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pontiac	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Republic, 15, 15W, 25, 25W, 32W, 30, 30W, 35, 35A, 35B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
"25-6								
"other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Service	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stewart, 7X, 10X								
"21, 21X, Buddy	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
"other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Studebaker (Pass.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
White, 15, 15B, 20								
"20A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
"59, 60	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
"other models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Willys-Knight, 4-cyl.	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
"6-cyl.	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
TRACTORS								
Allis-Chalmers, 15-25	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
"other models	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Case, 25-45, L	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
"other models	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Caterpillar	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Cletrac	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
E-B					B	A		
Fordson	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Hart Parr	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
John Deere	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
McCormick	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Oil Pull	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Twin City, 40-65								
"other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Walls	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A

TRANSMISSION AND DIFFERENTIAL:

For their correct lubrication use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C", "CW", Mobilgrease, or Engine Oil, as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers.

NOTE: For a winter's supply we recommend the 55-gallon or 30-gallon drum with convenient faucet.

The Stock Lost Some Weight

And the Animals Have Required a Great Deal of Feed This Winter

BY HARLEY HATCH

AFTER two days of thawing weather during which most of our snow turned to water, there has come a day of thick mist, and the forecast is for "rain or snow and colder." If the promise makes good we will have to get the much advertised Kansas City barge line to do our transporting for a few days. While much of the snow has melted it still is holding back most of the water, especially where the great snow banks are along the east and west roads. A rain would make rivers out of most of the roads except on the well graded mileage handled by the county. I have seen a great many farmyards since I wrote last, and I note that the snow blew out of most of them so stock will not have to wade in as much mud as usual—unless we get that promised rain. So far I have heard no complaint of feed shortage, but I can note that some bunches of cattle have lost considerable weight since the first of the year; it takes plenty of grain to hold up stock in such weather, but many do not like to give 75-cent corn to cattle being roughed thru.

"Tailed Up" the Cows

Some men say it is cheaper to let stock lose some weight during the winter because, they say, thin stock will gain faster on grass the next spring than stock in good condition. I am not going to deny the truth of this theory just now, but I will say that it is hard on the stock. Cows and heifers which are to bring calves should be well fed; it is poor policy to let them get thin. I have helped "tail up" too many thin cows in the spring to care for the job. Another thing: if cows are not well fed they will not long continue to bring early calves; they keep getting later and later until the bulk of the calves are arriving as late as June or July. If calves are to be made into baby beef it is necessary that they come early in the spring; if they all have arrived by April 1 so much the better. To have this happen right along the cows must be well fed; in this game, as in every other, you can't get something for nothing.

Only a Few Cows

I made a trip to Kansas City the last of the week, going by motor car to Emporia, thence by rail to Kansas City, and returning by motor car by the way of highways 50S and 75. In going I noted that scarcely half the east and west township roads had yet been opened, and many that had been opened had a track between snow banks just wide enough to let a car thru. But what I especially was watching were the farms. It seemed to me that never before in all the years I have traveled these roads has stock been so scarce in the farmyards. One sees few beef cattle along this route; the yards hold a few cows, say three to eight head of dairy stock; often one would not see a good herd of cattle in miles. If there is a surplus of cattle in Kansas they are not to be found on the route I traveled. Another thing noted was the very great superiority of common hill gravel as compared with chat or sand gravel for road surfacing. This was especially noticeable after leaving the pavement several miles this side of Olathe and traveling the chat surfaced highway from Gardner to Wellsville, especially the east and west roads. The roads surfaced with hill gravel were good and solid; the chat was cutting badly and was getting mushy. What is the idea of shipping chat into Coffey and Lyon counties when the best road building gravel in the world lies right along the way?

4 Pounds or 2 Pounds?

I have received a number of letters of late from friends who tell me what a good thing it would have been for all of us could we have had Sweet

clover seed sown before the big snow. I can agree with this; I believe seed sown before this snow will come right along this spring as soon as the weather is fit; the seed would not have needed scarifying; in fact, it would not even have needed hulling. One friend also writes from Cottonwood Falls telling of his experience with Sweet clover. He secured his seed by stripping it from roadside clover, and this seed he sowed broadcast in March on kafir stubble, covering it with a disk harrow. Half the field was single disked and half double disked. A good stand was secured on the whole field, but it was best where the ground was single disked. The next year he took off a hay crop when the plants were about 30 inches high. It made good hay, but was very hard to cure. The seed crop that year was very late and the fall wet, and it was lost. The next crop grew very tall and was cut for seed with some difficulty. This Sweet clover stubble was disked early and sown to oats beside oats that were sown on kafir stubble. The Sweet clover oats took 4 pounds of twine to the acre, the kafir oats but 2 pounds, altho grown on better land. All were threshed together, so comparative yields cannot be given.

Believes in Darso

Regarding the grain sorgho called "Darso," of which mention occurred in this column a short time ago, a friend writes from Howard, Kan., saying that he has been raising Darso for the last 10 years and has about given up raising any other grain crop. He says when the folks there have this crop planted they don't worry about crop failures. Our friend buys and ships some of this grain, in some years sending out as many as 10 cars and shipping 5 cars during this last dry season. From their little shipping point 10 cars of Darso already have been shipped out of the 1929 crop, while no other grain of any kind has been shipped. This farmer says with them Darso outyields kafir and that the seed has an equal feeding value, while the fodder is better. It wouldn't have to be very rich feed to be better than kafir butts, to my way of thinking. He says Darso will stand more dry weather than any grain sorghum he has ever tried, and that the grain never smuts. Altogether, our friend makes out a very good case for Darso, and it may be well worthy of a trial in localities where corn is not successful. I do not know how it sells on the market as compared with kafir; I have never seen Darso quoted in the market papers.

Amber is a Pest

I have a letter from a Colorado farmer who asks about the advisability of trying either Sumac or Atlas cane in a region where Black Amber cane is about the only variety which will mature seed. This condition would exclude Atlas immediately, as with us Atlas was 10 days later in maturing seed in 1929 than Sumac. It is possible that Sumac would not mature seed in that part of Colorado, but it would, I think, make a much better quality of fodder than Black Amber even if the seed did not ripen. If it did not, seed would have to be brought every year from regions where it did mature. To tell the truth, I am not very favorably impressed with Black Amber cane; even if the feeding quality was as good as other varieties I would hate to sow any on the farm, for in this part of Kansas Black Amber cane is about as bad as any weed we have, once it gets a start. Black Amber seed will stand anything that a cocklebur will, and it often is the work of several years to get rid of it after it gets a good start. I think it would be a good plan for this inquirer to get seed of several of the larger cane varieties, such as Sumac and Orange, and give it a trial on a small scale.

There is no profit in a stunted pig.

Last year a prophecy

... this year,

PROVED PERFORMANCE

LAST YEAR we announced a new fertilizer—our NPK series, both containing 45% available plant food: one containing 9% ni-

tronic acid and 9% potash; the correct ratios of plant and the other 9% nitrogen, foods for different soils and 18% phosphoric acid and 18% crops, insuring a balanced ration—a factor which is as important to plants as to animals.

Many farmers used it under average farm conditions. Reports from these show it to be practical and economical. For example, one potato grower compared it with a home-mixed fertilizer and showed a net gain of \$23.62 per acre by using NPK.

NPK fertilizer is in splendid mechanical condition, free from lumps, is not sticky and is easily applied with present fertilizer distributing attachments. Farmers are using from small quantities per acre on corn to nearly 1000 lbs.



on potatoes and other heavily fertilized crops.

NPK fertilizers are made under the most careful scientific direction and control. They have

the correct ratios of plant foods for different soils and crops, insuring a balanced ration—a factor which is as important to plants as to animals.

With NPK fertilizer the crop is assured of timely and completely available, carefully selected plant food. NPK is a forward step in increasing soil fertility. It improves the quality of crops, increases the yield, decreases growing costs and improves the market value.

There is an Armour dealer near you who is ready to advise you and to supply your needs. If you do not know his name, write us and we will name you prices in quantities as small as a 100-pound bag.

Charles H. MacDowell
President

Armour Fertilizer Works Chicago, U. S. A.

Charles H. MacDowell, President

ARMOUR FERTILIZER WORKS

Dept. 118, 111 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Please name price (delivered at my R. R. Station) of . . .

.....bags NPK 9-27-9
.....bags NPK 9-18-18

Name _____

Street No. _____ R. F. D. _____

Town _____ State _____

Dealer's Name _____

What the Folks Are Saying

SOME of the most important forms of agricultural lime are crushed limestone, burned or caustic lime, hydrated lime, and air slacked lime. Ground limestone is the only form that is being generally recommended in Kansas.

Crushed limestone is the most common and widely used form of lime for agricultural purposes. Even tho it is not the most efficient carrier of lime for correcting acidity, yet its use in the state should be advocated more widely than any other form. It is cheaper, it lasts longer, and there is a good supply of high grade limestone in every county where acid soils are known to occur. The question then of source of supply will finally resolve itself into the development of this local stone.

Figures taken from experimental plots in Eastern Kansas during the last seven years show that for every dollar invested in agricultural limestone there has been received from \$5 to \$10 profit. There is no question but that liming pays, and on the use of this material the future agriculture of Eastern Kansas must depend.

Manhattan, Kan.

Poor Seed Corn Again

A farmer from this county, C. V. Hurt of Drexel, recently selected a sample of seed corn that appeared to be good enough for seed and had a germination test made. The State Seed Laboratory reported that 76 per cent of the grains would grow. Another sample was picked at the same time—this sample was damp and did not seem like good seed. But its percentage of germination was 86 per cent. This would lead one to think that it is very difficult this year to tell about the germination of seed corn. The only way to play safe is to have a germination test made.

Paola, Kan.

J. T. Whetzel.

Manure Helps the Grass

The quantity and quality of pasture forage may be greatly increased in Eastern Kansas by the application of barnyard manure. Investigations conducted during the last three years show that the yield of tame pasture was increased 35 per cent and native blue stem pastures 20 per cent by the application of about 4 tons of manure every other year. The nutritive content of the grass was increased nearly 12 per cent.

Manhattan, Kan.

Please Read the Label

"The department," says Dr. H. E. Moskey, veterinarian in the Food Drug and Insecticide Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture, "has objected repeatedly, by warning and seizure, to the use of any label on drug preparations for fowls which indicates the preparations will increase egg production. Veterinarians agree that such claims are unwarranted and consequently fraudulent. No known drug or combination of drugs when fed to poultry will increase egg production. Other preparations equally objectionable are those sold to increase the fertility of eggs and to improve their hatchability. This is not within the power of drugs."

Drug preparations offered as a cure for poultry diseases for which there is no known drug cure also are receiving the attention of officials. These diseases include typhoid, cholera, coccidiosis, fowl pest, roup, diphtheria, chicken pox, diarrhea and gapes of chicks, and blackhead of turkeys. Some of these can be prevented by proper precautionary methods, but once contracted do not respond to drug treatment.

Doctor Moskey explains, also, that a worm remedy for fowls must be labeled clearly; the specific name of the worm or worms for which it has been proved an effective vermifuge must be stated. Veterinarians, he says, have found that certain drugs are effective for certain worms, but no combination of drugs is effective against all worms. Furthermore, drugs administered by way of mouth have

not been found effective against these known as pin or caeca worms of poultry. Products of this type when labeled to be given by mouth are subject to seizure under the law.

The labeling of mineral mixtures, stock powders, so-called conditioners and regulators and tonics, to indicate that they remedy or control worm infestation, constitutes misbranding under the Federal Food and Drugs Act,

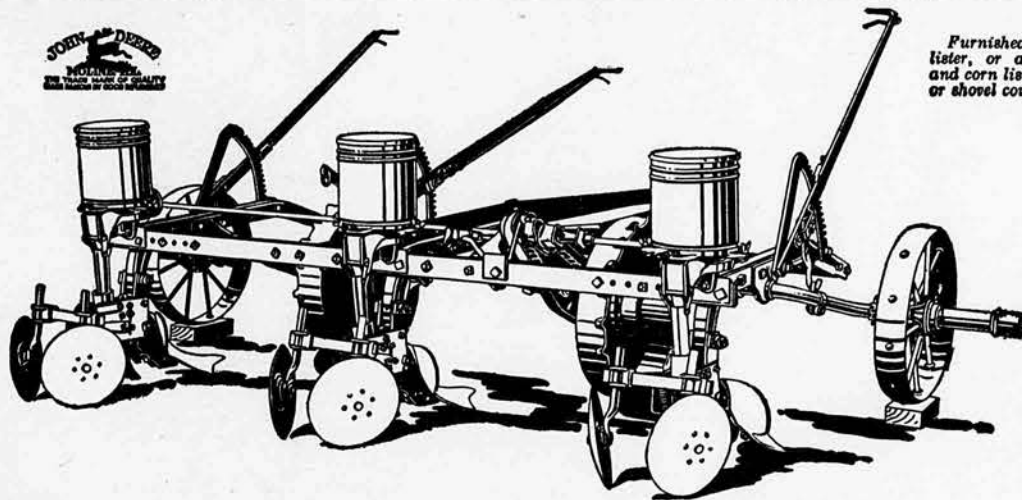
Doctor Moskey says. Preparations of this character have not proved effective in this manner. Neither must the labels on tonics, minerals, or other products indicate that they will increase disease resistance of fowls or ward off disease.

Supplementing the Federal Food and Drug Act, Kansas law requires that the label on all remedies for livestock and poultry shall show the ingredients of which the remedies are composed.

If anyone, and by that I mean just what I say, anyone, offers to sell you a remedy of any kind, for livestock or poultry, which is not labeled so as to show on the outside of the package what drugs or materials were used in making it, don't buy it, but notify the Control Division at once of the facts, giving us the name and address of the person or firm who offered to make the sale and the name of the remedy.

A. E. Langworthy.

State Board of Agriculture,
Topeka, Kan.



Furnished as corn lister, or as cotton and corn lister. Disk or shovel coverers.

3 Rows At A Time Greatly Reduces Listing Costs

WHEN you are out in the field with the John Deere THREE-ROW LISTER, your earning power is multiplied. You are the master of big acreage. You get your crops in on time. You cut your production costs away down—you make more profits on every bushel you grow.

It is a simple, strong, handy, field-proved lister that does good work listing shallow or deep, in hard, loose or trashy ground, in single or double listing or in wheatland listing.

Thousands of farmers are using it and profiting by these features—tractor-plow strength; the good work and long-wearing qualities of genuine John Deere bottoms; the accuracy of the John Deere "999" seed drop; the good work of the quickly adjustable covering device, the lasting dependability of the John Deere heavy-duty power lift and simple adjustment of row spacing.

Remember—

Accuracy of the seed drop is one of the main things to consider when you buy a lister. The drop on John Deere Listers is the most accurate ever devised. What farmers think of this accuracy has made the John Deere planter factory the largest of its kind in the world.

Take Time to Look at Listers Carefully

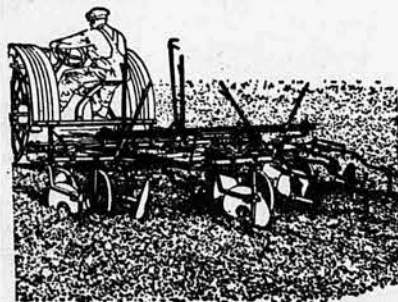
A lister is a mighty important implement—a plow and planter combined. It has more to do with your row crop production than any other equipment. Quality in a lister is especially important. Drop in at your John Deere dealer's store; take plenty of time; see for yourself the reasons why John Deere listers perform better.

Write Today for Free Booklet

Get all the facts about the latest types of listers and cultivators. Tell us the size and style of equipment in which you are interested and ask for free booklet. Address John Deere, Moline, Illinois, HL-211.

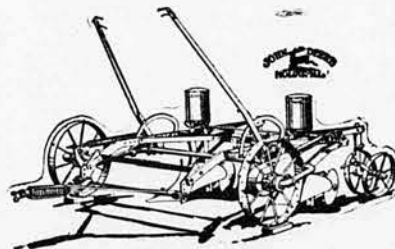
And Cultivate Three Rows at a Time, Too

You can follow the John Deere Three-Row Lister with the John Deere Three-Row Listed Corn Tractor Cultivator. It's a great cost-reducer in the important work of cultivating. Gangs follow the trenches, doing good work all the time. One handy master lever lifts all disks, shovels and shields—tractor operator can manage cultivator at row ends, without stopping. Quick, easy adjustments. Simple and strong construction.



Two Rows at a Time with the John Deere No. 1-C

Here's a light-draft, easily managed two-bottom lister for the smaller tractors. Has the accurate "999" drop, genuine John Deere lister bottoms, dependable heavy-duty power lift, cushion spring-release hitch. Row spacing adjustable. Horse hitch can be furnished.



JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

Alfalfa Dries the Subsoil

Experiments Show That Nearly 800 Tons of Water Are Used in Growing a Ton of Hay

BY F. L. DULEY

WHY is it difficult to grow alfalfa on land that previously has been in this crop? Many Kansas farmers are having trouble in re-establishing alfalfa stands. There doubtless are a number of contributing causes, but in many cases the effect of the previous alfalfa in reducing the subsoil moisture may greatly retard the growth of the next seeding. Alfalfa long has been noted for its ability to withstand drouth, but the heavy draft which it makes on the subsoil moisture has not always been recognized. It has been seen to remain green and produce considerable growth during dry periods when other crops are suffering.

This remarkable characteristic of alfalfa has added to its popularity. Its ability to withstand drouth, however, is due to its very deep root system. It often is able to obtain sufficient water from the deep subsoil to permit it to continue growth when shallow-rooted crops like corn or wheat may suffer very severely from a shortage of water in the surface soil.

This advantage of alfalfa, however, is apparent only when the subsoil is

its moisture so that it again would be in condition to produce alfalfa.

Experiments conducted on the agronomy farm at Manhattan have demonstrated that this is not the case. Land that has produced alfalfa four years, then plowed and planted to corn and wheat has regained very little subsoil moisture in the 5 to 10 foot depth during 12 years of grain cropping. This is due to the fact that most of our rainfall comes during the growing period and is used by crops like corn and wheat, or is evaporated from the soil surface before it has time to penetrate to the subsoil. Consequently under the climatic conditions of Central Kansas, upland soils grown to wheat and corn following alfalfa do not accumulate an appreciable amount of water in the deep subsoil.

Would Be Slow Process

Land which was plowed out of alfalfa in 1925 was found to have in the 10 to 15 foot layer of subsoil only 10.8 per cent moisture in the spring of 1929, while adjoining land that had not grown alfalfa before had 21.6 per cent moisture in the deep subsoil. In fact, there was a decided reduction in the subsoil moisture in the alfalfa land to more than 20 feet. This shows that despite the fact that the rainfall during 1927 and 1928 was above normal, the old alfalfa land that had been cropped to corn and wheat for three years had not regained its moisture content except in the surface soil. It has been estimated by workers at the Nebraska station that under their conditions it probably would require 225 years for a cropped upland soil to regain its original moisture after being dried out by alfalfa.

Where upland is kept in alfalfa for a period of years the subsoil moisture may be largely used up. From that time on alfalfa must make its entire growth on the rainfall as it comes. There is no reserve supply. Consequently there is very little growth during periods of drouth. Alfalfa then ceases to be a crop that continues to grow during dry weather, because its supply of subsoil moisture has been exhausted. It does have considerable power, however, when in healthy condition, of stopping its growth during dry weather and resuming it again when rains come. This, however, often is the beginning of a loss of stand, and in many cases subsequent crops are greatly reduced, weeds and grass come in, and the stand soon may become so poor that it will be necessary to plow it up. This reduction in the vigor of alfalfa during dry weather to a shortage of subsoil water may become one of the chief causes for a failure in the stand. Then when the next crop of alfalfa is seeded on this land with a dry subsoil the root system does not develop so abundantly at great depths as it does in a subsoil having plenty of stored moisture. The plants consequently are less vigorous and unable to withstand the effects of dry weather.

Year of Fallow Helps

It has been shown in tests at the Kansas station that where alfalfa land is plowed and then fallowed it may quite rapidly regain moisture and that this will penetrate after a time to the deep subsoil. This would seem to be a very important thing in putting land back to alfalfa after it previously had grown this crop. The length of the fallowing period should be governed by the type of soil and character of rainfall. Usually a year of fallow should be of distinct help under conditions of normal rainfall.

It usually will be found more advisable, however, to grow alfalfa in rotation and allow as much time as possible when there will not be a crop on the land just previous to reseeding the land to alfalfa. Even a short period of fallow may permit the subsoil to absorb considerable water.

At the Kansas Experiment Station a rotation where alfalfa is grown for only four years and then grown to

(Continued on Page 21)

ONE of the big problems with all crops is maintaining enough moisture, and alfalfa is no exception. In this article, the 10th in the special series brought to you by Kansas Farmer, F. L. Duley, soils specialist at the Kansas State Agricultural College, explains just how important a good supply of deep-subsoil moisture is to the success of this important legume. He tells why some fields of alfalfa remain green while other crops suffer from a lack of rainfall. He shows how subsoil moisture is depleted, and how it may be replenished. We know you will count this article important enough to keep on file with the other installments of this alfalfa series.

being regularly replenished with water or before the alfalfa has had time to deprive the subsoil of its stored supply of moisture. There are many alfalfa fields in Kansas today that do not make much growth in dry periods, because the crop already has exhausted the subsoil moisture and must make its growth entirely from moisture in the 4 or 5 feet of surface soil. When this is deficient growth is reduced accordingly. Whether the subsoil will fill up with water regularly will depend largely on the kind of soil and the amount and character of rainfall.

Water Runoff is High

Over a large part of Kansas the rainfall is not sufficient to saturate the soil to the depth of the root system while alfalfa is growing on the land. Experiments have indicated that it requires about 700 to 800 tons of water to produce a ton of alfalfa hay. This represents about 7 inches of water. Therefore, land which produces 3 tons of alfalfa probably would lose more than 20 surface inches of water thru the crop. There also is a considerable amount of the rainfall lost by runoff from upland, and an additional loss from surface evaporation. This makes it difficult, under conditions of 30 inches of rainfall or less, to supply the crop with sufficient water for normal growth—much less provide a surplus for storing in the soil. What actually happens is that the alfalfa draws on the water already stored in the subsoil and may, after a few years, reduce it to such a point that it no longer will force the growth of plants during dry weather. As a result of this loss of subsoil moisture many old alfalfa fields on upland and even on some bottom lands make very little growth during drouth periods.

It has been a common opinion that if alfalfa is plowed up and other crops grown the subsoil soon should regain

IT'S ALL Called WHEAT



Millions of bushels of wheat are raised. Yet only a small part of the crop will prove its superiority and bring high profits.

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1927

Lady Skyline, Champion Layer—235 eggs in 235 days. Reef Brand always before her.



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Choose Reef Brand and you know that your egg-yield will be increased 25%, just as the oyster shell of champion layers has increased the profits of thousands of poultry-men.

At your dealer's packed in new, heavy bags, 100 lbs. net; also 8 1-3 and 3 1-3 lb. cartons; odorless, dustless and wasteless.

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Gulf Crushing Co., Inc.

New Orleans, U. S. A.

Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER

The weather for the last week was quite an improvement over what has been the rule for nearly a month. There was little freezing temperatures even during the nights. The ground is thawing quite rapidly and the wheat begins to show some signs of life. Several more warm days are needed to make the wheat show much growth. On many of the fields growth is needed pretty badly to hold the soil in case of windy weather. The top soil is as loose as ashes, and a few hours of strong wind would start some of the ground blowing. A dashing rain would likely do some damage, since the top soil is so loose and the tops of the wheat plants are all frozen off even with the top of the ground.

If there is anything to the groundhog theory we are in for six weeks more bad weather. Groundhog day here was a real summer day. The groundhog would have had no difficulty in seeing his shadow. The only hope we have is that the old boy froze to death during the cold weather. Since there are no groundhogs in this part of Kansas we hope the weather forecasters of other parts of Kansas will feel no responsibility for our weather in this part of the state. It soon will be oats seeding time. We finished threshing our oats and have some nice seed ready to plant when the weather gets right. Oats are scarce in this locality this season. Usually more barley is planted here than oats.

During the last week a lot of local alfalfa seed has been purchased in Pawnee county by different seed house firms. Some of the seed bought was fine seed, and some was not worth buying. One lot of seed which only tested 31 per cent by the seed office sold at \$10.25 a bushel to a Kansas seed house. This means that only about one third of the seed would grow under favorable conditions. It also means that good seed that has a 100 per cent germination should be worth \$30 a bushel, based on the price paid for seed that germinated only 31 per cent. Likely this poor seed will be mixed with some good seed and the whole lot sold at good prices. The state seed law was enacted to cover conditions like this, but sometimes they "get thru," and then some farmer who was not sold on the idea that the best seed is the cheapest, suffers by not getting a stand and loses his work, use of the ground and his money. Good pure seed bought from the grower with the state seed office as the authority for purity and germination is best.

The local Granges of the county are getting interested in preparations for the State Grange meeting that will come to Larned this year. About 22 years ago the state meeting was held at Larned. Since then most of the meetings have been held in the eastern part of the state. The county deputy has appointed quite a number of committees to assist in the formation of plans for handling the meeting. Many Grangers we have met over the state are planning on attending the annual meeting at Larned. In the years past the West has made for itself quite a reputation for hospitality, and Larned is preparing now to uphold that reputation for which the western people are noted.

A man from another community was lamenting the fact the other day that there was nothing to go to in his community. This condition is too true in many communities, we have found. Our local community probably is a little in the extreme the other way. Too much to go to! During the school months there is something going on an average of about three nights a week. There are the basketball games, the five lyceum numbers, school plays, school programs, community play, three churches of as many different denominations, women's club and ladies aid for the ladies, telephone meeting, 4-H club meetings, faculty entertainments and usually there are several special features during the year. If one takes any part in the planning and carrying out of these activities he does not wish any other places to go. It has been a long time since I have

heard any one say in this community that "there is nothing to go to."

Clearing the weeds and dead grass off the young alfalfa is a problem many farmers will be considering in a short time. Many farmers in this locality burn the dead material. If this plan is used some day when the wind is blowing at rather a good rate of speed, little or no damage will be done to the stand. For just a small acreage it probably is the safest plan to mow and haul off the dead stuff. A "quick burn" over before the new shoots get started probably is safe under most conditions, and especially when the seed growth is not too heavy.

Let's Have Clean Fields

No one knowingly pollutes his own well, but there are still thousands of farmers seemingly but little concerned at sowing noxious weed seeds on their fields. Just as it is easier to screen out flies and mosquitoes than to keep the swatter busy, farmers

find it more profitable to reclean their seeds than to spend many anxious hours trying to kill weeds already introduced. Destroying the enemy beyond the front line has always been found to be more efficient than inviting him into the trench for a hand to hand conflict.

Harvesting a weedy crop of wheat or oats has always required more labor and expense, but with the more general use of the combine the handicap imposed by weeds has been even more noticeable. With a wet season last spring, the weeds got an extra fine start, and in many sections the use of the windrower was necessary where straight combining would have been satisfactory in a clean field.

The combination screen shaker and wind fanning mill, which is used largely for oats and barley, will often pay for itself in a single season because of the larger yields made possible by the elimination of light grains and weed seeds.

Wheat farmers, who are receiving increasing penalties every year from dockage and lower yields, will find

this practice of foremost importance in their war against weeds. They may choose one of the newer disk separators or a cleaner of the aspirator type. The former is made up of a number of flat disks which have pockets for different weed seeds and foreign grains but not for wheat. Portable machines of this type also are used in connection with threshing machines. The aspirator type of recleaner operates by allowing a thin film of grain to fall in front of a wind blast, which separates the heavy wheat from the lighter kernels and other dockage.

March 4 at Dodge City

The Southwest Tractor and Implement Show will be held March 4 to 7 at Dodge City.

Uncle Sam fired a West Point cadet for getting married. Apparently the military authorities do not believe that a cadet should take up matrimony until he has learned how to fight.

their
LIVES
are in
YOUR HANDS!

DOWNY LITTLE THINGS . . . not long out of their shells . . . how much they must depend on you for the things they need to live and get big. They need a feed filled with nourishment. A feed which will build bones quickly . . . build muscles strong . . . change fuzz to feathers in a hurry . . . all this they demand . . . and yet their little crops can handle only one tiny thimbleful of feed a day! What a job for feed!

Consider Purina Startena Chow . . . mash or all-mash . . . for this job! In every thimbleful of Startena Chow mash are 12 ingredients . . . in Startena Chow all-mash . . . 14 ingredients! Cod liver oil . . . dried buttermilk . . . alfalfa flour . . . granulated meat . . . these and others are there . . . each one with a real job to do.

All these ingredients . . . think how carefully they must be mixed to make every thimbleful alike. Purina Startena Chow is mixed over and over again . . . 960 times just to be thorough! And you will find the same care taken with Baby Chick Chow (scratch) . . . to be fed with Startena Chow mash until your chicks are six weeks old . . . and with Purina Growena Chow (mash) and Purina Intermediate Hen Chow (scratch) . . . to be fed from then on until the pullets are laying at 16 weeks.

Your chicks . . . what they do for themselves . . . what they do for you . . . is entirely in your hands. They eat so little . . . yet it counts so much . . . that you can afford to do only one thing . . . feed Purina Startena Chow!

AT THE STORE WITH THE CHECKERBOARD SIGN



Birds Need Artificial Heat?

Anyhow Both Ventilation and Wet Floors Are Likely to Be Serious Problems

BY E. L. DAKAN

I HAVE asked a great many poultrymen what they believed was the most important housing problem during the winter months, and almost invariably their answer has been, "If I could keep my chicken house floor dry, I would consider that I had my housing problem solved." If you continue the discussion further, you will find that most poultrymen associate this problem of wet floors with ventilation. They have the notion that if the poultry house could be properly ventilated the floor could be kept dry. This article is to discuss the problem of ventilation, moisture and heat in the poultry house during cold weather in the hope that it will clear up some of the puzzling questions which come up during the winter months.

How Much Air Is Needed?

It might be well to ask for a definition of ventilation and just what we do when we ventilate a poultry house. One authority states that ventilation may be defined as the science of maintaining atmospheric conditions which are comfortable and healthful. If we were to ventilate our poultry house on this basis during cold weather, we should most certainly have to reduce the amount of ventilation in order to keep the house warm; otherwise it would not be comfortable. The question arises, "How much air do we need to take into a poultry house in order to keep the birds healthy and supply them with the necessary oxygen?"

Experiments conducted at the Iowa Agricultural College have shown that chickens require very much less fresh air than it has been our custom to supply. It would seem, therefore, that, since our poultry houses contain such a large amount of air space relative to the size of the bird, there would seldom be a condition in cold weather when the birds would not be supplied with sufficient oxygen to keep them in a healthful condition. The problem then is not one of oxygen supply. Ventilation is used primarily in poultry houses as a means of controlling moisture and of regulating the temperature in the house.

The next question which we must answer is whether it is more injurious to the birds to be housed in a wet house than it is to be housed in a cold one. If the ventilation is increased during cold weather sufficiently to keep the house dry, you may be sure that the house is going to be cold, for it will require a considerable flow of air thru the house to carry away the excessive moisture. The experiments referred to and my own experience during the last three years convinces me that it is more important to keep the house warm during cold weather than it is to keep it dry.

Down Around Zero!

I have made a practice for the last three years in my own poultry house of closing it up absolutely tight whenever the temperature goes around the zero mark. It was my aim to keep the water from freezing in the house at all times, and this could be done only by closing the house up tight. The Iowa experiments and my own experience show that under such conditions the house becomes very damp, and it is necessary to clean the house out often if the poultryman wishes to keep the floor dry. To be sure, the windows may be open during the daytime when the sun shines, or at any time when the temperature is above the freezing point for the water inside the house.

No ventilating system ever has been devised which will keep the house dry and at the same time will keep it warm without the use of artificial heat, and heat is another question entirely. If artificial heat is used when the windows of the house can be open, the amount of air entering and leaving the house can be increased, and this, as everyone knows, is what dries out the house. So for those poultrymen who wish to have both a warm

house and a dry house there is only one choice; that is the use of artificial heat.

The old theory that the moisture came up in the house from the ground below is erroneous. The moisture condenses on the floor and on the walls and ceiling of the house because they are colder than the air inside the house. This condensation can be reduced by insulating the walls and ceiling with one of the good insulating boards which are now on the market, but if the house is closed tight during real cold weather, tight enough, in fact, to keep it from freezing inside the house, there will be condensation of moisture even if the house is insulated, unless, to be sure, artificial heat is used and the amount of ventilation increased.

In order that no one may be misled, let me emphasize that if the house is to be operated as a closed house rather than as an open-front house, it must be insulated in order to reduce the

heat loss. Heat loss from a poultry house occurs in two ways:

1. The warm air leaks out thru the cracks around the windows, doors, and wherever else cracks or holes may occur.

2. The heat loss thru glass of the windows is rather great, and there is, to be sure, some heat loss even thru the best insulated walls. This heat loss is by conduction and not by air leaks.

If it is impossible to keep the house above the freezing point even with all the windows and doors closed, then I suggest that part of the windows at least, if not all of them, be covered at night with a solid panel made from one of the insulating materials. These panels may be hinged at the top of the windows so they may be easily lowered at night. It will be unnecessary to use any such precaution as this if artificial heat is used in the house.

The methods of artificially heating a laying house may be very simple, or they may be very complicated. One of the simplest methods is to use a brooder stove. One of the most difficult, but most effective after it has been installed, is to use hot water pipes in the floor. Many poultry houses are now equipped with this type of floor. It puts the heat where it is most needed, and one thing you may be sure of is that with such a

heating system the floor is always dry. As a matter of fact poultrymen with houses equipped with this heating system complain occasionally of dust. At the same time others are complaining of wet floors.

The question comes to me so often regarding the types of ventilators to use that something should be said in conclusion about ventilators. There is something fascinating about poultry house ventilators. People like them, and I presume that I should be on the popular side and heartily recommend all types of ventilators, but I could not be honest with myself and do this. So far as my observation goes, I have seen no type of ventilation that is superior to the use of the windows, especially if the windows are so constructed that they can be easily adjusted at the top.

Ventilators Are Not Fool Proof

This does not mean, of course, that ventilators are a failure. They work; that is, they can be worked, but if you have the impression that if you install a ventilating system in your poultry house it will be fool proof and that your troubles are over, I advise you to visit people with these ventilating systems this winter when the temperature is around the freezing point, or, better still, a day or two after it has been around the freezing point.

(Continued on Page 21)

The "poorer layers" win by 413 EGGS

THIS bulletin is issued to announce the final results of an egg-laying contest conducted during 1929 on the Dr. Hess & Clark Research Farm at Ashland, Ohio.

Two flocks of White Leghorn hens, 110 in each flock, were placed in pens and started on an egg-laying contest at our Research Farm.

Each flock was given the same feed and care, except that Pen No. 2 had 3 pounds of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min mixed with each 100 pounds of mash.

It was soon discovered that the flocks were very unevenly matched as to egg production. As a matter of fact, Pen 1 was in the lead by 192 eggs at the end of the first 20 days.

Then the hens in Pen 2 began to perk up. Pan-a-min had begun to get in its work. They were now getting in laying trim—more action, more song and scratch and cackle.

Steadily, day by day, the Pan-a-min hens reduced their handicap until, at the end of the next 30 days, they had taken the lead.

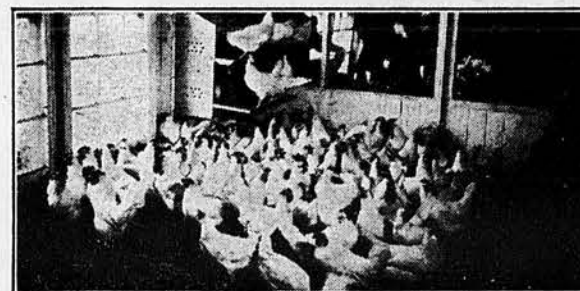
Now see what happens on the home stretch:

During the next 100 days, the Pan-a-min hens outlaid the non-Pan-a-min hens by 660 eggs.

The poorer layers at the start finish the 150-day contest with a clear lead of 413 eggs.



Pen No. 1—This pen did not receive Pan-a-min



Pen No. 2—This pen had Pan-a-min added to their feed

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min enables hens to convert the maximum amount of feed into eggs and profits. It is not a feed and does not take the place of feed—but no feed can take the place of Pan-a-min. Whether you are using your own farm-grown grain or are buying a commercial feed, you will always get better results by adding Pan-a-min to the ration. Costs less than a penny a month per hen.

See the local Dr. Hess dealer.

Research Farm, DR. HESS & CLARK, INC.,
Ashland, Ohio

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

Give Brood Sows a Chance!

Proper Care This Winter Will Produce More Dollars and Cents Next Fall

BY R. L. ZELL

BROOD sows respond at farrowing time to the care and feed they have been given during the gestation period. In the winter months the care of the brood sow becomes more important than at most other seasons. By care we mean management, exercise, housing, sanitation and feeding—in fact, any adjustments made by the farmer to fulfill the needs of the brood sow. With the frozen ground and dry feeds the breeding herd, which may include the herd boar, is being kept under conditions which make it difficult to maintain good health. The proper handling and feeding of the breeding herd during the winter will affect the cost of maintenance and the success one has with the spring pig crop.

The importance of proper grading of the hogs should be emphasized and only those which have about the same feed requirements be allowed to eat together. The brood sow should never be allowed to eat with the fattening hogs and become fat or sluggish. The sows should not be allowed to run with cattle unless their own consumption of corn can be guarded and a separate sleeping place provided, for they cannot be safely housed along with cattle or other classes of livestock.

The practice of letting the brood sows remain on pasture until late in the fall is very satisfactory. Pasture usually is available until about the

being digested. Unthreshed soybeans have proved to be a very good substitute for the beans which the sow found in the stalk field earlier in the season. Beans cut with a grain binder and stored in the barn make an excellent feed for the breeding herd. They will also eat the leaves that remain on the stems. These help to take the place of forage. If unthreshed beans cannot be secured, threshed beans fed whole can be used instead. In case it is not convenient to secure protein supplement from this source, tankage will serve very well as a protein supplement in the corn and oats ration. About one-half as much tankage as soybeans will supply the same amount of protein. One pound of tankage should supply one sow for three or four days. Where no stalk field is available, give the breeding herd all the range possible, such as large lots, pasture fields and woods.

Whole oats and corn fed in about equal parts along with some tankage and mineral feed will make a satisfactory ration under these conditions. The amount will depend on the size of the sow and her general condition. Always encourage the sow to take

exercise, but do not permit her to wade deep snow drifts, walk on ice any more than absolutely necessary, or make her jump over high door sills or similar obstructions which might injure her.

A satisfactory mineral mixture which has given very good results in swine feeding experiments is made up of 10 parts of finely ground limestone, 10 parts of special steamed bone meal, and 1 part common barrel salt. Another mixture, probably cheaper, which has given good results is to replace the special steamed bone meal in this mixture with 10 parts of wood ashes. Either of these are fairly economical and can be mixed by the farmer himself. Such mineral feeds should be fed free choice, or, in other words, put in a box where the sows can eat of it when they so desire.

In case the sows cannot be given any range, they should be fed mostly whole oats, some ear corn, and a little protein supplement such as second or third cutting of alfalfa hay, soybeans or tankage. The oats furnish the bulk needed in the ration while the alfalfa will help to keep the digestive system in healthy condition.

An Open Pasture

Confinement of the sow should be discouraged. She should be permitted to run in the field or open pasture until farrowing time. In every case possible, keep the sows on fresh ground and away from ground where there have been hogs for several years.

The breeding herd needs a reasonably warm house during the winter months. A house which is tight on the north, east and west with the doors on the south is satisfactory. These doors should be closed at night during severe cold spells or when leaving them open would permit a draft to blow over the sows. Provision should be made for admitting as much sunlight as possible, for light will help to keep the house dry and sanitary. A generous amount of dry, fresh bedding is always appreciated.

Every effort should be made to give the brood sow the best care possible, for this will affect her performance in the spring and this in turn will talk in terms of dollars and cents when the hogs are ready for market in the fall and early winter.

Away With the Grubs

BY E. G. KELLY

Some Kansas dairymen have made a real cleanup on ox warbles with increased milk production the result. One man went over his herd in December, 1926; again in January, 1927; and in January, 1928, could hardly find a grub in his herd. In January, 1929, he found still a few animals bearing the grubs. In 1930 only four animals had the grubs. It pays to fight the grub.

An optician says that only about 10 per cent of the people have perfect vision. The 90 per cent constitute the cock-eyed world.

HOW can the income from hogs be increased? Lower production costs obviously supplies one answer. Especially would a larger number of pigs marketed from each sow help; the experience of the more successful producers indicates that there is an opportunity for profit along this road which is not applied properly by many hog raisers. In this article, which appeared originally in the *Indiana Farmers' Guide*, Mr. Zell shows how better care of brood sows will react in increasing profits all along the line. It well deserves the study of every Kansas farmer who grows hogs.

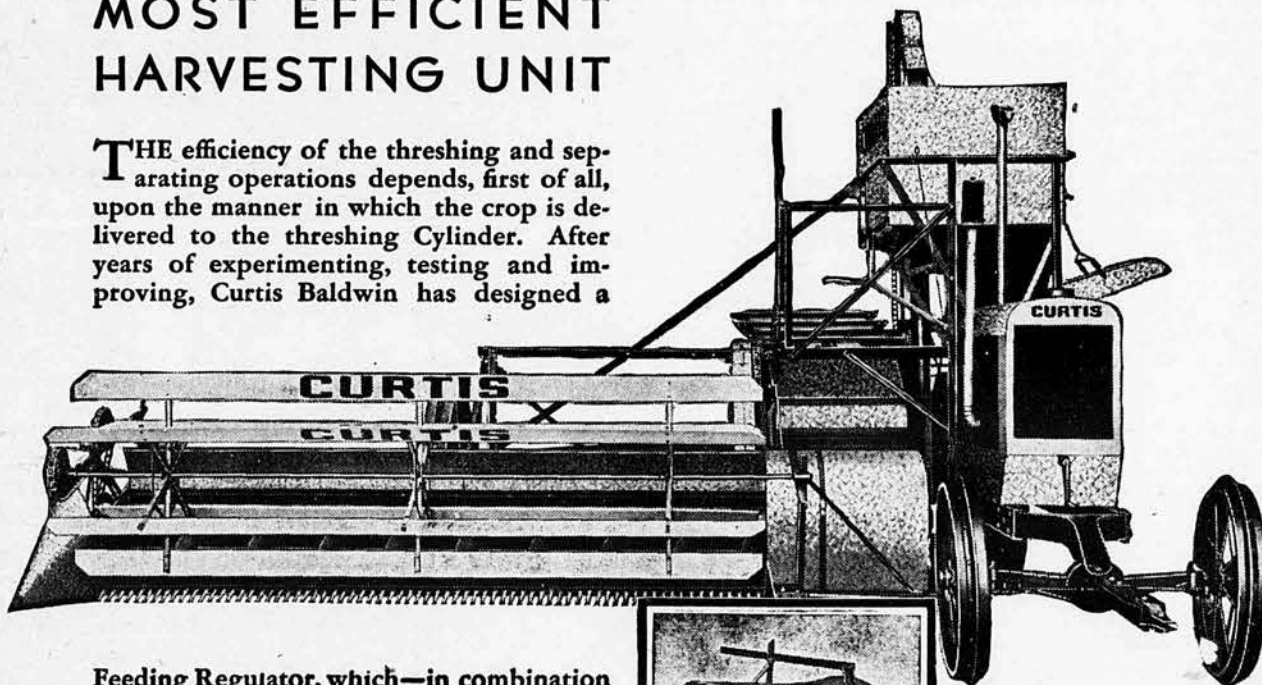
middle of November, then the breeding herd can be put on cornstalk pasture where soybeans have been planted the previous spring. Here the sows will find corn which has been left in the field and eat ripe soybeans which remain there in the pods and even pick them up off the ground. While they are doing this they are exercising out on land relatively free from disease. It cannot be doubted that weak pigs are often caused by lack of exercise. When the winter is severe and the snowfall heavy, the spring pig crop usually is short. Under these conditions, sows do not take a sufficient amount of exercise to keep their digestive organs in good condition and their bodies strong so that they will be less susceptible to disease. Breeding hogs usually will take enough exercise if given the opportunity. Even if the sows become fat as a result of having a large acreage of cornstalk pasture where they find a considerable amount of corn, they will not become sluggish and unhealthy, because they are taking considerable exercise.

And Some Protein

When the corn and soybeans become scarce in the stalk pasture, additional feed such as whole oats, corn on the ear and some protein supplement must be fed. The oats should be fed on a feeding floor, not in a trough. If the sow is required to pick up the oats from a floor, she will eat slower and chew them more thoroughly. If allowed to eat from a trough with other sows, she may swallow the oats whole and some of them will pass thru her digestive system without

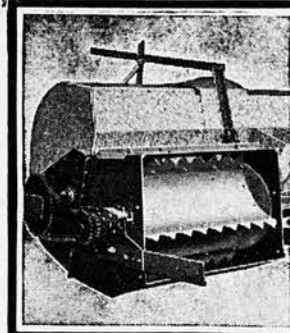
THE CURTIS FEEDING REGULATOR, WORKING WITH AN IMPROVED SCREW CONVEYOR, OFFERS YOU TODAY'S MOST EFFICIENT HARVESTING UNIT

THE efficiency of the threshing and separating operations depends, first of all, upon the manner in which the crop is delivered to the threshing Cylinder. After years of experimenting, testing and improving, Curtis Baldwin has designed a



Feeding Regulator, which—in combination with a Short-Pitch Screw Conveyor—offers you a harvesting unit, capable of delivering any crop to the Cylinder, in a positive, uniform manner.

The improved Screw, which Baldwin first adapted to the combine 20 years ago, decreases the weight and simplifies the operation, delivering the crop to the Feeding Regulator without the aid of troublesome canvasses, slats, rollers and chains. The exclusive Feeding Regulator, which takes the crop from the Conveyor, feeds it smoothly and surely to the Cylinder, increasing the efficiency of the threshing and reducing the possibility of choking the Feeder Housing or slugging the Cylinder. These two distinctive features, together with the Curtis Differential Cylinder and the principle of Compound Agitation, enable the Curtis Combine to perform better under all conditions.



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Protective Service



Membership in the Protective Service is confined to Kansas Farmer subscribers receiving mail on a Kansas rural route. Free service is given to members consisting of adjustment of claims and advice on legal, marketing, insurance and investment questions, and protection against swindlers and thieves. If you keep your subscription paid and a Protective Service sign posted, the Protective Service will pay a reward for the capture and 30 days' conviction of the thief stealing from the premises of the posted farm. Write for reward payment booklet.

Know What You Purchase When You Buy Insurance! Read the Policy Fully and Carefully!

REPEATED warnings against insurance companies not licensed under Kansas laws have been issued by C. F. Hobbs, state insurance commissioner. Unless a company is authorized to do business it does not come under the supervision of the state insurance department, and the policy holders have no recourse in Kansas courts. In case of dissatisfaction the insurance department is unable to adjust complaints or see that the policy holders are protected in any way.

Mr. Hobbs illustrates his admonition by a recent case that shows how helpless the policy holders are when the company in which they buy policies is not licensed. This particular customer paid several hundred dollars down with his application. The agent told him that if the application was denied the money would be refunded. That was several months ago and the man who applied for insurance has not heard a word from the company. Mr. Hobbs has been unable to get a reply to his letters. So the Kansan may lose his money, with the only chance of adjustment being to go to court in another state.

Avoid Bootleg Companies

The insurance commissioner suggests that when the public is solicited for insurance, the prospective policy holder should determine if the company is licensed to do business in Kansas. If unable to get the proper information, the insurance depart-

visions which are objectionable. Besides, unauthorized companies do not contribute to the state by payments of fees and taxes, as do authorized companies.

Cheap insurance policies are worth just what they cost. The whole contract between the insurance company and the insured is contained in the policy which is issued. Any unauthorized oral promises on the part of the agent selling insurance will be disregarded by the insurance company. There is nothing more important than careful study of a sample insurance policy before application for insurance is made. The time to learn the facts regarding an insurance company and the insurance policy being considered is before the insurance premium is paid. A good rule to follow is that of buying insurance from someone who is not a stranger.

May Hike Assessment Rate

Regarding mutual assessment health and accident associations, the Kansas statutes say, "Such associations shall reserve in their by-laws and articles of incorporation the right to collect additional assessments so that the liability of members shall not be limited to fixed premiums." Any promise on the part of the one taking application for insurance in such assessment associations to the effect the assessment rates never will be raised cannot be assured. Numerous instances have come to the attention of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service in which folks who have carried assessment insurance for a long period of time have been forced to drop their insurance in their old age because of admittedly necessary increases in premiums. Such experiences should not be lost sight of when considering life insurance.

Earned 98 Fair Prizes

When it comes to winning prizes on fair exhibits, we submit the record made by Mrs. Wm. Burgenger, jr., of near Wilson, as something especially outstanding. Her offering for last year was made up of canned fruits, vegetables, preserves, butters, jellies, embroidery work and poultry. At four fairs she won 53 first prizes, 44 second prizes and one third placing, or a total of 98, which aside from the ribbons netted \$75.

Mrs. Burgenger started making fair exhibits in 1923, and has been a strong winner every year since, with 1928 and 1929 being her record years from the standpoint of numbers of entries and winnings. There isn't a great quantity of fruit produced on this farm, but a good deal of it is canned for winter use. Plenty of home-grown vegetables also are canned to last until the next season, with any surplus going into the cellar to be used for poultry greens during the winter. "I think the cold pack method is the best canning process any housewife can use," Mrs. Burgenger writes. "It seems that the things canned by this method have more vitality than when canned in the old way. I am very much interested in canning and making fair exhibits."

Last year for the first time she took up poultry raising. As she expresses it, "We only wish to raise chickens of good breeds. We purchased most of the chicks at hatcheries; however, we hatched 300 at home. I raise a few chickens of several different breeds. We are getting our brooder house ready and will buy hatchery chicks again soon."

ment or the Kansas Farmer Protective Service will provide it gladly.

One of the most important reasons for the department's attitude toward the unlicensed companies is the fact that there is no state supervision over the policies, which might contain pro-

500,000 Farmers Have Borrowed from the 12 Mutual Federal Land Banks a Billion and a Half Dollars at an average interest rate of 5.4%

THIS \$1,500,000,000 in long-term loans secured by first mortgages on their farms provided much needed capital during a period when funds were scarce and the average farm income low. All but a small percentage of these farmers have met their obligations. The 12 Banks have total capital, legal and other reserves and undivided profits aggregating more than \$84,000,000. Their total assets exceed \$1,300,000,000. The net carrying value of the real estate, sheriffs' certificates and similar items owned by the 12 banks on November 30, 1929, was only 1.1% of their assets.

The services of the 12 Banks and the National Farm Loan Associations through which the loans are made have been of inestimable benefit and they will increase in the future.



The 12 Federal Land Banks are located at

Springfield, Mass.	New Orleans, La.	Wichita, Kan.
Baltimore, Md.	St. Louis, Mo.	Houston, Tex.
Columbia, S. C.	St. Paul, Minn.	Berkeley, Calif.
Louisville, Ky.	Omaha, Nebr.	Spokane, Wash.

Only the Railroads Furnish Dependable Transportation

The railroads are the nation's most dependable means of transportation.

Transportation on the Great Lakes is stopped by ice in winter. Traffic on our rivers is often stopped by ice in winter and by low water in summer. In large parts of the country highways are snowed under and blocked for days by blizzards, preventing the operation of motor buses and trucks, and even private automobiles. Airplane service is suspended by unfavorable weather conditions. Only the railroads, day and night, winter and summer, give dependable service to their patrons.

Railroad service must be maintained in spite of all difficulties and at whatever cost. That is the first thought of every railroad man.

If a sudden flood washes out a bridge or an entire line, the railway builds a new one without delay. If a blizzard buries the tracks, thousands of men are at work clearing them before the snow stops falling. If a hurricane brings death and disaster to a region, the railways are the first to resume service. Trains may be delayed, but they get through.

If all other forms of transportation were stopped for a month, the country would suffer inconvenience and discomfort, perhaps, but not serious trouble. If railroad service were stopped for a month, the nation would face disaster and starvation.

The people of our cities have to be constantly fed and clothed and warmed. Our industries must have their coal and raw materials constantly moving in and their finished products moving out. The products of our many farmers must be carried to numerous markets and their needs must be supplied throughout the year.

The railroads furnish the only means of transportation which can always be relied upon, and which people in every part of the country actually always do rely upon.

They are not only the country's most dependable agencies of transportation, but they are its only agencies of transportation that receive no aid, direct or indirect, from the tax-paying public, but must meet the entire cost of rendering their service from the earnings derived from the rates they charge.

WESTERN RAILWAYS' COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELATIONS

105 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

Long Cuts Cost Operation

(Continued from Page 3)

to have a shed for protection which added to the expense, and more costly self-feeders were used. With this new system this cash outlay is reduced considerably.

The feeding system is as efficient as the plant itself. Lambs are put on Buffalo grass pasture for the first 10 days after they arrive at the Long farm. This is done, it is explained, so they will have a chance to get acclimated on a feed they are used to, and consequently the death rate at this point is low. A sudden change of feed makes the losses mount, Mr. Long advises.

Wheat pasture is utilized to the fullest extent when it is available, and as has been pointed out, holds down on feed costs. The ration fed to the lambs after they go in the pens consists of kafir and cane fodder, alfalfa, kafir grain, corn, barley and cotton cake, all ground together for a balanced ration. "I believe the kafir and cane contain some minerals that are not available even from alfalfa," Mr. Long said. "For the roughage I use about 75 per cent kafir and cane and 25 per cent alfalfa. Corn, barley and kafir grain are used in about equal parts and cotton cake is added. Grinding all of the feed together this way is quite satisfactory. The lambs receive a well-balanced ration which prevents their stomachs from being sluggish with concentrates, which I believe causes 95 per cent of the death losses in the feed yard. By feeding this way the lambs eat more grain and put it to better use. I believe grinding the feed into a single ration induces them to consume $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound more of grain a day, which gets them off to market sooner. With this system I can get a half pound of gain a day to the lamb on the average, while the old system of feeding roughage without being ground with the grain didn't produce more than a fourth to 0.35 pounds a day. Under the old method 40 to 60 per cent of the roughage was wasted, because the lambs don't eat stalks and alfalfa stems. By grinding it they eat everything. I have been feeding this bunch of 4,000 lambs two months and haven't had to clean their feed troughs.

Water System Saves Work

"The full ration is 50 per cent grain and 50 per cent roughage, with 1-6 of a pound of cotton cake a head a day. The lambs will consume about 4 pounds a head of this a day and 6 quarts of water. We keep close records on the feed, and knowing how much water the tank holds and how often it is emptied we can even check up on this." Water is piped to every pen with a gravity system. Mr. Long plans to have a "circulating" system another year to avoid all danger of freezing. The elevator built last fall has proved a good investment. "I believe it will save enough feed, labor and time over grinding out of doors like we had been doing to pay for itself in a year," Mr. Long offered. "We now can grind on stormy days as well as in good weather, and there is no strong wind to blow valuable feed away. With the old system it used to require seven men to haul and grind feed; now two men handle the job. By pulling these ropes," he indicated them on the side of the chute, "we can handle the grain from any bin in the elevator. It also is a very simple matter to load the feed from the elevator into the wagons and distribute it in the feed troughs. The grinder does a thoro job of mixing the feed and a fan in the elevator takes a good deal of the dust out of the fodder and grain, so the lambs actually get a clean feed."

All the roughage needed in the lamb feeding operation is grown on the land Mr. Long manages. Whenever it is possible the kafir is put in with the wheat drill. "However, before I plant it this way," Mr. Long explained, "I take a sample of the soil to find its moisture content. I have had a test tube for two years and it enables me to know just what I am doing. It tells me how to plant the roughage or whether the land needs to be fallowed. Seeding with the wheat drill, instead of wide-spacing the kafir, produces a lot of stem and small heads. In good years this gives

me more roughage to the acre than wide spacing, and that is what I want in fodder. A power take-off binder harvests this crop very cheaply, thus eliminating the extra expense of a row binder job, and sowing the kafir eliminates cultivating the crop. I usually have about 250 acres of roughage.

Fallows for Alfalfa

"My alfalfa averages 2 to 2½ tons on 160 acres. I have had the best success summer following the land for this crop and planting about August 20. Conserving moisture all summer gives the legume a good chance to make a satisfactory stand. Weeds seem to bother spring-sown alfalfa too much. I mow the alfalfa with a tractor which cuts and side-delivers it in the one operation. It is bunched with a rake hitched behind a truck. I time such operations and find that satisfactory work can be done with the rake behind the truck at a speed of 6 to 7 miles an hour. With a team, 3 to 4 miles is the best I can do, and you know flies and heat don't seem to bother a truck like they do horses. We have very few jobs for horses. One is bucking in the hay.

"Another place our trucks operate efficiently is pulling the manure spreader. This fertility produced by the lambs is about the best that can be obtained on a farm—there is no weed seed in it. I put tons of this on the land each year. We use two spreaders and a truck to pull them. While one is being unloaded out in the field, two men are loading the other one. In this way the job is handled in a very short time, compared to using horse power. Trucks with double decks also make a short job of hauling the lambs to town for shipment. A double-deck, adjustable loading chute gets them on the trucks in good order."

How Power Is Used

The 1,100 acres of wheat receive the best of attention. With a quarter section fallowed each year, and the manure, good fertility is maintained. Certified seed always is used which has been recleaned and treated against smut. Two tractors and two combines handle the work of preparing the seedbed and the job of harvesting. Combines are operated during the day in harvest and the tractors run all night, pulling one-way plows. Mr. Long figures 500 acres to the tractor, and is about thru with turning the wheat land by the time the combines have gathered the grain. A huge machine shed was boarded up inside to the desired height and pressed into service this year as a storage for 15,000 bushels of wheat. A portable elevator handled this job nicely and by holding this amount of wheat on the farm, marketing was done in an orderly manner.

The poultry project is just as interesting as other work and is as profitable in proportion. In recleaning the wheat some years enough withered grain is obtained to feed 250 hens. The flock of White Leghorns numbers 600. They come from blood-tested stock and do their laying in straw-loft houses. Last year 98 per cent of the chicks were saved. Mr. Long believes this is due to good parentage, proper feeding, a hail screen run—and in addition the new idea which has been mentioned. This is the use of the hail screen for the floor inside of the brooder as well as outside for the run. "Those chicks didn't touch their feet to the ground or a board floor for six weeks," Mr. Long said. "If hail screen works outside, why shouldn't it be a good thing inside? For one thing this cuts labor in cleaning the houses, and we must save all the time we can. The screen floor inside also makes it unnecessary for us to disturb the chicks like we would in cleaning a regular floor. At any rate it worked well for us. This and the fact that we had eggs hatched from our blood-tested flock, plus the right feeding methods, made it possible for us to save 98 per cent of our chicks last year. Incidentally, we sell our eggs in season on contract to a hatchery. I practically live with the chicks for the first three days, but after that they don't require more than 30 minutes a day."

In all of these operations it will be seen that cost cutting and labor elimination have been worked down to a fine point.

Dust seed oats with CERESAN to end smut losses



75% Clean 25% Smutty 99.5% Clean

The same seed, Ceresan-treated produced a 99.5% smut-free yield.

Improves quality and increases yield No injury to germination

How much smut did you have in your oats field last year? Both loose and covered smuts reduce your yield. State and federal crop authorities report the loss to oats growers was unusually severe in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Minnesota and Wisconsin in 1929. In 1928, smuts reduced Iowa's oats crop 18,000,000 bushels.

Oats are especially subject to smuts. The best seed often may be contaminated by smut spores from bins or sacks. But you can destroy smut organisms on seed oats and end yield losses by taking one safe and easy precaution before sowing. Treat your seed with Du Bay Ceresan, the effective dust disinfectant.

Harmless to germination

Ceresan treatment is safe to seed—deadly only to seed-borne disease organisms. Old-fashioned wet treatments frequently injure germination. With formaldehyde, this injury sometimes amounts to 30% of the seed. Further germination losses may result from freezing, heating or sprouting. All these risks are avoided by dusting seed oats with Ceresan.

Ceresan controls oats smuts

According to the August, 1929 *Plant Disease Reporter*, published by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Ceresan gave "good control" of oats smut in Iowa; "excellent control" in Kansas. Wisconsin Circular 133 also reports good control of oats smuts in that state by Ceresan seed treatment.



CERESAN

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Dust Disinfectant for Seed Grains and Cotton

SEMESAN JR. SEMESAN SEMESAN BEL
for Seed Corn for Flowers and for Seed Potatoes
Vegetables

Cream Wanted

We have opened a new Direct Shipper Department and will guarantee highest market prices in line with other direct shipper prices. We will pay all transportation charges; also guarantee weights and tests and return of can. Give us a trial shipment and be convinced of our returns and service. Patronize a Home Institution. Write for Direct Shipper Tags.

WESTERN CREAMERY CO. INC.
Wichita, Kansas.

Listening In on Farm and Home Week

College People Worked Out a Varied and Successful Program

WHILE Will Rogers was winding up his attendance at the London Naval Conference, I was faring forth to Manhattan to listen in on Farm and Home Week. Not that there is any similarity in the two meetings, except that both were in the interests of peace, progress and prosperity. And it is a fact that these Farm and Home week meetings all over the country will have a decided effect on home making.

Mr. E. C. Williams and Miss Amy Kelly of the Extension Division, K. S. A. C., deserve a great deal of credit for the program. Such speakers as F. D. Farrell, president of K. S. A. C., Dean Mar-

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

All the listeners seemed interested, and I know I was, in Miss O'Brien's discussion of the sizing problem. She explained that the reason you and I have so much difficulty in fitting Johnny and Susan and ourselves is the fact that, with the exception of a few measurements of men at the close of both the Civil and World war, there has never been, so far as she could find, thru research, any measurement made of the human figure. Miss O'Brien also exhibited children's clothing, made with an eye for health and comfort, as well as beauty. I wish all mothers of little children might have seen these garments.

Along with this excellent program of information and workable ideas we were given music, games and book reviews. And, I must say, that I was tempted to read "Orlando," one of the books reviewed, before I wrote this report.

I sat in on the Nursery School one morning and Kansas as well as Manhattan and the college may be proud of the work that is being done in this new line under the direction of Mrs. Ruth Kell Noble. It was the only thing, too, that made me regret my trip to our agricultural college, for I felt more keenly than ever the need of such a school in my own town and for my own children. Then I remembered that the kindergarten movement had difficulty in finding understanding people, at first, and that it was to be expected that the Nursery School movement would have this trouble also. I believe tho, that it will be a great day for America when the Nursery School which now is in its infancy becomes a part of our school system. It fills a great need.

Farm and Home Week gave me a great deal, personally. For one thing the college workers are earnestly trying to serve the people of Kansas and especially the farm people of Kansas. I hope, and I know these workers do, too, that farm men and women will feel free to ask for the help that the college is so willing to give at all times. And I hope, too, that any Kansas farm boy or girl who dreams of the day when he or she will attend this college, will not be disappointed. It is a democratic college, with a faculty eager to help young people—and older ones—to a realization of their dreams.

Modernizing the Kitchen

BY ESTHER MAE HUYCK
Home Demonstration Agent, Rawlins County

IT IS necessary that things be compact and convenient in the Ohlson home. They have just three rooms, a living-dining room, a bedroom, and the small convenient kitchen.

Mr. Ohlson is somewhat of a handy man. He built the kitchen cupboard from an old hardwood store counter and a large grocery box. The cupboard around the sink is built from new pine lumber.

The sink, pitcher pump, all fittings and pipe, lumber, paint and cupboard finishes cost a total of \$25.00. Mr. Ohlson does not count his time worth anything. He did all of this when the weather did not permit him to work out of doors.

Mrs. Ohlson, on the kitchen tour, told her story of what had been accomplished, with such pride and pleasure it made everyone wish for such a task. She loyally supported Mr. Ohlson in his efforts. Her problem was to refinish the kitchen to equal his accomplishments. She enameled the walls green and the woodwork ivory, oiled the hard pine floors, put a new linoleum rug in the living-dining room, covered the kitchen floor and table with light linoleum and carried out the same color scheme in her flour sack curtains and holders. She reports a total cost of \$27.00 for enamel, paint, varnish, oil and linoleum.

Mr. Ohlson plans to connect the waste pipe from the sink to a septic tank built from the plans supplied by W. G. Ward, Extension Architect, as soon as time and the weather permit.

There is an atmosphere of pride in accomplishment which many homes with large incomes do not enjoy. The Ohlsons are enjoying their moderate circumstances to the full.

Liver Is a Health Food

BY NELL B. NICHOLS

EVERYONE is eating liver these days. Even the toddlers are consuming their share of this wholesome food. No wonder its price in the city markets has soared. On the farm during the butchering season, liver is available for everyone if it is not wasted. It is worth while utilizing it even tho the cats and chickens are deprived of a treat that once came their way.

Liver is a health food. There can be no doubt about it. It is a marvelous blood builder. Why? Well, there are two reasons. One is the iron it

contains. Then, too, it has copper. And the iron in foods, according to the scientists, cannot function in building red blood cells unless it is accompanied by copper. Of all the foods studied by the scientists, liver is the richest in both iron and copper.

It also has the vitamins, which protect the human body against disease. It is especially rich in vitamin A, the substance that aids greatly in building up a resistance to colds.

It is no trick to cook liver properly. In the nursery schools maintained by home economics departments of state agricultural colleges, the little children, ranging in age from 18 months to 5 years are given liver at least once a week. A favorite way of preparing it is to chop the liver and mix it with an equal amount of chooped raw beef. Then seasoning of salt is stirred in and enough mashed cooked vegetable, such as carrots or potatoes, is added to bind the meats into a loaf. This is baked in the oven like any other meat loaf.

Among the other liver dishes appropriate for children are these:

Baked Liver

Remove the membranes from liver and pour over scalding water. Let stand 5 minutes. Then put it in a roaster in a slow oven, dotting it with butter. Bake until the liver is tender, or from 30 to 40 minutes.

Scalloped Liver

Parboil 1 pound of liver in barely enough water to cover for 10 minutes. Put thru a food chopper. Make a white sauce from 2 cups of milk, thickened with 4 tablespoons flour, mixed first to a paste with a little cool milk. Season with 2 teaspoons salt and 2 tablespoons butter. Line a buttered baking dish with cracker crumbs. Place alternate layers of liver, sprinkled with a little salt, the white sauce and cracker crumbs in the dish. Dot the top layer, which should be cracker crumbs, with butter and bake in a slow oven from 30 to 40 minutes.

Creamed Liver

Prepare the liver as for scalloped liver. Add it to a white sauce and serve on baked mashed potatoes or toast.

Liver Sandwiches

Put the liver thru a food chopper and cook it slowly in a frying pan with a little butter. Serve it between slices of buttered bread. Chopped lettuce may be added to the sandwich.

Sometimes a mid-afternoon lunch of milk and a nutritious sandwich will not only bring up underweight, but improve dispositions.



garet Justin, also of the college, Miss Ruth O'Brien of the Home Economics Bureau at Washington, D. C., and Miss Pauline Berry Mack of the University of Pennsylvania and others, really had ideas as well as compliments for the women who made up the audience, and these hundreds of farm women have returned to their homes refreshed and inspired.

Many subjects of interest to all women, were discussed. The meetings Wednesday, for the most part, were the reports of Farm Bureau women. They told how they found leaders for their community activities, and how they had interested their communities in nutrition. The buffet dinner was discussed, and we listened to reports of a county newspaper writing contest and a flower contest. Mrs. Laura I. Winter, home demonstration agent of Sedgwick county gave an outstanding talk on "The Farm Woman's Opportunity for Leadership" and Miss Vernetta Fairbairn, home demonstration agent of Montgomery county should be especially mentioned because of her efforts which resulted in 41 women from her county attending the meeting.

If the program had ended Wednesday all of us would have felt that the trip had been worth the effort, and I know that these outstanding farm women who talked, did give workable ideas to other women who will carry them home to be tried out in their own counties.

Interesting Textile Information

Thursday we listened to our out-of-town speakers. Miss Josephine Marshall of the Kansas State Normal School at Pittsburg, Kansas told about the marketing problems of the home maker and Miss Ruth O'Brien of Washington about plans for intelligent purchasing. Certainly we must realize that we have marketing problems and that we might as well face them and study them. Miss O'Brien made us see how much the success of the family financially and otherwise depended upon a woman's ability to purchase intelligently.

A great many interesting facts about standardization of sizes and the printing of labels were brought out by both Miss Pauline Berry Mack of the University of Pennsylvania and Miss O'Brien in their talks on different phases of textiles. Miss Mack spoke of the work she and others were trying to do, in trying to have labels of information on such articles as sheets and silks. She felt that if the woman buyer had some idea of the weight of sheets, the thread count, the tensile strength and so on, that she could purchase more intelligently. The same applied to silks, and of course, to many other articles, and Miss Mack feels, as does Miss O'Brien and other authorities that since, for example, so often we do not buy pure silk, but garments that are silk treated chemically to give weight and strength that we, as a buying public, have a right to know just how much silk and how many other substances are in the articles we are buying. In stressing a need for these labels of information both speakers appealed to organized farm women to help. And, if you ask me, they appealed to just the right class of people. Farm women are now and always have been, careful and thoughtful buyers.



BY
JANE CAREY

THE CHARM crown goes to the lady with a shining-clean head of hair that has been brushed until it gleams, and is arranged to become her own kind of face.

Springtime forecasts in hair fashion mean fair weather for most of us; continued bobs, with hair a little longer to match the skirts. The return to femininity emphasizes the bob that can be curled into soft clusters about the face and nape of the neck, or pinned down demurely to resemble long hair.

Hair has charm when it is, first of all, clean. The primary cleansing method is a daily one. Brush, to remove dust and grime. If you are bothered with dandruff, a tight scalp or thin hair, the condition, as well as your disposition, will improve with the brushing business.

Dandruff is an infection, so doctors say. Cleanliness is the best means of combatting it. Don't be afraid of frequent shampoos. Once a week, or every five days, is all right if your hair is oily.

Miss Carey has an excellent shampoo preparation, within the reach of every one of us. She will be glad to send it to you, if you wish. Any other beauty questions will be answered thoroly. Send a two-cent stamp with your request. Address inquiries to Jane Carey, The Charm Shop, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Dame Fashion's New Flares

The Latest Forecast Is for Colorful and Intriguing Cottons



132—These undies are designed to wear under the slim silhouette frocks. They feature the moulded line thru the hips and bodice, with a flared fullness at the lower part of the panties. This number is designed in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. In the medium size, two yards of 39 inch material with 4 1/4 yards of binding is sufficient.

140—Suspender frock. This frock is easily made and will appeal to the small girl. The turn-over collar and shirt sleeves gathered into narrow cuff bands are especially attractive. We have a pattern, too, for a boys' suit, number 142, and by using these patterns, the ambitious mother will be able to make the clever brother and sister suits that all shops are now featuring. It comes in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. No. 140 comes in the same sizes.

3270—Flat crepe, canton crepe, crepe satin and rayon crepe chic are suggested materials for this smart model. The becoming V neckline, completed with a harmonizing tie are especially attractive features. This pattern comes in sizes 16 and 18 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

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 house-keeping, 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.

New Money-Raising Ideas

As chairman of our club I am writing to ask for some ideas for raising money for our organization. Can you send me one or two new ideas? Mrs. D. C. K.

I am glad to send you an original idea for raising money for your club. Also I am suggesting that you send 10 cents in stamps for the new booklet on "Ideas for Raising Money" which includes novel ways of decorating booths. Any woman wishing this

help for her club may have it by sending 10 cents in stamps to Rachel Ann Neiswender, Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Camphor Ice for Sore Lips

Do you have a homemade recipe for camphor ice, which I know is good for curing chapped lips and fever sores? Mrs. A. T. G.

Mix 1 ounce oil of sweet almonds, 2 ounces spermaceti, 1 ounce white wax, 1/4 ounce camphor. Melt these ingredients in a double boiler, and pour in molds of proper size and form.

Remove Coffee Stains

Could you tell me how to remove old coffee stains from a light colored flat crepe dress? Miss C. W. B.

Spread the stained fabric over a bowl, pour boiling water on it from as great a height as possible so the water will strike the stain with force. A stubborn spot frequently will yield if covered with glycerine or borax.

Soap and Water Cleans

My kitchen is badly smoked and I should like to know how to remedy this as I want to paint it a light color this spring, but wouldn't want the smoke to show thru. Mrs. S. L. K.

If, before painting your kitchen in the light shade you wish, you will give it a thoro washing with soap and water there will be no trouble of this kind.

Borders for Sheets

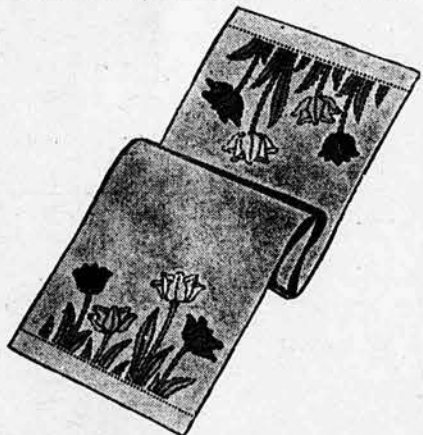
BY MRS. JOSEPHINE H. COFFEEN

THE PRESENT fad for colored sheets has helped me out of a critical situation. I found I had made all my new sheets too short, so I ripped out the 2 inch hem, and added a 3 inch strip of fast color sheeting. To this strip of color I added an extension hem of white sheeting the same quality as my sheets. These two seams may either be hemstitched or flat-seamed, but the new material should be shrunk if it is to be used on a sheet which has been laundered. I liked my lengthened sheets so much that I made pillow cases to match. Now instead of the hopelessly short sheets I have some very good looking matched sets.

A Gay Reminder of Spring

BY NAIDA GARDNER

GRACEFUL tulips in four hues, blue, rose, yellow and lavender, stand at either end of this lovely pure linen table scarf. The scarf is just the size for the new library table, being effective if placed crosswise of the table. The chiffon robe or highboy is also adaptable for a scarf of this size. It is 17 inches wide by 45 inches long. The ends are finished with an inch and a half hemstitched hem. The tu-



lips are stamped on in fast colors and the stitch applied is outline. Only a few minutes' time need be devoted to the working of the scarf in outlining the flowers and leaves in either the colors-stamped there, or in black, and the scarf is ready to be placed in your home, making a bright spot indeed.

Send pattern orders to Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Price 15 cents each

Order the scarf from Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 80 cents, without floss

BANISH WASHDAY DRUDGERY FOREVER

LET this big capacity, super-speeded ABC serve you as the tractor serves your men folks. Let it take grease spots out of overalls in a jiffy; clean heaviest blankets easily; wash sweat stains from collars and cuffs without hand rubbing. Let it do the heavy work—and the light work, too—so gently that lace curtains, even silk hose, can be trusted to it safely.

★—Big, oversize, alloy aluminum Agitator (result of twenty years ABC research and development) gives this amazing speed and thoroughness. Washes clean without clothes wear.

★—Beautiful, two-tone tub of flint-like PORCELAIN fused down into steel both inside and out (a product of ABC's own enameling plant; the largest of its kind in the world). Everlasting. Smoother than any metal, it positively prevents clothes friction—the greatest cause of clothes wear.

★—Swinging wringer, invented by ABC, turns to 16 positions. Has safety release; reversible ABC PORCELAIN drain board; self-adjusting tension and big cushion rolls that dry clothes evenly without breaking buttons or injuring fabric.

★—All mechanism works in oil in leak proof case—safe from tiny fingers and clothing.

BRIGGS & STRATTON 4-CYCLE GAS MOTOR

★—Your men folks know the superiorities of the 4-cycle principle—how it gets more power with only one-third

Surplus power—constant and unfailing—every day, winter and summer, year after year.

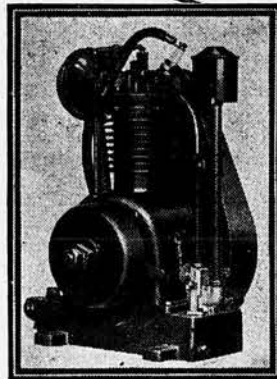
ABC are pioneer manufacturers. Their inventions have influenced the entire industry. ABC incorporates every worth-while feature for perfected performance plus proved reliability. Every ABC is precision built. Tested for silence—proof of long wear and easy running—as well as for washing efficiency, before it can leave the factory. Yet, ABC prices are remarkably low.

SEE THE 1930 ABC

A washing machine is a lifetime investment. You owe it to yourself to get the highest quality at the lowest price. Investigate the ABC, test it in your home a whole week free.

5 STAR FEATURES

- ★ Oversize, faster agitator
- ★ Everlasting Porcelain tub
- ★ Soft roll wringer dryer
- ★ "Sealed in" mechanism
- ★ 4-cycle gas motor



as much fuel. Same principle used in finest automobiles and tractors. Starts easily with foot lever, no hand cranking. Easy to operate; positive lubrication; economical of gasoline and oil.

ABC Companion

The PORCELAIN WASHER

ALTORFER BROS. COMPANY, Peoria, Illinois. Dept. F3. K.F. (Coupon)
Please send me your ABC folder and name of dealer in my vicinity.

Name.....
Address.....
Town..... State.....



Contentment is the Surest Way to Happiness!

And you will feel much better when you have made provisions for your family. Insurance means protection, protection means assurance and contentment, contentment means happiness. This magazine offers the best insurance value you can buy—insurance that will give you the satisfaction of knowing you have made provisions for your loved ones.

\$10,000 Federal "FARMERS' SPECIAL" Automobile Travel and Pedestrian Travel Accident Insurance Policy for \$2.00 a year.

WRITE US FOR FULL PARTICULARS

Kansas Farmer Insurance Dept. TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Jolly Fun for the Little Folks



Cut out the black portions of this puzzle and fit them together to form the picture of something that is found in the barnyard. When you have found what it is, 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.

Likes to Go to School

I am 8 years old and in the second grade. I like to go to school. My teacher's name is Miss Margheim. I have three sisters and two brothers. Their names are Julius, Clarence, Clara, Emma and Doris. For pets I have two dogs and three cats. This is my first letter. I like to read the Children's page. John Stenzel. Brownell, Kan.

My Pony's Name is Pet

I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. My birthday is April 6. My teacher's name is Mrs. Tinot. I like her very well. The name of our school is Gypsum Center. I have 1 mile to walk to school. For pets I have a pony named Pet. I have four sisters and one brother. My sisters' names are Mary Ellen, Eileen, Margaret and Teresa Anne. My brother's name is Tom. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. Derby, Kan. Agnes Monckton.

A Simple Card Trick

There is a simple card trick that people who do not know how to do will have a lot of trouble with, but

which you can do with ease. It is the case of the obstinate card that will not blow over. Take an ordinary business card, or piece of oblong cardboard. Bend the two ends of the card about a quarter of an inch at right angles to the card, this forming an inverted U. Place this on a smooth table or tray and ask someone to blow it over. When everyone has failed, you blow sharply with your mouth close to the table and 10 or 12 inches from the card. The card will turn over immediately.

Diamond Puzzle

1. — — — — —
2. — — — — —
3. — — — — —
4. — — — — —
5. — — — — —

1. A consonant; 2. Anger; 3. A boy's name; 4. To finish; 5. Another consonant.

From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond reads the same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

Has a Pony Named Don

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I like to go to school. There are 29 pupils going to our school. For pets I have two dogs named Collie and Fido, a big cat named Bob, four little kittens and a pony named Don. I like the Children's page very much. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. Anna Elizabeth Peck. Savonburg, Kan.

Little Nature Studies

THE WOOD OF THE BOW

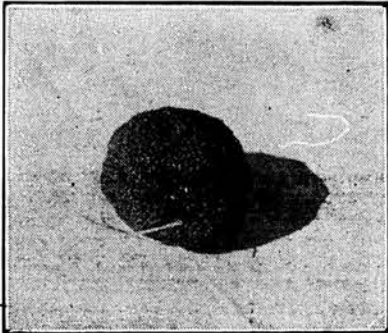
Early travelers and explorers among the Southern Indians made frequent mention in their writings of the bois d'arc, or bow wood, a heavy elastic wood that was a favorite material for the bows of the tribesmen. That bois d'arc was the Osage orange, and the tough wood still is used for making bows by amateur archers of today.

The Osage orange takes the latter half of its name from its green fruit, which closely resembles a true orange. The first half of the name

comes from the fact that the tree was first found growing near an Osage Indian village.

The tree frequently is found growing in dense hedges at the present time, where it is kept pruned to the dimensions of a shrub. It branches thickly to form a dense barrier and all who have encountered it will remember it for the needle-tipped, vicious thorns with which it is thickly armed. These hedges formerly were often used as fences, and it was commonly said that no intruder could brave their thorns and that not even a pig dared crawl thru them.

Despite its name, this tree is not a relative of the true orange, and its fruit, which is filled with a milky, sticky juice, is not good to eat.



The Fruit of the Osage Orange is Peculiar and Not Edible

Will You Write to Me?

I am 7 years old and in the third grade. My teacher's name is Miss Hanneman. I like her very much. For pets we have four kittens and two dogs. The kittens' names are Brown-nose, Puff, Pussy and Bar. The dogs' names are Bowser and Teddy. I would like to hear from some of the girls my age. Doris Heller. Hunter, Kan.

My Cow's Name is Star

I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to Ash Grove school. My teacher's name is Miss Strieff. I have one brother. His name is Keith. He is 9 years old. I have two sisters. Their names are Elizabeth and Elinor. Elizabeth is 3 years and 3 months old and Elinor is 16 months old. For pets we have a cow. Her name is Star. We have two dogs. Tony is a wolf

hound and Flip is a rat terrier. Old Star has a star in the middle of her forehead. That is where she got her name. I like the boys' and girls' page very much. I always try to solve the puzzles. Marjorie L. Clark. Dodge City, Kan.

Fun on a Teeter-Totter



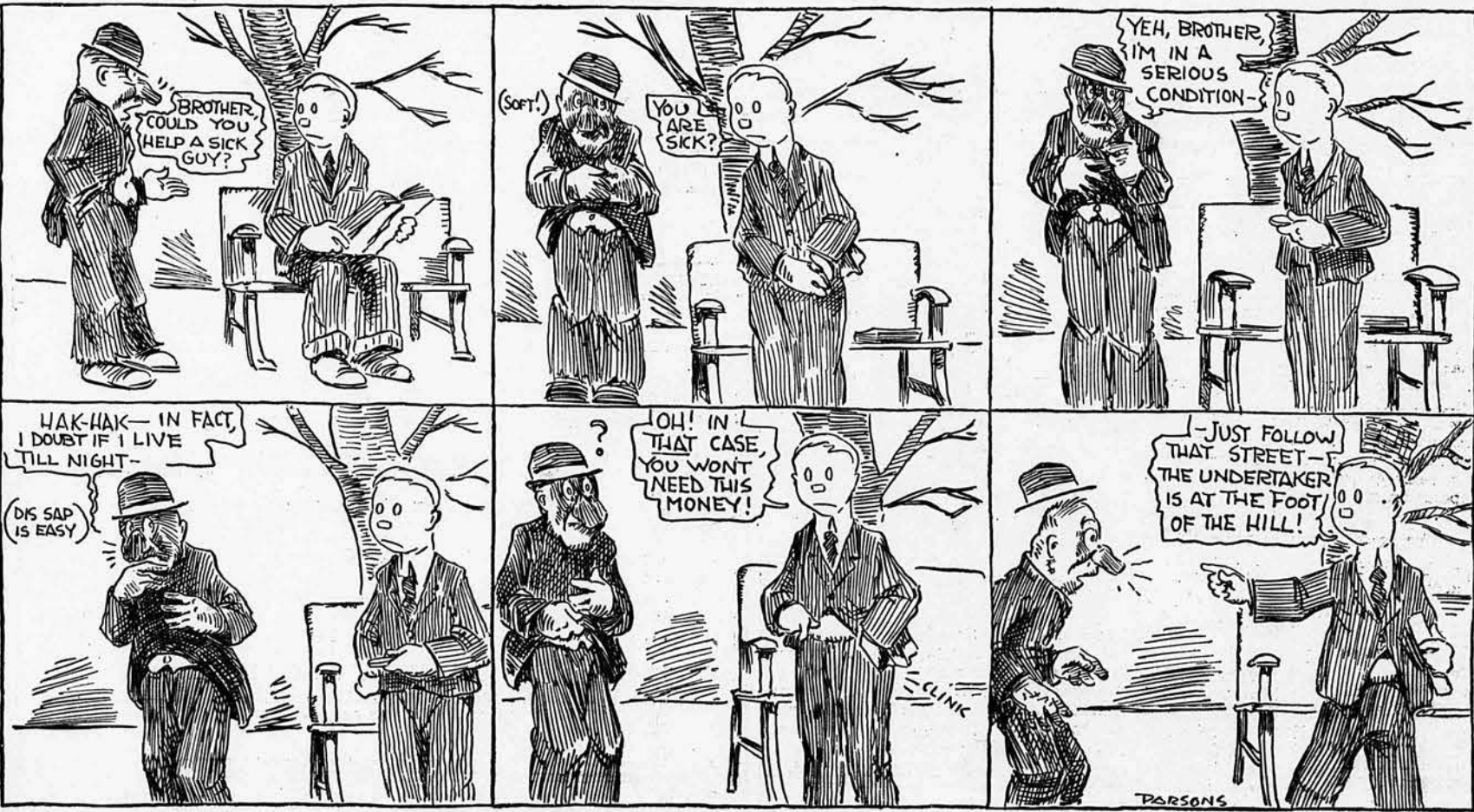
Up you go and down I come,
O, isn't it the greatest fun,
Just to teeter and totter and play,
And never fall the live-long day?

A New Word Puzzle

Take your scissors and carefully cut along each line, separating each letter into a little square. Arrange these letters to suit yourself to make the greatest possible number of words. You may discard any letters you cannot use. When you have finished, carefully paste the words thus formed on a piece of cardboard. Send your



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



The Hoovers—Buddy Meets a Hopeless Case



Rural Health

Dr. C. H. Lerrigo.

The Birth Rate is Declining Year by Year, in Kansas; '29 the Lowest Yet!

I GET a lot of letters about Birth Control, some of them very pathetic, some very selfish. There are several reasons why I cannot give answers by mail. Federal law makes it an offense to use the United States mail to carry letters on this subject that will be in any way satisfactory. That ought to be a good reason in itself. But I have personal reasons, the chief of which is that the subject is too big and too important to warrant me in writing letters to people with whom I cannot make personal contact. To the popular mind Birth Control simply means prevention of conception. Such a narrow, selfish idea falls far short of the real measures of human welfare contemplated in Birth Control as it is understood by those who are its genuine advocates.

Did you know that every child born in Kansas should be given free registration within 10 days of birth? Such is the law and it is complied with quite generally. I called on W. J. Davies of Topeka, the State Registrar of Vital Statistics, the other day to find out how many babies were being born in our state of late years. I had heard from various sources that contraceptives were used so generally by young married folks that the birth rate was seriously affected. Mr. Davies gave me the total births as reported for 1920 to 1928 inclusive. He stated that he could not give the 1929 total as all reports were not in, but his estimate from figures already received placed it somewhat less than 1928. Read these figures by years.

1920.....	40,446
1921.....	42,493
1922.....	38,496
1923.....	39,705
1924.....	38,273
1925.....	37,728
1926.....	35,668
1927.....	35,234
1928.....	33,860

Do you see the scale of descent? Does it mean anything to you to realize that if this scale is followed for another decade Kansas deaths will exceed its births and our population increase will have to be imported?

Poor Circulation?

My hands go to sleep every night. Can you tell me the cause of it and what to do for it?
R. L.

The trouble is either with the circulatory apparatus or with the nerves that control it. Such a condition is not necessarily an indication of danger, but anyone having this trouble should certainly have a careful test of heart action and blood pressure. This will determine the cause and after that a plan of treatment may be worked out.

Better See a Doctor

How often should I syringe out a discharging ear in a boy 10 years old? Should it be done every day?
M. J. H.

Don't syringe it at all. The discharge indicates a ruptured ear drum. If left alone it has a good chance to heal, but the use of a syringe breaks down the repair tissue. If the ear continues to run, after an interval of a week or two, be sure to take the boy to an ear specialist. His hearing may depend on it.

Not the Doctor's Fault?

Ought adenoids to come back after an operation or is it because of poor work by the doctor?
R. T. W.

They may do so, especially if the removal was not complete. I have known them to recur after the work was done by a first class specialist; it depends largely on the patient, and is not always the doctor's fault. As a general thing, however, when adenoids have once been removed the patient is free for a lifetime.

Sunlight is a Help

Would you please tell me what steps should be taken to thoroughly disinfect a house where a person died of one of the most gruesome forms of tuberculosis? I have a family where

there are small children and tuberculosis is one of my most dreaded diseases.
Mrs. A. R. S.

Tuberculosis spreads from person to person. There is little danger from moving into a house in which a patient has lived providing the sick person has gone. Sunshine is the finest disinfectant. Clear everything out of the house, especially rubbish in dark places. Open windows and doors. Scrub woodwork with strong soap-suds. Tear off old paper and do new painting and papering. Nothing is gained by using disinfectants in such a case, but everything by cleaning up.

Birds Need Artificial Heat?

(Continued from Page 14)

point. Ventilators will not keep the house dry, and, unless they are operated daily, depending on the temperature fluctuation outdoors, they are not better than windows, which in turn must be operated daily.

Last summer I visited the breeders around Seattle, who are the most successful producers of eggs in the United States. The average egg production in Washington, according to the last available figures, is the highest of any section in the United States, and I have before me a bulletin which shows that Seattle has a very high humidity. If this be fact, how do these people around Seattle get such wonderful egg production? Not only is the production high for the specialized breeders, but for all the poultrymen in the state. In looking for an explanation of this, I find that Seattle has the most equable climate of any point in this country, and I wonder if this does not add evidence to my argument that a uniform temperature is more important as a factor in egg production than is humidity or moisture.

Poultrymen from Oregon to Washington told me that it was practically impossible for them to keep their houses dry. So they have our difficulty in that direction, but they do not have the fluctuating temperature that we have; consequently their egg production is better.

In conclusion, I must point out that if the house is operated as a closed house during cold spells the temperature inside the house must be kept above the freezing point. If it freezes hard in a closed house much damage will be caused from frosted combs. The high humidity in a closed house makes this freezing more damaging than in an open-front house.

Alfalfa Dries the Subsoil

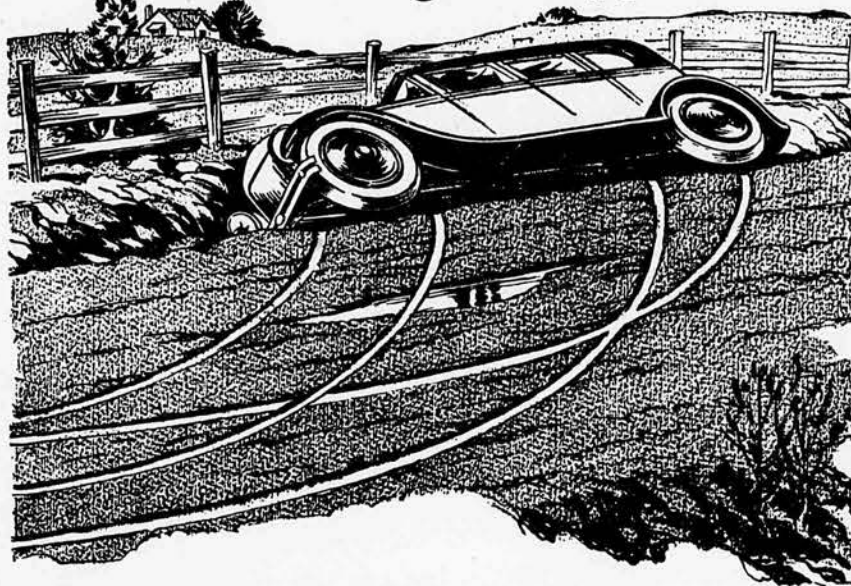
(Continued from Page 12)

other crops for 12 years seems to be giving good results. However, the subsoil moisture even under these conditions is greatly reduced by the alfalfa and only partially regained during the 12 years of cropping to grain crops. Owing to the advantage which alfalfa gives the other crops, however, it seems advisable to grow alfalfa in rotation, allowing it to remain on the land for only short periods. In this way most efficient use will be made of the rainfall and maximum grain crops can be grown along with alfalfa.

Altho it cannot now be said that the depletion of deep subsoil moisture is the chief reason for it being difficult to hold alfalfa on old alfalfa land, but it undoubtedly is an important factor. The shortage of deep subsoil moisture certainly is one of the chief reasons why many fields of alfalfa make very little growth during periods of dry weather. Whenever possible alfalfa should be grown on land where a good supply of deep subsoil moisture will be assured.

"All the modern girl wants is a little license," says the writer. Wireless, dog, car or merely marriage?

Stop and figure what might happen!



THAT sudden, sickening swerve—and into the ditch! No good then are four wheel brakes and balloon tires. Nothing can help you then but a wrecking car—and perhaps a doctor too.

You know you are going to skid when you lose traction on a muddy road. Safety lies in the extra grip that WEED Chains give you. Dirt roads and wet weather call for steel teeth on your tires. WEED Chains supply the need. They are the best insurance—a true economy.

More pulling power—More safety

In the rainy months of spring to be without WEED Tire Chains is to invite trouble. You can purchase WEED Chains at any service station, garage or accessory store, but be sure you get the genuine steel WEED Tire Chains.



WEED Chains are easy to identify

WEED Cross Chains of hardened steel are brass-plated and stamped with the word "WEED". WEED connecting hooks are red and stamped with the word "WEED". WEED side chains are heavily galvanized, gray in color. WEEDS are made by the American Chain Company, Inc., Bridgeport, Connecticut, World's Largest Manufacturer of Welded & Weldless Chains for All Purposes.



WEED CHAINS



Any Stock to Sell? Would you take \$50 more a head?

One new idea paid Fred Mattson an average of \$50 more for his bull calves. What he did and other ideas that brought increased prices for more than 100 livestock breeders are described in the new book

"Marketing Purebred Livestock"

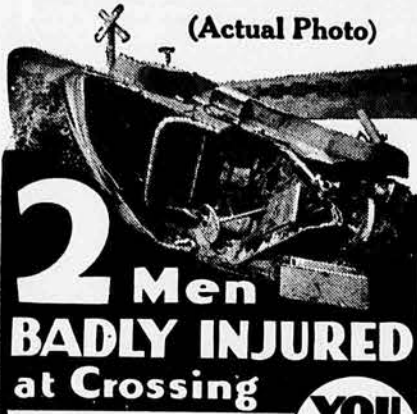
By M. N. BEELER

Illustrated **\$3.75** 408 Pages

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The author is a member of the editorial staff of the Capper Publications and the larger part of his training and experience has been in territory they serve. His book is of special value to Kansas livestock breeders. It tells how to sell by mail, how to write ads that pull, and how to take advantage of modern methods in every phase of modern business. Properly used, this book will increase your profits. Order direct from the

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Meet Club Folks by Radio!

We Broadcast Some Interesting Programs Unless We Happen to Lose Our "Dog Bark"

BY J. M. PARKS
Manager, The Capper Clubs

DID YOU listen-in to the Capper Club program broadcast over WIBW Monday night, February 3, at 8 o'clock? If so, perhaps you observed that something was missing from the last act of the skit. The Capper Club Pickwickers had gone to Trego county in Dr. Sudermann's airplane to witness a race between two dogs—one belonging to Toby, and the other to Jake Wheeler. The time came for the race, the gun fired as

an hour. Don't fail to tune in on this, for it will be good. Among other things, there will be several numbers by one of the best harmonica orchestras in the state.

On the following Monday night, February 24, we shall have the pleasure of visiting, by way of WIBW, the regular monthly club meeting of the Shawnee "Barnyard Boosters." There you will hear round-table discussions, talks on club projects and club yells.

On the occasions just mentioned, you will hear the voices of the club folks themselves, for both of these teams live near enough to the WIBW studio to perform in person—like Amos and Andy. When it is not convenient for club teams to come to Topeka, there is still a chance to get acquainted with them over the radio. In the near future—perhaps the first Monday night in March—the Marshall county "In-to-Win" 4-H and Capper Club team will broadcast. In this case, because of intervening distance, we'll have to get characters near the studio to take the parts of the Marshall county folks. The different numbers on the program, however, will be the work of the "In-to-Win" boys and girls themselves. Altho we may not be able to impersonate the club members perfectly, we hope to perform their parts in such a way that you will know the Marshall county club team better after that night.

Now, we'd like to receive word that other club teams are preparing programs to be broadcast. Maybe you can work up something original. Write to the club manager for information about how to get your material in shape for broadcasting. This will be a fine opportunity for your team to get some valuable publicity. Let us hear from you at once about this.

Calls for the Capper Club News are coming in larger numbers every (Continued on Page 27)

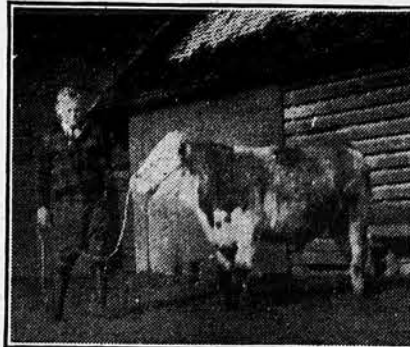


James Hesler of Rooks County Exhibits One of His Rhode Island Red Hens Which Helped to Win the Small Pen Profit Cup in Last Year's Capper Club Contest

scheduled, then there was complete silence! What do you suppose was the trouble? Here's what had happened: Altho it sounds like one of Uncle Dave's fairy tales, someone had misplaced the "dog bark!" The race was a flop.

It is not often, tho, that we fail to carry our club skit out according to plans. But, despite the fact that we lost our dog bark, our trip to Trego county was not in vain. A day or so after the "race" we received a letter from Mrs. J. J. Wheeler, in which she said, "I am writing to let you know that we enjoyed your visit last night, and also a week ago. It was as funny to Jake as it was to us members."

Last Monday night, the Pickwickers visited the Seymour Packing plant in Topeka, where they enjoyed an inspiring talk made by G. D. McGlaskey, well-known authority on poultry. Next Monday night, we expect to attend a meeting at Berryton, Shawnee county, where a brand new Capper Club team, sponsored by Professor Jacobson of the Berryton high school, will entertain us for half



Bernard Wassenberg is One of Our New Capper Club Members From Marshall County. His Shorthorn Calf, Jerry, Took 6th Prize at the American Royal in 1929

The Capper Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

J. M. Parks, Club Manager

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

I am interested in department checked:

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

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

Signed _____ Age _____

Approved _____ Parent or Guardian

Postoffice _____ R.F.D. _____ Date _____

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

Fill Out This Coupon and Send It to J. M. Parks in the Capper Building, Topeka, and Get a Start for Profits in 1930

PUMPKINS HELP FINISH HOGS FOR RAISER



J. A. Raiser, Bucyrus, O., made a 9 acre clover patch and pumpkins in corn, save \$200 in hog feed. A. R. Ternes, Raleigh, N. D., hogged down his corn, fed some oats and barley. Made \$1780 on hogs in place of only \$675 on crops. \$1105 extra profit paid for his \$140 "RED BRAND" Fence eight times over in 90 days. His hogged down corn brought \$33 more per acre than his wheat.

RED BRAND FENCE

"Galvannealed"—Copper Bearing
What a wonderful thing it would be if all farm folks could have the extra profits "RED BRAND" Fence surely brings for years to come. "Galvannealing" process (patented by Keystone) welds on an extra heavy zinc coating to keep rust out longer. Copper in the steel adds many more years of wear. Full gauge; spring line wires; picket-like stays; can't-slip knots. See it at your dealer's.

VALUABLE FARM PLANNING BOOK

Successful farmers in 16 states contributed the material for this interesting, illustrated book on "Farm Planning." Describes actual, successful farm plans. Covers proper crop rotation. Shows value of legumes. How marketing crops on the hoof brings extra profits and builds up soil fertility through natural fertilization. Ask your dealer for one of these special edition books, or write us.



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To End a Cough In a Hurry, Mix This at Home

To end a stubborn cough quickly, it is important to soothe and heal the inflamed membranes, get rid of the germs and also to aid the system inwardly to help throw off the trouble.

For these purposes, here is a home-made medicine, far better than anything you could buy at 3 times the cost. From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle, and add plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey to fill up the pint. This takes but a moment, and makes a remedy so effective that you will never do without, once you have used it. Keeps perfectly, and children like it.

This simple remedy does three necessary things. First, it loosens the germ-laden phlegm. Second, it soothes away the inflammation. Third, it is absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly on the bronchial tubes. This explains why it brings such quick relief, even in the severe bronchial coughs which follow cold epidemics.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form, and known as one of the greatest healing agents for severe coughs, chest colds and bronchial troubles.

Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.



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Won't Kill Livestock, Poultry,
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K-R-O can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with absolute safety as it contains no deadly poison. K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, under the Connable process which insures maximum strength. Two cans killed 578 rats at Arkansas State Farm. Hundreds of other testimonials.

Sold on a Money-Back Guarantee. Insist upon K-R-O, the original Squill exterminator. All druggists, 75c. Large size (four times as much) \$2.00. Direct if dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

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Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. McCune

THE way that Jesus could meet human needs is one of the wonders of all time. He did it so simply and so easily (at least it appeared easy) that we stand in astonishment at it all. People who have never done any of this work of trying to meet human needs will not appreciate what it means. You will recall that one day a woman crept up behind Jesus, touched him, and was healed. He turned around and asked who had touched him, for said he, "I perceive that virtue is gone out of me." That is it. When one undertakes to understand and meet human needs he will soon note that virtue, or some sort of vitality, has gone out of him. It takes the very life out of one who does this type of work. Hence, we say, we are amazed that he could do it so expertly, and so completely.

For one thing, this type of human ministration requires that the worker see into character pretty well. He must be able to read people, from close observation. When the man brought before him who was sick of the palsy, Jesus said that his sins were forgiven. He could see that this man's sin had been responsible for his physical condition. That is as true now as it was then. People are more burdened than we think about their condition. Here is a piece of a letter to man who has been called a "Doctor of Souls." "I have regretted my sins deeply for years, but during the last six months the horror and shame of the whole thing has come home to me with such force that I am a complete nervous wreck. My sons and daughter, the best in the world, do everything for me, but they cannot cure an evil conscience. The thought of it all makes me shudder. Can there be any hope for me? I am getting old (57) and the thought of death and meeting God, the thought of how I have betrayed my trust in my children is driving me frantic." To such cases is the religious worker called. With such Jesus was working all the time. "Son, thy sins be forgiven thee," was not an empty formula.

To carry on this exhausting form of human service, Jesus had to observe certain principles and we note that he did observe them carefully. One way was to keep his supply of divine energy at high pressure all the time. To fail here is to fail everywhere. He had to have something to give these suffering and sinful people. Hence the periods of rest, and the times of retirement. It has sometimes been asked why Jesus needed to pray. But, like the rest of us, he must keep in touch with God, must keep the stream of divine energy flowing from Deity toward himself. To such a degree did he do this that he could say that his purposes and God's purposes were identical. "I and my Father are one"; "No one cometh unto the Father but by me."

The church of the day in which Jesus lived was a closed corporation. It was as somebody has said, "buttoned up tight." Only the select could get into it. It was so dead to spiritual values that when Jesus came and did a good deed, the church put a bad construction on it, and said that Jesus was actuated by devils; or that he should not help a suffering person on the Sabbath. The church did not mean much to the common folks of that day.

To show that that attitude was wrong, Jesus accepted all sorts of invitations to social events. When the publican Matthew invited him to supper, he went, to the horror of all the self-righteous church people, who said he was mixing with sinners—that is, with people who did not keep the old law in all its 101 points.

Now, that kind of mixing is easier said than done, if one is to keep himself clean. Suppose your preacher were to go to places where men resort, sit down and listen to salacious stories and tell some on his own account, and justify it on the ground that he was mixing with sinners, was "carrying the church to the people," and so forth. Would you increase your subscription to his salary for next year? Well, what is the difference between what he is doing and what Jesus did? What did Jesus mean by saying that he had come to call not righteous but sinners?

Here is one difference, anyway: the Great Teacher did not sink down to the level of his associates, but pulled them higher up toward his standard. And that makes a difference. And he could do it without being priggish or super-pious, or stiff. He was so popular that he was much sought after in social circles. Yet he never descended to the vulgar or the cheap. People always felt cleaner and stronger, after he had been with them. He had something in him that pulled them upward.

Lesson for Feb. 16—"Jesus Meeting Human Needs," Matt. 8:1-9, 34. Golden Text—Matt. 8:17.

Now We'll Organize

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON

It is a far cry from the unorganized, impulsive farmer of 35 years ago who met in convention to air his grievances to the smooth shaven, well-dressed business farmer of today who assembles at the invitation of the Government to organize co-operative marketing—from the local elevator thru regional organizations and up to another group brought into existence at the suggestion of the Federal Farm Board, doing business under its direction; an agency of government created by an act of Congress.

Now the farmer will be able to follow his grain to the last buyer and have it sold at the actual cost of marketing. No wonder the 700 farmers who attended the Wichita meeting recently held themselves closely to the task of organization and refused to be sidetracked by any issue not pertaining to co-operative marketing in line with the farm board plan. A new life line has been thrown to the farmers of Kansas, and they are eager to grasp it.

In years past they met without the sympathy of other groups or that of their Government. Unimportant issues and petty jealousies divided them. They asked for Government warehouses where they might store their grain at cost, and they were called radicals. They requested the right to tax themselves and build state owned warehouses, and the plan was branded as Socialism.

The unkind things said about his schemes made the farmer sullen, and he fought back. The chasm between his business and that of others widened, and all business suffered as a result. Then a new school of thought arose and the idea spread that a prosperous agriculture would help every other industry, and out of it came legislation that created the Federal Farm Board. Now the farmers of Kansas are organizing to receive the benefits made possible by this legislation, the first of its kind ever enacted. The Wichita meeting was the first one of its kind I ever attended. In other days the farmers came with chips on their shoulders, fighting unseen forces and each other. Individualistic by nature and environment, each one defending a plan but standing and fighting alone if his way was not accepted.

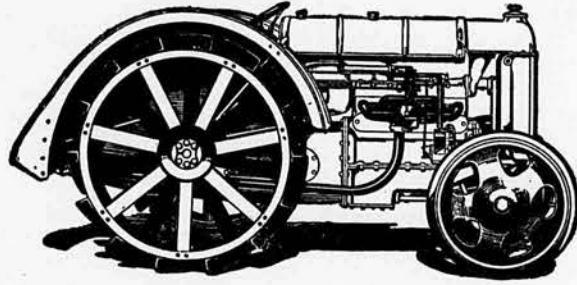
Altho the meeting was attended by representatives of the different farm organizations, there was none of the old spirit of distrust that formerly characterized such meetings. Sincerity of purpose and a determination to arrive at a common understanding was manifest all thru the sessions.

Questions were asked by earnest farmers and answered carefully and intelligently by S. R. McKelvie, a member of the Federal Farm Board. To those who have watched and waited for the farmer's inning, it seems as if his hour has struck. He has proved his right to organize, and is demonstrating his ability to do so intelligently and effectively. Co-operative commodity marketing is the way out, and the Government is the Moses.

The packing-house industry is still the largest in the United States. It seems to have no difficulty in making both ends meet.

One thing we can be thankful for is that blankets don't follow skirt styles.

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O. J. Watson has been awarded the distribution of the

Improved Fordson Tractor

and implements for Kansas and western Missouri.

This latest contribution to agriculture by Mr. Ford is now being shipped into this territory in quantity.

Mr. Watson is one of the oldest and best known distributors in the West.

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A week ahead in TIME may mean
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GATOR-HIDE allows you to haul your produce to a waiting market instead of a glutted one... makes it possible to secure TOP instead of BOTTOM prices.

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EARLIER but experience proves they are bigger, better, more flavorful and in general of higher quality. Actual tests show increases in yield from the same soil of 25% to 200%.

Gator-Hide saves labor too. Weeds cannot come up in soil that is covered by Gator-Hide. They're BLANKETED.

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Substantial discounts on orders of 30 rolls or more
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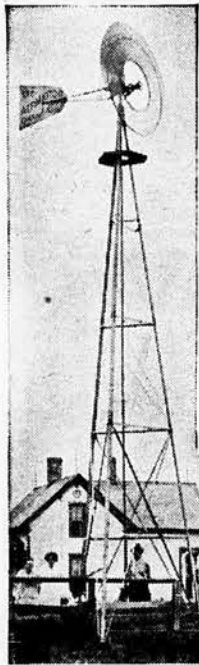
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Please send your booklet, "The Miracle of Mulch Paper", and tell me where I can secure a supply of Gator-Hide Mulch Paper in this territory.

My dealer is.....
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A GOOD BUY

You get the most for your money when you buy an Aermotor. When you need a new windmill you will buy an Auto-Oiled Aermotor if you know how good it is. The Aermotor runs easiest, lasts longest and gives the best satisfaction.

The owner of the outfit shown here says, "I bought this Aermotor in June, 1926. There has not been a day that it has failed to run sometime during the 24 hours. I have had to do no hand pumping at all."



.... The Auto-Oiled Aermotor is made to run, and Run and RUN. The frictionless Roller Guide gives the pump rod a direct vertical lift.

.... There are no parts which need oiling oftener than once a year.

The double gears run in oil. The pitman bearings are automatically oiled at every stroke. The galvanized wheel runs steadily and silently in any kind of wind.

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Swift end to COLD

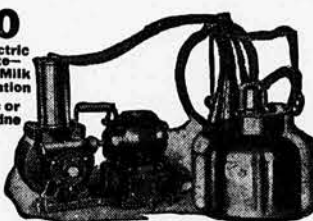
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Complete
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No Installation
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Save the time of an extra man. Thousands of farmers make milking easy with Ford's Milker. Simple and easy to operate. Actually better for cows than hand milking. You get cleaner, higher-priced milk, with lower bacteria count. You can buy no better, more satisfactory milker. Finest construction. Guaranteed for years. Many models and sizes.

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Ford's Milker

BOOK DEPARTMENT



A New Record Was Made in the American Publishing Enterprise in 1929

BY D. M. HARMON

WE MAY be a nation of movie-going people, but at least we are not letting the movie take the place of our reading. Proof of this lies in the fact that a check of last year shows a new high total for the American Publishing enterprise. For the first time, the total of bound books goes over 10,000 or 1,000 more than last year. The largest increase is in the field of fiction, in which field the number of new titles and new editions has doubled in 10 years. Part of this increase probably has been due to the development of the mystery story.

More Books of Biography

Many new writers have come on the scene, and many of the old have brought out new books. Biography has been the most talked of class of non-fiction during the year, and we would expect to find a rapid increase. The total here is 735 titles, as against 314 in 1920. History has shown a decrease, due partly to the large number of war histories 10 years ago. The number of books on fine arts has approximately doubled in a decade, and geography has made about the same increase, showing a new interest in other countries.

Of course there is a difference in the books one reads for pleasure and those he reads because they are assigned as school room work, but it is interesting to know that the people of the United States are spending 50 million dollars a year for textbooks. The number of books sold annually to the 30 million and more pupils, students and teachers that make up our great school population amounts to 64 million.

To the Front in 1929

We all know which books we liked best of those we read last year. Now let us look at those which were rated highest by the most of the people. At least they were the best sellers, if what one buys is an indication of what one likes. "All Quiet on the Western Front" was the best selling novel for 1929. Three novelists on the list of 15 titles repeated successes of 1928. S. S. Van Dine, creator of Philo Vance, achieved the fourth place on the list with "The Bishop Murder Case." Last year the same place was held by his book, "The Green Murder Case." Warwick Deeping's "Roper's Row" was fifth, beating the record of "Old Pybus" in 1928. Mazo De La Roche's "White Oaks of Jalna," a sequel, succeeded "Jalna" in the list.

There were three war books among the 15 best-selling novels, and only one detective story. Five may be grouped as descriptive of the American scene, "Peder Victorious," "Mamba's Daughter," "Scarlet Sister Mary," the Pulitzer prize-winner, "They Stooped to Folly" and "This Strange Adventure." Six are by English or European authors and six were written by women.

"The Art of Thinking" led the non-fiction list for 1929. Only one woman, Joan Lowell, appeared among the authors of best-selling non-fiction. Only two titles may be classed as biography, "Henry the Eighth," and "Elizabeth and Essex." There were two books of travel and adventure, "The Cradle of the Deep" and "Magic Island." Three may be grouped under the general heading of humor, "The Specialist," "Believe It or Not" and "Salt Water Taffy"; three that may be called roughly, philosophy, "The Art of Thinking," "A Preface to Morals" and "The Mansion of Philosophy." The other two books were volumes of poetry and history, "John Brown's Body" and "The Tragic Era."

Books of This Year

Judging from the early beginning, we are safe in saying that this year will bring us many more worth while books. Two outstanding books have already been released this year: "Coronet," by Manuel Komroff, and "The Human Mind," by Dr. Karl Menninger.

Manual Komroff was born in America and studied engineering at Yale; but the first job he took after leaving college was writing music scores for the old Kalem pictures. If he were to write a book describing the various means by which he has earned a living from the first job to the present time, he would have a most colorful and eventful story. His new novel has attempted a bird's-eye view of life, seen from a point high enough to permit the study of this or that human tendency thru several generations or even centuries. This novel concerns itself chiefly with the Nineteenth Century. Both the Seventeenth and the Twentieth Centuries are essential to his scheme, which is to follow the fortunes of aristocracy from the Renaissance to the present day. With a neatness of irony which does no violence to the truth of history, he begins with the story of how two pig butchers rose to power in Florence and ends with the story of how a pork

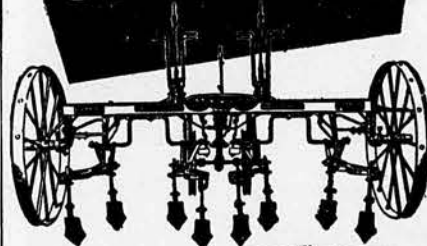
Best Sellers for 1929

THE sales of a book are a pretty good indication of its worth. Check over this list of the best sellers for 1929 and see how many you have read. Any of these, or any other book in print, is available thru the Capper Book Service. Send the stated remittance to Capper Book Service, Topeka, Kan., and the books will be sent to you postpaid.

All Quiet on the Western Front, by E. M. Remarque.....	\$2.50
The Bishop Murder Case, by S. S. Van Dine.....	\$2.00
Roper's Row, by Warwick Deeping.....	\$2.50
Peder Victorious, by O. E. Rolvaag.....	\$2.50
Mamba's Daughter, by DuBose Heyward.....	\$2.00
They Stooped to Folly, by Ellen Glasgow.....	\$2.50
White Oaks of Jalna, by Mazo De La Roche.....	\$2.50
This Strange Adventure, by Mary Roberts Rinehart.....	\$2.50
The Art of Thinking, by Ernest Diment.....	\$3.50
Henry the Eighth, by Francis Hackett.....	\$3.00
Cradle of the Deep, by Joan Lowell.....	\$3.00
The Specialist, by Chic Sales.....	\$1.00
A Preface to Morals, by Walter Lippmann.....	\$2.50
The Tragic Era, by Claude G. Bowers.....	\$5.00
The Magic Island, by W. B. Seabrook.....	\$3.50
Salt Water Taffy, by Corney Ford.....	\$2.50
Believe It or Not, by Robert L. Ripley.....	\$2.00

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20 years service in the Corn Belt proves it is the West's greatest 2-row cultivator. Is built throughout for conditions in this Western corn country. Has many exclusive features. Shovels dig uniformly despite uneven ground because wheels and shovels are in perfect line. Has a shorter hitch which gives an easier, quicker action. Works splendidly on side hills—quick, easy side-wheel control guides the cultivator accurately. Shovels are PULLED—not pushed. The only 2-row cultivator with this important feature. Not a single sliding part on the machine—everything is pivoted—everything wears longer. All parts built extra rugged—strong enough to use as a disc cultivator.

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Rich Land—Low Prices—Easy Terms

High quality lands, virgin or cultivated, available at low prices and on easy terms in Western South Dakota, in localities served by The Milwaukee Road. The entire territory is improved with roads, schools, churches and railroads, and enjoys a friendly neighborhood spirit. Its record is good for production of non-perishable crops of wide demand, and climatic conditions are favorable to comfortable family life; also for development of livestock.

Surface of this territory varies from large level areas or slightly rolling lands—suitable either for tractor or horse power farming—to rough or hilly lands, ideal for grazing. Prices vary according to location and quality, ranging from \$5.00 to \$25.00 per acre for unimproved, and from \$15.00 to \$40.00 per acre for improved lands.

Real opportunities exist in this South Dakota region for men seeking to engage in grain, diversified or stock farming. Corn, wheat, flax, oats, barley, alfalfa, sweet clover, vegetables and small fruits profitably grown. Production of alfalfa seed extensive. Horses, cattle and sheep thrive on the nutritious, native South Dakota grasses. Poultry, hog and dairying industries are successfully carried on and are rapidly increasing.

Residents of this section also have easy access to the scenic, fishing and hunting advantages of the Black Hills.

The Milwaukee Road seeks to aid qualified settlers; to protect them against unfair statements about conditions; to help secure maximum land values for prices paid; to advise before and after locating. Write for illustrated booklets and detailed information. Ask questions. All answers cheerfully and carefully given. Reliable information on all parts of this territory. Low Homeseeker Fares every Tuesday. R. W. Reynolds, Commissioner, The Milwaukee Road, 940-H, Union Station, Chicago.

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Your Dealer Sells It

packer in Chicago in 1919 married his daughter to the descendant of the nobleman for whom the symbolical coronet was made in 1600. Between these extremes lies the intervening episodes which exhibit the revolution undergone by the aristocracy in the Nineteenth Century. Aristocracy rises and falls, and eventually power passes back to much the same kind of hands as those that held it first.

Native Kansan is Honored

"The Human Mind," which is the Literary Guild book for February, is calculated to interest any reader who has a mind. No matter what external matter may engage the attention of a man or woman, it is always the

same mind which these different matters touch or hold. Doctor Menninger, whose home is in Topeka, is a native Kansan. He has made himself master of all that has been discovered about the human mind by his fellow-scientists. At the same time, he has been a working psychiatrist, familiar at first hand with many examples of the mind in many states of health. What gives his book its special value is the number of case histories which he included. He has told the stories of real persons, in the language of common experience. This book is not only interesting, but extremely valuable, because it makes one realize just where he stands in the human picture.

Farmers Should Eat More Butter?

By James W. Linn

Extension Department, Kansas State Agricultural College

THERE has been a lot said and written in the last month about the low price of butterfat and how the eating of butter substitutes is to blame for the whole situation. The Farm Board has told the farmers that they should be eating the butter they produce, and some creamerymen have been active in giving the same advice, while on the other hand some farmers blame the creamerymen because they have gone into the butter substitute business. Perhaps both groups are right in their contentions, and thus both are at least partly to blame for the situation.

The farmer has been selling butterfat and buying the substitute because it costs less money; in other words, he has felt that he was making money in doing this, and so long as there was not enough butter to go around or so long as all grades of butter would sell at a high price he could make money on the swap. On the other hand, the butter manufacturers have seen the growth of the substitute business and decided they could as well be making and selling it, consequently they have gone into competition with themselves. You may say this is not true of all butter manufacturers and we admit it, but neither is it true that all farmers eat the substitutes. Since both the creameryman and the farmer are involved, it may be well to suggest some measures that might help the situation.

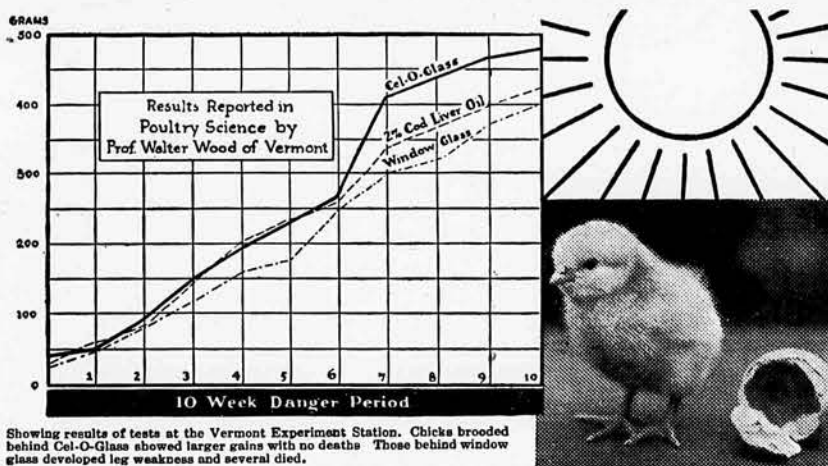
The suggestion that all farmers eat butter is excellent, not only to use the butter product because of its food value but also because it is good business to trade with yourself. That the farmers have not all been doing this is no longer speculation, as can be shown thru some recent investigations. A big creamery in one of our largest Kansas towns recently made a survey of 24 towns in their trade territory, which shows very definitely that nearly as much substitute is used as butter.

Butter Substitute Investigation in Kansas

Town	No. Chain Stores	No. Independent Stores	Lbs. Butter Substitute Yr.	Lbs. Butter Yr.	Per Cent Sub. to Farm	Is Butter In Stock?
1	0	3	4,000	7,000	43	Yes
2	1	3	6,500	6,400	83	"
3	0	1	1,500	800	80	"
4	0	2	5,100	2,600	92	"
5	0	2	3,800	1,600	90	"
6	0	6	30,300	26,500	70.5	"
7	0	3	3,400	4,800	100	"
8	0	3	8,000	5,750	40	"
9	0	3	1,500	2,000	50	"
10	0	2	1,250	2,500	20	"
11	0	2	2,250	3,750	60	"
12	1	4	14,500	15,250	44	"
13	0	6	8,000	10,250	46	"
14	1	6	35,200	26,800	32	"
15	0	5	7,000	7,200	86	"
16	0	2	1,800	900	90	"
17	0	2	11,800	20,900	50	"
18	0	3	No substitute sold in this point.			"
19	0	4	5,500	9,400	80	"
20	0	2	3,300	2,300	90	"
21	0	1	500	500	100	"
22	0	3	4,800	4,250	80	"
23	0	2	None	1,800	Both refuse to handle sub.	
24	0	1	"	1,500	"	"
24 towns	5	68	160,000	164,750	Av. 68	

The above table shows very definitely that the farmer is partly to blame for the 35 million pounds of butter that are in storage. Where the creameries are to blame it is probable that there are no adequate places for the distribution of butter to farm folks, who are taking more and more of their raw product to the city to have it made into the finished product. This has not always been the case, and the creameries have done little if anything to encourage the farmer to trade butterfat for butter or to use their specific brand of butter. It would be very difficult to maintain a supply of butter in every one of the six or seven cream stations in each town, but it seems that a credit plan might be worked out so the seller of creamery butter in that town could furnish the manufactured product to the producer of the butterfat. It is a generally accepted fact that some more effective cream station plan must be worked out. I do not pretend to know what that plan should be, but in working it out some method of getting the manufactured product back to the producer at a price near cost should be used. This is being tried by some butter makers. The Paden and Thompson Produce Company of Dodge City is making arrangements to trade a pound of butter for a pound of butterfat. The Washington County Co-operative Creamery has been getting 600 to 1,000 pounds of butter back to their patrons every month. If all of the manufacturers of butter in Kansas had done as well, Kansas would have taken care of more than her share of the surplus that is in storage today.

It may be that it takes a disaster to make us realize that a change is needed to change a practice. Disaster has surely hit butterfat prices. But if from our present condition will come better marketing of butterfat and better retail conditions of butter especially to the producer, coupled with a knowledge of the value of butter in the diet and the need for one to patronize his own business, then we may be able to look back at these times as the start of better times rather than as the bad news they seem today.



Showing results of tests at the Vermont Experiment Station. Chicks brooded behind Cel-O-Glass showed larger gains with no deaths. Those behind window glass developed leg weakness and several died.

Give him a chance to live!

Fresh out of the shell. Let's get him safely through the 10-week "Danger Period" and give him a chance to grow into strong, healthy maturity. And forget that old tradition—only a "fifty-fifty" chance to live.

Let CEL-O-GLASS help keep those little chicks alive during those difficult, first 10 weeks. CEL-O-GLASS, used in place of ordinary glass or soiled cloth curtains, floods your brooder house with the life-giving ultra-violet rays of sunlight. Then you can do all your brooding right indoors where CEL-O-GLASS brings the valuable benefits of the outdoors with none of the dangers.

Your own experiment station will tell you about the value of these ultra-violet rays which CEL-O-GLASS brings into your brooder house. They promote the building of bone and body tissue, prevent leg weakness and help keep the house free from disease. They cause the chicks' blood to manufacture Vitamin D which means faster growth and healthier chicks. And the chicks are kept warm and dry and free from draughts.

Besides, you are preventing those outdoor dangers such as coccidiosis, worm infestations, deaths due to chilling, drowning and crowding.

CEL-O-GLASS a tried and tested success. Many state experiment stations over the country such as New Jersey, Vermont, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Kansas have found that CEL-O-GLASS helps bring chicks safely through the 10-week "Danger Period."

And thousands of farmers are raising strong, healthy chicks without a sign of leg weakness. For instance, a farmer in Marietta, Ohio, writes, "This past season we brooded some 5700 chicks behind CEL-O-GLASS and to my knowledge we did not have one single case of leg weakness."

You can very easily remodel your brooders into CEL-O-GLASS health houses. Just remove the glass or soiled cloth curtains which bar out the ultra-violet rays of sunlight and install CEL-O-GLASS frames. Or if you are building new brooders, check the coupon below for free blue prints. Get this free book too, "Health on the Farm."

You'll find CEL-O-GLASS valuable for use on hog houses, dairy barns, milk houses and cold frames.

You can get CEL-O-GLASS at hardware, lumber, seed and feed dealers. If your local dealers cannot supply you, please write Acetol Products, Inc., 21 Spruce St., New York City.

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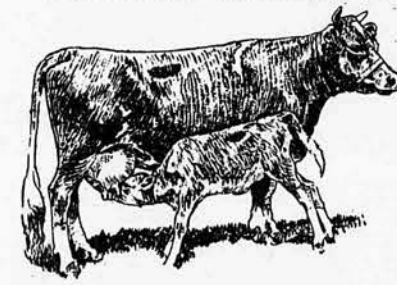
Calving

—when a cow needs a friend

HOW often have you lost wholly or partially the productive services of a good cow because of some disorder or disaster at freshening? What a hole it makes in your milk profits! And it might have been avoided. The system of even a healthy cow cannot meet the calving ordeal without a severe shock. After a winter of barn-feeding, when resistance is certain to be at low ebb, definite conditioning is indicated. It is the one sensible, money-saving course.

KOW-KARE will lift from your shoulders many of your worries. It should be added to the feed of every cow, two or three weeks before and after freshening. This concentrated formula of Iron, the great builder and blood purifier, plus potent medicinal herbs and roots, acts directly on the digestive and regenerative organs—helps put the cow in the physical vigor to perform her functions normally and without accident. KOW-KARE is used in leading dairies throughout the Country as a regular preparation for calving. Full directions are on the package.

As a general conditioner, to prevent diseases, and to aid the cow to convert her food into full milk yield, KOW-KARE enjoys a wide reputation. At a cost of a



few cents a day per cow, appetite and digestion are improved, assimilation speeded up, vigor to resist or recover from disorders are visibly promoted.

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Write for FREE copy of valuable 32-page Cow Book. Tells what to do when cows are sick. A real reference book.

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THE CONCENTRATED COW CONDITIONER



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Farm Crops and Markets

There is a Good Demand for Alfalfa Hay in Kansas, at Increasing Prices

ALFALFA hay is in good demand over Kansas; it will be mighty scarce before grass comes. The increasing prices which are being paid for this feed should be encouraging to the folks who planted a field or two to this legume; mostly the young alfalfa is in excellent condition over Kansas. Here and there the wheat was damaged somewhat by cold weather—just how much remains to be determined. Farmers have been busy with various winter tasks, such as cutting wood, husking corn and threshing sorghums. A considerable acreage of oats will be sown again this spring, despite the low prices for this grain.

With normal planting conditions, an increase in the corn acreage of the United States this year is about 20 per cent expected, according to a forecast of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. Should an average yield be obtained, corn production would be about 5 per cent larger than in 1929. With the possibility of lower feeding requirements and no material improvement in commercial or European demand for American corn, prices for the 1930 corn crop are likely to be lower than for either the 1928 or 1929 crops. Some improvement in cash corn prices is possible between January 1930, and the period when new crop prospects begin to affect the market. With an increase in cattle numbers definitely underway, the long-time outlook is for corn prices to be somewhat more favorable relative to livestock prices than in recent years.

The total supply of corn on November 1, 1929, was about 8 per cent, or 175 million bushels, less than the supply of each of the last three years, and was the smallest since 1924. About 10 per cent less oats and barley was available at the beginning of this season than last, and the grain sorghum crop in 1929 was nearly 30 per cent smaller than in 1928. Supplies of hay are slightly larger than last year.

Distribution of the 1929 crop differed materially from that of 1928. About 71 per cent of the 1929 corn crop was produced in the north central states, as compared with 75 per cent of the 1928 crop, and 89 per cent of the 1927 crop. A year ago supplies of corn were large in the Corn Belt, especially in the eastern half, and smaller than average in the southeastern and far western states. This season, the supply of corn in the eastern half of the Corn Belt was about 12.3 per cent below a year ago, and in the western half 7.4 per cent below. Nebraska and South Dakota, however, the 1929 production of corn exceeded that of 1928 by about 14 per cent. Production of corn in southern states east of the Mississippi River and in the far western states was considerably larger than in 1928, an slightly larger than average, whereas production in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas was only 70 per cent of the 1928 production.

Farm stocks of corn on January 1, 1930, were estimated to be about 3.6 per cent less than the year previous; in the eastern corn belt states the decline was about 9 per cent, and in the Western Corn Belt about 7.4 per cent.

Fewer Hogs on Farms

Changes from a year ago in the farm price of corn on December 1 reflected these western supplies in all areas except the far western states. In the Corn Belt, the price of corn on December 1, 1929, ranged from 2 cents lower than the year before in Nebraska to 5 cents higher in Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, and 13 cents higher in Missouri, and averaged 3 cents higher for the 12 Corn Belt states. In the southern half of the Mississippi River the changes in farm price ranged from no change in Maryland and Virginia to 17 cents lower in Georgia. West of the river, prices advanced 7 cents in Arkansas and Texas and 11 cents in Oklahoma. In the far western states, however, increased production of corn was accompanied by increases in price, reflecting the strong demand for feeding in this area.

Demand for feeding during the remainder of this season will be less than a year ago, as there are substantially fewer hogs on farms, especially in those states where corn production was materially less than a year ago. Declines in numbers of hogs on farms January 1 ranged from little to no decrease in Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska to about 5 per cent less in Illinois, 10 to 12 per cent less in Indiana, Kansas and Missouri, and possibly 20 per cent less in Michigan and Oklahoma. The downward trend in hogs and mules continues at the rate of 3 to 4 per cent a year. The lower prices of dairy products will discourage heavy feeding of corn to milk cows. On the other hand, the numbers of milk cows and of beef cattle on farms are several per cent greater than a year ago, although the number of cattle on feed is about the same. Some increase in the demand for corn in Western Iowa and in Nebraska may be expected to develop as a consequence of the pronounced shortage of feed grains in Oklahoma and Texas.

The European demand for American corn, which was such an important factor a year ago at this time, will not tend to strengthen prices during the 1929-'30 season. The 1929 European corn crop was about 676 million bushels, or 87 per cent, greater than in 1928, and prospects in Argentina are for a crop larger than a year ago. The supply of other feed crops in Europe this season also is larger than last year.

Last winter market prices of corn made a sharp advance during January, largely as a result of the short crop prospects in Argentina and strong European demand, and then declined until the end of May. Influenced by unfavorable growing conditions during the summer months, and small supplies, prices advanced materially during the summer until the first part of January, 1930, when No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago sold for 85 cents. During November and December, prices at Chicago averaged 4 cents above the same time last year. During the last part of January corn prices were substantially lower than at this time last year. The margin between the lower and better grades of corn has been greater than usual, because of the low quality of receipts.

Lowest in 10 Years

It is difficult to say whether the decline in the demand for corn, both domestic and foreign, is sufficient to offset the decrease of about 6 per cent in supply at the beginning of the season. The usual seasonal trend of corn prices generally is upward during the next few months until new-crop prospects become a dominant price-determining factor. A year ago the seasonal trend was downward during these months following the sharp rise in prices during January. Prices of corn are much more likely to follow their usual upward trend this season than a year ago, and it is not unreasonable to expect some improvement in cash corn prices between now and June.

Unless weather conditions are particularly adverse this spring the acreage of corn planted probably will be larger than in 1929, when it was the lowest in 10 years. Acreage of corn in 1929 was unusually low in Missouri and in the Eastern Corn Belt states, because of unfavorable conditions at planting time. It is doubtful if it will exceed 100 million acres in 1930, as the general trend of corn acreage during the last few years has been downward in all sections except the west south central states. If the abandonment of winter wheat or legume hay crops should be unusually high this winter, some additional increase in corn acreage may be expected. Yields of corn in 1929 were 5.2 per cent less than in 1928, and 3.8 per cent below the 10-year average. With some increase in acreage and with average yields, a crop somewhat larger than that of 1929 would be produced. The general trend of corn yields have been upward in most of the northern states east of the Missouri River, and upward rather than downward for the whole country.

The numbers of hogs to be fed from the 1930 corn crop probably will be less than from the 1929 crop, as farmers are already reducing hog numbers as a result of smaller production of the 1929 corn crop. The numbers of horses and mules will continue to decline. Cattle numbers, however, will continue to increase, and conditions for dairy feeding in 1930-'31 are expected to be more favorable than during the present season. Some improvement in foreign demand may be expected should the crop of feed grains harvested in Europe in 1930, and the 1931 corn crop in the Argentine, be average or below. If the 1930 corn crop is somewhat larger than the 1929 crop it is not likely that prices will equal those of the present season or a year ago.

There has been a downward trend in corn acreage in the states east of the Mississippi River since 1921. In 1921, the total area harvested in these states was 51.5 million acres, but by 1928 the acreage had declined to 44.7 million, and in 1929 to 43.2 million acres. The downward trend has been fairly general in all sections of the eastern states and may be expected to continue for some time, but is likely to be less marked than during the last nine years. Increases in states west of the Mississippi River have partially offset the downward trend in the eastern states, so that the total corn acreage in the United States has declined only from 103.7 million in 1921, to 100.7 million in 1928, and 98.0 million in 1929, which was the smallest acreage in 10 years. The upward trend in acreage west of the Mississippi River reached 55.4 million in 1924, and since then the acreage has held fairly constant. These trends of acreage indicate that during the next few years the corn acreage in the United States is not likely to exceed 100 million acres, except in years of heavy wheat abandonment or in years following very unfavorable prices for cotton. The downward trend in acreage in the states east of the Mississippi River has been due largely to the downward trend in acreage devoted to other crops in this area, to the effect of the corn border and to the unfavorable prices for corn compared with prices for other crops, notably cotton and truck crops.

Caution Needed With Cattle

Looking beyond the next year or two it appears that with increasing numbers of cattle, the price for corn will become higher relative to prices for livestock, than has been the case in recent years. This is more likely to result from lower prices for livestock, rather than from corn prices actually above the levels for the crops of 1927, 1928 or 1929.

The outlook for beef cattle in 1930 appears less favorable than conditions which characterized the industry in 1929. Slaughter probably will be about the same as in 1929, and demand is expected to be slightly less. The high phase of the beef cattle price cycle which has prevailed since the latter part of 1927 is expected to end during 1930. However, average prices for all grades for the entire year may be somewhat lower than those of 1929. Beef cattle raisers who contemplate expanding production are faced with a general tendency to increase cattle numbers and with a downward trend in prices over the next decade. Cattle feeders, also, will need to exercise great caution during the period of a declining price level.

The number of all cattle on farms apparently reached the low point of the production cycle in 1928, and since then the tendency of cattle numbers has been slightly upward. The estimated number of cattle on farms January 1, 1930, was 57,967,000. This was 1 1/2 million head or 2.7 per cent more than on January 1, 1929, and 2,291,000 more than in 1928. Increases were general in all states in all areas except the far west, where a decrease of 1 per cent in the total number was shown. Most of the increase was in cattle kept for milk including cows, heifers and calves. Increases in cattle kept chiefly for beef were relatively small.

Total inspected slaughter of cattle during 1929 was 8,324,000 head, or 2 per cent smaller than in 1928, and slaughter of calves 4,489,000 head, or about 4 per cent smaller. Compared with the record slaughter in 1928, the slaughter of cattle and calves in 1929 showed a decrease of 2,513,000 head, or about 16 per cent. The 1929 decrease in slaughter was in cows, heifers and calves; a steer-slaughter being larger than in 1928. The decrease in calf slaughter was largely in beef type calves. Apparently the movement to increase cattle numbers is following the line of increasing breeding stock and holding back calves of beef type, rather than holding back steers.

Altho the number of cattle on feed in the Corn Belt on January 1, 1930, was about 1 per cent larger than on January 1, 1929, the total supply of cattle in that area which may be fed for market this year was somewhat larger than a year ago. This condition was brought about by the fact that the movement of stocker and feeder cattle into the Corn Belt during the last six months of 1929 was a little larger than in 1928, that an increased number of cattle were raised in that area, and that on January 1 a larger proportion of the cattle were being roughed thru instead of being on full feed than a year earlier.

A Smaller Calf Slaughter?

Because of the lateness of the movement back to the country it seems probable that a smaller proportion of the cattle on feed January 1 will be marketed during the first three months of 1930 than in 1929. Market supplies of fed cattle during the first half of 1930, however, are expected to be about the same as in 1929. If there is a concerted effort on the part of dairymen to curtail the number of cattle raised in that area, and that on January 1 a larger proportion of the cattle were being roughed thru instead of being on full feed than a year earlier.

Market supplies of fed cattle during the second half of 1930 will be determined to a considerable extent by the trend of cattle prices during the first four or five months of this year and also by the trend of corn prices. The supply next summer and fall probably will include a larger proportion of light cattle than in 1929. Market supplies of grass and dairy cattle during the last six months of 1930 probably will be no larger than in 1929, and



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whether slaughter of such cattle will be larger or smaller than in 1929 will depend on the demand for stockers and feeders. Calf slaughter during the last half of 1930 probably will be smaller than in 1929.

There is no reason to anticipate any significant change in imports during 1930, although imports of slaughter cattle and calves from Canada and of stockers and feeders from Mexico increased slightly in 1929.

Cattle movements into the United States during 1929 totaled 509,000, an increase of 13,000 head over 1928 and of 55,000 head over 1927, according to records of the Bureau of Animal Industry. The 1929 arrivals represented slightly less than 1 per cent of the number of cattle on farms in the United States on January 1, 1930, or 6.1 per cent of federally inspected slaughter in 1929. Stockers and feeders comprised about 68 per cent of the 1929 inspections, compared with 71 per cent in 1928. Combined importations of dairy and breeding stock increased 29 per cent during 1929. Canadian government reports indicate some reduction in cattle supplies in Eastern Canada for 1930.

Conditions indicate that importations of beef into the United States during 1930 will at least equal those of 1929. The outstanding reasons for this expectation are: (1) South American beef production will be as large as, if not larger than in 1929, especially in Argentina, which country furnishes 50 per cent of the American canned beef supplies; (2) the European market for South American beef gives no indication of material improvement over conditions prevailing in 1928 and 1929, and (3) the continued relatively favorable market for beef in the United States.

About 143 million pounds of fresh, cured and canned beef were inspected for entry into the United States during 1929, compared with about 129 million pounds in 1928, and 80 million pounds in 1927. Total inspections, therefore, nearly doubled in three years. The 1929 inspections of canned beef reached 77 million pounds, a figure more than double the 1927 entries.

Supplies of fresh and refrigerated beef entering the United States during 1929 showed a decrease of about 25 per cent compared with 1928. This was brought about largely by decreased shipments to this country from New Zealand, but supplies from Canada also were materially reduced.

Demand for slaughter cattle during the first half of 1930 probably will be below that in the same period of 1929, but in the second six months it is likely to be nearer that of a year earlier. The recession in the consumer demand for beef which began in the latter part of 1929 is likely to continue during the first half of the year at least. Improvement in demand during the remainder of the year will be governed largely by the extent to which industrial activity increases and by the prices of other meats. Demand for feeder cattle in the spring months is not likely to equal the unusually strong demand of last spring, but during the late summer and early fall probably will show an improvement over the corresponding period in 1929.

Consumers Like Their Beef

The gradual increase in demand for beef which has been under way since 1921 continued during a greater part of 1929. This was evidenced by the fact that for the year per capita consumption decreased 1.3 per cent, whereas retail prices increased 7 per cent over 1928. This is a greater increase in price than would ordinarily accompany such a slight decrease in supplies. During the last two months of 1929 demand fell off somewhat.

The demand for feeder cattle in the last half of 1929 was decidedly weaker than in the same period of 1928, particularly during the late summer and early fall. An increase of about 2 per cent in shipments to the country from leading markets during the last half of the year was accompanied by a decrease of 11 per cent in feeder cattle prices.

The general average of cattle prices in 1930 is likely to be slightly lower than that of 1929. Prices of the better grades of fed cattle probably will follow their usual seasonal downward course until the low point is reached in the late spring. This low point will not be much below the prices prevailing at the corresponding time last year. The seasonal advance on such grades which usually comes in the second half of the year may be retarded in the early summer as a result of a bunching of market supplies at that time. The high point of this advance, however, is expected to be reached later than in 1929, and prices during the last quarter will average as high if not higher than in that period of last year. Heavy cattle are likely to command a premium over lightweight of comparable grade.

Prices of lower grade slaughter cattle are expected to score their usual seasonal advance during the first six months, but the extent of the advance will be influenced by the number of dairy cattle and calves which go to market during that period. Prices, however, are not likely to reach levels as high as those of last spring. During the last half of the year the seasonal downturn in prices of these grades is not likely to carry the average below that of a year earlier.

The course of feeder cattle prices probably will be very similar to that of the lower grades of slaughter cattle. During the first half of 1930 average prices are likely to be lower than those of the corresponding period in 1929, but during the second half of the year prices probably will average about as high as a year earlier.

Considering the long time outlook, the upward trend in cattle numbers promises to proceed at only a moderate rate during the next year or two, and may not be reflected in materially increased slaughter until the latter part of 1931. It is difficult for cattle feeders to make adjustments during a period of increasing supplies and a declining price level. During the next few years, therefore, cattle feeders should exercise considerable caution.

It seems likely that the present relatively high level of cattle prices will induce the usual expansion of the industry, this leading, within the next six years, to an over-production and over-stocking and a period of low prices and subsequent liquidation. It is not to be expected, however, that in either phase of this cycle movements will be as extreme as in the last one when the situation was aggravated by the World War and a major industrial boom and depression.

During the years of increasing cattle numbers the greatest expansion is likely to occur in the Central and Western Corn Belt where the greater attention to Sweet clover and alfalfa culture and the impending corn borer infestation are working in the direction of distinctly larger forage production and heavier carrying capacity of pastures.

Expansion is likely to be smallest in the old range country where the range area has been reduced by an expansion of wheat acreage and the remaining range is already well stocked with sheep and cattle. Minor increases also are likely to occur in certain sections of the South and the Southern Appalachian Highlands.

Farmers contemplating entering a long-time cattle raising program, or those contemplating an expansion of their cattle raising business face a general increase in cattle numbers and a consequent lowering of prices.

Altho the expected effects of expanding numbers of cattle may be modified somewhat by a normal expansion in domestic demand due to growth of population, any marked increase in cattle supplies is almost certain to be accompanied by a lowering of the cattle price level. If cattle growers continue their present policy of expansion thru increasing the number of breeding stock and selling at younger ages, they will be in a position to make fairly quick adjustments in production by close culling of old cows whenever the price situation makes reduction desirable.

Barton—Farmers have been husking corn, threshing and hauling wheat to market. Several carloads of livestock have been shipped to market recently. Wheat, \$1; corn, 67c; eggs, 25c; cream, 30c.—Alice Everett.

Cloud—The snow and rain that this section received recently were helpful in supplying needed moisture. Cows are falling in milk and egg production is declining. Egg prices have been advancing, however, which has been helpful.—W. H. Plumly.

Douglas—Many public sales are being held. There is an excellent demand for feed, especially the rough types like hay and corn and cane fodder. A considerable acreage of Sweet clover will be sown this year. There is an increasing interest in the activities of the Farm Bureau and the 4-H Clubs. Missouri Pippin apples find a ready sale at \$2 a bushel.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—We have been having some fine weather recently, which has given folks a chance to get the frozen pipes thawed out. It is too early to tell how much damage was done to the wheat by the cold weather. There is plenty of feed to take the livestock thru to grass. Wheat, 97c; corn, 70c.—W. E. Fravel.

Elk—Livestock is wintering very well. There is plenty of feed. There are not so many hogs on hand as usual, on account of the smaller supply of corn, which resulted in a reduction in the size of the herds last fall. Egg production was reduced somewhat during the cold period. Corn, 80c; shorts, \$1.45; chop, \$1.90; eggs, 30c.—D. W. Lockhart.

Franklin—We have been having damp and rather unhealthy weather. Roads are very muddy. More than \$5,000 worth of livestock and other property was sold recently at a public sale at the Forest Park market in Ottawa. Very little farm work has been done here in the last few weeks; farmers have done well if they have cared for the chores properly. A good many public sales are being held. Corn, 65c; oats, 45c; butter, 39c; butterfat, 30c; eggs, 28c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Harvey—The weather has become milder, and the snow has disappeared. Livestock is doing well. Practically no public sales are being held. Wheat, 96c; corn, 73c; oats, 45c; choice alfalfa hay, \$18; butter, 40c; eggs, 28c; potatoes, \$1.90.—H. W. Prouty.

Jackson—We had a few days of warm weather last week, which melted the snow, and made the drifted roads very muddy. Most of the main highways, however, are in fine condition. A great many hogs from this section are being hauled to the Kansas City market in trucks. Good prices are being paid at public sales.—Nancy Edwards.

Jewell—We have been having more favorable weather recently. Fields and roads have been rather muddy. A large number of public sales are being held; milk cows are moving at higher prices; calves and pigs are exceptionally high; brood sows sell at market prices. Egg production is increasing. Eggs, 27c; cream, 33c; hogs, \$9.90; corn, 70c; wheat, 95c; oats, 55c.—Lester Broyles.

Labette—The heaviest snow in many years is slowly melting away. Feed and fuel also are disappearing. Livestock is doing fairly well. Good prices are being paid at public sales for everything except horses. Wheat probably is still in good condition. City streets were blocked worse during the snow than were the rural highways. Bran, \$1.45; flour, \$1.60; corn, 90c; wheat, \$1.08; cream, 31c; eggs, 32c.—J. N. McLane.

Lane—Oldtimers say this is the coldest winter they can remember. But the cold, apparently is broken; ground is thawing, and the spring winds have started. Cattle have wintered well. Feed is scarce, but little has been needed, as there has been little snow and ample wheat pasture.—A. R. Bentley.

Lyon—There was a great deal of snow on the wheat fields here during the cold weather, which was mighty helpful in protecting the crop. Livestock are doing well. Eggs, 28c to 36c.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Roads and fields have been very muddy since the thaw came. The cold period required a great deal of feed and fuel. Alfalfa hay, \$22; cream, 28c; eggs, 30c; corn, 68c; wheat, \$1; potatoes, \$1.50.—J. D. Stosz.

Montgomery—The snow has been thawing, altho there is a great deal of fog—the sun shines but little. There is a considerable difference of opinion as to the condition of the wheat; many farmers believe that it was injured by the covering of ice, sleet and snow, which was on the plants more than four weeks. Seed corn tests indicate a low germination this year. Farmers are ready to get started on the spring work as soon as conditions allow. Eggs, 20c and 30c; hams, 17c and 20c; butterfat, 30c; hides, 5c.—Walter Todd.

Neosho—The ground has been covered with sleet and snow for more than four weeks. Farmers are not yet decided as to whether the wheat was injured by the cold weather. A good deal of corn has been husked since the weather became warmer. There has been an unusual demand for fuel this winter. A great deal of feed also has been required by the livestock; farmers say corn does not have the "feeding values" it usually contains. Egg production is increasing. Meetings are being held in this section to promote an interest in increasing the acreage of the legumes, especially soybeans.—James D. McHenry.

Osage—The heavy snow has been melting rapidly. Livestock is doing well, but is requiring a great deal of feed. Feedlots are in bad condition, on account of the mud. A good many farm sales are being held—cattle and hogs are bringing higher prices than those of a month ago. Township roads are almost impassable; county and state roads are in fairly good condition. Cream, 30c; eggs, No. 1 grade, 38c; hens, 20c.—James M. Farr.

Riley—Farmers have been busy cutting wood and doing chores. A good many farm sales have been held recently. Livestock is doing well. The folks have been doing a good deal of rabbit hunting during the last few weeks. Corn, 84c; wheat, \$1; oats, 54c; rye, \$1.25.—Ernest H. Richner.

Roos—The weather has been more favorable recently for farm work. Corn and wheat are mostly all out of the farmers' hands. Wheat, 95c; corn, 64c; eggs, 25c; cream, 27c; bran, \$1.60.—C. O. Thomas.

Meet Club Folks by Radio

(Continued from Page 22)

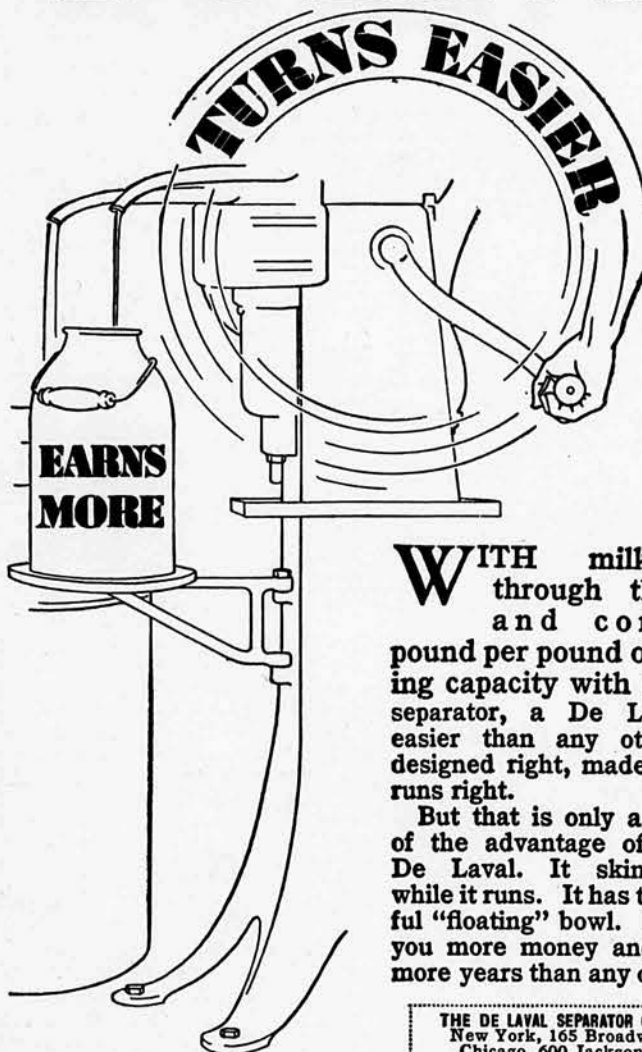
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Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

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WE HAD heard that Mrs. Helen Clubine of Elk county was very successful with poultry, so "Kansas Poultry Talk" wrote a letter asking her to tell something about her methods. Incidentally she was one of the prize winners in the recent poultry letter contest conducted by Kansas Farmer. In answer to the request for her system of management, here is what she wrote: "Between thee and me my secret is this—get the Hendriks method for chicks, pullets and hens and stay with it. But I'll try to write more after our present rush is over."

Which brings up the subject of handling baby chicks again. With this important work just ahead you very likely will wish to have a copy of the famous Hendriks method of feeding them. You may have this free of charge if you will just send a stamped and addressed envelope to this department of Kansas Farmer at Topeka.

Proper chick sanitation means at least five things, according to J. W. Lumb, extension veterinarian at the Kansas State Agricultural College: Non-infected eggs from bacillary white diarrhea free flocks, proper feeding, adequate room, heat sunlight and ventilation; proper cleaning, scalding and disinfection of brooder house and equipment; clean ground or sanitary runs for the control of the common external and internal parasites.

Several folks wish to know something about coccidiosis of chicks. This is caused by a small parasite, usually spread thru drinking water, soil or feed. Obviously, then, the most careful methods regarding these three items are essential. This disease causes heavy losses from the time chicks are three weeks old until the tenth week of their lives. It will be recognized first as a bloody diarrhea, followed by a bleaching-out of the pigment in the shanks and beak, so best authorities agree. Roup often accompanies the disease. The agricultural college recommends the following treatment. When liquid milk is available, take all water and mash from the chicks and feed only milk and yellow corn for 10 to 14 days. A dried milk mash is equally effective. It is composed of 40 pounds dried buttermilk, 30 pounds of yellow corn meal, 20 pounds of shorts and 10 pounds of bran. Sanitation is most important in the treating of coccidiosis. The litter should be changed daily and the house moved to clean ground if possible.

How We Found Success

We keep about 2,000 chickens. Of these, about 700 are old hens, for breeding purposes. We do our hatching and every egg set is from our flock. We blood-test all of our breeders. Our incubator has a capacity of 7,200 eggs.

We breed up our flock by using good males of known ancestry, and by trapnesting and culling. We never use a bird for breeding that isn't vigorous and of good standard type. The females must be heavy, year-round layers of good sized eggs, and the males must be from at least 200-egg hens. As time goes on we expect to reach the place where we will not use males from hens with records less than 250 eggs. Whenever we think it advisable to put some new blood in the flock we send to Tancred Farms in Washington for stock.

Culling the layers is very important. It is the only way we insure ourselves that every mouthful of feed they eat is a good investment. In the fall when the pullets are moved in from the range, we cull them closely for standard type and vigor. A month later we go over them again for any more culls that might show up. If any more show up thru the winter months they are easily noticed and we locate them with a flash light on the roosts at night, catch them and send them to market. Thruout the

late summer we cull the flock quite frequently. This keeps the flock free from loafers and when the year ends we have a vigorous bunch of good layers from which to select our breeders.

In brooding our chicks we use the sanitary runways as recommended by the Kansas State Agricultural College. The following starting mash has been the most satisfactory we have used: 200 pounds yellow cornmeal, 200 pounds shorts, 35 pounds bran, 25 pounds dried buttermilk, 25 pounds meat and bone, 25 pounds alfalfa leaf meal, 3 pounds salt, 3 pounds powdered charcoal and 5 pints of cod-liver oil.

At about 60 hours old the chicks are put in the brooder houses and given drinking water and this starting mash for an hour and a half. This is continued until they are a week old. Then they have access to this mash at all times except from 10:30 p. m. to 2:30 p. m. We remove the mash hoppers during that time. This keeps the chicks hungry and gives their digestive systems a chance to rest. They have drinking water before them at all times. In addition to the mash they are given a little scratch grain morning and evening. The following is the scratch grain: 100 pounds cracked corn, 60 pounds cracked wheat and 40 pounds steel cut oats.

Beginning their second week, and until they are 8 weeks old, the starting mash is before them in hoppers at all times and the scratch grain is fed morning and evening, and succulent greens fed once a day.

At 8 weeks old the pullets are moved out on alfalfa range. From that time until they are 6 months old they have a growing mash before them in feeders at all times. During this time they are fed scratch grain morning and evening.

The growing mash consists of: 250 pounds yellow cornmeal, 175 pounds shorts, 25 pounds bran, 12½ pounds oil meal, 25 pounds meat and bone, 25 pounds dried buttermilk, 25 pounds bone meal and 5 pounds salt. The growing scratch is: 300 pounds cracked corn, and 100 pounds whole wheat. Drinking water is kept before the pullets on range at all times by means of barrels with automatic drips.

We move the pullets into their laying quarters in September. As soon as they are 6 months old they have access to a laying mash and plenty of fresh drinking water at all times. A heavy feeding of whole, yellow corn is fed in the litter in the evening, a light feed of scratch grain in the mornings thruout the winter months to make the layers scratch and warm up when they come off the roosts. We use lights on the layers and give them a 12-hour working day thru the winter months. The laying mash consists of: 400 pounds yellow cornmeal, 300 pounds shorts, 100 pounds bran, 155 pounds meat and bone, 50 pounds alfalfa leaf meal, 25 pounds dried buttermilk, 20 pounds oil meal, 25 pounds mineral, 10 pounds salt and 10 pounds powdered charcoal. Thruout the winter months we add 1 quart of cod-liver oil to each hundred pounds of this mash.

We grade all eggs that we ship. We do not grade those that we sell locally. Our average net profit over feed cost to the hen for a year is \$2.23.

We have found that breeding, feeding and sanitation are the three important things, each with many little details to be looked after, on the production side of the poultry farmer. The other side—and its half—is marketing. As time goes on we expect to develop each to a better state than we now have it. On the production side of the business we find breeding to be the keystone. As an example: A few years ago we gave Tancred Farms \$100 for a cockerel with five generations of 300-eggers back of him. Two years later we had about 1,500 layers, each carrying a fourth or a half of his blood. These layers

Here's Farm Relief from High Seed Prices!

Earl E. May

FOR years I have felt that the old method of getting farm seed from producer to planter was too costly. There were too many middle-men making a fat profit. You were paying for seed that contained too much dirt and weeds. What was needed was a plan whereby you could get HONEST SEED at HONEST PRICES. I set out to work out a plan and succeeded! My plan of selling will save thousands of dollars to the farmers of the middlewest this spring.

Send For Free Catalog Describing "The Mayworth Seed System."

When you read my plan of selling seed, you'll understand why I am able to offer GUARANTEED farm seeds at lower prices than competitors who are operating under the old system.

You will be amazed at the LOW PRICES quoted in this catalog on fine Grimm from Montana and Utah; hardy Alfalfas from Dakotas, Montana, Utah, Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado; Red Clover, mixtures and all other farm seeds from the best producing sections of the country.

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direct from producing
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Hulled and scarified
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good dependable seed. **\$4.80 Bu.**

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Dear Friend Earl:—Yes! I want your catalog of Farm Seeds at lowest prices.

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DEPT. 38 SHENANDOAH, IA.

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DEMPSTER 2-ROW Cultivator

The convenient double lever control which shifts beams in pairs and adjusts gangs for narrow or wide rows is only one of the many new improved features which make **DEMPSTER** the outstanding Two-Row Cultivator of 1929. Gangs raised or lowered separately or together. Adjustable to every cultivating condition. Exceptionally easy to operate. Does a cleaner, more thorough job. Constructed of strong, shock-absorbing steel. All parts securely riveted. See it at your dealer's or write us for descriptive literature. **DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.** 719 So. 6th St., Beatrice, Nebr.

TRIP-O keeps tractor wheels CLEAN

Hundreds of enthusiastic users heartily endorse this safe and sure appliance for McCormick-Deering Farmall, 10-20, or 15-30. Lets lugs take hold, saves fuel and time, avoids bad ruts. Fully guaranteed in every way. Write for free literature and lower prices. Dealers, Agents, wanted.

TRIP-O SALES CO., Hannaford, N. D.

SHELLMAKER

Help your chicks grow to strong, husky maturity—weeks sooner, by giving **SHELLMAKER**.

"Can't be beat for insuring good bone, strong frame and vitality. Doubly beneficial because it acts as a grinder in the gizzard," says Miller Purvis, noted poultry authority!

Always makes chicks grow faster, better, say 100,000 hatcherymen and poultry raisers!

Benefits Chicks in 2 Ways

- 1. SHELLMAKER is 98% pure calcium!** Supplies it at rate chicks need for bone, muscle, feathers. Enriches tissues. Builds up stamina. Avoids leg weakness, rickets, etc. common to chicks starved for calcium.
- 2. SHELLMAKER is hard.** Does not break down and pass off quickly like shell. Grinds feed in gizzard finer, while releasing its calcium content. Aids chicks digestion. They grow faster on less feed. Are strong, husky, vigorous.

Try SHELLMAKER NOW!

Give it a trial. Results will amaze you! Keep it before your chicks—give it to older birds. **SHELLMAKER** guarantees you healthier flocks, more and better eggs from layers, or money back! Order from your dealer. New special size grading for chicks—100-lb., 25-lb., 10-lb.

Send quick for **FREE** Shellmaker sample and new valuable poultry book. "10 Ways to More Eggs." Write Now!

THE SHELLMAKER CORPORATION
Dept. 24, Omaha, Nebr.

Count Your Chicks Before They're Hatched

WHY bother with the temperamental setting hen when it's so easy to buy ready-hatched chicks? In the Kansas Farmer you will find mammoth hatcheries offering quality chicks at reasonable prices. And you can buy from any of these Kansas Farmer advertisers with the assurance that you will receive fair and honest treatment.

Read the display and classified baby chick advertisements in this issue. Do all your chick buying from the Kansas Farmer advertisers.

Do You Know That—

you have not read all the paper until you have looked over all the classified advertisements?

averaged 40 eggs each in a year more than their grandmothers did. The feed and care had remained the same. That is what the blood of one male did for us; and our present flock carries his blood.

We devote all our time to the chickens, keeping and breeding only Tancred S. C. White Leghorns. We have two Kansas straw loft houses, each 20 by 80 feet, one concrete block shed roof house, 20 by 80 feet, and one Missouri straw loft house, 40 by 40 feet, for laying houses. We have trapnests available for 500 birds.

George E. Cavanaugh.

Esbon, Kan.

At Wichita, February 25

"Manufacturers of power farming equipment do not need to be 'sold' on the fact that the Southwest is the cradle of power farming," says Fred G. Wieland, manager of the Western Tractor and Power Farm Equipment Show, and Secretary of The Wichita Thresher & Tractor Club, which sponsors this event, scheduled for Wichita, February 25 to 28.

"Manufacturers know," he continued, "that the Southwest has been the proving ground for the tractor; they know that here the combine was popularized for the Wheat Belt; that here a forward-looking farmer gave the world the one-way disk plow, and that the Southwest has constantly called for larger and better equipment—equipment which will increase the capacity of workers and reduce the labor and expense of farm operation."

"Manufacturers know their Southwest. They know that farmers of this region are producing 47 per cent more a man than they did in 1900. They know that the Southwest is and has been the center of that white area on the map of the nation's business which indicates prosperous conditions. They know that while the farm mortgage debt over the United States as a whole increased somewhat in the last three years, Kansas, in that same period, paid off 35 million dollars' worth of land indebtedness, and this should be a favorable barometer covering the farm indebtedness of the Southwest. They know, therefore, that Southwest farmers are better credit risks than farmers in many other sections."

For these and many other reasons, builders of improved farm equipment are going to bring a larger and better exhibit to the show in Wichita. It will be the world's largest exhibit of Power Farm Equipment machinery in 1930, and attended by dealers, farmers and potential prospects by the thousands from the entire Central and Southwest states.

Furthermore, reduced railroad passenger rates have been granted on all railroads covering the Central and Southwest states. Certificate Plan. Fare and one-half.

Leaders Went to School

(Continued from Page 7)

total of 37 entrants in this contest in the winning county, 28 finished. The highest-priced bushel of corn sold for \$47, and the average price a bushel for the contest corn was \$10.16. In 1926, Doniphan county won first place; in 1927, Allen; and in 1928, Brown county.

Last week certificates were presented to four more men who now are eligible to the "100-bushel-to-the-acre" corn club. These were Hubert Casper, Junction City, with a yield of 107.33 bushels an acre; Joe Koelliker, Robinson, a Master Farmer, with 106.55 bushels an acre; V. P. Rush, Severance, with 105.13 bushels; and Gaylord Munson, Junction City, with 103.7 bushels an acre. With few exceptions the 100 bushel an acre corn yields are made on alfalfa or Sweet clover ground. This recognition is earned in connection with the 5-acre contest. In all there are 43 members of this club.

Bruce Sanders, Holton, Jackson county, was named as the champion beef producer of Kansas for 1929. He received \$200 to be applied on the purchase of a purebred herd sire. Second place went to Fred Morgan, Alta Vista, with \$150 to be used for the same purpose. Third, fourth and fifth places were earned respectively by H. E. Doverspike, Cottonwood

Falls; John E. Sullivan, Mercier, and J. E. Stout and Son, Cottonwood Falls. They each received \$100.

"The newly elected champion is an outstanding beef cattle producer insofar as he produces larger daily gains on his calves at a smaller feed cost and because of his ability to finish his calves at such an early age," said J. J. Moxley, K. S. A. C., in charge of the beef production program contest in Kansas.

Another indication of the champion's ability as a cattle producer is shown by the fact that his calves at an average of 8 months and 20 days old weighing 721 pounds, set a new high top of \$16.25 a hundred on the Kansas City market for the year of 1929 up to November 5. The total feed cost of these calves was \$17.87 a calf, leaving a return for keeping the cows of \$96.87 a cow.

The outstanding record as made by the cattlemen competing in the state contest resulted from following the Bluestem System of beef production. This program emphasizes good type cows, a good purebred bull, wintering the cows well, and producing early calves and creep-feeding them.

The champion of 1929 was selected over contestants from Brown, Butler, Chase, Clay, Coffey, Geary, Kingman, Lyon, Marion, Marshall, Morris, Nemaha, Osage, Riley and Shawnee counties.

The program for the week ended with the "achievement banquet" at which all the champions were introduced from Master Farm Homemakers to wheat champion. By special invitation the Master Farmers present, selected by Kansas Farmer during the last three years, were given recognition.

Cheaper Potash, Maybe?

Cheaper potash for American farmers may be looked for in the not far distant future, with the development of the potash deposits recently discovered in this country and the expansion of the American potash industry, which should tend to free this essential fertilizer element from present high costs of transportation, says Dr. J. W. Turrentine, in charge of the potash investigations of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, United States Department of Agriculture.

"American potash production in 1929," says Doctor Turrentine, "was maintained on the higher level established in 1928, when substantial gains were made in total output, from 77,000 tons potash salts in 1927 to 104,000 tons in 1928. This important increase in the American production was followed by a marked decrease in the imports of potash fertilizer salts into the United States in 1929. In the first nine months of 1928 the total imports were 672,354 tons, with a value of \$14,805,063; in the first nine months of 1929 the total imports were 558,990 tons, with a value of \$12,692,300. The decline was 17 per cent in tonnage and 14 per cent in value. In the same period, however, there was an increase in imports of potash salts for chemical, as contrasted with fertilizer purposes, amounting to approximately 20 million pounds, worth slightly more than 1 1/4 million dollars, an increase of 41 per cent in both quantity and value."

Dairying for Beginners

A new Farmers' Bulletin, just issued, No. 1,610-F, Dairy Farming for Beginners, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

In some towns in France, we read, houses are being built entirely of slate. Our coal merchant seems to be under the impression that we are thinking of building one of the same material.

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.

Earle L. Bush, Eskridge. Frazier saddle with 2 1/2 inch concave cantle branded on the back with "UB" upside down under a "U". Two-inch brass leather bound and lined stirrups.
Mrs. H. C. Peterson, Larned. Alemite tractor grease gun.
E. A. Hisey, Hays. Eighteen hens.
Elmer Ellsworth, Randall. Hedge posts.

A Tonic Today will make your hens PAY



Now is the time to give your hens a good poultry tonic. They have been on winter feed for a long time and should be given a tonic to tone up their systems and prepare them for the heavy work ahead. A few cents invested now will return a hundred fold. Don't wait. Start today by mixing regularly with all feed—

Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription

—MINERALIZED—

An iron and nux vomica tonic containing valuable mineral and vegetable ingredients scientifically compounded to produce an effective tonic, appetizer, conditioner and regulator. Get a 60-day supply from your dealer today. We guarantee results.



Dr. L. D. LeGear, V.S.
Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, 1892. Thirty-eight years of veterinary practice. Eminent authority on diseases of poultry and stock. Nationally known poultry expert and breeder. Noted author and lecturer.

Help your chicks get the right start.
Give them—

Dr. LeGear's Chick Tablets

—An Intestinal Astringent—

Has a mild antiseptic effect on the drinking water. Is very beneficial as an intestinal astringent. Get a can from your dealer. Results guaranteed.

Dr. L. D. LeGear
Medicine Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

Free Book

This coupon is good for "Dr. LeGear's Complete Poultry Guide and Feeding Manual," 50 pages; 92 subjects; 59 illustrations. A valuable treatise on care and feeding of poultry. Take coupon to your local dealer. If he does not have book, send coupon with 4c to pay postage and mailing, to—

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Herd Infection~

Write for information. Ask for a FREE copy of THE CATTLE SPECIALIST and how to get the PRACTICAL HOME VETERINARIAN



a livestock Doctor Book for 25 cents. Find out why your cows lose calves—why they retain the afterbirth—why they fail to breed—why they have garget—why your calves have scours and goiters—why you have a shortage of milk. Veterinary Advice Free. Write to
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Your Subscription—How About It?

The Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze is the oldest and now the only farm paper in Kansas. Over two-thirds of the farmers of the state read it. It is the standard of value in the 165,000 farm homes of Kansas. Kansas farmers demand, read and subscribe for the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.

SPECIAL OFFER—The regular subscription price is \$1.00 a year, but if you order NOW we will extend your credit three full years for \$2.00. You save \$1.00.

Your Time May Be Nearly Out—Renew Today!

The Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Gentlemen: I want to save \$1.00 on my subscription to the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze. For the enclosed \$2.00 you will please extend my credit three full years in advance.

My Name.....

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Town..... State.....

Protect Yourself Against Farm Machinery Accidents

Along With Protection Against Travel Accidents by Carrying our \$10,000 FEDERAL FARMERS' SPECIAL AUTOMOBILE TRAVEL AND PEDESTRIAN INSURANCE POLICY.

Pays \$2,000.00 Farm Machinery Accidental Death Benefits along With the Same Amount for Automobile Accidents

If the holder of the new \$10,000 Farmers' Special Policy should meet death while operating FARM WAGONS, MOWERS, BINDERS, PLOWS OR OTHER FARM MACHINERY WHICH IS MOTOR DRIVEN OR HORSE DRAWN, the beneficiary named by the insured would receive the Federal Life Insurance Company's check for \$2,000.00. Or if the policy holder should

Here is What This Policy Pays

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS	
(a) For loss of life, both hands or both feet, sight of both eyes, or one hand and one foot, sight of one eye and one hand or sight of one eye and one foot sustained exclusively of all other causes, as a direct consequence of the wrecking or disablement of any steam railroad passenger car or regularly licensed passenger steamship in or on which the insured is traveling as a fare paying passenger in a place regularly provided for the sole use of passengers, the Company will pay the sum of.....	\$10,000.00
(b) For loss of either hand or foot or sight of one eye sustained as a result of accident specified in Paragraph (a) of this Part, the Company will pay the sum of.....	\$ 4,000.00
STREET CAR, BUS AND TAXICAB ACCIDENTS	
(a) For loss of life, both hands or both feet, sight of both eyes or one hand and one foot, sight of one eye and one hand or sight of one eye and one foot, sustained exclusively of all other causes, as a direct consequence of the wrecking or disablement of any passenger street car, elevated or underground railroad car or any public omnibus, taxicab or automobile stage plying for public hire, which is being driven or operated at the time of such wrecking by a driver licensed to drive such car and in which the insured is traveling as a fare paying passenger or exclusively of all other causes, as a direct consequence of the wrecking or any passenger elevator (elevators in mines excluded) in which the insured is riding as a passenger, the Company will pay the sum of.....	\$ 3,000.00
(b) For loss of either hand or foot or sight of one eye sustained as a result of accident specified in Paragraph (a) of this Part, the Company will pay the sum of.....	\$ 1,200.00
AUTOMOBILE AND SPECIFIED FARM MACHINERY ACCIDENTS	
(a) For loss of life, both hands or both feet, sight of both eyes or one hand and one foot, sight of one eye and one hand or sight of one eye and one foot, sustained exclusively of all other causes, as a direct consequence of the wrecking or disablement of any vehicle, operated by any private carrier or private person, in which the insured is riding, or resulting as a direct consequence of being thrown from such wrecked or disabled vehicle, the Company will pay the sum of.....	\$ 2,000.00
(b) For loss of either hand or foot or sight of one eye sustained as a result of accident specified in Paragraph (a) of this Part, the Company will pay the sum of.....	\$ 800.00
PEDESTRIAN AND MISCELLANEOUS ACCIDENTS	
(a) For loss of life, both hands or both feet, sight of both eyes or one hand and one foot, sight of one eye and one hand or sight of one eye and one foot, sustained exclusively of all other causes, as a direct consequence of being struck, knocked down or run over while on a public highway by any horse drawn or mechanically propelled vehicle, excluding injuries sustained while working in the public highway or while on a railroad right of way; or, by being struck by lightning or a cyclone or tornado; or, by the collapse of the outer walls of a building; or, by the burning of any church, theatre, library, school or municipal building, in which the insured shall be at the beginning of such fire, the Company will pay the sum of.....	\$ 1,000.00
(b) For loss of either hand or foot or sight of one eye sustained as a result of accident specified in Paragraph (a) of this Part, the Company will pay the sum of.....	\$ 400.00
AVIATION OR AERONAUTIC ACCIDENTS	
For loss of life, resulting, exclusively of all other causes, as a direct consequence of the wrecking or disablement of any aeroplane or dirigible airship in or on which the insured is riding as a fare-paying passenger, provided such aeroplane or airship is operated by an incorporated common carrier for passenger service and, at the time of such wrecking or disablement, is in charge of a licensed transport pilot, and is flying upon a regular passenger route with a definite schedule of departures and arrivals between established and recognized airports, the Company will pay the sum of.....	\$ 500.00
WEEKLY INDEMNITY FOR TOTAL LOSS OF TIME	
If the insured shall be immediately and wholly disabled by the means and under the conditions as set forth under Parts I, II, III, IV and V and be prevented by injury from performing any and every duty pertaining to his or her usual occupation, the Company will pay for such loss for a period not exceeding thirteen consecutive weeks accident indemnity as follows:	
Under Part I—Twenty-five Dollars.....	(\$25.00) Weekly
Under Part II—Fifteen Dollars.....	(\$15.00) Weekly
Under Part III—Ten Dollars.....	(\$10.00) Weekly
Under Part IV—Seven Dollars.....	(\$ 7.00) Weekly
Under Part V—Five Dollars.....	(\$ 5.00) Weekly
ACCUMULATIVE BENEFITS FIFTY PER CENT	
Each consecutive full year's renewal of this policy shall add ten per cent to the specific losses as set forth in Parts I, II, III, IV and V, until such accumulation reaches fifty per cent at the end of the fifth year, there being no further accumulations after the fifth renewal.	

become totally disabled as the result of farm machinery accidents and be prevented by such accidental injury from performing any and every duty pertaining to his or her usual occupation, \$10.00 per week indemnity will be paid to the insured for such loss of time not to exceed thirteen weeks. This coverage is carefully explained in paragraph III of the policy.

No Physical Examination is Necessary—and it Costs Only \$2.00

The Federal Life Insurance Company of Chicago is amply able to fulfill all of its obligations. It is one of the leading insurance companies issuing accident insurance and has a record of twenty-five years' successful business operation.

It has an income over \$4,500,000.00. It owns its own building at 168 North Michigan Boulevard, Chicago. It has representatives and offices from coast to coast and has a very high reputation for the prompt settlement of claims.

Notice—Not more than one policy can be issued to any one person, but any or all members of a reader's family may each secure one.

KANSAS FARMER

Insurance Department, Topeka, Kansas.

I am a reader of KANSAS FARMER, more than 10 years of age and less than 70 years, not deaf or blind or crippled to the extent that I cannot travel safely in public places, and hereby apply for a \$10,000.00 Farmers' Special Automobile, Travel and Pedestrian Accident Policy in the Federal Life Insurance Company issued through KANSAS FARMER. Enclosed is \$2.00 (two dollars). (Make all checks payable to Kansas Farmer)

Full name.....Age.....
Print plainly and carefully

Postoffice.....State.....

R. F. D.....Occupation.....

Full name of beneficiary.....

Postoffice.....State.....

Relationship of Beneficiary.....

Application

for \$10,000.00 Farmers' Special Accident Insurance Policy issued to readers of KANSAS FARMER

Print—each name and address clearly and carefully. Illegible names will delay the delivery of your policy.

Do Not Confuse

THIS OFFER with Regular Life or Health Insurance. It is TRAVEL ACCIDENT Insurance, and Protects You Only as Listed and as Shown in Policy.

It is by no means complete coverage. A policy that will cover you against all accidents would cost you many dollars, but at the same time this is one of the most liberal Insurance offers ever made.

No one can afford to be without this policy considering the great and rapidly growing number of accidents of all kinds everywhere.

YOU MAY BE NEXT

One out of every 11 deaths is caused by accident—over 30,000 people are killed or injured every day. 7,000 passengers are killed every year in railroad accidents; 57 automobile accidents occur every hour. Over 15,000 persons were killed and over 700,000 injured in highway and street accidents throughout the nation in 1927. No one is immune.

Special Note

Every member of the family between the ages of 10 and 70 years may secure this wonderful policy for only \$2.00 per year for each policy. The only requirement is that some member of the immediate family be a subscriber to Kansas Farmer. The policy can be renewed each year upon the payment of \$2.00.

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Sell thru our Farmers' Market and turn your surplus into profits

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REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

Buy thru our Farmers' Market and save money on your farm products purchases

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

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We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. We cannot be responsible for mere differences of opinion as to quality of stock which may occasionally arise. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller but our responsibility ends with such action.

POULTRY

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ANCONAS—EGGS

ANCONA EGGS \$5.00 HUNDRED, PREPAID. State Accredited, bloodtested. One of the best exhibition flocks in Kansas. Sadie Miller, Meriden, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

WILSON'S HOLTON HATCHERY—THE home of quality chicks. Holton, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED WHITE LEGHORN baby chicks. Leona Unruh, Goessel, Kan.

ELECTRIC HATCHED CHICKS. TESTED. Alfred Young, Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, ACCREDITED AND CERTIFIED flocks, 9c. Free circular. Norton Hatchery, Norton, Kan.

MONTAGUE QUALITY DAY-OLD AND started chicks. Write for prices. Montague Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

KANSAS ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS ARE better. Write your wants. We pay postage. Goff Hatchery, Goff, Kan.

QUALITY CHICKS, THAT LIVE AND GROW, leading breeds. Prices reasonable. Circular. Gamble's Hatchery, Altoona, Kan.

10 "MONEY-MAKER" CHICKS FREE WITH early orders. New, big catalog. Franklin Hatchery, Dept. C, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

WHITE, BARRED ROCKS, REDS, WHITE, Brown Leghorns, Minorcas, Brahmas, White Wyandottes. Circular. Selmars Hatchery, Howard, Kan.

GOLD STANDARD CHICKS, BLOOD TESTED flocks only. Thirteen varieties. Reasonable prices. Catalogue and price list free. Superior Hatchers, Drexel, Mo.

WINTER EGG-BRED CHICKS. GUARANTEED winter layers or money back. Bottom prices. Free catalog. Purebred Poultry Farms, Route 10, Carthage, Mo.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, SAFE, sound investment in chicks that live, 5,000 each week. Write for particulars to Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, 7½c UP. FILL YOUR ORDER tomorrow. Prices so low every one can buy. Easy terms. Free catalogue. Nevada Hatchery, Nevada, Missouri.

HAWK'S CHICKS FOR GREATER PROFITS. Write your wants. Prices reasonable. 100% live delivery, prepaid. Hawk's Accredited Hatcheries, Effingham, Kan.

KRIDER'S PROFITABLE CHICKS. HEAVY laying strains. Trapped Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Rhode Island Whites. Krider Poultry Farm, Newton, Kan.

HARDY OZARK CHICKS—14-YEAR FLOCK culling, four years blood testing. Ozark's oldest hatchery. Catalog free. Kennedale Hatchery, Route 4, Springfield, Mo.

SUNFLOWER CHICKS. 12 POPULAR breeds, 12c per chick. Exhibition type, production, accredited. Circular. Personal attention always. Sunflower, Bronson, Kan.

30 DAYS REPLACEMENT OFFER ON BLUE Ribbon Strain chicks. Production, exhibition strains. Free book to customers. Literature free. Frost's Poultry Farm, Bison, Oklahoma.

STATE ACCREDITED CHICKS. BUFF ORPINGTONS, White Wyandottes, White, Barred or Buff Rocks, Rose or Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites, Silver Laced Wyandottes, White Langshans, \$13.50 per 100; \$65.00-500. Leghorns, Hollywoods, English or Beal Tancred, \$12.00-100. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

THE SUN NEVER SETS ON BAKER'S CHIX



Get More WINTER Eggs!
New PRICES ~ BABY CHICKS
Hatched from Carefully Graded, Fully Tested, Healthy, Purebred Flocks of Baker's "World Famous" 200 egg type stock. Every fowl in every flock has passed the most rigid inspection. You cannot buy better stock at these prices anywhere.
S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Buff Rocks, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, 50 100 200 to 700 to 1,000
Buff Orpingtons, R. C. Rhode Island 15c 14c 13c 12c
Whites, each 15c 14c 13c 12c
White Minorcas, each 15c 14c 13c 12c
White Leghorns (extra large, heavy layers), Buff Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Assorted Heavy Breeds, each 13c 12c 11c 10c
BAKER'S HATCHERY
Abilene, Kansas
It tells you about Poultry!

FREE Catalog



Buy Steinhoff's Blood-Tested Chicks Hatched From Healthy Flocks

tested for three consecutive years by the Agglutination method, the only test recognized by our State Agricultural College. Why waste your time, money and chicks trying to raise those not tested. Every hen in our flocks tested for B. W. D. and culled by State qualified poultry men. 100% live delivery guaranteed, prepaid. Average prices, circulars free. Order early and avoid being disappointed.

STEINHOFF & SON, OSAGE CITY, KANSAS

Bockenstette's Certified BLUE RIBBON CHICKS Are Better! "There's a Reason" A BREEDER'S HATCHERY

Two, three and four week's old chicks for sale.

BLUE RIBBON HATCHERIES, Box 565, Sabetha, Kansas.

Bartlett's Certified Pure Bred Chicks

Ten leading varieties from A. P. A. Certified flocks. Every breeding fowl certified purebred by a licensed American Poultry Association Judge. Free range, farm raised, strong, healthy stock. Bred, mated and culled by poultry experts for heavy winter egg production.

Not just a hatchery but a real poultry breeding farm. Largest in the West. Sixteenth successful year serving those who appreciate highest purebred quality at reasonable prices. You will get unusual quality. Bank references. Two weeks free feed and Bartlett Farms successful copyrighted plans, "How to Raise Baby Chicks" free with each order. One hundred per cent live delivery guaranteed. Thousands of satisfied customers in 27 states. We can please you, too. Write for free descriptive literature.

BARTLETT POULTRY FARMS
Route 5, Box B, Wichita, Kan.

Johnson's Peerless Chicks For Sure Profits

Johnson's chicks will live and make you sure profits 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 by our own flock supervisor. We hatch 18 leading varieties including White and Buff Minorcas, Rhode Island Whites, Jersey Giants and White Langshans. Our output of 9,000 chicks daily and our central location on four of the nation's greatest railways assures prompt shipping service to practically every state in the union. Write for free, instructive catalogue.

JOHNSON'S HATCHERY,
218-C WEST FIRST STREET,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

ROSS CHICKS Guaranteed to Live 10 Days—From B. W. D. Tested Breeders

Headed by cockerels with OFFICIAL RECORDS UP TO 290. Every bird in our flock is wearing a STATE ACCREDITED HATCHERY SEALED BAND OF APPROVAL and has been ACCREDITED and A. P. A. CERTIFIED by JUDGE WM. H. SCOTT for HIGH EGG TYPE, BREED TYPE, HEALTH and VIGOR. Before ordering chicks send for our PRICES and CATALOG which shows true photos of the LARGEST HATCHERY AND BREEDING FARM in the STATE. All flocks BLOOD TESTED also THREE WEEK OLD CHICKS. ROSS HATCHERY & BREEDING FARM, Box 10, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

MATHIS CHICKS Guaranteed to LIVE

\$7.95 per 100 Up

We make no fancy promises or big claims about Mathis chicks. We do guarantee they are big, strong and sturdy, and will LIVE past the critical age, or we will make good as agreed in our free catalog. We do not claim 300 egg strains, but our hens have licked the others at the Official Egg Laying Contests. We do not claim fancy show stock, but our chicks have beaten the others at the Baby Chick Shows, and our birds have won sweeping victories at the shows. We do bloodtest and certify our flocks, and we do trapnest. Our customers say our chicks grow faster, pay higher egg profits, and give more satisfaction. Write for our catalog which shows these proofs of satisfaction. All leading breeds.

MATHIS FARMS
Box 186, Parsons, Kan.

SALINA HATCHERY

Buy strong, healthy, purebred, chicks from our reliable hatchery. Chicks that will live and develop into fine winter layers and pay a good profit on the money you have invested. Twelve breeds. We ship C.O.D. if you prefer. Write for catalog. 100 percent live delivery guaranteed.

SALINA HATCHERY

122 West Pacific St., Salina, Kan.

95% Pullets Guaranteed Certified Flocks

All chicks from flocks bloodtested and A. P. A. Certified. Our free descriptive circular explains fully. Send for it today.

Mid-Western Poultry Farms & Hatchery
Burlingame, Kan., Dept. F.

GREATER PROFITS

For 1930

Can be made from our famous 4-SQUARE chicks. K. S. Accredited B. W. D. tested flocks. Write for circular and prices.
B & C HATCHERY, Neodesha, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

PAY ONLY FOR CHICKS YOU RAISE. WE refund full price paid for all normal losses first three weeks. Missouri Accredited. 9c up. Free catalog. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Missouri.

BABY CHICKS, LEADING VARIETIES, \$1.00 per 100 books your order. 100% live delivery. Circular and price list ready to mail. State accredited. The Walker Hatchery, Creighton, Mo.

GOOD STANDARD BRED CHICKS, WHITE Langshans, 12c; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, 11c; Leghorns, 10c; Assorted, 9c. Live delivery, postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS: LEGHORNS 10c; Buff, Barred, White Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Whites 11c; White Langshans 12c; Brahmas 13c; Assorted 9c. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

VIGOROUS TANCRED STRAIN WHITE Leghorn chicks from Kansas State Accredited Grade A flock. Blood tested, B. W. D. free, paying two years. Heavy winter layers, Standard type. Send for free circular. Bromley's Leghorn Farm, Route 9, Emporia, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—RHODE ISLAND REDS from Shafer's State Accredited Grade A flock. Fourth year bloodtested, \$18.00 hundred. Rhode Island Whites Accredited, bloodtested, beautiful type, \$16.00 a hundred. Renick Hatchery, Garden City, Kan.

TIMM'S PURE BRED SCIENTIFICALLY hatched baby chicks. Disease free, from disease free flocks. Personally inspected. Bulletin on care of baby chicks. Catalogue, price list, free. Timm's Hatchery, Eustis, Neb.

BRED TO LAY CHICKS FROM OUR HIGH producing flocks pay greater profits. All leading breeds, shipped prepaid and guaranteed. Ship C. O. D. Lowest prices 7½c up. Catalog free. Burnham Poultry Farms, Clinton, Mo.

GUARANTEED TO LIVE CHICKS. BIG-boned, husky stock bred from our National Laying Contest winners. 200-314 egg pedigrees. Guarantee protects you against loss first 14 days. 12 varieties. 8c up. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 515, Clinton, Mo.

YOU BUY BETTER CHICKS FOR LESS money. Guaranteed alive or replaced. 2,000 free. All leading breeds. Special: World's Best, Young, Barron or Tancred White Leghorn chicks, \$98 per 1,000. Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS from selected yearling and two year old hens mated to pedigreed males from dams with records 250 to 290 eggs. Trapnested on farm. Production bred. No hatchery. Write for prices. Springdale Farm, Council Grove, Kan.

BETTER BABY CHICKS THAT ARE GUARANTEED to live. Electric hatched in our own plants from blood-tested flocks. Get our low prices. Free catalog and prices on request. Plants at 4611 Gilpin St., Denver; Julesburg and Alma, Neb. Address Western Electric Hatcheries.

ORDER BEELEY'S QUALITY CHICKS NOW. Our chicks are from accredited, bloodtested flocks, Hollywood White Leghorns, large size, heavy layers of large white eggs. S. C. Reds, heavy layers, dark red. Buff Orpingtons from State A flocks, none better. Beeley's Hatchery, (State Accredited), Coldwater, Kan.

HEIM'S HUSKY CHIX, WHITE AND Barred Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, White Minorcas, \$12. White and Brown Leghorns, heavy assorted, \$10. Free book how to raise chicks with every order for 100 chicks; prepaid and guarantee 100% live delivery. Heim's Hatchery, Lamar, Missouri.

HERE'S A BARGAIN—BIG, STRONG, LIV-able, electric-hatched chicks. Per 100: White or Brown Leghorns and Heavy Mixed \$10; Red, White and Barred \$11; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, \$11. Assorted all kinds, \$9. Rush your order. 100% alive, prepaid. Catalog free. Steele's Hatchery, Box 108, Wellsville, Mo.

TRIPLE "S" CHICKS. WE SPECIALIZE IN W. Leghorns. Investigate. Our chicks sired by Brown & Mann pedigreed cockerels, the famous Leghorn breeders of Seattle, Washington. Low prices on Buff Orpingtons, Barred and White Rocks, Reds, W. Wyandottes and Buff Minorcas. Circular free. Lund Hatchery, Protection, Kansas.

BABYCHICKS—ORDER TUDOR'S "SUPERIOR Quality" chicks and be sure of the best. 21 years in business. Always reliable and honest in our dealings. 13 varieties of pure bred, strong and healthy chicks. Blood tested, and state certified stock. Chicks ready January 20th. We also assure you of the best in custom hatching. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, 1277 Van Buren, Topeka, Kan. Phone 4517.

GET FREE BROODER. PAY ONLY FOR chicks—Miller's amazing offer. High grade, 300, 500, 1000 chick old brooder absolutely free with your order for 300, 500 or 1000 chicks. Without any increase in cost. Health Certified Chicks from State Accredited Flocks—all standard breeds. Immediate 100% live delivery prepaid, no waiting. 28th year in business. Get free brooder, save money—chicks at lowest prices. Write at once for catalog. Miller Hatcheries, Box 525, Lancaster, Missouri.

ENGLISH SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN chicks and hatching eggs from our thousand choice breeding hens mated to cockerels from dams with records of 300 to 336 eggs, bred to the bone winter layers, ten years breeding for high egg production of big white eggs. 18 leading varieties hatched from high egg producing bloodtested farm flocks are true to color and type. Big husky chicks prepaid, 100% guaranteed. White's Hatchery, Rt. 4, Topeka, Kan.

SUCCEED WITH LACLEDE "CERTAIN-tyed." Chicks live four weeks or replaced at half price. Catalog explains guaranteed quicker growth, better layers. Bloodtested, accredited hens. Certified, pedigreed males. White, Buff or Brown Leghorns, Anconas, \$12.50 hundred. White Minorcas, Black Minorcas, \$15.50. White Barred or Buff Rocks; White Wyandottes; Reds; Buff Orpingtons, \$14.50. Prepaid live delivery. Other grades \$6.00 lower. Laclede Farms Hatchery, Lebanon, Missouri.

BABY CHICKS

PEERLESS SUPERB CHICKS. WHITE, BUFF or Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Rhode Island Whites, White Langshans, Buff Orpingtons and White Minorcas, \$12.00-100. White Wyandottes, Silverlaced Wyandottes, \$12.50-100. Anconas, Brown, White or Buff Leghorns, \$10.00-100. Heavy assorted, \$45.00-500. Prepaid. Guaranteed delivery. Peerless Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

RELANCE CHICKS THAT LIVE AND grow, lay and pay, are from pure bred Standard flocks. Barred and White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas, Single and Rose Comb Reds, Anconas, \$12.00. White Wyandottes, Jersey Black Giants, \$14.00 White and Buff Leghorns, \$10.00. Postpaid, live delivery. Guaranteed. Catalogue ready. Reliance Hatchery, Cameron, Mo.

BABY CHICKS—FROM FREE RANGE flocks. Every flock personally inspected and culled. Pure breeds. Strong and healthy. Barred and White Rock, S. C. C. I. Reds and Pure Hollywood White Leghorns, \$13.50 per 100. Get your order in early. 10% discount for cash before Feb. 1st. Ship prepaid weekly. Live delivery. Jones Hatchery, 2226 Ida, Wichita, Kan.

BUY GUARANTEED HIGH GRADE BABY Chicks and realize greater profits with Shaw's "Heavy Egg Producers" at reasonable prices from Foundation Flocks R. O. P. 245-310 individual Pedigreed mating, B. W. D. Tested, egg laying contest winners. Customers everywhere praise their rapid development, high livability, early and continuous egg production. Demand has developed our enormous capacity 60,000 chicks per week, best service, ship direct, 104 trains daily or call at our nearest Hatchery—Emporia, Ottawa, Herington, Lyons. Write today for full details on best chicks to buy. The Shaw Hatcheries, Box K230, Ottawa, Kan.

BRAHMAS

LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS, \$1.50 EACH. Effie Hill, Achilles, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKS, HEALTHY AND vigorous. flocks culled and certified by licensed A. P. A. judge. Also other standard breeds. Burlington Hatchery, Burlington, Kan.

DUCKS AND GESE

WHITE PEKIN DRAKES, \$2.00 EACH. MRS. Harry Benner, Sabetha, Kan.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS AND eggs. Walfrid Johnson, McPherson, Kan.

BIG MONEY IN DUCK EGGS. SEND TIME for booklet. Gold Medal Duck Farm, Baldwin, Kan.

IMPERIAL WHITE PEKIN DUCKS AND drakes. Choice \$2.50, good \$1.75. W. Hayden, R7, Lawrence, Kan.

PEKIN DUCKS \$1.50, DRAKES \$2.00. Large Toulouse Ganders, \$3.00. Minnie Simon, Olsburg, Kan.

COLORADO MUSCOVY DUCKS \$1.50, DRAKES \$2.00. Rouen and Buff ducks \$2.00, drakes \$2.50; Buff and Toulouse ganders, \$4.00. Pearl guineas, \$1.00. Fred Kucera, Clarkson, Neb.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

PURE JERSEY BLACK GIANTS. COCKERELS \$3.00, pullets \$2.50. Vance Webster, Luray, Kan.

MARCY MAMMOTH GIANTS. NOTHING BETTER. Chicks; Eggs. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

JERSEY WHITE GIANTS

JERSEY WHITE GIANTS—CHICKS. MRS. Vern Lakin, Osborn, Kan.

WORLD'S LARGEST WHITES. BLACK EYES, willow legs, yellow skin. Winners five big shows. Big profits. Start now. Eggs reasonable. Westhaven Farms, Westhaven Building, Kansas City, Mo.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

BARRON SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50-\$2.00. Lawrence Diebolt, Iola, Kan.

ENGLISH LEGHORN CHICKS—DISCOUNT for early orders. Walter Poultry Farm, Route 9, Topeka, Kan.

266-337 LARGE BARRON LEGHORNS. Chicks, 100, \$12 to \$14; eggs, \$6 to \$7. Prepaid. Order now. Frostwhite Egg Farm, Weaubleau, Mo.

SINGLE COMB ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, sire's sires imported direct from Tom Barron England. Dams of sire's sires egg record 280 to 314. \$2. Elmer Christensen, Minden, Neb.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST pedigreed blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns. Trapped record 303 eggs. Choice cockerels, eggs, chicks. George Patterson's Egg Farm, Melvern, Kan.

STATE CERTIFIED WHITE LEGHORNS OF Tom Barron or Tancored matings. You will make greater profits from our proven breeding stock. Guaranteed to live 30 days. Write for lower prices. Ernest Berry, Box 63, Newton, Kan.

TRAPNESTED, PEDIGREED, SINGLE COMB White Leghorn chicks. Official records over 200 eggs. Big winners National Egg Laying Contests. Big type, big eggs. Write for free book. Successful Poultry Management. N. R. Bickford, Box K, Oswego, Kan.

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF TOM Barron English White Leghorns. Hatching eggs \$8.00 per hundred, baby chicks \$16.00 per hundred. Book orders early for preferred date. Capitol City Egg Farm, Rt. 6, North Topeka, Kan. Phone 126 Silver Lake. P. R. Davis.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS AND EGGS—Big discount if ordered now. Sired by pedigreed males, records to 320 eggs. Winners at 20 egg contests. Egg bred for 30 years. Shipped C. O. D. Catalog, special price bulletin free. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at low prices. George B. Ferris, 949 Union Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

LEGHORNS—BUFF

FLETCHER'S BUFF LEGHORNS ARE STANDARD and production bred 12 years. Range hen eggs \$5-100. Pens. Mrs. Will Fletcher, Bucklin, Kan.

LEGHORNS—EGGS

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$5.50 PER 100. Deane L. Smith, Colony, Kan.

HATCHING EGGS, ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, state accredited, \$3.50 hundred. Mrs. C. A. Rowan, Milton, Kan.

KANSAS STATE SHOW BUFF LEGHORNS, 1st cockerel, pullet, hen, 2nd cock, Eggs, \$6.00-100. Harry A. Moore, Caldwell, Kan.

LANGSHANS

PURE WHITE LANGSHAN COCKERELS, culled, blood tested, \$2.50 and up. E. N. Dimitt, Garden City, Kan.

TRAPPED STRAIN WHITE LANGSHANS. Eggs, chicks, pens. Guaranteed prepaid. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE EGGS, \$5 PER 100. Two incubators, \$15. Peach trees, \$2 per 100. Mrs. E. M. Barcus, Preston, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS from 250 to 300 Egg Blood Lines

Every flock is headed by a cockerel out of a heavy egg producing hen. Flocks have been carefully bloodtested for 5 years and for 6 years culled, selected and mated by an Official Inspector of the Kansas Accredited Hatchery Assn.

Write for full details

Before you order this year, get full details and prices—learn how Master Bred Chicks will greatly increase your poultry profits.

GUARANTEED TO LIVE

Due to the remarkable strength and vitality of our chicks, we guarantee them for 30 days. This positively protects you against serious loss. We hatch Wh. and Barred Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds, Wh. Wyandottes, Wh. Langshans, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. and Buff Minorcas, Wh. and Buff Leghorns.

SEE CHICKS BEFORE YOU PAY

When you buy other merchandise you examine it before you pay—Why not baby chicks? We are so confident our chicks will please, we ship them by EXPRESS subject to your inspection. After you are satisfied you pay. You send only \$1 to book your order. Keep the balance until you see and approve your chicks.

MASTER BREEDERS POULTRY FARMS, Box 10, Cherryvale, Kan

FROM BLOOD TESTED FLOCKS Guaranteed-to-LIVE

SEX GUARANTEE—COCKERELS OR PULLETS

We have been bloodtesting for the last 5 years. This is our 3rd year to guarantee Livability on our chicks. Free Replacement. Flocks sired by males from dams with 200-300 egg records. 5% Early order Discount expires February 15th. Book orders Now. 20,000 chicks weekly. Free Catalog and Chick Raising Booklet.

TINDELL'S HATCHERY, Box 15, BURLINGAME, KAN.

BRED TO LAY CHICKS

Chicks from accredited flocks. Big, strong healthy. TRIPLE TESTED FOR LIVABILITY. Famous winter laying strains. 100% live delivery. Catalog Free. Assorted, all breeds, per 100: \$8; heavy assorted per 100: \$10. Order from ad or write for catalog. STANDARD POULTRY FARMS, Box 106, CHILLICOTHE, MO.

CHICKS 200 EGG BRED

At Cost of Ordinary Chicks. State Accredited, 100% live delivery, prepaid. Catalog Free.

BREED NAME	Utility	Strain	Strain	Strain
Leghorns	\$10.00	\$12.00	\$14.00	\$16.00
Anconas	11.00	12.00	14.00	17.00
Barred Rocks	11.00	12.00	14.00	17.00
White Rocks	12.00	13.00	15.00	18.00
S. & R. C. Red	12.00	13.00	15.00	18.00
Wyandottes	12.00	13.00	15.00	18.00
Orpingtons	12.00	13.00	15.00	18.00
White Minorcas	12.00	13.00	15.00	18.00
Light Brahmas	15.00	16.00	18.00	21.00

Per 100: Assorted \$8; Heavy Assorted \$10. Get our special prices on large orders. Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 2, Columbia, Mo.

BARTLETT FARMS

White Leghorn Chicks

Pure Tom Barron English strain (heavy type) from our A. P. A. Certified and trapnested flocks; 16 years breeding and improving the large type English Leghorn, heaviest White Leghorn in existence. Hens weigh from 4 to 6 pounds, heavy winter layers of large chalk white eggs. This year's importations direct from Tom Barron include his Missouri National Contest Pen. Only mature fowls of high egg records mated to pedigreed cockerels from 268 to 305 records dams and sire's dams used in breeding pens. Free range, strong healthy stock. Extremely reasonable prices. Bank references. Two weeks free feed and our successful copyrighted plans "How to Raise Baby Chicks" free with each order. Write for interesting descriptive literature free.

Bartlett Poultry Farms, Rt. 5, Box B2, Wichita, Kan.

Crawford's Accredited Chicks

Blood Tested chicks that live, sired by pedigreed males. Send for Big Free Poultry Book and Low Prices

Crawford Hatcheries 801 So. 9th St. Joseph, Mo.

LANGSHANS

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, flock culled for laying, \$5 per 100 prepaid. Mrs. Chas. Stalcup, Preston, Kan.

PUREBRED BLACK LANGSHANS, CULLED prize winners, cockerels \$2.50 up. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7.00. Bertha King, Solomon, Kan.

LANGSHANS—EGGS

PURE WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS FOR hatching, \$6.00-100. Mrs. Edgar Lewis, Mullinville, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS from culled Standard flock \$5.00 hundred. Peter A. Fleming, Hillsboro, Kan.

MINORCAS—BUFF

ACCREDITED BUFF MINORCA EGGS, \$5.00, 100. Mrs. Joe Steiner, Sabetha, Kan.

BUFF MINORCAS, WEIGH AND LAY. Chicks, \$15.00. Eva Ford, Frankfort, Kan.

MAMMOTH GOLDEN BUFF MINORCAS. Chicks; Eggs. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

BUFF MINORCA CHICKS \$13.00. CERTIFIED Buff Leghorns \$12.00, other breeds \$11.00. Young Bros. Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

BUFF MINORCAS—OLDEST STATE ACCREDITED flock in Kansas. Eggs; chicks; superior quality. J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, Kan.

MAMMOTH BUFF AND WHITE MINORCA chicks—eggs. Prize winners, heavy egg producers. Plan now for big egg harvest next winter. Freeman's Hatchery, Ft. Scott, Kan.

KIRCHER'S BUFF MINORCAS. LARGE SIZE birds from accredited flocks. Hens weighing 6 to 8 pounds. Eggs that weigh 4 to 8 ounces more than Leghorn eggs. The breed that pays. Young stock, hatching eggs and chicks. Write for descriptive literature. Otto C. Kircher, Butler, Mo.

MINORCAS—WHITE

GAMBLE'S MAMMOTH WHITE MINORCAS, chicks, eggs. Mrs. C. F. Gamble, Altoona, Kan.

WHITE MINORCA COCKERELS FROM ACCREDITED, bloodtested, flock, \$3.00 to \$1.50. Pullets, \$2.00. Mrs. Walter Buess, Dodge City, Kan.

MAMMOTH S. C. WHITE MINORCAS. FREE range. Eggs \$5.00 per 100 prepaid. Mrs. Jess Wilcox, Ford, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA EGGS. \$5-100, \$15-Case. Baby Chicks, \$15-100. Express prepaid. Guaranteed. Santa Fe Stock & Poultry Farm, Pratt, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

Buy Stirtz Baby Chicks—

And Make a Real Profit!!

Healthy, Strong, Sturdy, Livable Chicks from Our Accredited Hatchery is the Reason for Profit.

Every chick is exactly as represented or your money back without a question. Write for prices now.

Stirtz Hatchery, ENTERPRISE, KANSAS.

Younkin's Chicks!

Day-old and two and three weeks old chicks shipped C. O. D. Get our prices.

YOUNKIN'S HATCHERY, Wakefield, Kansas

H. & S. Accredited Hatchery

Livable quality chicks from all standard breeds. Discount on all early orders. Let us send you our prices at once. We can save you money on an early order.

H. & S. HATCHERY, McPHERSON, KANSAS. 1119 South Main Street

Accredited Baby Chicks

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FOR SALE—BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$1.75 each. Frank Reamer, Rt. 6, Holton, Kan.

FINE STANDARD BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. Gold Angora kittens. Unique Poultry Farm, Little River, Kan.

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BLOODTESTED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00; also Buff Orpington ducklings. Mrs. G. F. Sanders, Baldwin, Kan.

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WHITE ROCKS—COCKERELS, \$3.00, \$5.00, \$10.00. Eggs, \$6.00-100 prepaid, guaranteed. Charles Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

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ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE COCKERELS, \$2.00. Eggs 100-\$4.00. Mrs. C. E. Peterson, Windom, Kan.

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ROSE COMB RED EGGS, DARK RANGE flock, accredited Grade A. Hundred \$6.00 prepaid. Nelson Smith, Route 5, Hutchinson, Kan.

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$10. EFFIE Beach, Russell, Kan.

BRONZE TOMS 22 LBS. \$6, HENS, \$5.50. Phillips, Paradise, Kan.

BOURBON RED TOMS \$7, HENS \$5. MILDRED Lonner, Dighton, Kan.

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS FOR SALE, \$10.00. George Moorehead, Benton, Kan.

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SPIRAL NERVE TESTER—EDUCATIONAL, amusing, entertaining for the entire family. Securely boxed, 25c postpaid. Quantity price to dealers. Educational Puzzle House, Logansport, Indiana.

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TWO GOOD GUERNSEY BULL CALVES. Year old soon. Ed Cooper, Tecumseh, Kan.

RED POLL BULLS—ONE THREE YEAR old and yearlings. J. C. Spencer, Penokee, Kan.

FOR SALE—FOUR RED POLL BULLS. Ready for service. Dr. J. B. Rees, Mapleton, Kan.

SIX HIGH GRADE MILKING SHORTHORN heifer calves, \$150 takes them. Vollands, Elm Grove, Wisconsin.

FOR PRACTICALLY PURE GUERNSEY Dairy Heifer Calves, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN DAIRY calves from heavy, rich milkers, write Edge-wood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

30 HEAD HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS, 15 fresh since fall, Theo. Geisler, Alma, Kan.

SWISS HEIFER CALVES FROM HEAVY producing dams, Swissvale, Elmgrove, Wis-consin.

RED POLLED BULLS REGISTERED, 1 TO 15 months. Bred for size and quality. Write, J. R. Henry, Delavan, Kan.

FOR PURE BRED AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES from high producing cows. Write Ormiston Gardens, Rt. 1, Wichita, Kan.

TEN CHOICE HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES, nicely marked, tested, bucket fed. Express prepaid, \$295.00. F. B. Green, Evansville, Wis.

HOLSTEIN-JERSEY HEIFER CALVES, \$12.50, \$15, \$20; weaned calves, \$25; beef breeds, same price. Royal Dairy Calf Co., 707 Live Stock Ex., Kansas City, Mo.

GUERNSEYS—8 S P L E N D I D HEIFERS, choice high grade breeding, fine type and conformation from big mature rich milkers. All beautifully marked select individuals in fine condition, easy to raise. Eight delivered, tuberculin tested, express prepaid for \$228.00, 6 to 8 weeks old. C. O. D. Other bunch for March delivery. Glenn Clarke, Riverview Station, St. Paul, Minn.

HOGS

CHESTER WHITE BRED GILTS, FALL boars. Ernest Sutter, Lawrence, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND BRED SOWS, WEAN-ling pigs. Charley Sawyer, Fowler, Kan.

O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PEDIG-reed boars and bred gilts. Pigs, \$24 per pair, no kin. Write for circulars. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

HORSES AND JACKS

PERCHERON MARES—CASINO AND CAR-not breeding. Bred to Carnot horses. W. P. Hamilton, Rt. 2, Belle Plaine, Kan.

LAND

KANSAS

LAND BARGAINS—FRANK MADIGAN, Sharon Springs, Kan.

BEST PRICES on new wheat land. E. E. Nel-son, Garden City, Kan.

SALE OR TRADE—Elevator and 320 acres land. Box 13, Mahaska, Kan.

WHEAT AND RANCH LANDS, BARGAINS. Write or see C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

FOR RENT FOR CASH, WELL IMPROVED eighty. Owner, John Deer, Neodesha, Kan.

160 ACRES IN WHEAT, TWO MILES NORTH Hays, Kansas. Crop will half pay for land. Box PM, Kansas Farmer.

CHOICE WHEAT AND CORN LAND FOR sale; one crop will pay for land. A golden opportunity for you. Phone 188, A. C. Bailey, Syracuse, Kan.

IMPROVED 160, WICHITA COUNTY, \$32.50 per acre; half down balance terms; 2 1/2 miles Catholic church, 12 miles town. A. U. Alexander, Leoti, Kan.

E 1/2 16-10-36 THOMAS COUNTY, KANSAS. Level, 110 acres grass, adjoins school, un-improved. One-fourth rent. Price \$8,000. Terms, Arthur Connelly, Colby, Kan.

LAND BARGAINS—WE SELL GREELEY county, Kansas lands. If you really want to buy and mean business, write us. We will save you money. G. N. Kysar & Sons, Wakeeney, Kansas.

FOR SALE—TO SETTLE AN ESTATE, WELL improved 160 acres black limestone land in Woodson Co., Kan.; 80 acres in cultivation, balance pasture and hay land. Price, \$50 per acre. R. V. Stoll, Yates Center, Kan.

400 ACRES LAND, \$40 AN ACRE; 155 acres good corn land, balance pasture, never failing water in pasture. Two sets of improve-ments. Good well and new windmill, 2 1/2 miles from Mahaska, Kansas. Address H. Schubert, owner, 1110 Moro St., Manhattan, Kan. No commission.</

CALIFORNIA

STANISLAUS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA—Where farmers are prosperous; crops growing year round. Land priced low. Write free booklet. Dept. D, Stanislaus County Development Board (County Chamber Commerce), Modesto, Calif.

COLORADO

EASTERN COLORADO SMOOTH WHEAT and corn land, close to market, \$6.25 per acre. Hackley, Lamar, Colo.

BARGAINS—CORN, WHEAT AND HER-shey lands, in Yuma county, Colorado. Higgins Land Company, Yuma, Colorado.

880 A. IMPROVED WHEAT AND CORN land, 1/2 crop; one-half mile from R. R. town, Boco county, Colorado. Terms, A. W. Hirsch, Kinsley, Kansas.

IMP. 50 A. HAVE CUT 95 T. ALFALFA from 25 A. Sub-irrigates, no water assessments to pay. Near alfalfa mill. Good location. Price \$5,000. Owner, W. H. Kincaid, McClave, Colo.

IDAHO

YOU CAN MAKE MONEY DAIRYING IN Idaho. Now is the time to buy lands. Why? Write Idaho Chamber of Commerce, Boise, Idaho, for Booklet A-50.

NO PAYMENTS, NO INTEREST FOR 5 years. 20,000 acres of fertile cut over soil, dairying fruit, diversified farming, ample rainfall, mild climate, good markets, four railroads, near Spokane, wood, water plentiful, low prices, 15 years. Humbird Lumber Co., Box G, Sandpoint, Idaho.

COME TO TWIN FALLS, IDAHO, ONE OF the finest irrigation farming regions; ideal climate, no cyclones, floods, earthquakes or droughts; never any idle farms or crop failures. The livestock and dairy business is our largest industry because feeds are cheap, pastures luxurious all the growing season, corn and alfalfa staple crops. Write Twin Falls Chamber of Commerce for full information.

MISSOURI

LAND SALE, \$5 DOWN, \$5 MONTHLY, BUYS 40 acres, Southern Missouri. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 22-A, Kirkwood, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

MISSISSIPPI

DIXIE'S RICHEST SOIL CHEAP, 120 ACRES, unimproved, ideal for stock and poultry; good market and school. J. V. Elam, Hattiesburg, Miss.

TEXAS

IN THE GULF COAST country of Texas, there is now a splendid opportunity to buy forty acre farms at very low prices with long, easy terms. Down payment within your means. Deep, black fertile soil with excellent drainage. Long and favorable growing season permits wide range of crops including cotton, corn, magnolia, figs, satsuma, oranges, all kinds of vegetables. Especially well adapted for dairying, hogs and poultry. Lands ready for cultivation. Excellent railroad facilities afford ready access to large markets. Good roads, schools, churches. For detailed information address C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization agent, Santa Fe Ry., 970 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAINS—E. Kan., W. Mo. farms, sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payments or easy terms. Free literature. Mention state. H. W. Byerly, 51 Nor. Pac. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

THE GREAT NORTHERN Railway serves an agricultural empire in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana, where opportunities abound for small farms or large operators to rent or purchase at the lowest prices and best terms of many years. Profits are insured by rapid progress being made in diversified crops and livestock raising. Idaho, Washington and Oregon offer opportunities in low-priced cutover lands, high producing irrigated land, or small suburban tracts near large cities, for general farming, dairying, fruit or poultry. Mild climate. Write for free Zone of Plenty book with detailed information. Low Homeseekers' Rates. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 100, St. Paul, Minn.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

SEND FOR LIST OF FORECLOSED ranches, \$2 acre. Bob Brown, Florence, Colo.

FARMS AND RANCHES IN PROSPEROUS Nebraska territory. Dahne Realty, Stratton, Neb.

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

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING good farm for sale. Cash price, particulars. John Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

SMALL FARM WANTED Located in Kansas, suitable for general farming, dairying and stock raising. If a bargain, write me full description and lowest cash price. John D. Baker, Mena, Ark.

The "Wonder District"
A rapidly developing section of the Texas Panhandle. Wheat and corn land as yet untapped below its crop value, and on easy terms. Mild climate, good roads, pure water. Write
J. H. CRANE, DALHART, TEXAS

Alfalfa From Asia

After visiting most of the countries of Central Europe, and working their way well into Asia, H. L. Westover—a former Kansas man and a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College—and W. E. Whitehouse, representatives of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, recently returned to the United States, bringing several hundred new plant varieties, principally alfalfa and fruits. One of the princi-

pal purposes of the trip was to obtain varieties of alfalfa which might prove immune from or resistant to bacterial wilt, a disease which is proving serious to alfalfa growers in Kansas. Preliminary tests had indicated that varieties from Turkestan and France were somewhat resistant to the disease.

The party left this country early in June, 1929. They landed in France and then proceeded to Leningrad by way of the Baltic Sea. Thru the co-operation of the Institute of Applied Botany in Leningrad, arrangements were made for Prof. N. Kuleshov, a member of the scientific staff, to accompany them and act as interpreter. The next move was southward by way of Moscow to Kiev, where a stop was made to study the investigations in progress at four experiment stations in that vicinity.

From Kiev the explorers went to Saratov, then up the Volga River to Samara. Here they entrained for Tashkent and went on into North-eastern Turkestan, almost to the Chinese border. Turning southward from Tashkent, they went to Samarkand, where the two explorers parted. Doctor Whitehouse went to Persia, where he traveled widely in search of fruits and vegetables.

Mr. Westover continued his journey westward to Bokhara and Chadji and thence northward across the great Karakum Desert to the Aral Sea. Returning to Chadji, he again proceeded westward and went to Moscow by way of the Caspian and Black Seas. He obtained samples of alfalfa seed from almost every section of Turkestan and gathered many samples of seed from wild alfalfa growing in the mountains. He also brought back seeds of many grasses and wild legumes.

Every possible co-operation was given by Russian authorities, Mr. Westover said. He reports that agricultural experiment stations have been established thruout the country, and that he was much impressed with the excellence of the equipment and buildings, and the nature of the research work being conducted.

Besides obtaining alfalfa seed from every section of Turkestan, Mr. Westover also brought back seed from France, Italy, Germany, Poland, Austria, Rumania, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. In all, he brought back about 170 lots of alfalfa seed.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

Ray Saylor, Ozawie, Kansas, is starting his Poland China advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer. He has for sale a nice lot of fall boars. Write for description and prices.

Dr. C. B. Van Horn, Topeka, announces a complete dispersion sale of 40 purebred Holsteins to be held at Crestlyne Farm, 2 miles south of Topeka, Tuesday, February 25. The herd sire, Shungavalle King Piebe, will be included. Write Robert E. Romig, sale manager, Topeka, for catalog.

For a long time Vavroch Bros., Oberlin, Kan., have been considered among the best breeders of Duroc in the state. Masterpieces, the great boar they showed at Topeka in 1927 and that was made grand champion there, is still in the herd and in service, and a nice lot of the gilts in their annual bred sow sale at Oberlin, March 1, is by this great show and breeding boar. Their sale of March 1 is advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Farmers and breeders who have bought in the Vavroch bred sow sales in the past have always been well pleased with their purchases and the careful, painstaking methods used in feeding, breeding and preparing these offerings for public sale are undoubtedly responsible in a very large measure for the popularity of Vavroch Bros. bred sow sales. Remember the sale is Saturday, March 1, and will be held as usual in the sale pavilion, Oberlin, Kan. Write them at once for their sale catalog.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse E. Johnson
1015 Franklin Ave., Wichita, Kan.

Hinemann & Sons of Dighton are finding ready sale for all the good young mules they can breed and assemble on their ranch out in Lane county. They recently sent a load to Tennessee and expect to send out five or six cars more in the near future. The Hinemanns breed the best jacks in the world and in this way are responsible for thousands of good mules raised in their part of the state.

A. H. Knoepfel of Colony was one of the enthusiastic Jersey breeders in attendance at the midwinter meetings held at Manhattan last week. Mr. Knoepfel is one of the oldest and most successful Jersey breeders and exhibitors in Kansas. Hundreds of bulls from his herd have gone out to improve the herds of this and other states. Just now he offers young bulls sired by Ferns Noble Champion and by the way this is one of the best and few chances to get bulls that are grandsons of Golden Ferns Noble. These bulls are out of high producing dams. The herd record for last year was 397.7.

I have just received a letter from Jas. Tomson of Wakarusa asking me to change wording of advertisement now being carried

Crestlyne Farm Complete Dispersal

40 Purebred Holsteins

Tuesday, February 25

Sale will be held on the farm, two miles south of Topeka on the Topeka Avenue road. Will start selling cattle at 1:00 p. m. Federal Accredited

There are 25 head of females more than one year of age; very fine and uniform bunch. Some are just fresh and others due this Spring and Summer. Two grand-daughters of Count College Cornucopia, one a five year old cow—a real show animal. Some mighty fine, well-bred calves ranging from babies to one year olds. Will make excellent calf club stuff.

The Herd Sire SHUNGAVALLEY KING PIEBE

Just two years old, a splendid individual out of a great cow with 23,900 lbs. milk and 960 lbs. butter.

Send for Catalog to

Dr. C. B. Van Horn, Owner, Topeka, Ks.

Robt. E. Romig, Sale Mgr. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman for Kansas Farmer
C. M. Crews & Son, Auctioneers

HORSES AND JACKS

REGISTERED

Jack and Percheron Sale

Bronson, Kansas.

Wednesday, Feb. 19

AT CLIMAX STOCK FARM

closing out sale comprising 18 registered black Percherons, including the herd and show stallion Burnip 115208, and 8 of his stallion colts, weanlings to 5 yrs. old. 9 mares from two years old up. 10 jacks including Dr. Rexall and his 3 year old jack Superior McCord, 15% hands high, weight 1100. Both show jacks, a black jennets, good ones. A few mules. For sale catalog address

W. D. GOTT

BRONSON, KANSAS.

P. M. Gross, Auct.

Young Percheron Stallions

We have 12 young stallions with lots of bone, size and quality. All sired by CARLEUX-108144. Priced low for quick sale. Write for prices delivered to your place.

A. H. TAYLOR & SON,

Sedgwick, Kansas

REGISTERED

Percheron Stallions and Mares

If interested write or come and see us.
J. T. SCHWALM & SONS, BALDWIN, KAN.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Bred Sow Sale at Oberlin

50 Duroc Jersey Bred Gilts

Sale in the pavilion,

Oberlin, Ks., Saturday, March 1

This offering has been carefully handled and will produce splendid litters. Sired by Masterpiece, Stills Over All and Col's King. They are bred to the above boars and to Red Stills, and Bobby Fireworks. We will include a few choice fall boars in the sale.

VAVROCH BROS., Oberlin, Kan.

CHOICE DUROC GILTS

Bred for spring farrow. Growthy fall pigs, either sex. Write for prices.
GEO. ANSPAUGH, NESS CITY, KANSAS.

BOARS! BOARS!

Six, serviceable age, reg. immune, husky fellows, best breeding. Colonels, Sensations, Index, etc. Baby boars and gilts. Bred sows. Prices right, write us.
G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kansas

POLAND CHINA HOGS

POLAND CHINA FALL BOARS

The kind that sires pigs that can be marketed at six months of age. Satisfaction guaranteed.

RAY SAYLER, Rt. 3, Ozawie, Kan.

Poland China

last spring boars, bred gilts, and a lot of splendid fall pigs, either sex, for sale.
H. B. Walter & Son, Box K-62, Bendena, Kan.

Henry's Big Type Polands

Bred gilts and sows. Choice of fall pigs, either sex. Prices reasonable.
JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KAN.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Dispersion Sale of

Ayrshires

at my farm 2 miles west and 1 south of Nickerson, Kansas.

Friday, Feb. 21, 1930

15 Ayrshires. 13 cows and heifers, 2 bulls. All go at your price. Animals of high quality and good breeding.

Otto B. Williams

NICKERSON, KANSAS.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Polled Herefords

Ten Husky Bull calves. A carload of coming two-year-old Bulls. Good Ones.

One or a carload. Also a carload of females either bred or unbred in lots to suit purchaser. See or write

Goernandt Brothers,
Aurora, Cloud Co., Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE

Golden Fern's Noble Blood

About the last chance to get a bull sired by a son of Golden Fern's Noble, (Ferns Noble Champion.) A few good sons of his, also some by Darlings Noble Born, and Queens Velvet Raleigh, from dams with popular blood lines. C.T.A. herd record 397.7 the show herd from Kansas seen at leading fairs.

KOEPPFEL JERSEY FARM, Colony, Kan.

Reg. Jersey Bull Calf

Fine individual, Raleigh breeding, solid fawn color, grand dam a 21 lb. cow. Priced reasonable. W. E. TALBOT, CHANUTE, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

WOODLAWN FARM GUERNSEYS

For sale a nice two year old bull and some springing cows. Also some fresh and springing first calf heifers. Also baby bull calves and heifers. Address

WOODLAWN FARM, Rt. 9, TOPEKA, KAN.

GUERNSEYS

For Sale—Registered and high grade cows and heifers, yearling registered bulls.
FRANK GARLOW, CONCORDIA, KAN.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Four Shorthorn Bulls

for sale. 9 to 11 months old. Choice \$125.00. Good individuals. 19 miles West and South of Liberal.
J. E. RAY, HOOKER, OKLA.

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLL BULLS

For sale—Some choice young Red Poll bulls, prices reasonable.
HALLOREN & GAMBRILL, Rt. 2, Ottawa, Kan.



The Shorthorn Breeders of Kansas

Shorthorns

Young Bulls for Sale

We have for sale some choice young bulls of serviceable ages. Write for descriptions and prices. S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

EWING STOCK FARMS

Home of Reg. Shorthorns and Percherons for over 30 years. Stock for sale at all times. FRED H. EWING, GREAT BEND, KAN.

Straight Scotch Shorthorns

The utility type. Son of RODNEY in service. Inspection invited. Young bulls for sale. C. L. WHITE, ARLINGTON, KAN.

Profitable Registered Shorthorns

Grandson of the undefeated Bapton Corporal in service. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Inspection invited. FRANK E. LESLIE, STERLING, KAN.

Young Herd Bulls

A choice selection of young herd bulls of straight Scotch breeding. Reds and roans. Also foundation females for sale. TOMSON BROS., Wakarusa and Dover, Kan.

Golden Fountain Farm

Offers Shorthorns of all ages. Quality and individuality. HARRY T. FORBES, AUBURN, KAN. Phone Dover Exchange

Grand Marshall for Sale

4 years old, sire of proven worth. A great son of Marshall Crown. Facing him low quality considered. Also females. S. B. YOUNG, Osborne, Kan.

Maple Heights Farm

Utility Scotch Shorthorns. Best of individual merit. CROWN HEIR by Marshall's Crown in service. J. M. NIELSON, MARYSVILLE, KAN.

PINE HEIGHTS FARM

Two miles south of town. Home of select breeding in Shorthorns. Crown's Heir by Marshall's Crown, head of herd. J. L. MODEN, WATERTOWN, KAN.

6 March and April Good Bull Calves

sired by Sultan Victor, a Roan bull bred by W. F. Harding and second in class at American Royal Show, 1925. These calves have good Scotch pedigree. Come and see us. Theo. Olson & Sons, Leonardville, Kan.

See Our Shorthorns

Farm adjoins town. Son of Imp Dramatist in service. Females carry the blood of Matchless Dale, Oakland Sultan and other good sires. Young bulls for sale. OTTO BROS., RILEY, KAN.

Knox-Knoll-Shorthorns

One of the largest herds of all Scotch Shorthorns in Kansas. Bulls and females always for sale. S. M. KNOX, HUMBOLDT, KAN.

Nothing For Sale

at present. Am getting some nice fall calves by a red son of Prentice. W. W. WORKS, HUMBOLDT, KANSAS

6 Shorthorn Bulls

for sale. Reds, roans and whites. Sired by our 2200 pound low blocky bull. All Scotch females. See them. C. H. Shaffer, Monmouth, (Crawford Co.), Kan.

Maxwalton Rodney

Heads our Shorthorns. Heavy beef quality and special attention given to milk production. Young bulls and heifers for sale. THEO. JAGELS, HEPLER, KAN.

Valley View Shorthorns

Herd established 30 years. Clipper Grandee in service. Young bulls and females for sale. ADAM H. ANDREW, GIRARD, KAN.

Shorthorn Bulls

For sale, tops offered for breeders. Others go in feeding lot. Oakdale Sultan and Rodney blood. BERGESON BROS., Leonardville, Kan.

Prospect Park Farm

Has been the home of registered Shorthorns for over 40 years. Best of tried breeding. Stock for sale. J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN.

RED BULL FOR SALE

11 months old, good individual sired by Narissas Dale out of a dam by Imp. Babtons Dramatist. Reasonable price. W. H. Seyb & Sons, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

Shorthorns Serve Dual Purpose

There is no breed of cattle so useful in all respects as the Shorthorn. Whether on the farms of the corn-belt states, on ranches of the West, in the feedlots, or in the dairies, these cattle give a splendid account of themselves and when combining their merits in these lines of production they stand second to none. Illustrating their dual purpose ability brings to mind that at the International Livestock Exposition one year a cow stood second in the dairy contest for Milking Shorthorns, and her steer won first in the beef class. Many farmers are taking advantage of this ability in the Shorthorn to insure a continuous income for themselves from the milk and beef production of these cattle. That these

men are considered successful farmers in their communities is well known, and they are successful, for the produce they have for sale is always in demand. There is still room for more of these producers, for the market is not flooded, and Kansas offers almost unexcelled natural facilities for handling livestock, with its bounteous pastures, grain production, shade, and water.—C. E. Aubel, Secretary, Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association.



Scottish Knight

Son of Scottish Gloster heads our herd cows of Fair Champion and Village Avon blood. Young bulls for sale. Earle Clemmons, Waldo, (Osborne Co.), Ks.

Bred Cows and Heifers

Sired by or bred to SUPREME GLOSTER, a splendid breeding son of Supreme Senator. Good individuals. Also choice young bull by same sire. J. H. Kennedy, Perth, (Sumner Co.) Kan.

Good Selection of Bulls

Good individuals and colors. Calves up to serviceable ages. Sired by Maxwellton Lamlash and Supreme Gold. Glad to show them. McILRATH BROS., KINGMAN, KANSAS

BLOOMERS REG. SHORTHORNS

Oldest herd in the Northwest. Best of Scotch breeding. Roan Avon in service. Bulls and heifers for sale. W. A. Bloomer, Bellaire, (Smith Co.), Kan.

Scotch Shorthorns

Choice young bulls for sale, out of selected dams and sired by Royal Emblem. CHAS. P. HANGEN, Wellington, Kan.

Bluemont Farms, Manhattan

Headed by Sni-A-Bar Baronet, a son of Prentice. Come and see us. BLUEMONT FARMS, MANHATTAN, KAN.

Milking Shorthorns

BUTTER BOY CLAY
Deep red, 6 mos. old. Sired by Duchess Signet 3d, dam a granddaughter of Glenside Dairy King and Cyrus Clay. Recorded and transferred. First check for \$150 gets him. Leo F. Breeden & Co., Great Bend, Kan.

Retnuh Farms

Milking Shorthorns. Bates and English foundation. Bull calves to serviceable ages \$75 to \$150. Heavy production dams. WARREN HUNTER, GENESIO, KANSAS

Wyncrest Farm

Milking Shorthorns. good production beef and milk. Herd bull grandson of Kirklevingtons King. H. H. COTTON, ST. JOHN, KAN.

WINCHESTER'S DUAL PURPOSE

Shorthorns. Cows have County Cow Testing records up to 62 lbs. of fat per month. Milk without sacrificing the type. B. E. WINCHESTER, STAFFORD, KAN.

Lord Wild Eves

Red and pure Bates heads our herd, mating with cows of equal bloodlines and heavy production. Nothing for sale now. C. R. DAY, Pretty Prairie, Kansas

Spring Creek Shorthorns

Oldest herd of Dual Purpose Shorthorns in Central West. Cows milk heavy, carry lots of beef. Bred long enough this way to insure transmitting these qualities. THOS. MURPHY & SONS, CORBIN, KAN.

Teluria Supreme

English bred bull heads our herd. Mating him with daughters of Otis Chieftain. Bull calves for sale. D. J. SHULER, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Young Bulls For Sale

Sired by Roan's Chieftain, the best son of Otis Chieftain and out of Roan Duchess. 12,000 lbs. milk in 8 months. L. H. STRICKLER, NICKERSON, KANSAS

Shorthorns

Lambertson Shorthorn Farm

Choice bull calves for sale. Reds and roans. Best of Scotch and Scotch Topped breeding. Lambertson & Lance, Fairview, Kan.

HOMER CREEK FARM

Shorthorns of breeding and quality. Complete dispersion sale, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1930. CLAUD LOVETT, NEAL, KAN.

Alfalfa Leaf Shorthorns

Premier and Alfalfa Leaf Champ. In Service. Herd pure Scotch, stock for sale. JOHN REGIER, WHITEWATER, KAN.

Good Scotch Shorthorns

Best of blood lines, own interest in the Brownale bull PREMIER. Young bulls for sale. J. E. REGIER, WHITEWATER, KAN.

Four Mile Stock Farm

A. L. Prentice in service. Young Scotch Shorthorn bulls for sale. EDD R. MARKEE, Potwin, Kan.

Rose Hill Farm

Offer young Shorthorn stock, also Rodney, 3 years old, brother of "Melbourne Rodney" Jr. champion at American Royal 1929. Quiet, smooth and weighty. W. H. Molyneux & Son, Palmer, Kan.

Lucernia Stock Farm

Home of Reg. Shorthorns for 42 years. Inspection invited. Stock for sale. Joe King & Son, Potwin, (Butler Co.), Ks.

Cedarlawn Stock Farm

Ashbourne Dauntless 151838 son of Ashbourne Supreme in service. Mating with cows of merit, young bulls for sale. Visit our herd. O. E. R. Schulz, Ellsworth, Kan.

Beef and Milk Shorthorns

Our kind are profitable for milk as well as beef. Good breeding. Visit us any time. L. H. ROLLINS & SON, HILL CITY, KAN.

Meadow Park Farm

Home of Reg. Shorthorns for 27 years. Grandson of Brownale Count in service. Best females trace to Gainford champion. Stock for sale. F. J. Colwell, Glasgow, Kan.

Elmdale Stock Farm

Selected Reg. Shorthorns headed by a great son of Divide Matchless. The utility kind. Bulls and heifers for sale. A. W. Segerhammar & Sons, Jamestown, Ks.

CONARD STOCK FARM

Registered Shorthorns number 150 headed by Divide Magnet. 20 bulls and 20 females for sale. Just the tops. Elmer Conard, Timkin, (Rush Co.) Kan.

Anoka Gold Cup

A great son of Maxwellton Raglan and out of Imp. Julia's Lady heads our Reg. Shorthorns. Scotch cows. Young bulls. R. L. BACH, LARNED, KAN.

ATKINSON SHORTHORNS

75 head in herd. Ashbourne Supreme the only son of Supremacy in service. All Scotch females. Young bulls for sale. H. D. ATKINSON & SONS, Almena, Kan.

ASHBOURNE RENOWN

heads our registered Shorthorn herd. His sire was Silvercoat and his dam was by Gainford Renown. Glad to show our stock to interested parties. Vincent Field, Almena, Ks.

Mulberry Stock Farm

Reg. Shorthorns. 50 Breeding Cows headed by a Gainford bull of great merit. Good individuals and pedigrees. Bulls for sale. HARRY M. ROBERTS, SELDEN, KAN.

A March Yearling Bull

good individual. Sired by Cumberland Joffre and out of a dam by Cumberland Gift. Good enough to head any herd. LLOYD MATHES, Smith Center, Kansas

RED SHORTHORN BULLS

Good individuals. Calves up to breeding age. Miss. Ramsden and other good families. Some real herd bull prospects. Come and see them. R. E. HALEY, WILSEY, KANSAS

Best Advertising Medium

Every Kansas Farmer interested in beef cattle is a subscriber to Kansas Farmer, it is your best advertising medium.

on our special Shorthorn page. Mr. Tomson says the cattle have gone thru the winter in good condition so far. The crop of winter calves are now arriving and are unusually promising. The demand has been taking some bulls and there has been some inquiry for females. Mr. Tomson predicts a good year for Shorthorns especially if crops are good. Long years of careful mating and selecting of the best has placed the Tomson Bros. herd well to the top among the best herds of the United States.

Col. L. R. Brady, one of the best known men in Kansas, is confined to his home in Manhattan. For nearly 50 years Mr. Brady has been actively identified with the livestock industry of the state, first as a veterinary surgeon and later as an auctioneer. A man of rare judgment in matters pertaining to livestock, kind hearted and loyal to his friends and the institutions he loves, especially the Kansas Agricultural College. For many years he was the official announcer at the Kansas City Royal and the state fairs. His greatest delight in the past has been the boys' and girls' calf clubs. His thousands of friends in this and other states are hoping for his speedy recovery.

Twenty-two out of the 27 dairy herds in the Washington County Cow Testing Association won certificates for having produced an average of over 300 pounds of fat last year. This is a record never before made by any testing association in the state and probably not often equalled in many of the old established associations in other states where dairying is better developed. Washington county dairyman

and business men are much elated over the success of dairying in their county and what it means to the business of the county. On the night of February 24 they will hold a big meeting in Washington at which time the certificates will be awarded to individual members and a regular dairy program rendered. Prof. J. B. Fitch of the college has promised to be present.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle
March 5—Central Shorthorn sale, Kansas City, Mo. John C. Burns, manager.
Holstein Cattle
Feb. 25—Dr. C. E. VanHorn, Topeka, Kan.
June 3-4—Holstein Friesian Breeders Association of America Sale and Meeting, Denver, Colorado.
Ayrshire Cattle
Feb. 21—Otto B. Williams, Nickerson, Kan.
Poland China Hogs
Feb. 15—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan. Sale in pavilion, Oberlin, Kan.
Feb. 25—Clyde Corcoran, Oberlin, Kan. Sale pavilion, Oberlin.
Duroc Hogs
March 1—Vavroch Bros., Oberlin, Kan. Sale pavilion, Oberlin.
Horses and Jacks
Feb. 19—W. D. Gott, Bronson, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

HEATON'S MILKING SHORTHORNS
Holly, Colo. Now offering an eleven months old roan bull, also cows, heifers and calves. Best bloodlines. Farm 4 ml. west. W. K. Heaton

POOLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

POOLED SHORTHORNS Established 1907
"Royal Clipper 2nd" first at State Fair 1927 heads one of largest herds of Pooled Shorthorns. 20 reg. young bulls, \$100 to \$200. Some halter broke, choicely bred. Reds, Whites, Roans. \$10 off of price list at barn. Write for price list. You will find us at Home if you Phone or write at our expense. J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Ks.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

REGISTERED BIG TYPE
Spotted Poland China Bred Glits of Leading blood lines for Sale. Also few real fall boars. Sired by Wild Giant straight son of Wildwood, out of Pickett's Giantess. Frank Beyerle & Sons, Rt. 1, Maize, (Sedgwick Co.) Ks.

GOOD, HUSKY SPOTTED BOARS

of well known breeding, various types, and sizes, prices right, will register free. Are now on chat road. Come or write. WM. MEYER, Farlington, Kansas

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Whiteway Hampshires on Approval
Choice bred glits sired by grand champion boar and bred to junior and grand champion boar, Little Rock and senior and grand champion boar Muskogee, Okla. Also fall pigs. F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kan.



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LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
John W. Johnson, Mgr.

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

This Time « « « Try Coffees From Central America

Twice the richness
... twice the flavor
Never "thin" or "flat"
or bitter



COFFEE PACK TRAIN STARTING OUT TO THE MOUNTAINS. Burros and primitive ox carts carry the rare mountain coffees down to villages of Central America for shipment to Folger.

If you're thinking of changing coffee, try a *real* change. Try the one coffee that is utterly different from any you ever tasted. It comes from certain tiny mountain districts of Central America. Where virgin volcanic soil, steaming tropic rains and brilliant mountain sunshine produce probably the choicest flavored coffees known today.

Experts concede that this rare coffee of the West Coast of Central America has a winey tang and full mellow body not duplicated by any other region in the world. "Brown Gold" it is often called—so highly is it prized—so hard to obtain.

No one can tell you how good it is. We leave that for your own taste to decide.

Years ago, this coffee was first served in the famous Bohemian restaurants of San Francisco. Travellers tasting it there spread its fame. From all parts of the world they wrote back for shipments. For that was the only way it could be obtained. Today, however, your grocer has it packed by Folger in flavor-tight vacuum tins.

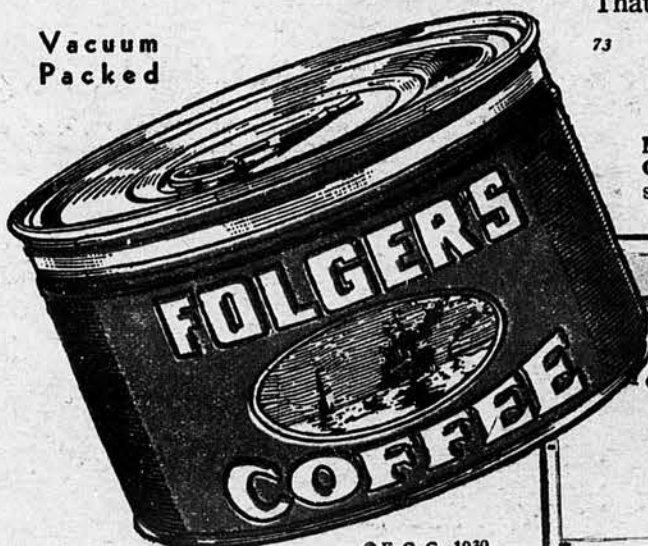
Why Most Coffees Taste Alike

Ordinarily you note little real difference

when you change from one brand of coffee to another. And that is really to be expected. For over 70 per cent of all the coffee entering the United States (regardless of brand names) comes from one common region—giving it the same common taste. *Nature herself makes Folger's coffee different.* For it is grown in another region altogether—in the high volcanic districts shown on the map of Central America below.

You will realize that this is no ordinary

Vacuum
Packed



coffee with the very first rush of fragrance that comes with the opening of the tin.

The Flavor Test

Because Folger flavor is so distinctly different, we make an unusual offer. Buy a pound of this coffee today. Drink it tomorrow morning. Next morning drink the coffee you have been using. The third morning serve Folger's again. If for any reason you do not choose Folger's, your grocer will gladly refund the full price. We'll pay him. That's fair, isn't it? Why not try it today?

73 FOLGER COFFEE CO.
Kansas City San Francisco Dallas

MAP OF CENTRAL AMERICAN COFFEE COUNTRY. In the tiny mountain districts shown along the west coast are grown the rarest coffees in the world.

