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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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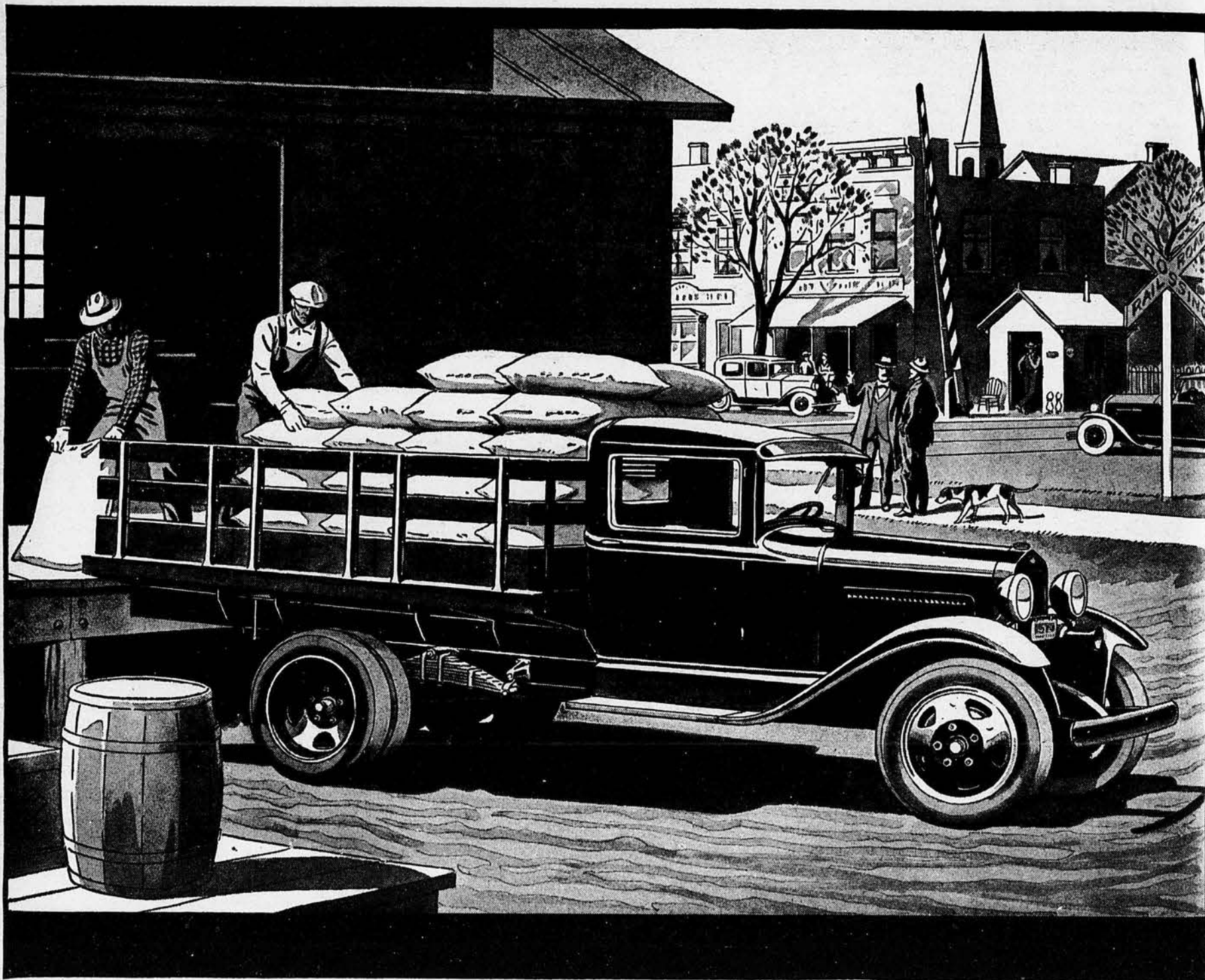


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(See Page 12)

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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 69

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Number 14

Diversification Fits Wheat Farms

Livestock, Feed Crops and Rotations Combine for Better Balanced Incomes

WESTERN Kansas is going in for diversification—less wheat, more feed crops, rotations, summer fallow, better marketing practices and more livestock. A real blizzard broke over that section of the state on March 27, when a special meeting was scheduled at Larned to consider just those things. Roads were blocked and train service disrupted. Obviously the formal session had to be postponed indefinitely. It was sponsored by the Kansas State Agricultural College and co-operating agencies, to make plans for a long-time farming program for the Wheat Belt as a follow-up of the five-year program that ended in 1930.

However, a small audience caught the trend that meeting would have taken as President F. D. Ferrell, Dean H. Umberger, Dean L. E. Call, J. B. Fitch, L. F. Payne, R. I. Throckmorton and Amy Kelly, all of the agricultural college, advised that the Wheat Belt of the state turn to a system of farming that includes more sources of income. Wheat Belt farmers seem strongly behind the wheat acreage reduction idea and appear willing to put the best knowledge and performance in their power into a system that will carry Kansas agriculture along in satisfactory progress. In an effort to fulfill this fine desire for a better farming program, the college specialists prepared some excellent recommendations to be presented at this Larned meeting. Informally, some of these were explained and Kansas Farmer is happy to pass them along to you.

Should Occupy First Place

Dean L. E. Call said: "Few areas of the world and no section of the United States is better adapted to the production of wheat than Kansas. The development of the wheat industry in Kansas, therefore, was not accidental. It is unlikely that any other crop will replace wheat as a crop of major importance in Central and Western Kansas. Wheat should occupy first place on Wheat Belt farms.

"However, it should not exclude all other crops. The most economical production of wheat, even

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

under the most favorable conditions cannot be obtained in this way, and conditions today are not favorable. The present low world price indicates over-production. Under these conditions, it would seem desirable, temporarily at least, to

A Project of Value

BY JAMES C. STONE
Chairman Federal Farm Board

The more I learn of the Master Farmer movement, which has grown since 1925 to be promoted in 29 states, the more I am convinced of its value. This movement not only gives great encouragement to agriculture but imparts a dignity that places the business of farming on a par with other vocations and professions.

To me it is very evident that Master Farmers not only are doing a good job of farming, but the way they are systematizing their business indicates that in years to come present farming records will be surpassed. I believe that the human factor, more than soil, climatic or geographical factors, governs the making of Master Farmers.

I am told that results noted in Kansas from the project may be enumerated as the dignifying of agriculture by recognizing and dramatizing its successes, encouraging farmers to take pride in their calling, and inspiring its boys and girls by showing them that outstanding success is possible in agriculture as in other occupations—not only the success that is measured in money, but what is more important, the success that comes from an upright and useful family and community life.

restrict production in the United States more closely to a crop that can be consumed in this country. This is especially true if Russia should continue to produce, as she has this year, large quantities of wheat for export.

"What adjustments would be necessary in wheat production in the United States or in wheat consumption, to place this country on practically a domestic basis? How would these adjustments affect Kansas?

"In 1928, the United States produced 914 million bushels of wheat and exported 142 million, or 15.8 per cent of the crop as wheat and flour. There is need, therefore, to feed the people, to supply seed and for other purposes, from 650 to 700 million bushels annually. This is as much wheat as was produced in this country 25 years ago, and is so near the production of the present time that an increase of 1.4 bushels in per capita consumption would completely wipe out all excess in a normal crop year. With low-priced wheat and with unfavorable industrial conditions, it is not unreasonable to expect that there will be an increase in consumption. This increase, however, cannot be expected to absorb the entire wheat surplus. On the other hand a decrease of 20 per cent in production would be more than sufficient to place the country on a domestic basis, were we rid of the excess carryover accumulated since 1928.

Kansas Grows Quality Wheat

"The wheat demanded by millers for flour is hard wheat of high quality. Only certain areas of the United States produce exactly the right kind; the Wheat Belt of Kansas is in one of these areas. Large quantities of our wheat, therefore, will be needed in any event to feed the American people. With wheat production in this country on a domestic basis, 80 per cent at least of the present wheat acreage of Kansas still would be needed for the production of this crop."

Call makes some recommendations as to desirable adjustments, should it become necessary to reduce the wheat acreage in Kansas to provide only

(Continued on Page 31)

Wheat Acreage Cut Imperative

THE chairman of the Federal Farm Board, James C. Stone, was the guest of honor at a luncheon on Friday of last week given by Senator Arthur Capper at the Hotel Jayhawk in Topeka. About 150 farm organization leaders and other men prominent in state activities were present. Chairman Stone did not devote as much of his speech to wheat acreage reduction as did his predecessor, Alex H. Legge, in his Kansas speeches last year.

But Stone made it perfectly plain that all the board's information indicates that if American wheat growers expect to get a good price for wheat, they will have to reduce production.

Canada, the Argentine, Australia and Russia, Stone pointed out, apparently can more than supply the consumptive demands of Western Europe for wheat—and can get wheat to Europe cheaper than can the American wheat grower. So far there is little world market for wheat outside of Western Europe.

"The farm board is not telling the Kansas wheat grower, or any farmer, how much or what he shall plant," Stone said early in his speech. "We are just giving him all the information we have been able to gather on world conditions. We believe the information is reliable. We are telling the wheat grower that we do not believe he can grow an exportable surplus of wheat and sell it abroad profitably.

"For 54 months, up until last November, the world's visible supply of wheat has been increasing every month. The trend of world wheat prices is lower and promises to continue downward.

"Wheat exported from the United States will tend to lower world prices. Also it will automatically fix the price of wheat in the United States.

"The Government cannot continue indefinitely to buy up the surplus every year to give the American wheat grower a higher than the world price for his wheat in the domestic market.

"We advise the American wheat grower to reduce his wheat acreage and production toward the demands of the American market. We believe he will have a better chance of growing his wheat at a profit if he does that. But the growers themselves will have to decide whether they will do that. The farm board cannot and will not attempt to compel them to do so."

Notice was served on March 23, Stone explained, that the farm board would not attempt to buy up the surplus 1931 crop, as it did the 1930 surplus last fall to prevent the bottom dropping clear out of the wheat market.

After relating the experience of the board up to last November, Stone explained its stabilization operations of November.

"Wheat went down to 70 cents at Chicago in November," he said. "Another 2 cents would have compelled banks and others who had lent money on thousands of bushels of wheat to have dumped it on the market. This would have resulted in the failure of many banks, in the paralysis of industry aside from the wheat industry, and would have been a national catastrophe. So the stabilization corporation went into the market and bought wheat. It bought enough to steady the market and keep things going.

"Also this action kept the American price from 25 to 30 cents above the world level. It was worth at least 10 cents a bushel to American growers."

In closing his remarks Stone warned of an organized attempt to be made at the next session of Congress "to emasculate or repeal the Agricultural Marketing Act. If the farmers want the farm board, they will have to fight for it."

Stone devoted most of his time to discussing the purposes of the marketing act, and the necessity for the organization of farmers if they want to market their products profitably.

Preceding Stone's speech, Senator Capper, presiding as host, introduced others at the speakers' table.

First introduced was Joe H. Mercer, secretary of the Kansas State Livestock Association; Cal F. Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers' Union; Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas State Farm Bureau; Judge George T. McDermott; Justice William A. Johnston of the state supreme court; former Gov. Clyde M. Reed; John Vesecky, president and manager of the Southwest Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association; and J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

Mohler was the only other speaker. He made a brief address, assured Stone that the efforts of the farm board are beginning to be felt, inquired affectionately as to the outcome of Alex Legge's invitation of last summer to Max and Louie, and presented Stone with letters from agricultural departments of a number of western states indicating that acreage reduction is on its way.

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I OFTEN regret that I have not space enough to print a great many more opinions of readers than I do. The fact is that I cannot find space for more than one-tenth of the letters I receive. These letters interest me whether or not I agree with the writers. And those that do not agree with me very often interest me as much as those that do.

Here, for example, is a letter from W. E. Ruff of Ness City, and signed "Billy Saturday." It contains in the neighborhood of 2,000 words. That is at least 1,500 more than I have room for. His letter is a vigorous kick about several things—and rather interesting kicks. Here they are in brief.

First he kicks on county agents. "Now, of course," he says, "I have nothing against county agents. Those who wish a county agent should have one or even two or as many as they desire. But those who want them should pay their salaries and not all the taxpayers be compelled to help pay for them."

His second kick is against the way our schools are run. "Our school taxes, which are about two-thirds of all our taxes, are continually increased by those who are not direct taxpayers. And those who never pay direct taxes have no business management and no business sense." However, a little later on he admits that "Many never would support schools or pay taxes if they were not compelled to do so by law."

Here is another interesting statement—if true: "Farm papers and others think they make farmers believe that the farm business is all right and will come out all right from under the load. The load is the bunch of thieves the farmers carry. But farmers will not get out by the old method. Farmers really owe more than the whole farm industry is worth, and would owe more if so much was not knocked off by limitation and bankruptcy."

Here is another rather remarkable statement: "It is not the broke farmers who are complaining; they seem to get along all right, have better credit than they had before they were broke, can buy automobiles and anything else. They need not worry. Those who still have something left are doing the howling."

And here is another: "It is not worth while for anyone to wish to help the exploited or robbed people; for the people are not worth it. Seventy-five per cent of the people have no sense and the other 25 per cent have only half-sense. The ones with no sense continually work and vote against their own interests and the ones with half-sense keep right on exploiting them—exploiting is another name for stealing. We have no real business system; we have nothing but a gambling, or robbing system. That is why we have insane business depressions."

I presume that "Billy Saturday" would scarcely like to own up that he is one of the half-witted thieves, and therefore must class himself among the people who have "no sense." As a matter of fact he belongs to neither group.

"We know," he continues, "that we can and do produce plenty for all the people in the United States, and intelligent people should know how to establish an orderly business system so that all could get their share of what is produced. But the trouble is that we are a big bunch of idiotic morons, every one with his notion and from this big bunch of morons we select our lawmakers."

But Opinions Differ Widely

WHO is to blame for our present predicament?" asks Robert Roesner, of Brookville, and then proceeds to answer his question as follows: "The actual cause stands out plain as day and anybody with horse sense should be able to see or know that without any argument."

Now that seems like a rather positive statement in view of the fact that a great many wise persons and earnest students of political economy differ widely as to what the cause or causes may be. However, Mr. Roesner proceeds to give his answer to his question.

"Our President certainly is not to blame for the failure of the Federal Farm Board to give the farmer the promised relief. Any fair-minded person should be able to see easily that the world-wide fight against the Federal Farm Board is to blame for it and nothing else on earth. This fight was started by the old grain trade, and to make it worse all the European countries boycotted our wheat; they scarcely purchased enough to supply their immediate needs. To prove that statement let me quote some actual figures. Before the Federal Farm Board was created, when the old grain trade handled the situation, the surplus or carry-over never was more than 150 million bushels, sometimes below 100 million bushels. But after the organization



of the Farm Board the surplus increased by leaps and bounds until it now is almost 300 million bushels. Furthermore, if our good old United States permits gamblers to go into the grain pit and sell or buy paper wheat, regardless of the actual supply, and if Russia is permitted to come over here and sell wheat down, the dealing in this paper wheat will have the same effect on the market as if actual wheat were bought and sold. That will spell ruin for the farmer every time.

"Again, why was there a stock market crash? Simple enough. Experience proves that all the stock exchanges go hand in hand. When prices go down on one they go down on all. A drop of approximately 75 per cent from the high peak of stock prices occurred prior to the putting into operation of the Federal Farm Board, hence the world-wide depression. What else could we expect to follow? The Farm Board is doomed to die. It cannot succeed with such a terrible fight being made upon it. If I were permitted to dictate I would say—get out and stay out. Let the farmers alone. Let them solve their problems, the same as other businesses have solved theirs.

"I did not vote for Hoover, but I am positive that he is not to blame for our troubles and I wish to be man enough to acknowledge his honest efforts to help us. God help our President! I am just a plain, dirt farmer. Farming is all I know or ever have done. So I am trying to make the best of it and be resigned to take my medicine, satisfied with my fate and living in hopes."

Well, whether or not Mr. Roesner has correctly sized up the situation, at any rate he seems to be a good sport.

Education Is Worth Paying For

THE instructor in vocational agriculture in the Mullinville high school, H. A. Noyce, rather takes issue with me in regard to the manner in which the higher educational institutions should be supported. He says: "In the issue of March 14, I note that you deal with the business of the county agent. According to your article it is possible for an individual to take advantage of the work of our experimental stations made available thru the county agent and save \$5,000 in one season by so doing."

"Further on, you take another fling at the institution which makes it possible to put such experienced men in the field as well as in the experimental work. It seems that your only quarrel with the state institutions of learning is that they are supported by taxes."

Mr. Noyce is pretty nearly right in stating my position. If a higher education is worth having it is worth paying for. I would, however, be willing to have the state assist worthy young men and young women to obtain a higher education. I would establish a revolving loan fund from which any young man or young woman of industry, fair ability and character could borrow on unsecured note, a sufficient sum to pay the necessary tuition and other expenses of a college course and spread the repayment of said loan over a reasonable number of years. No one could obtain a loan from this fund unless he had made a fair scholarship record, either in some accredited high school or the equivalent, with a high record for industry and integrity.

I would make strict requirements so far as the higher educational institutions controlled by the state are concerned. The young man or the young woman would have to attend strictly to the business of obtaining an education. Dishonesty, cheating in any form, lack of application or immoral conduct would mean summary dismissal. The state could protect itself against possible loss by the death or disability of the student by cheap group insurance. Every borrower would be on his honor and if he failed to meet his obligations would be posted as unworthy of credit or confidence. I fully appreciate the good work that has been done by our agricultural college. But I still insist that education is well worth paying for by the ones who receive the benefit.

Cost of Government Is High

I GET a good many letters complaining about taxes which, of course, simply is another way of saying that we have to pay too much for government. There is no question about that. We pay at least twice as much for government, national, state and local as really is necessary. And while this is true there is no probability that the expense will be reduced.

This does not mean that our officials either are grafters or incompetent. It does mean that all of us are mighty selfish and unwilling to reduce expenses of government if such reduction is likely to work to our financial disadvantage or personal comfort.

There is very little dishonesty among our officials, and most of them perform the duties required of them by law fairly well. But our system is cumbersome, inefficient and wasteful. For example there is no doubt that we do not need townships and township officers; their duties could be performed just as well and probably better by county officers. We could get along without more than half as many counties as we now have. But you may have noticed that the bill in-

roduced in the legislature to do away with about half the counties and county officials did not get anywhere. It received no support even from the people who are howling about high taxes. It would mean great damage to more than 50 county seats. It would mean the doing away with maybe 1,000 fairly well paid offices. It would mean reducing the number of terms of court by nearly half, and also reducing the number of judges and stenographers and other court officials in the same proportion.

Now suppose, gentle reader, that you are holding an office; or suppose if you are not holding an office but are living in or near a county seat town. Will you honestly say that you would be willing either to lose your job or see your town ruined and the value of your property injured or destroyed in the interest of the common good? "Common good" is a phrase often used but I do not just now recall knowing anyone who seemed to me to be perfectly willing to sacrifice his personal advantage for the common good. I have seen some individuals who had nothing to lose who probably were willing that changes should be made for the common good. But they probably figured that any change was more likely to work to their advantage than to their hurt.

Could Not Collect

I was given a lease on a piece of land. I went to tend such land and found there was another man already plowing the land. He claimed he had not been given notice in time. I therefore notified the owner who said for me to go ahead as the other man had no right on the land. I went ahead and worked what I could with my equipment. This other man had more equipment and worked two-thirds of the land. The owner wanted to settle with me as I had worked the least. I refused. Can I hold two-thirds of the crop altho I did not plant the wheat? Does being a minor when signing the lease make any difference in court? Can parents collect damages?

G. M.

G. M. should have refused to go ahead with the cultivation of this land until he was given undisputed possession. The other man may not have had any proper notice to vacate and therefore would be able to hold possession of the land. Under these circumstances my opinion is G. M. would not be able to collect two-thirds of the products raised on this land.

A minor might or might not be competent to sign a lease. He might be released from obligation to his parents and go to do business on his own hook and if he did he then would become responsible for his contracts just as if he had reached the age of majority.

The question as to whether the parents could

collect damages is very indefinite. In some cases they might collect damages for injury done to their children and in other cases they cannot. Without knowing what the circumstances were I cannot answer that question.

May Marry at 16

In what states can a girl marry at 16 without her parents' consent? Can a couple leave Kansas and get married before they are of age without their parents' consent, without getting themselves in bad? N. B.

Girls may marry at 16 without their parents' consent in Connecticut, Maryland, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and West Virginia. A couple might go to a state in which marriage is permitted at a younger age than in a state like Kansas for instance, and marry. The state of Kansas then would recognize the validity of that marriage.

Must Have Wife's Consent

Have I a right to trade property which we have owned for 20 years with a deed made out to both of us for other property and have the deed made out to myself without my wife's knowledge or consent? X. Y. Z.

Certainly not.

Farm Board as Vital as the Tariff

A Letter From Senator Capper to Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, Who Would Abolish the Board

Topeka, Kansas
March 28, 1931.

Honorable David A. Reed,
United States Senator,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania,
Dear Senator Reed:

You were quoted in The Associated Press dispatches as saying, "I cannot see that the Farm Board has helped the farmer and I see no reason for its future existence."

I was deeply disappointed when I read this statement. Knowing you to be sincerely interested in the economic welfare of the American people, only added to that disappointment.

In my judgment the co-operative marketing act is as vitally necessary to the prosperity of agriculture as the tariff act is to industry in general and as you believe it to be to Pennsylvania in particular; as the reserve banking act is to banking; as the transportation act is to the railroads.

I am sure you would have resisted, as I would have resisted, any step to pre-judge those laws before they had a chance to function, to really show what they could do. And that is all I am asking that you will do with reference to the Farm Board. Give it a chance that we may see what it can do. It has not had that chance, as yet.

If the act is weak in spots, let us brace it with necessary amendments. Let us make it as workable as possible. When this has been done; when the Farm Board, after being given full opportunity to establish itself on a workable basis, actually fails, then will be time to talk of abolishing it. Personally, I believe if we will give the Farm Board a lift instead of a kick, it eventually will begin to show results that will cheer the hearts of the American people.

Why Pick the Newest Act?

During the less than two years' existence of the Farm Board, the entire world has been going thru a severe and serious depression. Commodity prices have been shot to pieces. There has been serious and general unemployment, accompanied by lack of buying power. All lines of industry have suffered greatly. Many have shut down. Agriculture has been paralyzed. Never was there a more inopportune time to test a new general system of marketing. In this period many hundreds of banks have closed despite the banking law; railroads have had hard sledding despite the transportation act, thousands of manufacturing industries have suffered despite the tariff act. Still there is no clamor to repeal those acts, the need of them seldom has been more apparent. Then why pick out the farm act—the newest of all—which is just beginning to function, and say that it should be abolished?

Pennsylvania is a great agricultural state, but it is a greater industrial state. Very naturally industry overshadows agriculture there. Being close to huge industrial centers, which provide a local market, perhaps, for almost everything grown there, agriculture in Pennsylvania probably stands in a little different position than do the agricultural states of the West. Pennsylvania probably, is not burdened with crop surpluses and the agricultural depression may not be so acute as it is in states where these surpluses are greater than the home demand.

However, Pennsylvania is contending with a surplus of industrial products. Its own farmers cannot use that surplus. An outside market must be found for it. One of Pennsylvania's natural markets is the great area from the Alleghenies to the Rockies and when that area is prosperous, Pennsylvania is prosperous. Therefore Pennsylvania should help, rather than hinder, any plan that will bring prosperity to agriculture—to millions of consumers of Pennsylvania's mills and factories. Students of the problem, believe that the Farm Board has helped the farmer and these are reasons for continuing its existence. The act may have to be perfected; some policies of the Board may have to be revised. But I sincerely believe that the main purpose of the act, and the general policy of the Board, are rendering agriculture and the country as a whole, a distinct service, if we look at the situation from the long viewpoint.

One action of the Board, taken by itself, justifies continuing it for several years to come. I refer to its market-stabilizing operation of last November.

Russia Dumped Millions of Bushels

As you will doubtless recall, in November the Russian government dumped millions of bushels of wheat on an already over supplied Europe. The bottom dropped out of the world market. Wheat prices at Chicago tumbled to the deepest lows in a quarter of a century.

When wheat in Chicago fell to 70 cents, the Board took a hand. As its chairman, James C. Stone outlined the situation to a group of 150 representative farm leaders, farmers and business men in Topeka yesterday, another two-cent drop in Chicago would have closed banks, paralyzed industry, brought ruin to entire states and sections in the wheat country, and proved a disastrous shock to the already badly crippled business of the entire country.

World prices continued dropping ruinously. The result was that in this country we have maintained a price 25 to 30 cents higher than the world price for several months past. Grain merchants and grain growers were not closed out by the banks, and hundreds of banks are operating today that would have been closed had the Board not acted so promptly.

In estimating whether the farm act has been an asset or a liability in this respect, just open a ledger account. On the debit side place the loss the government may sustain in closing out its present holdings of wheat. On the credit side place the profit that has accrued to American agriculture. Multiply the number of bushels of wheat sold by the difference between the world price and the stabilized price since last November. That is the fair way to judge the value of the law, even if we take no account of the other service rendered by the Board at that critical time.

In this particular instance the Board dealt with an emergency. If it had no other uses beyond meeting such emergencies, it would be worth while to retain such a valuable servant of the entire United States.

As a long-time proposition the Board gives

promise of intelligent and effective farm leadership for America; it provides the world-wide information, it provides the counsel, and the government credit, which is necessary to aid the American farmer to become a business-like producer. And if the farmer is to survive in our economic life, he must develop the business side of his industry.

The principle and practice of co-operative marketing, the creation of control sales agencies to handle the business of the local co-operatives dealing in particular commodities—is not an interference with the normal functioning of the law of supply and demand. In my judgment this will tend toward permitting the law of supply and demand to operate normally for the farmer. At present, due to his unorganized situation, surrounded by an organized economic system, he is helpless as an individual in attempting to market his products.

Chairman Stone while here cited the Burley tobacco growers as an example of 175,000 growers selling to four buyers. Such collective buying sets the price. The demand factor in the law of supply and demand was not working when those 175,000 tobacco raisers sent their product to these four buyers.

Board Should Have Normal Chance

Co-operative marketing will tend to equalize the situation. If and when it does, the purchasing power of agriculture will be increased to an extent that will provide good markets for the products of Pennsylvania and other industrial states.

While I do not say that the Farm Board has yet fully "proved" itself, its work to date in promoting co-operative marketing; in educating the farmers of the country in world-marketing conditions; in its wheat stabilization operations during the winter—these alone are sufficient to justify us in continuing the Board for a sufficient period, at least, to show what it can do in normal times.

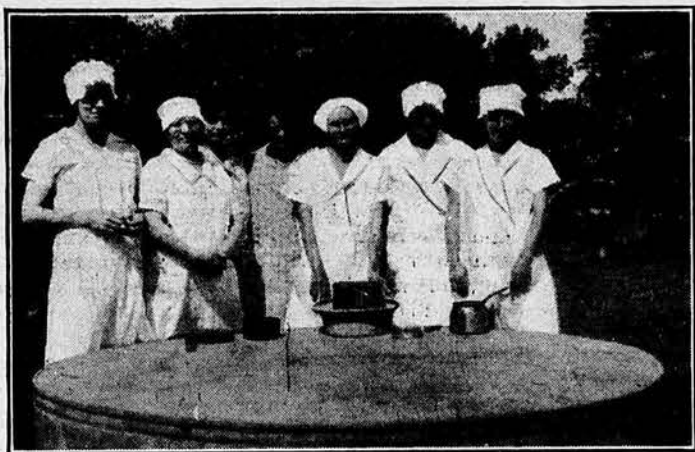
The Board, as I said above, is entitled to a fair chance. It has not had that chance. It has done a good job, considering all the circumstances. And I sincerely believe that a careful study of all the facts will convince you that the time for final judgment on the Board has not yet arrived.

In this broad land we call America we are all bound together by economic ties which may not lightly be broken and should not be strained beyond a certain point. Measurable prosperity for all is an ideal worth striving for. Agriculture is ill; handicapped by its individualistic character in an otherwise highly organized society. Its leaders feel that the work of a powerful and efficient Farm Board is essential in bringing it back to a normal economic position in our national life. Such a return would benefit every element. May we count on your help instead of your opposition in our efforts to solve this vital problem which must be solved.

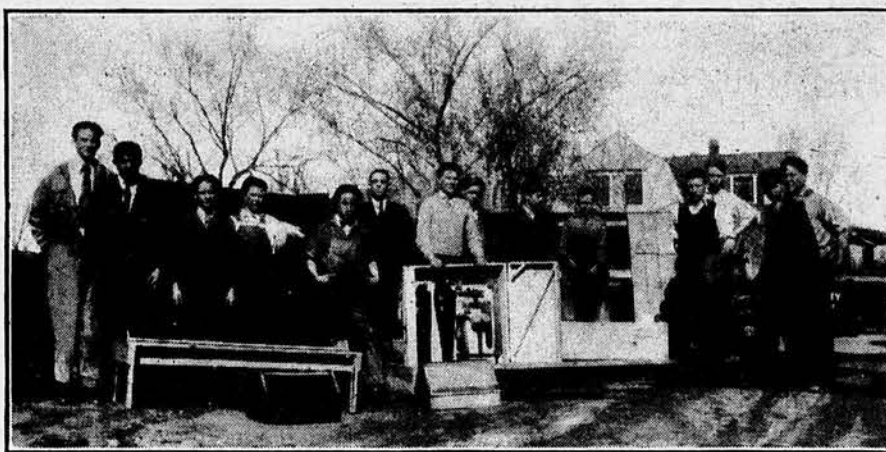
Sincerely yours,

Arthur Capper

Rural Kansas in Pictures



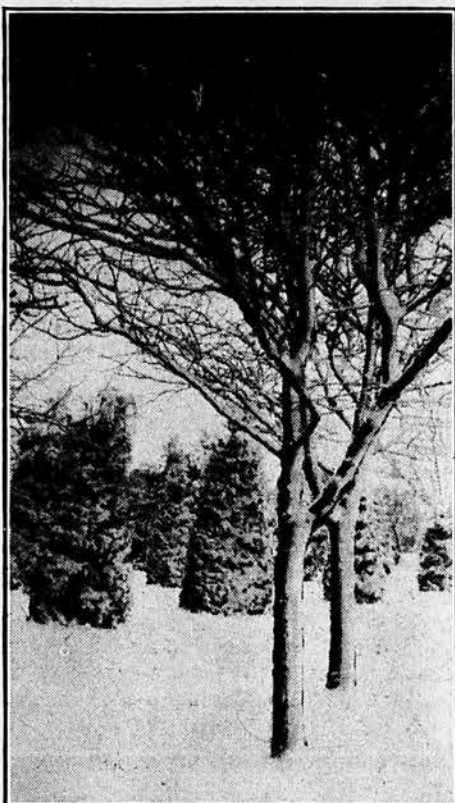
Here Is an Unusual Rural Organization, Known as "The Sunshine Cheese Club." The Picture Was Sent in by Mrs. Ray Sargent, Who Wrote: "The Ladies of Agra Have Formed This Club to Meet Frequently for Making Extra Milk Into Delicious Cheese." Maybe That Is an Idea for Other Clubs



When Mention Is Made of an Animal Husbandry Class, One Naturally Thinks of Livestock. But Here Is Evidence That Vocational Agriculture Classes Carrying Such Work Branch Out Into Other Lines. This Is the Animal Husbandry Class Under the Direction of T. C. Faris, in the Arkansas City Schools, With Their Shop Projects. These Boys Know How to Build the Needed Equipment



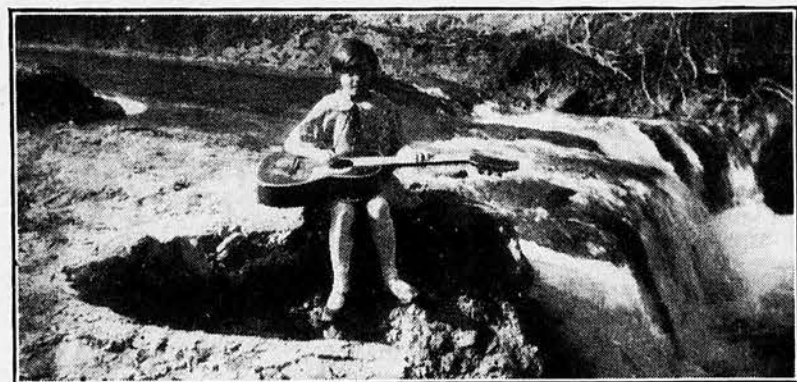
What Is It? One Guess and You Are Right—an Opossum. The Picture Was Taken by Olen Hanson, Clifton, Who Finds Considerable Pleasure in "Shooting" Difficult Nature Pictures



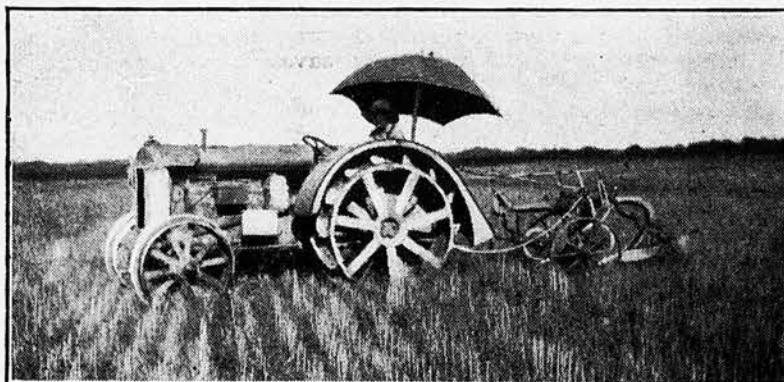
When Old Man Winter Really Gets Busy, This Is How He Paints the Cedar Grove on the M. Nauer Farm, Near Jennings



Furley Cheerful Workers 4-H Club, Sedgwick County, Above, Ready for One of Their Project Tours. Below, Cecilia Doll, St. George, and Her Sister, Feeding Their Orphan Pigs



Elberta Inman, of Near Norton, Is Interested in Poultry, Livestock and Farming, But Fully as Much in Her Hawaiian Guitar. Perhaps She Will Catch the Spirit of the Babbling Brook and the Waterfall in Her Music, and Some Day Delight Huge Audiences With It. One Is an Artist Who Can Translate the Values of Life for Their Fellowmen



This Photo Shows Equipment That Makes Farming Easier, Cheaper and More Efficient on the Dell Carlson Farm, Labette County, Writes Wesley Carlson. The Right Machinery for the Job to Be Done Has Added Much to the Comforts of Farm Life as Well as to the Profits. Better Equipment Assists in Steady Progress of Kansas Agriculture



These Pictures Represent Two Important Projects on the O. L. Glenn Farm, Charleston. The Poultry House Is Made of Tile, Is 50 Feet Long, 12 Feet Wide and Was Built With Home Labor. Mrs. Glenn and Some of Her Little Chickens Also Are Shown. Good Housing Is Important With Poultry. Below, Mr. Glenn With Some of His Durocs on Clean Ground. Sanitation Certainly Is a Valuable Factor With Hogs

Pictures Wanted

Kansas Farmer pays \$1 apiece for pictures used on this page. Send in pictures of things you have made. Farm work, yard landscaping, beautiful rural scenes, livestock, pets, community gatherings, co-operative work, rural sports, good farm buildings, nice farm homes—all of these things make good subjects for pictures. Unusual farm pictures are especially welcome. Please send descriptions with pictures and mail them to Picture Page Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Photos will be acknowledged promptly by letter.

As We View Current Farm News

Branding May Be as Important With Wheat as It Once Was in the Cattle Business

CATTLE were branded in the early days of the West to check cattle rustling. The plan worked fairly well. Now wheat growers are adopting the scheme of branding their wheat, altho in a different way.

During the last year or so thousands of bushels of wheat have been stolen from Kansas and Oklahoma wheat farmers, especially those who combine and store their grain in bins on farms where there are no improvements.

So branding wheat has come into use. The scheme is simple. It consists of scattering paper brands thru the wheat, placing say 100 sheets of marked paper, generally of some color, in 1,000 bushels. That brands every 10 bushels.

Sheriffs of Seward, Meade and Clark counties in Kansas and sheriffs of Beaver and Texas counties in Oklahoma have lists of Western Kansas and Northern Oklahoma wheat farmers who have branded their wheat with a copy of the brands. The plan resulted recently in the recovery of some stolen wheat at Plains. It is thought another year will find wheat branding general thru-out the wheat growing section of Kansas.

Thompson to Farm Board

SAM H. THOMPSON, who owns a 500-acre farm in Illinois, has been appointed a member of the Federal Farm Board to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Alexander Legge.

The appointment was announced at the White House upon receipt of a telegram of acceptance. Thompson's commission was signed by President Hoover before he left on his Caribbean cruise.

Thompson has been an active farmer for years and has been identified with organizations seeking agricultural legislation.

At the time of his appointment he was serving his third two-year term as president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The directors of that organization, meeting in Chicago, accepted his resignation to permit him to take the new post and elected Edward O'Neal of Montgomery, Ala., to finish his unexpired term.

Ice Houses Are Empty

FOR the first time in a number of years the rural ice houses in Central Kansas are empty, there having been no ice frozen thick enough to cut so far this winter. In 1897, the ice houses were empty the first of March, but a week later a cold spell came and the farmers cut ice 6 to 8 inches thick that carried them thru the summer. The farmers now are of the opinion they will have to buy ice in town next summer to save their perishable foodstuffs.

The mild winter weather has brought the buds on the apricot and early peach trees to a point where they are almost ready to burst open, and cherry tree buds also are swelling. A heavy freeze between now and the spring months will have a damaging effect on early fruit, according to horticulturists.

Acreage Should Be Limited

WHEAT farmers have been given notice by the Federal Farm Board that no government stabilization would be attempted for 1931 production.

In thrusting upon the producers the responsibility for maintaining prices for this year's crop, the board made it clear it contemplated no change regarding 1930 wheat—now being stabilized by purchases of surplus stocks.

The board made no mention of its position in respect to cotton, of which it also has made sizeable purchases.

As to permanent relief for the wheat grower, the board again emphasized that production should be limited to domestic demand.

Thru its present and 1929 crop stabilization efforts, the board claimed to have saved wheat growers "many millions of dollars, and a large additional amount to growers of other grains."

"Farmers also have gained," the report continued, "by prevention of a threatened additional shock to business in general."

Saying stabilization operations are emergency

measures and entail a heavy cost, the board stated its position in these words:

"The grain stabilization corporation cannot indefinitely buy more than it sells, or indefinitely hold what it has bought. It cannot follow a regular policy of buying at prices above the market, paying heavy storage charges, and selling below cost. Farmers know this, and should not ask that it be done. It would not be, in the long run, in the farmers' own interest."

It is estimated in some quarters the corporation now holds about 200 million bushels of wheat, most of which has been bought since last November to maintain the domestic price level 20 to 35 cents above export parity.

Chairman Stone has said he expects the carry-over on July 1 to be at least as large as last year, 275 million bushels, and the new crop equal to the 1930 production.

Kansas to the Front

KANSAS recently had a visitor in the person of Harvey J. Sconce, nationally-known as a plant breeder, and remembered in Kansas as the man who conducted a drought-resistant corn experiment on the George Theis ranch in Clark county in 1926.

Sconce now is in complete charge of arrangements for the agricultural exhibits to be shown



NO "UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION" HERE—
IF HE FILLS ALL THE ORDERS.

at the World's fair in Chicago June 1 to November 1, 1933. More than a year already has been spent in preparing this great exhibit, which alone will occupy a building covering 28 acres.

Kansas as the leading wheat state of the nation, will supply the wheat exhibit, according to Sconce. Dean L. E. Call of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, will supervise the preparation of this elaborate exhibit.

Exhibits will be obtained from Kansas farms. The various types of wheat, the insects that affect the plant, the grinding of it, the various products, the marketing of it and the history of the agricultural machinery used in gathering wheat, from the cradle to the combine, will be a few of the things shown.

Wolf Is Indorsed

SENATOR ARTHUR CAPPER joins with leaders of all the Kansas Farm organizations in indorsing Dr. O. O. Wolf, of Ottawa, for appointment to succeed Samuel R. McKelvie of Nebraska, grain member of the Federal Farm Board. McKelvie's resignation has been announced, and he will leave the board when a successor is appointed.

In a letter to President Hoover, Dr. Wolf is

given the indorsement of the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations, as follows:

"The Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations, a federation of the undersigned farm organizations of Kansas, unanimously indorse O. O. Wolf of Ottawa for a position on the Federal Farm Board, and most respectfully urge his appointment.

"Mr. Wolf is quite an extensive farmer, has been especially active in public affairs, served his district three times in the state senate, has been for 20 years an active member of the state board of agriculture, is now vice-president of the Kansas State Farm Bureau, has been very active in co-operative marketing work, both in livestock and grain, and now is a member of the executive board of the National Producers' Association and of the National Livestock Marketing Association. During the last two years he has contributed very largely of his time to developing sentiment for support of the Federal Farm Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board.

"We do not feel there is a man in Kansas who can do more toward creating favorable sentiment for the Federal Farm Marketing Act as administered by the Federal Farm Board. His extended acquaintance in other states as well should, in our opinion, make him particularly valuable in this position."

The letter is signed for the Kansas Farmers' Union, Kansas Grange, Kansas Farm Bureau, Kansas Co-operative Grain Dealers' Association, Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association, Farmers' Commission Company and the Farmers' Union Jobbing Company by Ralph Snyder, chairman, and W. O. Sands, secretary, of the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations.

Senator Capper not only has joined in the farm organizations' recommendation, but is sending President Hoover a strong personal recommendation for Dr. Wolf.

Farms Are in Demand

UNEMPLOYMENT was named at the annual meeting of the join stock land banks, at Washington, as a big factor in bringing about a greater demand for farms. A number of persons attending the meeting said the demand was stronger than at any time in recent years. City unemployment usually brings about a back-to-the-farm movement.

No "Pigs' Feet" Here

MULE-TOED hogs are a curiosity to be found on the farm of C. A. Lynn, of Centralia. These hogs, three young ones, have single, solid hoofs on all four feet instead of the usual cloven feet. The three are from a litter of a "mule-toed" sow.

Feeds Wheat to Cattle

ARNOLD BERNES, well-known stockman of Peabody, has purchased 85,000 bushels of wheat for cattle feed this year. He uses the wheat as a substitute for corn and states that he has found it much cheaper. He grinds the wheat himself, mixing it with cotton seed meal. On a record chart, Mr. Bernes has found that 72 steers fed on the wheat mixture for 55 days made an average gain of 167 pounds apiece.

Cows for Car Tag

ONE Missouri farmer wants to go back to primitive methods of barter and exchange. The secretary of state received a letter from a rural resident who drives his ancient car to town about once a week. He proposed that the secretary accept "two good cows" in lieu of \$10.50 cash for a 1931 license.

These Birds Earned \$865

TURKEY raising as a profitable sideline to farming frequently has been demonstrated, but perhaps the latest example of this kind is that of Mrs. L. A. Breed, living near Jewell City. She sold \$865 worth of turkeys during the last three years.

Corn Diseases Cost \$10,000,000

Complete Control or Elimination Would Hike Annual Yield by 271 Million Bushels

BY L. E. MELCHERS

IF DISEASES of corn in Kansas could be completely controlled or eliminated, it is estimated that the annual crop would have an increased value of 10 million dollars. If the same held true for the United States, the corn crop would be increased by 271 million bushels. In other words, this is the toll which corn diseases take annually. It is evident that in a year like 1930, the additional corn would mean much to the country.

Corn, the same as for wheat and our other crops, is attacked by several diseases which are the result of fungous, bacterial, and certain unfavorable soil factors which injure the corn plant sometime during its growth, preventing the plant from producing its maximum yield. Unfortunately the diseases which attack corn are not readily controlled because of the life histories of the parasites involved.

This week Kansas Farmer brings you the sixth and one of the most interesting articles in the special corn series. It deals with diseases of the crop, and is presented by L. E. Melchers, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, one of the recognized authorities. You will take a new interest in corn growing after reading this article; you will be able to recognize the crop's ailments more readily, and ultimately this will result in better yields for you. Of course, you will wish to add this to your permanent library or book of clippings for future reference.

The stinking smut of wheat can be completely controlled if the farmer so desires, but in the case of corn smut, satisfactory control as yet is not within the farmer's power. This is because the smut organisms are not the same, but have entirely different life habits. This is one of the necessary functions of the experiment station, to discover these life habits of the parasites and until this is done, there is no way of knowing whether a satisfactory method of control is possible.

The most common corn diseases in Kansas are corn smut and corn root, stalk and ear rots. There are several other diseases which are more or less common some seasons, but as a rule do not cause so much damage as the foregoing. These are the Brown Spot disease and corn rust. Generally speaking, it seems safe to say that the annual damage from corn smut in Kansas is equal to that produced by the corn root, stalk and ear rots.

Smut Lives in Soil

The corn smut is a disease which has been known in Kansas as long as corn has been grown. Every farmer is familiar with it. It isn't generally known, however, that the smut attacks the leaves, joints, stalks, tassels and suckers, as well as the ears. Large smut boils at the nodes and other parts of the plant frequently weaken the plant or may kill it outright so that no ears are formed. It has been observed many years that the smut on corn is worse in the central or western part of the state than in Eastern Kansas. Some years corn smut is more prevalent than others. This is because the parasite needs certain favorable weather conditions to grow and infect the corn plant. The reason that corn smut cannot be satisfactorily controlled is that the germs producing this disease do not live over on the seed, but are carried over in

the soil. The organism does not grow up into the plant from the young seedling, but the wind carries the spores from the soil to the young corn plant when it is approximately 1 foot tall. Wherever the organism alights on the outside of the plant, it may cause infection. The only recommendation which can be made for reducing corn smut is not to plant the corn crop on land more often than once in three or four years. It then should not be planted next to a field which was in corn the year before, keeping in mind that the organism carries over in the soil.

There is another common fallacy which has been circulated and even has been published many times, that one should not use barnyard manure because it makes the smut worse. The soils of Kansas and most states require all the barnyard manure that is available. Very careful experiments over a period of years in the department of botany and plant pathology at the Kansas State Agricultural College, have been conducted to discover whether the corn smut when fed to animals is injurious and whether the spores still are alive after they have passed thru the alimentary tract of cattle and horses. The results have shown that the spores after they have passed thru the animal no longer remain alive in the manure. This means that the manure is not an important factor in spreading corn smut. If the spores fall upon the manure heap from the unfed, smutty corn stalks, however, they might remain viable.

Silo Kills the Spores

It also is known that the spores perish after they pass thru the silo. The experiments conducted were the most extensive that have been attempted anywhere, and have proved definitely that the feeding of large amounts of corn smut is not injurious to dairy cattle or horses. Placing smutty corn in silage or feeding the fodder dry, therefore, will not injure stock. We found that some animals grew to like smut and ate large quantities, much more than they ever would have gotten under natural conditions. Since the spores contain considerable oil, they probably are nutritious. We found that some animals actually gained in weight.

Corn smut investigations have been under way at the college for many years and it has been found that because of the life history of this organism, there is only one possible hope of obtaining satisfactory control and that will be in breeding for smut resistance. This is a complicated problem because the corn plant is much more difficult to work with than wheat from a plant breeding standpoint. Inbred lines will have to be obtained and these lines crossed and recrossed to again produce a variety. This is identical with the work which is being done in the production of hybrid corn. Up to the present, however, smut resistant corn of a hybrid nature is not available.

Rots Cut Acre Yields

The corn root, stalk and ear rots produce probably as much loss as the corn smut. Most farmers are familiar with the symptoms of these diseases. They result in producing weakened plants which mature early; the roots may decay so that the plants pull up easily, the stalks are leaning, broken over and disintegrated; the shank of the ear is weak and broken. Some seasons the ears themselves are covered with white, gray, or pink mold-like growth. These diseases may be carried over partially on the seed, especially

Heavy Work this month

Watch your tractor's lubrication!

Your tractor needs especially good care during this month of heavy work. Did you start the season off by doing a good job of flushing and cleaning the crankcase and transmission? If not you should stop and do so immediately. It will mean much to the life and efficiency of your tractor.

Check the oil filter again to make sure it is functioning properly. Get out the manufacturer's instruction

book again. There you will find all kinds of precautions that should be taken at the beginning of the season.

For lubrication, consult your manufacturer's instruction book for proper draining periods and greasing directions. See the complete Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's for the correct grade of Mobiloil for crankcase and transmission.

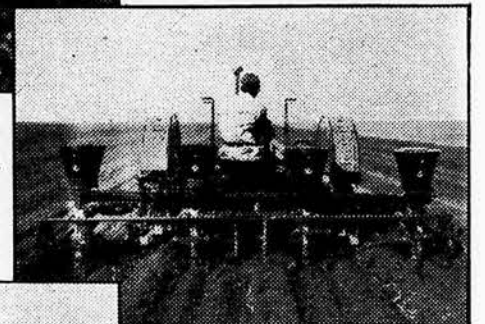
Mobiloil has proved its amazing ability to stand up hour after hour. However tough the plowing, however great the drag of disking, Mobiloil stands up.

Lubricating suggestions for April work

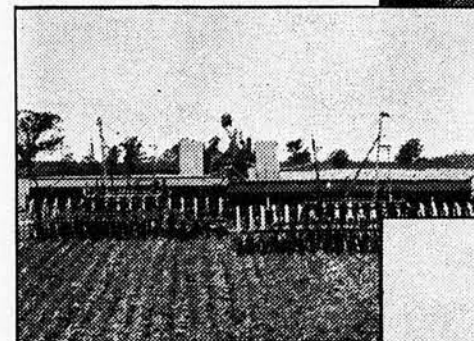


(Left) PLOWING: To prevent power losses, the main essential with a disk plow is to keep the disks sharp and clean. Use Mobilgrease on the bearings if equipped with pressure fittings. Use Voco Wheel-bearing Grease in grease cups. These greases last longer and withstand the heavy pressures. Use Mobiloil "CW" freely from hand oil can on the lifting mechanism.

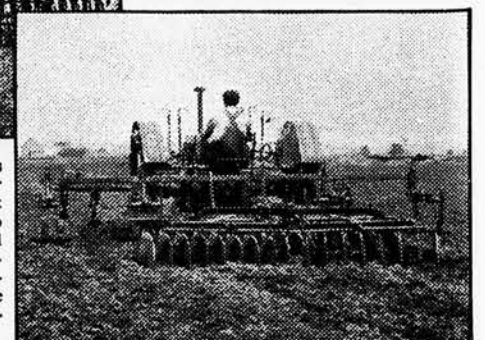
(Right) SEEDING CORN: Here, the greatest wear is on chains and open gears, caused by dust and dirt. Clean these parts every few days with kerosene and a stiff brush. Then brush on Mobilgrease lightly. If driving gears are contained in oil-tight housing, keep filled with Mobilgrease. Use Mobiloil "CW" in all oil holes.



(Left) DRILLING: Open gears on drills should get the same careful cleaning and lubricating attention as with corn planters. All parts carrying pressure fittings should get daily applications of Mobilgrease. Use Mobiloil "CW" in all ordinary oil holes.



(Right) DISKING: On disks the bearings usually carry heavy loads and work under dusty conditions. Here, as with disk plows, be sure to keep the disks sharp and clean. If the bearings are equipped with grease cups use Voco Wheel-bearing Grease. Apply Mobilgrease to pressure fittings. Mobilgrease sticks. If the implement stands in the rain, Mobilgrease will not wash off.



Mobiloil stands up

Because it is Made - Not Found

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

if the ears become infected. But as in the case of corn smut, the germs producing this disease also are found in the soil. When infected seed or infection from the soil takes place, the seedling plant may become diseased and die when young, producing missing hills. Frequently infection keeps pace with the growing corn plant and as a result the joints and the shank become diseased and the plant never produces sound, bright, heavy ears. If the stalks of such plants are split open longitudinally, one will find discolored joints.

Sometimes this is the result of fungous infection and again it has been learned that certain toxic elements from the soil may enter the corn plant in excessive quantities such as iron and aluminum. This is particularly so in acid soils. The corn root rot has been found to be more severe on poor soils which are deficient in potash and phosphorus. The accumulation of toxic elements helps to discolor the corn stalks, then organisms may follow and as a result the stalk may be barren.

Practices that have been found effective for controlling this group of diseases are the selection of good, sound, bright ears in the field from healthy standing stalks. Such seed should be tested for germination before planting. By following such methods and with a reasonable rotation, it is believed you should obtain a maximum corn yield.

These Do Little Damage

Fortunately Brown Spot and Corn Rust diseases have not become so prevalent or destructive in Kansas. Little therefore need be said about them except that those who are engaged in a study of plant diseases always must recognize the occurrence of such minor diseases. Brown spot attacks the leaf, sheath and stalk. In Kansas the leaf sheath where it joins the stalk is most readily attacked. It produces small, reddish-brown "freckles" or spots, later turning to a chocolate brown color. The germs producing brown spot are spread from plant to plant by the wind. In the southern states this disease produces considerable injury to the stalk, but up to the present it is not a factor in corn production here.

Corn rust, as in the case of brown spot, is of minor importance. It may be recognized by little red pustules on the leaves, not unlike the appearance of wheat rust. It appears about the time corn tassels and becomes more noticeable up to the time of the first frost.

Past history has proved many times that what appears to be an insignificant plant disease in its first appearance, later on as years pass becomes a real problem. We have any number of examples of this in Kansas, among which are some of the serious cereal and forage crop, fruit and vegetable diseases. For that reason, the specialist in plant diseases must continually recognize these and learn as much about the parasites as possible and their methods of control, so if they become more serious, it will be known what is possible in the way of control.

For the Home Orchard

Variety of fruits for the home orchard, selected in the order of ripening, will insure in all seasons a fruit crop for the family. Varieties of tree fruits for Kansas as recommended by H. L. Lobenstein, extension horticulturist, Kansas State Agricultural College, include:

Apples: Yellow Transparent, Oldenburg, Wealthy, Grimes Golden, Jonathan, Golden Delicious, York, Winesap, Stayman Winesap.

Pears: Garber, Seckel, Angouleme (Duchess), Kieffer (most satisfactory).

Peaches: Red Bird or Greensboro, Belle of Georgia, Champion, Elberta, Late Crawford.

Cherries: Early Richmond, Montmorency.

Plums: Abundance, Lombard, De Soto, Shropshire Damson, Sapa, Apata, Honska.

Abundance, Shropshire Damson, Sapa and Honska are most desirable.

The FIFTH Great Red Top Invention the New End, Gate and Corner Post The Only One That Drives

Here it is, the first All-Drive Steel End, Gate and Corner Post—the most simply constructed and easiest to install—the only one that *drives*—and a Red Top.

The corner has only three parts, the end only two. There is no complicated assembly, no multitude of loose parts to put together—just three members and two bolts for the corner—that's all.

You simply *drive* the upright member into the firm subsoil, bolt on the braces, *drive* home the brace plates and you are ready to stretch your wire. A one-man job easily done in a few minutes. There are no holes to dig—no water, stone or cement to haul and mix—no waiting for concrete to set. When you drive this new Red Top you've done it all. And what a fence it makes!

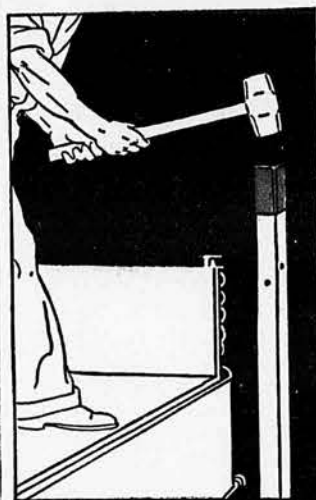
Held firmly by the broad anchor and the sturdy braces, the New Red Top End, Gate and Corner Post will not frost heave, will not budge or loosen in any direction, will keep the fence from sagging, extend its useful life and outlast the best wire.

This fifth Red Top Invention now brings the first All-Steel Fence that is really convenient and economical to build and absolutely practical and permanent. From these solid anchor posts, the wire and Red Top Line Posts form one great line of steel that, like a giant spring, withstands the push of stock and the shock of pushing, crowding animals.

Let this year be the last in which you find fence corners heaved by frost or loosened by winter's heavy load upon the wire. See this great, new invention at your Red Top Dealer's. When you see it, you'll be impressed by its simplicity, its sturdy strength, and the ease with which it is driven. Then you'll never spend another day digging holes, setting wood posts, messing with concrete, and losing time. This new Red Top is the greatest thing in fence posts since Red Top's Studded Tee.

The experimenting is all done. Red Top did that.

Consult your Red Top Dealer, let him show you how much time and labor this new Red Top End, Gate and Corner Post will save you and at the same time give you real, economical, convenient and practical corners that last. Don't fail to see it before you buy your spring fencing.



You simply drive the upright



You simply drive the brace

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

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

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

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

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

No. 2. The Red Top Handy Fastener—

Guarantees against the fence being pushed off the post, and makes fastening up the fence an easy, one-man job.

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

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

No. 5. The New Red Top DRIVE End, Gate and Corner Post—

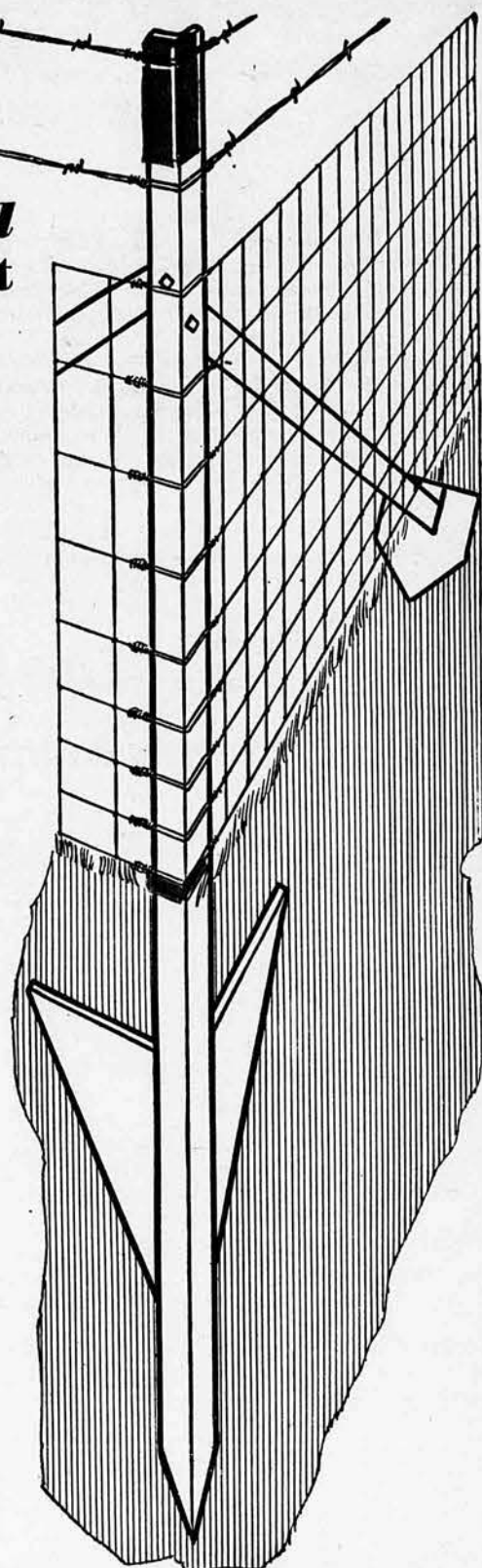
Guarantees an end, gate or corner post that will not budge, lift or frost heave, keeps the fence from sagging, and will stand immovable longer than the life of the best wire you can buy.

GET THE BIGGEST VALUE YOUR MONEY CAN BUY

RED TOP

STEEL DRIVE POSTS

RED TOP STEEL POST COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois





THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED HATES, 1931
Here is the worst news—for them—that has happened in 20 years!

NEWS: Sensational!

Panic Hits Animal Pests

WITH these new Kleanbore Hi-Speeds you can stop the biggest woodchuck in his tracks, nail a gopher at 150 yards—do things with a .22 you've never dreamed possible. Careful tests prove far greater accuracy and killing power.

Experts hail it as the first big improvement since Remington introduced Kleanbore—faster, truer, and deadlier. The new Hi-Speed .22's are made in short, long, long rifle and W. R. F. cartridges. Solid and hollow point bullets of greased lead, or SILVADRY (ungreased). They're the *only* rim fire cartridges with *brass cases* like those used for high power and military cartridges. Get them from your dealer. Write for descriptive folder. Address: Remington Ammunition Works, 1114 Boston Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

Remington
KLEANBORE
HI-SPEED .22's

Go to your dealer and ask him to show you The Remington Standard American Dollar Pocket Knife

Remington Arms Company, Inc.
Originators of Kleanbore Ammunition

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4125B

*The greatest value ever offered—
The Remington Standard American Dollar
Pocket Knife*

Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

Barber's Records Prove That Folks Who Quit Feeding for Egg Production Made a Mistake

LAYERS under the care of W. N. Barber of Linn county, have been paying a profit on their feed all winter long. Now with flush production and an improved market, the flock is showing a very good income.

Mr. Barber has 208 birds in his flock and his records show that it costs him 79 cents a day to feed them. Right now they are laying from 150 to 160 eggs a day. It is easy to see that with current prices there is a very satisfactory margin of profit. Late last fall when eggs were 19 cents a dozen, Barber was getting 9 dozen a day. All winter long his egg receipts have been above feed cost and most of the time the egg money has been about twice feed cost.

Of course, Mr. Barber does not want to argue that egg prices have been as high as they should be. There are other costs that must be charged against egg production besides feed for the laying flock. However, Mr. Barber's records do show that the fellow who quit feeding for egg production made a big mistake. On many other farms Linn county poultrymen have proved this same thing.

Another essential is healthy, well-developed pullets. If the pullets are not kept reasonably free from worms and fed a growing mash during the summer, there is no possibility of their being profitable producers during fall and winter. A late-hatched pullet also is undesirable, for most poultrymen will not be able to develop them into winter layers. Try to hatch before May 1, and never later than June 1. Walter J. Daly.

Mound City, Kan.

Flock Earned \$143 Net

Do incubators pay well? We think so for several reasons. First, we can have our baby chicks when we want them and can hatch them economically. Once we buy an incubator we do not have to buy again as most all incubators will last 20 to 30 years. A person can hatch to sell and pay all expenses. We have been hatching our baby chicks for several years and the average cost is 3 cents a chick and we buy our eggs and pay 5 and 8 cents above market a dozen.

Here is our experience for 1929-1930. In the spring of 1929 we had incubator room to set 1,100 eggs each time and we set four times keeping the second hatch and selling the others. We set only big breed for first three hatches and last hatch White Leghorns. In the spring of 1930 we added another 600-egg incubator which brought our capacity up to 1,700 eggs. We set them four times again, this time keeping the second hatch and selling the others. The first three hatches were White Rocks and Rhode Island Reds and the fourth hatch was White Leghorns.

I will give the figures on both years, and this is not guess work but actual figures as we keep every item bought and sold. Our incubators cost \$40; eggs for 1929-1930, six hatches, \$152.71; coal oil, 1929-1930, \$10.24; total, \$202.95. Baby chicks sold in 1929-1930 brought \$345.97, so we cleared \$143.02.

We always find an easy market for our chicks as most all hatches are sold ahead of time. We buy only the best eggs giving from 5 cents to 8 cents above market from farm flocks and we fumigate our incubators between every hatch. We intend to make more money this spring as we will not be out any expense for incubators. What we have done most people could do better, as we do not

have a good place to set our incubators. We have to set them in an unfinished upstairs room. The temperature is too changeable so we do not get as large hatches as most people do out of the same amount of eggs. But we feel we are well paid for our time spent.

Mrs. Dan Kellenberger.

Le Roy, Kan.

Good Equipment Does Pay

You pay for equipment whether or not you buy it. This is an unofficial poultry slogan we have been using on our friends for several years. The difference, we hasten to add, is that if you buy it you pay for it only once. If you don't buy it you pay for it again and again in one of three ways. First, in the extra labor required; second, in the number of birds you lose; third, in the quality of the birds you raise.

If you still are raising any amount of poultry without modern equipment nobody knows better than you the great amount of work it takes if you do a creditable job and you won't need to double check on your friends who are properly equipped to find that they are raising a larger percent of their birds to maturity, and that they are raising fewer culls than you. Also you will find that they are getting their birds to market in less time than you, thus saving feed and catching the higher prices.

It is a bit surprising that we can counterfeit nature and beat her at her own game, but such is the case with poultry. If the poultry industry had not passed from the natural to the artificial, I doubt whether even the sanitariums for the tubercular could obtain an adequate supply, to say nothing of city dwellers.

Considered in the light of service rendered, poultry equipment is very reasonably priced. Properly cared for it should last indefinitely. It would be interesting to gather data as to who has the oldest incubator still in use, and I suggest that Kansas Farmer open up the case and hear the testimony. We do not still have our first incubator but our first coal burning brooder stove already has served 13 years and will be used again. So you see one does not have to make a very heavy yearly charge to depreciation. When you begin buying, however, buy cautiously. More people are spending money inadvisedly on unsuitable equipment than are failing to buy. If you purchase equipment unsuited to your needs both you and the seller are losers. One dissatisfied user costs the seller much more than the price of the article. One thing is certain. You will have to use modern equipment and efficiency methods if you are going to stay in the business. You can't meet 1931 competition with 1900 equipment. Since you are paying for equipment why not own it?

Anson, Kan.

Louise Meuser.

This Also Affects Production

A major factor influencing the number of eggs a hen lays is the interval between eggs. This is fairly constant in most hens, and usually is more than 24 hours. A hen that lays every day for a long period will lay at about the same hour daily but one with a 25-hour interval will lay an hour later each succeeding day, and one with a 26-hour interval, two hours later each day. If the laying time falls after 6 p. m., the egg usually is withheld until early the next morning, after which a uniform interval again is maintained.

Manhattan, Kan. D. C. Warren.

DON'T BUY YOUR TRACTOR A SECOND TIME



ONCE is enough to buy your tractor. You won't have to pay for it a second time in repair bills and wasted hours if your tractor is always properly lubricated.

More often than not, engine ills are due to faulty lubrication. The correct oil applied at the right time is the best insurance you can have against undue wear. No wonder the farmers who have depended on Polarine for years insist that they can operate their tractors longer, without major adjustments, if they use Polarine.

NEW POLARINE EVEN BETTER

New Polarine is even better than the "old". It is made by a new process of refining that gives a wholly distilled oil. No undistilled parts of the crude are added to give it body.

New Polarine is a "purebred"—it deposits only half as much carbon as most oils. Test after test has shown this. Most instruction books bear down on the importance of using an oil that forms little carbon.

DEFIES HEAT AND COLD

For 50 scorching hours, an engine at a temperature of 300° F. (a special liquid was used in the cooling system) was operated on New Polarine. It wasn't harmed in the least. This test certainly

proved that New Polarine stands up under heat.

On frosty mornings when you are ready to start, New Polarine is ready to go, too. It begins to flow the instant your engine turns over. You don't have to baby your engine or the oil. Away you go without the least danger of harm to your tractor.

Adding these qualities hasn't increased the price a bit. New Polarine is still low in price. Get a quotation from the Standard Oil tank wagon driver.

ISO-VIS "K" is made especially for kerosene tractors. It lubricates thoroughly not only when first put into your crankcase, but right up to the time you drain it out, because Iso-Vis "K" resists dilution. Consequently, it prevents much motor trouble and costly delays.

Ask the Standard Oil Agent about the Future Order Plan that Saves You Money

New
POLARINE
MOTOR OIL



25¢ A QUART
AT RETAIL

New Iso-Vis equals New Polarine in every way and besides will not thin out from dilution. Retail, 30c a quart

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Indiana)



HERE AND THERE IN KANSAS

by
Jesse R. Johnson



Livestock Raising Will Continue to Be Leading Source of Income for Southwest Kansas

Raising and feeding livestock has been and will continue to be the most profitable source of income for the farmers who live in Southwest Kansas. The fact that much of the land is too broken for the plow, is covered with native grasses and watered by numerous rivers and creeks, together with the mild climate, makes this part of the country an ideal breeding place for cattle.

In the old cattle days Barber county, located in the path extending from the big ranges of Texas to the shipping points on the Union Pacific, became noted for its vast herds, roundups and the free wild life that followed the opening of a cattle frontier.

The first settlers in Barber county were Indian traders and buffalo hunters. After the great herds of buffalo were slaughtered for their hides, other settlers made a living gathering buffalo bones for shipment to eastern markets.

Many of the men who had a big part in developing the country still live there. They are old men now and most of them have turned their business over to the younger men. Most of them live in town but others live out on the ranches, watch the cattle grow and enjoy the quiet freedom of the country.

Among the most interesting of these pioneers who continue to live in the country are Mr. and Mrs. Mont Updegraff. Mr. Updegraff located on a ranch 20 miles southwest of Kingman in 1873. His ranch was on the stageline and the stopping place for buffalo hunters and adventurers. Tom McNeal, editor of Kansas Farmer, stopped at Updegraff's ranch on his first trip to Medicine Lodge in the early seventies. After it had been demonstrated that crops would grow in this part of the country, Mr. Updegraff and his wife bought a ranch and engaged extensively in the breeding and feeding of cattle and hogs and raising horses. During the first 10 years of their operations they raised and fed out 300 to 400 hogs annually and around 100 head of cattle. During the 10 years, \$5 a hundred was the top price received for hogs and only once did they receive that much.

During that time they erected a large, modern house on the ranch where they still live. They educated their two sons, Dr. A. P. Updegraff of Wichita, and Dr. Chet Updegraff of Greensburg. Mr. Updegraff now is 82 years old but strong and active. He drives the family car to town as he has for years.

The big ranch is rented out now and others take the responsibility for seeding and marketing. But a summer day seldom passes that Mr. Updegraff does not ride his favorite saddle horse across the fields and thru the pastures. He is well-to-do in material things and extremely wealthy in health, friends and contentment.

Cattle Future Looks Good

Clark county ranks well up at the top among Kansas counties in numbers of beef cattle herds within its borders. There are at least 25 herds that range in numbers from 100 to 1,000 head of breeding cows. Charles Green, whose ranch is located in Clark and Meade counties, has around 1,000 head. Ravenscraft & Taylor have

about 800 on their big ranch north of Ashland. About 60 per cent of the land in the county is pasture land and well grassed.

The bankers are interested in stock and some of them are owners of cattle. Purebred bulls have been in service in these herds for many years. Little or no dairy blood has found its way even into the smaller herds, and as a result the breeding herds of this locality are outstanding from the standpoint of uniform quality.

Formerly these herds were ranged the year round, and very little or no attention was given to the preparation of winter feeds. If a blizzard came a loss was expected.

But the present generation of cattle men have learned that they must apply better methods so as to increase their profit or have less money to spend. Before and during the late war good prices and justified profits resulted in a better life on the ranches of the country, new homes were erected and modernized, and other comforts and luxuries were introduced.

That this well-deserved standard of living on the part of the livestock men and their families must be maintained should not be questioned. That they are determined on the better life is demonstrated every time a meeting is called to discuss better methods by which cost can be reduced and larger profits obtained.

Recently there was a beef production school held in Ashland, the county seat of Clark county. It was attended by about 150 intensely interested cattle men. The meeting was held for the purpose of discussing means for disease prevention and better methods for feeding and handling a beef herd.

The most interesting phase of the discussion was regarding calf creep-feeding. Only one or two men in the county creep-fed last year, but there are prospects for several more this

season. J. J. Moxley and Dr. J. W. Lumb from Kansas State Agricultural College, had charge of the meeting.

The impression was quite general that the cattle future looks good, at least for the growers where there is plenty of pasture, and cheap grain close at hand.

Kansas Baby Wins

The Sunflower state has the distinction of possessing America's champion Farm Bureau baby. She is Marion Lee Foster, 6-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Foster of Junction City, members of the Geary County Farm Bureau. Little Miss Marion was chosen from 10,854 pictures of farm babies submitted in a nation-wide contest sponsored by the American Farm Bureau thru its official publication, Bureau Farmer. The prize winning pictures were selected on the basis of appeal, attractiveness, cleverness of pose and the excellence of photography. The judges were Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, Health Editor of the Chicago Daily News, former Health Commissioner for the city of Chicago, Henry E. Schober, baby portraitist of the Gibson Studios of Chicago, and Hudson Daugherty, art director for the Bureau Farmer.

Get Introductory Offer NOW!

SAVE \$400-1931 Model

CURTIS COMBINE

NOW SOLD DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO USER
You can now buy the World Famous CURTIS COMBINE direct from my big factory and save hundreds of dollars. The Curtis method of selling direct to you lowers the price you pay. No need now to be without a good combine on your farm.

SPECIAL CURTIS FEATURES

Here are some of the special Curtis features: Grain Gutter, Spiral Crop Conveyor, Rotary Feeding Comb, Differentiating Cylinder Housing, Compound Separation, Easier Mobility, Simple Construction, FREE Repairs and many others. Every feature is fully explained in the catalog.

EASY NOW TO OWN A CURTIS

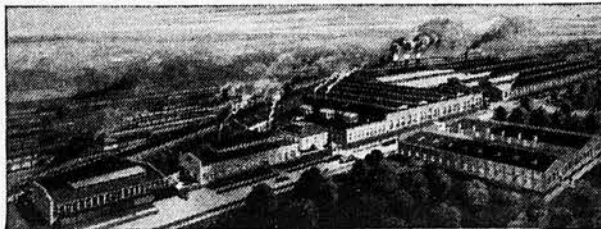
It is easier now to own a Curtis Combine than to be without one. With my new Easy Payment Plan—the most liberal terms ever made—the combine can pay for itself while you use it. Mail the coupon and get this special offer. It costs less than hiring your grain cut.

PIONEER COMBINE BUILDER

As a pioneer combine designer and builder and having spent a great deal of time in the field, I feel competent to build a better combine than any other man. I have met and discussed these matters with thousands of farmers. I also own several farms. I am familiar with your problems and can save you money.

IRON-CLAD GUARANTEE

Each Curtis Combine is backed by my Iron-Clad Guarantee. It is the most liberal guarantee ever given with any combine. Your interests are my interests and I have taken particular pains to see that you are fully protected in every way.



READ THIS MAN'S LETTER

"It does good work threshing, cleaning and saving grain. I have operated combines for 10 years and the Curtis does the best work of any."

B. H. HAWKINS,
Cedar Bluffs, Kans.

GET THIS BIG BOOK FREE

Send the coupon for your copy of "Inside Facts" today. Learn for yourself how I can give you a better combine and save you hundreds of dollars.

This Mammoth
Factory Behind
The Curtis
Combine

MAIL THIS TODAY!

Curtis Baldwin, Pres.,
CURTIS HARVESTERS, Inc.,
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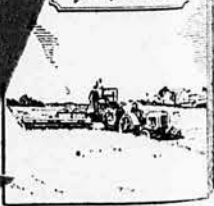
Without obligation on my part, please send me a copy of "Inside Facts". I want to know more about the Curtis Combine.

Name _____
Address _____

I want every wheat farmer to have a copy of my big book "Inside Facts" and learn how you can save HUNDREDS of dollars by buying direct from me.

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Inside Facts
by CURTIS BALDWIN





Dr. A. Kushner
President

LIVESTOCK HEALTH

auspices
Kansas Veterinary
Medical Association

**Kansas Farmer Invites Readers to Submit Questions
Regarding Health of Their Herds and Flocks**

FOR some weeks Kansas Farmer has been carrying a department on "Livestock Health," under the auspices of the Kansas Veterinary Medical Association. Numerous timely subjects have been discussed in these columns by members of this association; men who have the knowledge and ability to cope with profit-taking livestock diseases. This is to continue. And in addition Kansas Farmer invites readers to send in any questions they may have regarding the health of their herds and flocks. These will be answered promptly if you will please send a stamped and addressed envelope with your questions. This week we include some of the letters that already have been answered by Dr. S. L. Stewart. Please address: Kansas Farmer, Livestock Health, Topeka.

This Should Receive Care

I have a young cow that has given bloody milk in one quarter since being fresh. What causes this condition and will it be all right the next time she comes fresh?
Oral T. Hall.
Maywood, Nebr.

The condition which you describe usually is caused by one of three things: A weakened capillary wall, which is somewhat common in heavy producing heifers following their first calving; bruising the quarter during parturition, or it is less likely a case of hemophilia. The advice of a veterinarian is recommended as a diagnosis is necessary before satisfactory treatment can be attempted.

Malnutrition Is the Cause

I have a milk cow that craves and eats bones. I keep salt in the lot for them. What is the cause of this unusual appetite or craving?
W. D. Brown.
Greeley, Colo.

When cattle chew on bone, lick or eat dirt it is a positive indication that they are suffering from malnutrition. This is a mineral and vitamin deficiency. And all animals that are suffering from malnutrition must be supplied with the deficient minerals and vitamins, in order to overcome this condition. When animals are low in either minerals or vitamins, they depreciate rapidly in flesh, vitality

and drop rapidly in milk flow. Likewise, they contract diseases more easily. In such cases a veterinarian should be consulted regarding the kind of mineral and vitamin used as there are on the market so many products.

May Be a Chance

I have a cow that loses her milk badly at milking time when the calf begins to nurse. Is there anything that can be done for this condition?
Willard Ralston.
Augusta, Kan.

This condition is common, especially in heavy milkers. It is caused by a weak sphincter muscle of the teats and usually cannot be remedied except by milking the cow three or four times every 24 hours. Some veterinarians successfully operate on the teats and for that reason, I would advise you to consult your veterinarian, as the sphincter muscle must be operated on and allowed to heal by scar tissue.

Testing Milk Cows for T. B.

How often is it necessary to test a cow for tuberculosis if one is selling milk.
Kackley, Kan.
Oral L. Little.

There is no compulsory state law which compels anyone to test their cows except in tuberculosis-free counties.

If you are selling milk in a city and the city has an ordinance controlling the sale of milk, you must comply with that ordinance. Inquire at your city hall.

Anyone who is selling milk, more especially for children to consume, is morally obligated to have his cows tested at least once a year and more preferably twice.

Right Treatment Will Help

I would like some information regarding the queer actions of my dogs. A collie dog and a small rat terrier seemed to have spells. They would run and howl as if they were in great pain. I killed the collie, and the rat terrier recovered. Two weeks ago I bought a Newfoundland pup 5 weeks old. After we had him about a week, he contracted the same trouble. He would lie down, stretch out and howl, foam at the mouth as if he were in great pain, get up and run around as if he were blind. This lasted for three days when he seemingly recovered. But at times later he has developed the same symptoms.
Ellsworth, Kan.
Emil Stroede.

I question whether a diagnosis could be made without seeing the dogs. I would suggest that they either have running fits or are wormy. Sometimes a nutritional deficiency will cause a similar condition. In either instance it is advisable that you talk to your veterinarian and ask him to diagnose the cases and treat them. Frequently good dogs are destroyed because of the symptoms you have mentioned, the owner thinking the disease may run into rabies, when usually the dogs can be cured if a correct diagnosis is made and proper treatment given.

Love of Another Stamp

Teacher: "Leander swam the Hellespont every night to see Hero. That is the strongest proof of love we have."

Pupil: "I know a better."
"What is that?"

"Our maid loves the postman, so she writes a letter to herself every night to make sure he will come the next day."

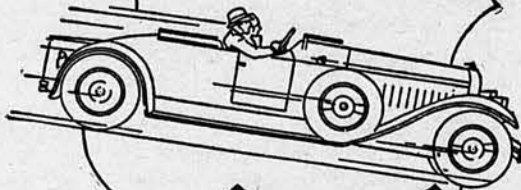
WELL, YOU
GET YOURS
RIGHT SOON!

SAD



PICTURE OF FARMER
IMPATIENT TO PLANT
SOMETHING

*Smooth AS A
pendulum*



"HIGHEST TEST"
*at the price of
ordinary gasoline*

FOR CARS, TRUCKS, AND TRACTORS

PHILLIPS 66 is made by
the world's largest producers
of natural high gravity gasoline

Dear bewildered motorist... We call you that, if you have been reading gasoline advertisements, because they sound so much alike.

Hence we give you one outstanding, sensational fact about Phillips 66... the *greater gasoline*. It is this: Phillips 66 has a controlled, weather-matching gravity of 63.6° to 69.6°, at no increase in price over ordinary gasoline.

That is a unique statement. Only the trustworthy Phillips organization can make it about a gasoline. And it means that you can *actually feel* the difference in your car... faster starting, quicker pick-up, smoother running, longer mileage.

Try it and you'll agree that this sensational new gas brings out the best in your motor. That Orange and Black 66 shield is the sign that says, "Here's high test without higher cost." PHILLIPS PETROLEUM CO., Bartlesville, Okla.

Also Phillips 66 Ethyl
at the regular price
of Ethyl gasoline



Radio Requires Trained Voices

Artists Frequently Change Entire Program at Last Minute; Must Be Able to Read a Song at Sight

MORE than 95 per cent of today's radio singers have had a formal musical education. Unexpected changes in radio programs make it necessary for the performer to read a song at sight. If the score does not jibe with his vocal range, he must be able to transpose. And sometimes, he must be able to write his own arrangements.

"Radio Song Story" formerly heard every Sunday at 7:15 p. m., now is presented at 4:45. This program is a dramatization in song by two of WIBW's most popular young artists, Frank Chiddix, the Melody Master, and Violet Clarkson, "Little Sunshine." The latest song hit of the week is given.

Toscha Seidel always stands with his back to the microphone during his concert broadcasts heard over WIBW every Thursday at 9:30 p. m. So rapidly and violently do his fingers hit the strings of his violin that the sound would be picked up by the microphone were he not so placed. During the more rapid passages of his concerts, it has been estimated that the Seidel digits strike about nine strings a second.

An open fireplace, an easy chair and a kindly wise old gentleman chatting with a young friend gives you a brief word picture of the Old Counselor.

He is the high light of the Capitol Securities Company program over WIBW every Friday night at 7 p. m. His discussions of financial problems and their remedies is making the Old Counselor a welcome visitor in the homes of WIBW listeners.

Singing violins, semi-classical songs sung by beautifully blended voices, constitute the programs of the Seiberling Singers. This program every Friday evening at 7:15 p. m., is presented thru the courtesy of the Chapman Tire Service Company and the Seiberling Rubber Company.

Bernice Hemus Wahle, organist of the Fox Jayhawk theater in Topeka, who presents the beautiful "Bouquet of Melodies" daily over WIBW at 10:30 a. m., recently returned from New York where she spent 10 days of intensive study under Lew White, famous organist of Roxy's theater and in visiting key stations of the radio networks. Mrs. Wahle is back on the air daily again over WIBW.

"Ready and Willing"—as tuneful a pair of harmony singers as you ever heard, are on the air every week-day morning at 11:15 a. m. to bring you the greetings of their sponsors "The Red and White Home Owned Stores of Northeastern Kansas." "Ready and Willing" are featuring many attractive prize offers on their programs that will be of high interest to homemakers. We know you'll like these programs and you will find the Red and White Stores are "Ready and Willing" to entertain you.

Those delightful old favorite melodies that defy the passing years to dim their popularity are an outstanding feature of the "Reef Brand Eggshellers" program over WIBW every Thursday noon from 12:00 to 12:15.

In addition to their rollicking tunes the Reef Brand Eggshellers also will tell you all about "how to get 24 eggs for 5 cents." Surely there's a subject all farm folks are mightily interested in!

Soap bubbles—big ones—little ones—and all of them reflecting the

myriad colors of the rainbow! June Brandon, who appears every Tuesday morning from 9:45 to 10:00 a. m., on the Lewis Lye programs, tells you of the many ways that soap bubbles can save you money, and her little chats on soap making are gaining great popularity with WIBW women listeners. Of course, you know Miss Brandon will answer, personally, any questions regarding the subjects discussed in her talks.

The Lewis Lye program also brings you "The Jolly Soapmakers"—that lively, tuneful pair whose arrangements of popular melodies are a real radio treat.

"Variety is the spice of life," and so just for variety's sake, radio listeners of WIBW are offered new types of music played by the Manila Boys, latest addition to the WIBW staff.

The Manila Boys represent another of our island possessions, the Philippines and their music is distinctly Spanish in character, but with a rhythm that is purely Filipino. The leader is Ernest Estopare, and this act comes to WIBW directly from the Radio Keith Orpheum Circuit.

Daily Except Sunday

6:00 a. m.—Time, News, Weather
6:05 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
6:30 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills and the Sod Busters
6:55 a. m.—News, Time, Weather
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies (except Tuesdays)
11:00 a. m.—Household Searchlight
11:15 a. m.—Tremaine's Orchestra
11:30 a. m.—Farmers' Hour
1:30 p. m.—American School of Air
2:00 p. m.—Kanoa Hawaiians
2:30 p. m.—Our Women Editors
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:15 p. m.—Leo and Bill
4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave
6:30 p. m.—Capital Radio Extra
6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
10:15 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

Highlights Next Week

SUNDAY, APRIL 5

11:30 a. m.—International Broadcast
11:45 a. m.—H. M. Canadian Grenadier Guards
12:30 p. m.—Nino Martini
1:00 p. m.—Watchtower
2:00 p. m.—N. Y. Philharmonic
4:00 p. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
4:45 p. m.—Song Story
5:00 p. m.—Vesper Hour
6:30 p. m.—Memories of Hawaii
7:00 p. m.—Devils, Drugs and Doctors
9:00 p. m.—The Cotton Pickers

MONDAY, APRIL 6

2:45 p. m.—Chas. King, K. C. Dept. Commander, G. A. R.
7:30 p. m.—Simmons Company Program
8:00 p. m.—The Three Bakers
8:30 p. m.—The Cardinal Singers
10:15 p. m.—Arthur Pryor's Band

TUESDAY, APRIL 7

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

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8

11:15 a. m.—"Ready and Willing"
7:30 p. m.—Ultra Violet
8:30 p. m.—Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior
9:30 p. m.—Savino Tone Pictures

THURSDAY, APRIL 9

12:00 m.—Gulf Crushing Company "Eggshellers"
6:00 p. m.—Morton Downey
9:00 p. m.—The Manila Boys
9:30 p. m.—Seidel Concert Orchestra
10:30 p. m.—Radio Roundup

FRIDAY, APRIL 10

3:45 p. m.—Ellen and Roger
5:45 p. m.—Robin Hood
7:30 p. m.—Scotland Yard
10:30 p. m.—Ben Bernie Orchestra

SATURDAY, APRIL 11

8:00 p. m.—Atlantic City Entertains
9:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons' Showboat
10:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo

Eveready Layerbilt "B" BATTERIES

▲ built in layers to save you money

LOOK at the inside construction of Eveready Layerbilt "B" Batteries and you'll know the reason why most farmers prefer them over the old-fashioned type of "B" battery. Eveready Layerbilt "B" Batteries contain unique, patented flat cells and these are packed together tightly, filling all available space. In the Layerbilt you get more "active material" (power-producing elements) than is possible in a battery of equal size made up of individual cylindrical cells.

And these flat cells are not independent of each other, but interdependent. One cell rests on top of the other, with direct contact from cell to cell. This does away with 60 solderings and 29 fine wires, necessary to connect the cells in the ordinary type of "B" battery. You benefit, because the Eveready Layerbilt construction eliminates these 89 chances for trouble.

Eveready Layerbilts come in two sizes — Medium Size No. 485 and Large Size No. 486. Each of these will give their owner many more hours of service — hours that are more pleasant — service that is better and cheaper — than that which cylinder-type batteries give.

Next time you buy "B" batteries insist that they are Eveready Layerbilts. Eveready Layerbilt "B" Batteries can be had at all local dealers.



NEW WAY

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

OLD WAY

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



NATIONAL CARBON CO., INC. General Offices: New York, N. Y.

Branches: Chicago Kansas City New York San Francisco

Unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation

EVEREADY Radio Batteries

hiohiohiohiohiohiohiohiohi

The Outlaws of Eden

By Peter B. Kyne

ON December thirtieth Nate Tichenor and his wife came home. Darby met them with the limousine when they got off the train at Gold Run and noticed that they were accompanied by a nurse who held a two-months-old baby in her arms.

"Hello," said Darby, "I see I got another boss."

"A boy, Darby. We had to have an heir to Eden Valley, you know." In his democratic way Tichenor shook hands with the chauffeur and Lorry did likewise. "How are things at the ranch, Darby?" Nate continued.

"Everything's running smoothly. We've had two snowstorms to date, but the snow didn't lie more than a week in the valley, and I heard Rube say the cattle were wintering well."

"I suppose you've heard the news about Forlorn Valley."

"Yes, sir. Seems pretty bitter medicine, but they asked for it, as Rube says, and they got it."

"You bet they got it. Have any of the farmers in the district moved out?"

"No, I don't think so. Joe Brainerd says they haven't any place to go, so they're hanging on, hoping the new owners will lease the farms back to them, sir."

"Well, that might be possible. Stow the bags, Darby, and let's go. We must be out in Eden Valley for luncheon."

With Four Children

Half-way thru Forlorn Valley they met one farmer who had decided not to wait to be evicted. He was driving a four-horse team attached to a farm wagon upon which were piled his household goods, and on an old mattress atop the load four children sat. His wife was on the front seat with him and following up the wagon came a fourteen-year-old boy on horseback, herding before him some loose work horses, two milk cows and their calves. There was about the sorry cavalcade an atmosphere incredibly forlorn... the woman was weeping; as the Tichenor car slid by, the farmer gazed at its occupants apathetically and raised his hand in a gesture that was half a greeting, half a farewell.

"There's one of them moving out, sir," Darby said over his shoulder. "It must be tough to be a homeless man with kids, out on the highway and looking for a job. These ex-farmers can't work at anything but a laboring job—and that's not so easy to find on account of all the cheap Mexican and Bohunk labor in this country."

"It's terrible of the bondholders to dispossess them in the middle of winter," Lorry declared. "Those people may have to camp in snow tonight. Certainly there'll be frost. Those poor little children!"

"That's the man that kicked my ribs loose from my spine," her husband reminded her. "Still, now that his kicks are only a memory, I can't say I'm enjoying his pitiable condition as much as I thought I was going to."

"He waved to you, Nate. He didn't appear to be hostile."

"Oh, he knows me pretty well. I went to school with him. An ignorant chap but not a bad fellow. I wish him luck."

Her hand stole across and over his. "I always knew you couldn't hold a grudge, darling."

"I'm afraid it has to be fed regularly in order to thrive, Lorry, and my grudge against the people of Forlorn Valley has been starved for nearly a year. . . . Well, I went thru with it, just as I promised them I would—just as I promised you I would. I can forgive my own enemies, I think, but forgiving yours is quite a different matter. To have shown mercy to

them would have spelled disloyalty to you."

"I've felt the same about you and your persecutors, Nate. Still, I wish we hadn't met that man and his little family. I wish we hadn't come home so soon. It would have been easier if we had waited until they were all gone."

He stared stolidly ahead. "Would there be any sense in paying our debt of hate if we couldn't see our enemies suffer?" he demanded.

"Oh, Nate!" He looked at her and saw her eyes were moist with emotion. "We're still hillbillies, dear. We should have stayed outside several years more. We're not quite civilized yet."

"Are you chiding me, Lorry? I can't recall having heard you put in

—just enough to keep my hate alive—just enough to make me think that mercy would be weakness—"

"Poor dear! So you've been having a rough time also? I'm glad. I think we ought to fight our fights together and in the open. I think, too, Nate, we ought to be strong for our son's sake. He is so dear to us, why shouldn't we forget our triumph over our enemies and teach him to love humanity, even if human beings often prove unlovable?"

"You're a quitter," he charged.

"There are two little cemeteries up in Eden Valley that are sound arguments in favor of quitting, Nate. We had our code—an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, and we lived up to it; but it seems to me we never derived any happiness from it. Nate,

Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

1. Who formed the first triumvirate?
2. What is a septuagenarian?
3. Where in the Bible is the Golden Rule found?
4. What is the capital of Brazil?
5. What is a carnivorous animal?
6. Who wrote the "Mine With the Iron Door"?
7. What is a sonnet?
8. Who recently invented the plane-shaped iceboat?
9. Why is Marathon famous?
10. How long is a decade?
11. What causes milk to sour?
12. What bird has the keenest vision?

(Answers found on Page 35)

a kind word for these people heretofore."

"I know it, Nate. I had my share of conceit, too." The words came tremblingly. "I thought I could hold a grudge better than you could and I told myself I had to be strong—for your sake. I was afraid you'd weaken—and I wanted you to triumph in a big way."

"Well, I had figured on a very different sort of triumph, sweetheart. You will recall that once I told you I wanted to be the big man of this end of the county—that I wanted to do big, constructive things and justify my people. After I married you I still felt that way, only I wanted the Hensleys to split the credit with the Kershaws. I wanted to let the people know that something fine could come out of Eden Valley. But my back is still a little weak; sometimes it hurts

you can't get away with a code like that and be happy. I've been so happy this last year—and now there's a cloud on my happiness. Why, Nate, all we live for is to achieve happiness. Wasn't it the yearning for happiness that made Forlorn Valley fight us?" She commenced to weep. "I can't be happy in Eden Valley any more, because every time I'll leave it I'll have to drive thru this—this desolation—this place where men have lived and loved and fought and struggled and dreamed their futile little dreams—and went away in despair. I'll have to drive thru a ghost town. I'll never forget that wherever these dispossessed people may wander they'll always hate you and me."

"We can get along without their approval, Lorry."

"But can we get along without the approval of Nate Tichenor and Lorry

"The Coming of Cosgrove" to Begin

NEXT week Kansas Farmer will bring you the first installment of "The Coming of Cosgrove." This is a rapid-fire story from the very first line. It will carry you along with its wholesome Western spirit, a little harsh, but just. It is a stirring word-picture of the conflict between might and right. To an orderly country comes greed and crime to set itself up as the law to be observed. Yet might cannot and should not over-ride "right." Violence has a tremendous reaction on the characters with whom you will live in this story; but order comes out of chaos. The good in men is triumphant.

Bradley Cosgrove comes back home after years away at school. His father was victimized by the ruthless methods of Mason Farley, who had spread terror thru the community. The elder Cosgrove represented the sturdy, safe, sane, lovable pioneer of the range. Justice seems tardy as he is battered down by the ruthless Farley; but another generation takes up the fight in a very different way. This is a vigorous story, clean-cut and enjoyable. Young Cosgrove has tremendous obstacles to overcome. You will like the way he handles them, and appreciate the friends who stick with him. If you like action and romance, the next serial story in Kansas Farmer starting next week, will suit your taste admirably.

If you enjoyed "Outlaws of Eden," won't you please drop Kansas Farmer a line to that effect. And as you enjoy this new story, let us know whether it pleases you. We always wish the help of our readers in this way. Your letters will help us select exactly the stories you desire.

Kershaw, young Robin Tichenor and those that, please God, will come after him?"

"Darby!"

"Yes, sir."

"Turn the car around and overtake that farmer we just passed."

They passed the man and at Tichenor's command Darby stopped the car and Tichenor got out and walked back to the approaching wagon. The man pulled up, set his brake and waited for Tichenor to speak.

"Hello, Dan," said Tichenor. "You're Dan Clanton, aren't you? We went to school together in Valley Center." Clanton nodded.

"Where are you headed, Dan?"

"God knows. I don't. The bondholders foreclosed on my farm and told me to go. So I thought I'd pull out while we had some open weather, rather than wait to be evicted by the sheriff when there's snow on the ground."

"Tell you what you do, Dan—turn around and go back to your farm and stay there until you're evicted. If that happens while there's snow on the ground you just pull out to the old Bar H headquarters in Eden Valley and put up there. The old house is furnished, and you can remain there until spring. You'll be very comfortable. January is a bad month to be out on the road with your wife and children. Besides, I think I can give you a fair job. Turn around, Dan. You'll have time to get back to the old farm house, get your beds and the cook stove set up and be settled after a fashion before sunset."

"You mean that, Tichenor?"

"Of course I do."

"After what I done to you—"

"Tut-tut, Dan. That was a bully fight while it lasted. I would have forgotten it if you hadn't reminded me of it." He smiled at the man and his wife and entered his limousine, which had turned and was now waiting alongside Clanton's farm wagon.

In silence they drove on toward Valley Center. Lorry wanted to ask her husband what he had said to the outcasts, but since he did not tell her, the mountain code forbade that she should ask.

"Drive around to Joe Brainerd's plant," Nate ordered Darby, as they came into Valley Center, "and when you pull up in front honk your horn."

A Big Story

Obedying the imperious summons of the horn, Joe Brainerd came out and welcomed them. "It's cold," Tichenor explained, "and I didn't want Lorry to step out of this warm car. Thought hardship would come easier to you so I called you out, Joe. I have a big story for you—so big I think it's worth getting out an extra."

Joe Brainerd smiled his intelligent, impudent smile. "I'll be the judge of that," he said; with a sly wink at Lorry.

"You'll not. I'm going to break a promise I gave you never to give you orders. It is an order now that you shall get out an extra and have it in the postoffice tonight. This is the 30th of December and the day after tomorrow will be New Year's Day. I have a curious desire to give Forlorn Valley a Happy New Year, and I have also a curious desire to write the head for your story, which must be seven columns wide and in the biggest and blackest type in your shop."

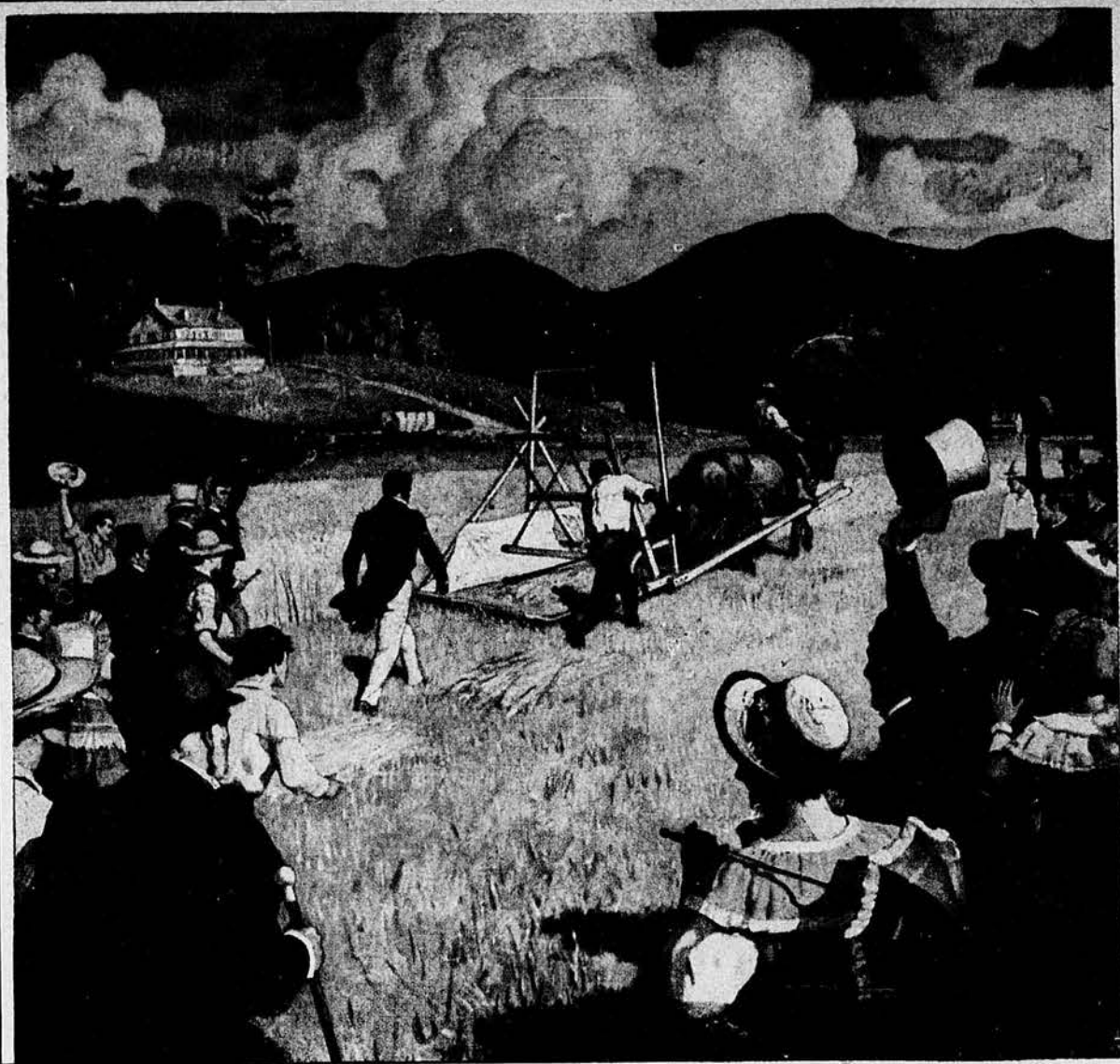
"I'll run your head if I like it, Nate."

"You'll like it. The line is: 'FORLORN VALLEY SAVED.'"

"That's a great head, Nate."

"I thought you'd like it." Dryly. "Joe, I made up my mind to smash Silas Babson—and I did, but in order to smash him I had to smash his bank and in order to smash his bank I had

(Continued on Page 27)



THE WORLD'S FIRST REAPER
PUBLIC TEST OF
CYRUS HALL M'CORMICK'S INVENTION

Steele's Tavern, Virginia, 1831 A. D.



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

COMES TO THE

Century Milestone

THIS year International Harvester celebrates the McCormick Reaper Centennial, rounding out a century of service to both Agriculture and Industry. This year we retrace the history of a world-wide organization of manufacture, distribution, and service, peering back through generations to the Virginia blacksmith shop where Cyrus Hall McCormick created a machine to reap grain and so released men from bondage to the soil.

One Hundred Years—only a handful of industrial enterprises in the western world can trace a lineage so far! For America is young; she has reared herself magnificently on a foundation that was incredibly primitive in 1831. This forefather of International Harvester concerned himself with the first basic need of human existence, and therein lay his inevitable renown.

Before McCormick, the sons of men toiled with the reaping hook, the scythe, and the cradle, precisely as they had



toiled in the ages before. The need of bread chained all humanity to the land—the vital need of bread held in abeyance the genius of the race. Then came the man of vision with the most fundamental of inventions—McCormick, with his Reaper, a strange device with which one man could do the work of many men in the harvest fields. And with that invention a new magic

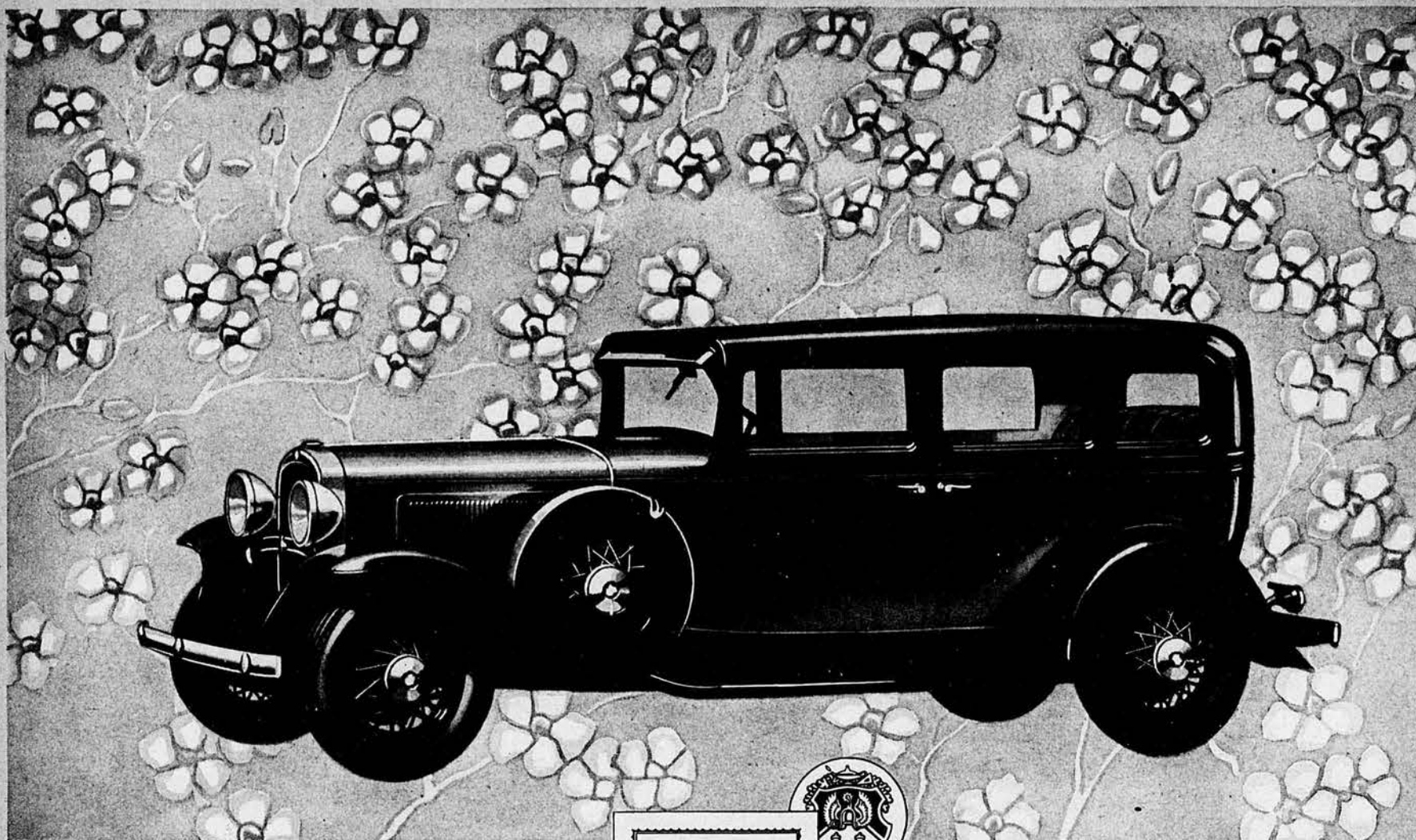
began to stir the pulses of the young republic.

The specter of hunger vanished from the land. The frontier of civilization moved boldly westward into the wilderness. Towns grew into cities along the seaboard and new towns bloomed upon the plains, and men and women, inspired by their emancipation, began building the structure of American Industry that has amazed the world.

One Hundred Years! A venerable span in human affairs, but only the threshold to new accomplishments when the torch of achievement is passed from man to man and from generation to generation. The torch kindled by Cyrus Hall McCormick at his forge fire in Virginia is held high today. The old spirit, grounded in traditions of progress and service, is ever renewed. Young blood and new enthusiasms in this International Harvester organization pledge themselves to the service of modern times and to the future.

1831 • CENTENNIAL OF THE M'CORMICK REAPER • 1931

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



Bodies by Fisher for Oldsmobile have Comfort... Safety... and Value

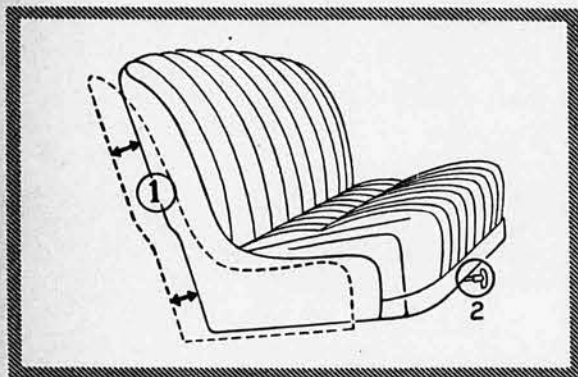
The stylish Bodies by Fisher for the new Oldsmobile Six provide exceptional strength and durability together with an unusual number of luxury features.

Fisher composite wood-and-steel construction constitutes the strongest type of body ever devised for a motor car. Staunch frames of tough hardwood and strong steel panels—bow-and-slat type roof construction—these assure a body that will retain its fine appearance and give maximum comfort, safety and value throughout a long period of use.

Oldsmobile Bodies by Fisher have comfortable, form-fitting cushions built upon an entirely new type of springs—the Fisher adjustable driver's seat—the Fisher non-glare, vision-ventilating windshield—insulation against noise and weather. Moreover, these new bodies are handsome—roomy—beautifully upholstered in rich, long-wearing fabrics.

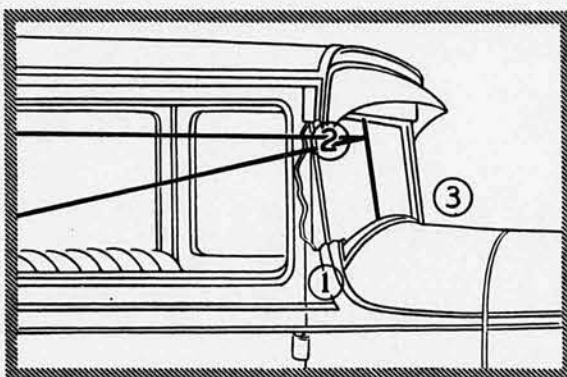
You can obtain these Fisher features in Oldsmobile's price field only in the Oldsmobile Six. For Oldsmobile is one of the General Motors cars—the only cars with Body by Fisher.

FISHER BODY CORPORATION • DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors



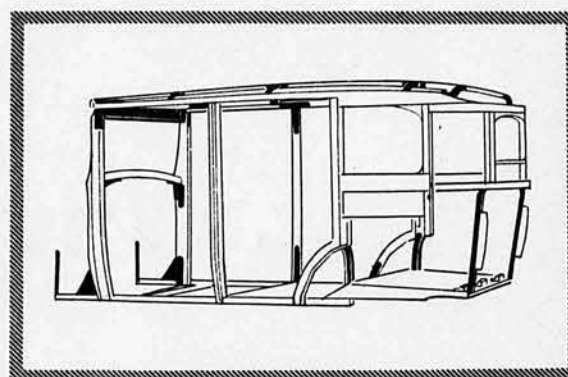
Real Comfort for Every Driver

The Fisher adjustable driver's seat moves (1) forward and back through a range of three inches to accommodate the individual driver. Easy and convenient adjustment—merely turn the accessible handle (2). Here is an assurance of genuine comfort. Look for it and insist on it in any car you examine.



Front Pillar and Non-Glare VV Windshield

You find (1) a staunch pillar running from sill to roof with one-piece steel pillar cover—no possibility of weakness or leaks. The non-glare windshield (2) makes night driving safer by eliminating dazzling reflections. And (3) complete and instant control of ventilation. Examine these exclusive Fisher features.



Staunch Hardwood Body Frame

Strong, tough hardwoods, reinforced with metal braces, make up the staunch framework of Oldsmobile Bodies by Fisher. This construction explains their great strength, resiliency, durability quiet and easy-riding comfort. Acquaint yourself fully with this construction... insist on getting the value which Fisher bodies assure.



The Chevrolet Coach

For truly economical transportation —the new Chevrolet Six



Now, with the new Chevrolet Six it is possible for everybody to drive a quality car and enjoy the satisfaction of truly economical transportation. The new Chevrolet Six is bigger and better in every way; yet it is one of the lowest priced cars you can buy. Its gasoline and oil economy is unsurpassed, yet it gives you all the smoothness, power and speed of a six-cylinder fifty-horsepower motor. And with a chassis improved and reinforced throughout—

longer, stronger frame; more durable clutch; smoother, longer-lived transmission; sturdier front axle; more rugged cylinder block—the new Chevrolet Six will serve with a minimum of upkeep expense. Truly economical transportation—and with it the comfort, convenience and beauty of roomier, sturdier Fisher Bodies. This is what Chevrolet is offering in a quality car priced well within the reach of every buyer—a remarkable new value that no careful purchaser can afford to disregard.

NEW CHEVROLET SIX

It's wise to choose a Six

New Low Prices—Roadster, \$475; Sport Roadster (with rumble seat), \$495; Phaeton, \$510; Standard Coupe, \$535; Coach, \$545; Standard Five-Window Coupe, \$545; Sport Coupe (with rumble seat), \$575; Five-Passenger Coupe, \$595; Convertible Cabriolet, \$615; Standard Sedan, \$635; Special Sedan, \$650; Landau Phaeton, \$650. Special Equipment Extra. Chevrolet Trucks . . . \$355 to \$695.

Product of General Motors. All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan. Chevrolet Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan.



Bake this one **MONDAY**

Apricot Upside Down Cake

$\frac{1}{4}$ recipe Miracle Cake (See basic recipe below) $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar
 $\frac{1}{4}$ tablespoon butter 18 apricot halves, canned or fresh

Melt butter in loaf pan (9 x 5 inches) or in an 8-inch iron skillet. Add sugar. Stir until melted. On this arrange apricot halves. Pour cake batter over contents of pan. Bake in moderate oven (325° F.) then increase heat slightly (375° F.) and bake 25 minutes longer. Cool 5 minutes; then loosen cake from sides of pan. Turn upside down on dish with apricots on top. Add whipped cream, if desired, and serve at once.

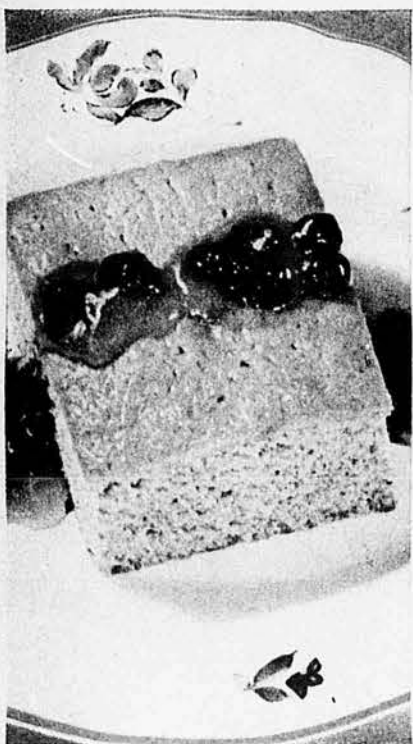


Bake this one **TUESDAY**

Pineapple Torte

$\frac{1}{4}$ recipe Miracle Cake (See basic recipe below) $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar 2 egg whites, stiffly beaten
4 slices pineapple, diced, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups grated

Turn batter at once into greased 9-inch layer pan. Store in refrigerator, keeping pan closely covered with damp cloth and waxed paper. When cake is to be baked, beat sugar thoroughly into egg whites, pile lightly on cake batter, and bake in moderate oven (325° F.) 45 minutes. Just before serving, cover with diced or grated pineapple, and with whipped cream, if desired.



Bake this one **WEDNESDAY**

Hot Spiced Cottage Pudding

$\frac{1}{4}$ recipe Miracle Cake (See basic recipe below) $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cloves
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons molasses $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon nutmeg 1 teaspoon cinnamon

Add molasses and spices to cake batter and beat well. Turn at once into greased loaf pan (9 x 5 inches) and store in refrigerator, keeping pan closely covered with damp cloth and waxed paper until pudding is to be baked. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 45 minutes. Serve at once with raisin sauce.



Bake this one **THURSDAY**

Mocha Cake

$\frac{1}{4}$ recipe Miracle Cake (See basic recipe below) Mocha frosting

Turn batter at once into greased 9-inch layer pan. Store in refrigerator, keeping pan closely covered with damp cloth and waxed paper until cake is to be baked. Bake in moderate oven (375° F.) for 20 minutes, or until done. When cold, cut cake into halves and put together with Mocha frosting.

HERE'S THE BASIC RECIPE!

Miracle Cake

$4\frac{1}{2}$ cups sifted Swans Down Cake Flour 1 cup butter or other shortening $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk
 $4\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons Calumet Baking Powder 2 cups sugar 2 teaspoons vanilla
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt 4 eggs, well beaten (All measurements are level)

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift together three times. Cream butter thoroughly, add sugar gradually, and cream together until light and fluffy. Add eggs and mix well. Add flour, alternately with milk, a small amount at a time. Beat after each addition until smooth. Add vanilla. The batter is now ready to divide into four equal parts. With one fourth, make the Apricot Upside Down Cake to be served that day. Then turn the remaining batter into three pans as directed in each of the above recipes. Cover each pan closely with a damp cloth and waxed paper and store in refrigerator until ready to bake.

CALUMET
The Double-Acting Baking Powder

Four days' desserts from one mixing job!

That's what Calumet's Double-Action can do for you

IMAGINE the convenience! The time-saving! In one mixing job, you can prepare batter for as much as four days' baking. Each day you bake a different dessert and *know* that last or first—every one will be a masterpiece!

Why can you do this with Calumet Baking Powder and get such unfailing perfection? Such delicious, unusually fine results—even after batter has stood four days?

Sure success! Here's why!

Because Calumet acts *twice*. It acts first in the mixing bowl. But the second action waits—it stays in reserve until you put the batter into the oven. Then the second action begins and continues the leavening. Up! . . . up! . . . it keeps raising the batter and holds it high and light. Your cake bakes beautifully—*perfectly*—even though you may not be able to regulate your oven temperature with utmost accuracy.

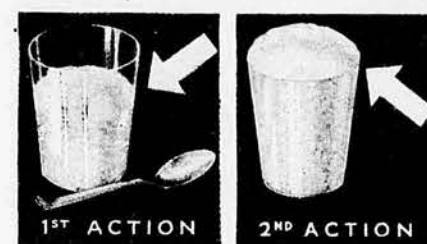
At the left are four fascinating desserts that use this new baking idea. Mix the basic recipe—Miracle Cake. Then follow the easy directions. Divide the batter equally into four pans—bake the first at once—cover each of the other three with damp cloths and waxed paper—store in the refrigerator—bake them as described—one triumph a day!

Pure! Economical!

All baking powders are required by law to be made of pure, wholesome ingredients. But not all are alike in their action nor in the amount that should be used. And not all will give you equally fine results in your baking. Calumet is scientifically made of exactly the right ingredients, in exactly the right proportions to produce perfect leavening action—Double-Action!

To-day, get Calumet. Try it. See for yourself why Calumet is the largest-selling baking powder in the world. Remember, use no more than *one* level teaspoon of Calumet to each cup of sifted flour. This is the usual Calumet proportion and should be followed for best results—a splendid economy which the perfect efficiency of Calumet's leavening action makes possible! . . . Mail coupon for the new Calumet Baking Book—full of delightful easy recipes. Calumet is a product of General Foods Corporation.

**LOOK! LOOK!
SEE CALUMET'S DOUBLE-ACTION**



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

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



FREE! THIS NEW BAKING BOOK

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

Name _____
Street _____
City _____ State _____
Fill in completely—print name and address

Color Can Make or Mar a Room

And Everything Depends on the Ability to Choose Shades That Blend

By Ruth T. Larimer

THE most simple home furnishings may be given richness by the addition of color, not just one color, that causes monotony but several different colors that blend as the flowers of a bouquet or the colors of chintzes and linens.

I find a very satisfactory way to get the right effect from color schemes is to choose some textile whose design and colors I particularly like. Having colors we like in our homes adds a great

Government Bulletins

If you wish to obtain any of the government bulletins listed below write the Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There is no cost.

- 218—School Garden
- 1242—Permanent Fruit and Vegetable Gardens
- 525—Raising Guinea Pigs
- 876—Making Butter on the Farm
- 1450—Home Baking
- 1513—Convenient Kitchens
- 754—The Bedbug
- 658—Cockroaches
- 926—Some Common Disinfectants

deal of happiness. Usually the background is some neutral tone like tan or gray. For my living room I chose, for slip covers, a copy of an old Jacobean print. The background is a deep old ivory, there are large brown and green leaves and stems. Since these are the three predominating colors the larger areas of the room are matched to them. The walls and woodwork are the same lovely deep ivory shade, the furniture is brown, and cushions and one chair are covered in green.

The greenish blue, gold, crimson and lavender of the birds and flowers are used in the smaller articles, the lamp shades, the pottery, cushions and table mats, to give touches of more intense color. Of some colors a little is sufficient. For example, the tiny crimson flowers in the print are carried on in the flowers of two pottery vases and a chintz lamp shade.

Brass is used in candlesticks, andirons and a lamp base for its additional gold color.

Decorations by experts is costly and often too impersonal for the most of us, but a few rules may well be followed. The walls, floors and ceilings should be keyed so that there is a common element. Just as the sky is lighter than the horizon and the horizon lighter in value than the soil so without exception is the law of a lighter ceiling, midway sidewall and darker floors.

These Rules Are Helpful

Dark or sunless rooms require warm bright treatment; colors from the red and orange side of the spectrum make it appear larger and more cheerful. South rooms require cool light colors, blues, greens, silver gray and whites, to give an effect of rest and quiet. This need not be in discord with your own particular taste for if you like yellow and your room is sunny, yellow may be used in all quantities, but it should have a cool or neutral element mixed with it, like white, a touch of blue or gray. Always have some touches of your own favorite color in your home for the very happiness it brings you. It is usually better to choose pastel colorings in preference to pure or brilliant hues.

If your rooms are small they may be made to appear more spacious if the background chosen for walls and floors is a fairly light, neutral shade and with little or no design. Rooms which open onto each other may have the same wall covering. Light gray walls for rooms with sunshine and faun or sand for those without make the room appear larger. The woodwork may be the same tone as the walls, the floors and rugs a deeper tone.

Does Your Club Need Money?

BY HAZEL M. FLANAGAN

HOW can we raise enough money to take care of our pledge to the new building?" inquired the president of the society. Suggestions were

many, including dinners, white elephant parties, parcel post parties, a bazaar, a play and finally the plan of securing a mile of pennies was presented.

This sounds like an impossible task. But if you will figure a little, you will see that, after all, it will require the least work and bring in the highest profit. It will take a little time to collect, but here is what you will have. It takes 16 pennies to make 1 foot and there are 5,280 feet in a mile which will net \$844.80.

Methods of securing these pennies should be determined by the club or society. Each member might take a 5-yard spool of adhesive tape, about 1 inch wide, and as the pennies accumulate place them on the tape. Or the pennies might be put into an attractive box, a cloth bag or an envelope.

This plan works successfully as a contest, each side having a certain color and using that color in the container to hold the pennies. If your organization is a civic club or an organization within a church, send the bags or envelopes to friends outside the organization. Be sure to decide on a definite time when the pennies are to be returned.

HOMEMAKERS' HELPCHEST



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

For Hard Icing

I have found that icing which has been boiled too long will be of the right consistency if a little cream is added. You will find that it spreads on the cake nicely.—Mrs. E. G., Kan.

Ironing Pillow Slips

Pillow slips will iron out much nicer if a strip is ironed lengthwise first and then the article

is ironed out each way. When the surface has been covered double in the center lengthwise and iron, then double once. When in use, always put the creases up in the daytime and turn down at night. They will stay nice much longer.—Mrs. Lillie Montgomery, Kincaid, Kan.

When Stuffing a Fowl

I have always had such a time keeping dressing in roast fowls from spilling out into the liquid. Yesterday after I stuffed a goose I forced

Ways to Raise Money

We are offering a new leaflet on "Ways to Raise Money." If your club, church or organization needs to raise money you will find the suggestions in this leaflet helpful. The price is 6 cents. Order from the Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

half an apple in the opening. I left the peeling on the apple so it wouldn't cook soft. This worked like a charm.—Mrs. Ethel A. McCracken, Hiawatha, Kan.

When Buying Hose

When buying colored hose for the children, I buy darning thread in matching colors at the same time, saving time and securing a good match without the necessity of taking the worn hose back to the store.—Hazel J. Smith, Chapman, Kan.

To Clean Lemon Grater

Allow the grater to become thoroly dry. Brush with a dry vegetable brush.—Mrs. W. R. Hinkle, Pittsburg, Kan.

When Whipping Cream

When whipping cream use a double boiler, put ice and salt in the lower section and the cream in the upper. The cream will whip much quicker and it will be almost frozen when ready to serve.—P. E. G., Argonia, Kan.

Minor Ills Deserve Care

By Lucile Berry Wolf

THE old family doctor book has fallen into disrepute. We know that a dollar clinical thermometer, a telephone and a free set of public health bulletins will do more to safeguard the family's health than any ancient compilation of medical advice.

With children, a thermometer is indispensable, in detecting an illness at its start. One cannot trust one's hands or eyes to tell when a little patient is running a temperature. A child may have quite a high temperature and still have moist hands and forehead, while at other times, the body may seem quite warm, yet the thermometer registers no fever. A thermometer is quite as useful to relieve unnecessary anxiety as to indicate illness.

A high temperature, or a persistent one means that a physician is necessary. Put any patient with temperature to bed. Do not burden him with covers, however. Body temperature may be raised almost a degree by excessive covering.

Remember that an unusual quantity of water is needed. Most of the poisonous wastes of the body are eliminated by the kidneys, and water is more important than food, and fully as essential as medicine during the duration of a fever. Soda pop in various flavors is most wholesome, and will be taken by a child when water will be refused.

The value of a tepid sponge bath is often overlooked. As a rule such a bath will reduce fever a degree, and can be given frequently in almost any illness, even pneumonia. One should expose only a small part of the body at a time, bathing, dry-

ing and re-covering as you go. Cold water should not be used except on a doctor's recommendation.

Fresh air is a necessity in the sick room. If drafts cannot be avoided, carry the patient into another room several times a day, while the sick room is thrown open.

Sunlight is the best possible sick room antiseptic. Don't draw the shades. With the measles and other cases where strong light irritates weakened eyes, the patient should wear dark glasses.

Do not give children medicine for coughs, fever, or pain without a doctor's advice.

Avoid exposing children to colds or contagious diseases of childhood. If they must have these diseases, each year of

added age gives more strength to combat them. Measles, whooping cough and influenza often have serious consequences and many deaths occur in their train every year. Do not regard any of them lightly.

You may prevent mastoid trouble or permanent deafness by calling a physician promptly to treat common ear ache.

Do not encourage a small child to blow his nose vigorously, as the respiratory infection is likely to be forced into the cavities of the ears and sinuses.

Every child should have diphtheria toxin antitoxin given soon after the ninth month of the first year. Smallpox vaccination should be given before the first birthday, and once again during childhood.

Mrs. Wolf is ready to help with any of your child training problems. She has prepared a list of bulletins and other literature for distribution and would be glad to send you one of these lists. Write Lucile Berry Wolf, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

These Sauces Will Add Zest to the Most Commonplace Meat Dishes

By Nell B. Nichols

SUNSHINE may not make the picnic a success, but it may be mighty helpful in making folks have a good time. The same may be said of sauces for meat dishes. Chances are the meal will be all right without them, but they do aid wonderfully in lifting the contents of the platter above the commonplace.

Take boiled tongue, for example. It is not to be despised served with a cream gravy or pickled. Yet it is never better than it is when accom-

There is an all-wool ironing board pad, which will please the most fastidious housekeeper. It is designed to fit any standard size ironing board. The pad is about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick and clings closely to the surface of the board. Because of its softness and smoothness, it is bound to make ironing a bit easier.

Wholly modern and useful are the new imported Indian clothes hampers. These are braided of straw and decorated with colorful designs of elephants, horses, rabbits or camels. Unlike the old clothes basket, which because of its unattractiveness necessarily is hidden in a closet or basement, one of the new hampers would enhance the appearance of any bedroom. There is another type, too, that is made of heavy cardboard, smoothly enameled and decorated with an artistic print, that is proving popular. These hampers are about 3 feet in height and 18 inches in width.

Surely no housekeeper could do without one of the delightfully soft and practical kneeling pads, which prove an indefinable asset and comfort when scrubbing or waxing floors on hands and knees. Make a note of this item on your shopping memorandum.

The commonplace task of dusting may be diverted by the use of a dusting mit. The mit is designed to fit any hand and is held intact by an elastic wristlet. It is made of silk yarn, and is therefore lintless and does not scatter dust.

Simplicity Is Favored

IF WE study well dressed women we'll find that most of their clothes are constructed along simple lines. Simplicity, like truth, is always acceptable. This fact should appeal to the woman who does her own sewing, for in simple lines the desirable effects are achieved readily.

3028—This dance set is fashioned especially for the new garments. It is attractive in voile, dim-

binding. Designed in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

248—Cottons are coming into their own this spring and summer. The number shown here lends itself readily to linen prints. Designed in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Down Valley View Farm Way



WHEN I ordered and planted some coral dogwood a couple of years ago, the nurseryman told me that they were sure barometers of spring; that when they turned green one could be sure and certain that spring had really come. All signs otherwise point to the arrival of spring, but I cannot find as yet a trace of green on the dogwood. It must be that the signs are false!

In spite of all, however, we have put in our regular number of Bermuda slips which total 1,000. That sounds like enough for several families, but we never have enough when the preserving and pickling season arrives. Other folks have some radishes, lettuce and such like already above ground, but I am just getting mine in. I found a new kind of early radish that sounds most extraordinary to me. I have ordered the seeds from a distant seedhouse.

I am eager for my new lily bulbs to arrive. I am getting a couple of colors, and they promise beauty from early spring until late fall. The house from which I order them, and by the way it is the same house to which I made reference concerning the ready-to-sink lily pools, specializes in water gardens and they price all their products so reasonably. I am going to wash out the pool and discard some bulbs that have not been blooming as they should.

Do you know what one of my favorite bath rugs is, both as to material and looks? It is a nice gray grain sack, opened at both ends, fringed out an inch or two for finish. The narrow blue lines woven in the sides give all the decoration, and it is so easily laundered and I think it will wear forever.

Feminine Styles Prevail

BY FLORENCE MILLER JOHNSON

FIRLS, flounces and plaits go into the making of all the new frocks. Whether the material is a pastel, which gives evidence of being unusually popular, or a plaid, next in line, or whether it is a print in the refined colors of old calico, the garment is lovely and extremely feminine. Pastel colors are shown in soft crepes and taffetas, and plaids are especially popular in taffeta for blouses to be worn with tweed or jersey suits. There are plaids in linen and pique, also, which are decidedly smart.

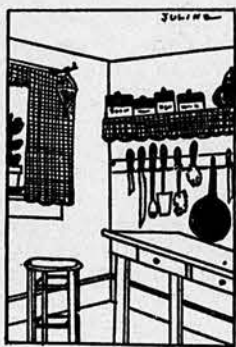
Printed linens will be very good. Other printed materials are of novelty weaves and some are part cotton and rayon. They are as inexpensive as they are pleasing.

Accessories are especially attractive this year. Beads and bags, scarfs and handkerchiefs, not to mention shoes and hats are to be found for every costume.

About the length? Midway between the knee and ankle seems to be generally accepted for informal and afternoon wear. Evening dresses are ankle length as they have been for some time. Waists are semi-fitted, usually, and end at the normal waistline. As to sleeves, the short, either fitted or puffed styles, are shown in most garments.

If you can't buy a new spring frock, you can at least remodel an old one, and smile about it, too. Scan the fashion sheets for every possible spring-like touch you can give it. You'll probably trim up the sleeves, add a flounce or two and then visit the neckwear counter for a new collar. You'll not be the only visitor there, either.

MARY ANN Says: In the spring a young man's fancy turns to love, an old man's to fishing, and mine to paint. You should see what a 25-cent can of red lacquer did for my kitchen. All my containers, knife



handles, wooden spoon handles and so on are now decked out in gay red dresses. Even the high chair was cleaned up in this fashion. I have red and white check oil-cloth drapes at my windows, and all in all, it is becoming a truly inviting place to work. A few more cupboards and a new linoleum will finish

the room. After all, we spend about two-thirds of our time in our kitchens, and that is the best argument I know for attempting to make them attractive. And this bit of poetry that I pasted over my kitchen sink, helps me to forget that I burned the carrots and the pan is dreadful:

I followed laughter hungrily,
And in my blinded haste,
I trampled simple little joys,
And cared not for the waste.

But now, on bended knees I grope
To pick the fragments up,
Remorseful for despising life's
Most satisfying cup.

panied by a sauce made from ginger snaps. Baked ham is not hard to eat, especially if it has been basted with grape juice or cider, but a raisin sauce does make a delightful accompaniment. Then there is tomato sauce. It is delicious with almost all baked and boiled meats. And beef-steak tastes as fine as it does in the most exclusive hotels if served with Maitre D'Hotel Sauce.

Ginger Snap Sauce

5 ginger snaps	1 lemon
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup brown sugar	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup raisins
4 tablespoons vinegar	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon onion juice
1 cup hot water	

Slice the lemons. Break the ginger snaps in small pieces. Stir all the ingredients together and cook until smooth.

Maitre D'Hotel Sauce

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon finely
$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt	chopped parsley
$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon lemon juice	

Put the butter in a bowl and work until creamy. Add the salt and parsley; then the lemon juice slowly. Spread over hot steak.

When I Go to Town

BY ANN PERSCHINSKE

AMONG the numerous outstanding bargains now available are various selections of all-wool as well as half-wool blankets at half price. Auto robes are greatly reduced, too.

Have you seen the new shoe cabinets? They are made of heavy cardboard, finished with colored enamel, oilcloth or flowered chintz. They come in two sizes, one consisting of five drawers, the other of 10. They are about 3 feet in height and might easily serve as a household filing or sewing cabinet, if not for shoes.



ity, prints, batiste, lawn and rayon flat crepe. Designed in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years and 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

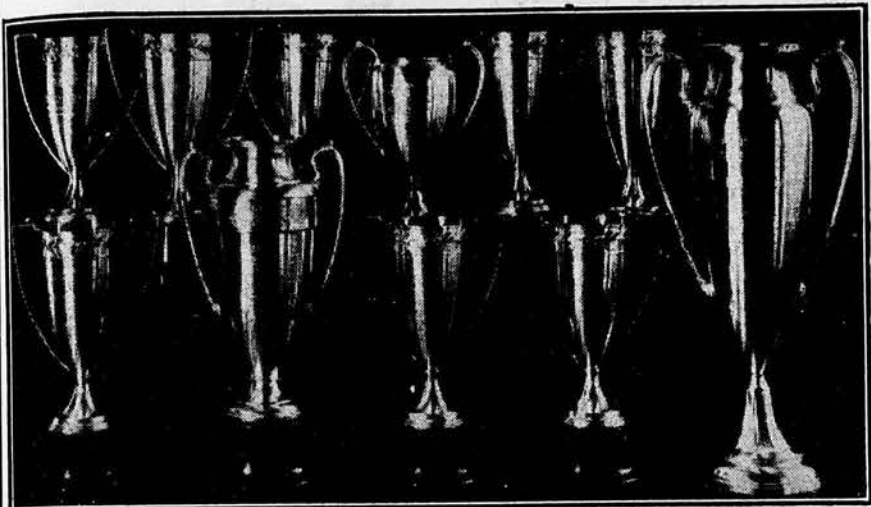
238—Spring is right around the corner. Imagine sister in this model made of yellow dotted swiss which has been trimmed in cocoa brown

Patterns! 15 cents each. The spring catalog sells for 15 cents or 10 cents if it is ordered with a pattern. Order from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

They Dig in With High Hopes

Big Improvement Over Last Year's Achievements Is the New Goal of Capper Club Members

BY J. M. PARKS
Manager, Capper Clubs



These Cups Recently Were Awarded by Senator Arthur Capper to Outstanding Members of the Capper Clubs in 1930. The Oval Cup in the Center, Top Row, Went to Sarah Jean Sterling, Dickinson County, for Highest Egg Record in the Small Pen Department; the Large Cup at the Right Was Awarded to the Reno Cappers for Showing the Most Pep; the Other Large One (Mother's Cup) Was Presented to Mrs. L. D. Zirkle, Finney County, for Loyalty and Co-operation. The Remaining Eight Were Given for Highest Profit Records in the Various Departments. Top Row, Left to Right, Brooks Vermillion, Shawnee County, Baby Chicks; James Hesler, Phillips, Small Pen; Boyde Boone, Kingman, Dairy Calf; Gleason Parsons, Cowley, Sow and Litter; Alberta Hammett, Marshall, Beef Calf. Lower Row, Left to Right, Elmer Nielson, Marshall, Gilt Pig; Margaret McColm, Lyon, Sheep; Chalice Boose, Douglas, Bees

ONE doesn't have to read very many of the letters that are coming to the club manager's desk these days to learn that club folks are making great plans for 1931. Last year's winners hope to become repeaters. Those who placed farther down the line when the honors for 1930 were being distributed, are quite sure that their club experience during the last 12 months is going to enable them to step up a few rungs on the ladder of fame this year. In our opinion that's just about what is going to happen. Read a few of these letters and see whether you don't come to the same conclusion. This one from Dave Manley has the right ring to it:

Dear Club Manager:
I have decided to join the Capper Clubs again this year, and I also expect to try to get many more to join. I am going to be a more active and better member than I was last year. My gilt pig took fourth place last fall. This year I am going to enter her in the sow and litter department and take first place.
Yours very truly,
Wakarusa, Kan. Dave Manley.

Here is another member who is exercising the genuine Capper Club spirit:

Dear Club Manager:
I have a new member for the Capper Clubs. My sister signed up at the last club

meeting. Her name is Dorothy Wassenberg. I am going to try to get more members all the time.

Yours truly,
Rosemary Wassenberg.
Marysville, Kan.

This kind of inquiry pleases us mighty well:

Dear Sir:
I have been reading the Kansas Farmer for the last five years, and I am very much interested in the Capper Clubs. Altho I have wanted to join the Capper Clubs for a long time, I did not know how to go about it. My brothers, Robert, 14 years old, Terrence, 11 years old, and I, 19 years old, all would like to join as soon as possible. We live on an 80-acre farm, and we all are interested in raising small pigs. Please tell us how we may become club members. Kindly explain, too, about the work these clubs accomplish.
Yours very truly,
St. Marys, Kan. John Sweeney.

Well, John, the first thing for you, Robert and Terrence to do is to fill out an application blank similar to the one published with this article. If you do not have enough blanks at hand, write to the club manager for more. As soon as your applications are received, we shall send each of you a copy of a Capper Club booklet containing all of the details of our plan. You will be supplied with entry
(Continued on Page 26)

The Capper Clubs

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

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

I am interested in department checked:

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

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

Signed _____ Age _____

Approved _____ Parent or Guardian

Postoffice _____ R.F.D. _____ Date _____

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

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



It's no wonder

that Hills Bros Coffee has such a marvelous, full-bodied flavor . . . the rare blend is roasted evenly . . . continuously

a little at a time



HILLS BROS. COFFEE is roasted a little at a time. Here's what happens. Every berry is roasted evenly—to that exact degree which produces a matchless uniform flavor in every pound. Control such as you exercise in cooking food in small quantities.

It is impossible to achieve such uniformity when coffee is roasted in bulk—the common way. Even with watchful care the roast of each lot will vary. That's why Hills Bros. invented and patented that

unique, never-varying process—Controlled Roasting.

When you buy Hills Bros. Coffee it is always fresh because it is packed in vacuum. By this process, air, which destroys the flavor of coffee, is taken out of the can and kept out. Coffee does not stay fresh in ordinary cans, even if air-tight.

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

HILLS BROS COFFEE

HILLS BROS. COFFEE, INC. 2525 Southwest Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri

When a golfer wants to warn anyone that he is standing in the way of the ball, he calls "Fore!" Following are the definitions of words beginning with "fore."

- The answer to the first one is "forecast." Can you guess the others? 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.

Why is a stick of candy like a race horse? The more you lick each the faster it goes.

Give a good definition of a button. A small affair that is always coming off.

Why is a cook like a barber? He dresses hare (hair).

Why is a plum cake like the ocean?
Because it contains many currants.

What's the best day for making pancakes? Fry-day.

What is the difference between fog and a falling star? One is a mist

What is the height of folly? Spending your last shilling on a purse.

I am 8 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to the Liberty Knoll School. My teacher's name is Mrs. O'Dell. I enjoy the children's page very much. I have four pets. I have two dogs, one named Bobbie and the other one is Jack. I have two cats

Plains, Kan. William Hockett.

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I have a brother 5 years old. His name is Warren. For pets we have a dog named Buster and a cat named Tom. I like to work puzzles.

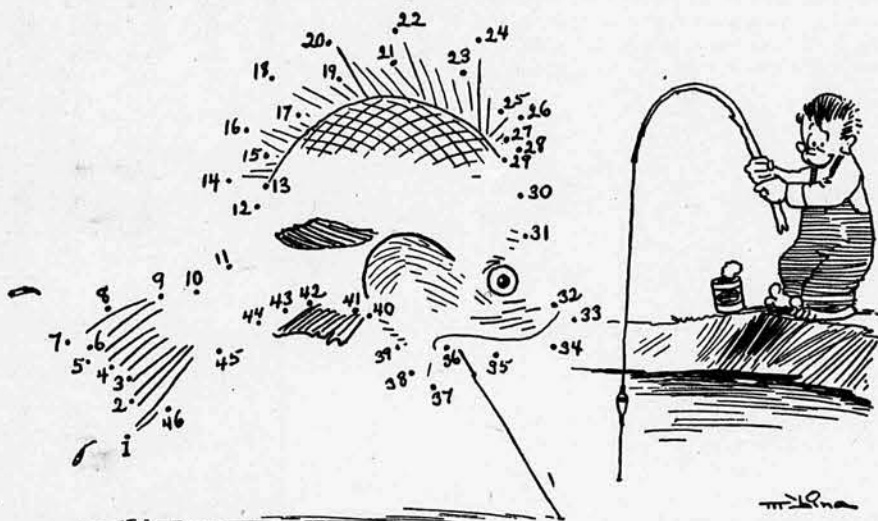
Geraldine Townsend.

Kirwin, Kan.

By changing the first letter in each of these words, find a verse from Act III, Scene 2 of Shakespeare's play, Hamlet. The silhouette here illustrates the verse.

Shy, wet she atrucken seer to deep,
She part ingalled clay;
Lor home just catch, shile dome bust
cleep;

Can you guess what the verse is?
Send your answers to Leona Stahl.



Judging by the broad grin on Jimmie's face, he must have hooked a fish. Take your pencil and begin at Dot No. 1 and draw a line to Dot No. 2 and so on until you have completed the picture. Can you tell 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.

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



I am 11 years old. I go to the Antonito public schools. I am in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Mrs. McKie. For pets I have a big cat named Boots and a bird named Buddy. I take music lessons. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. Vandeem M. Jettes.
Antonito, Colo.

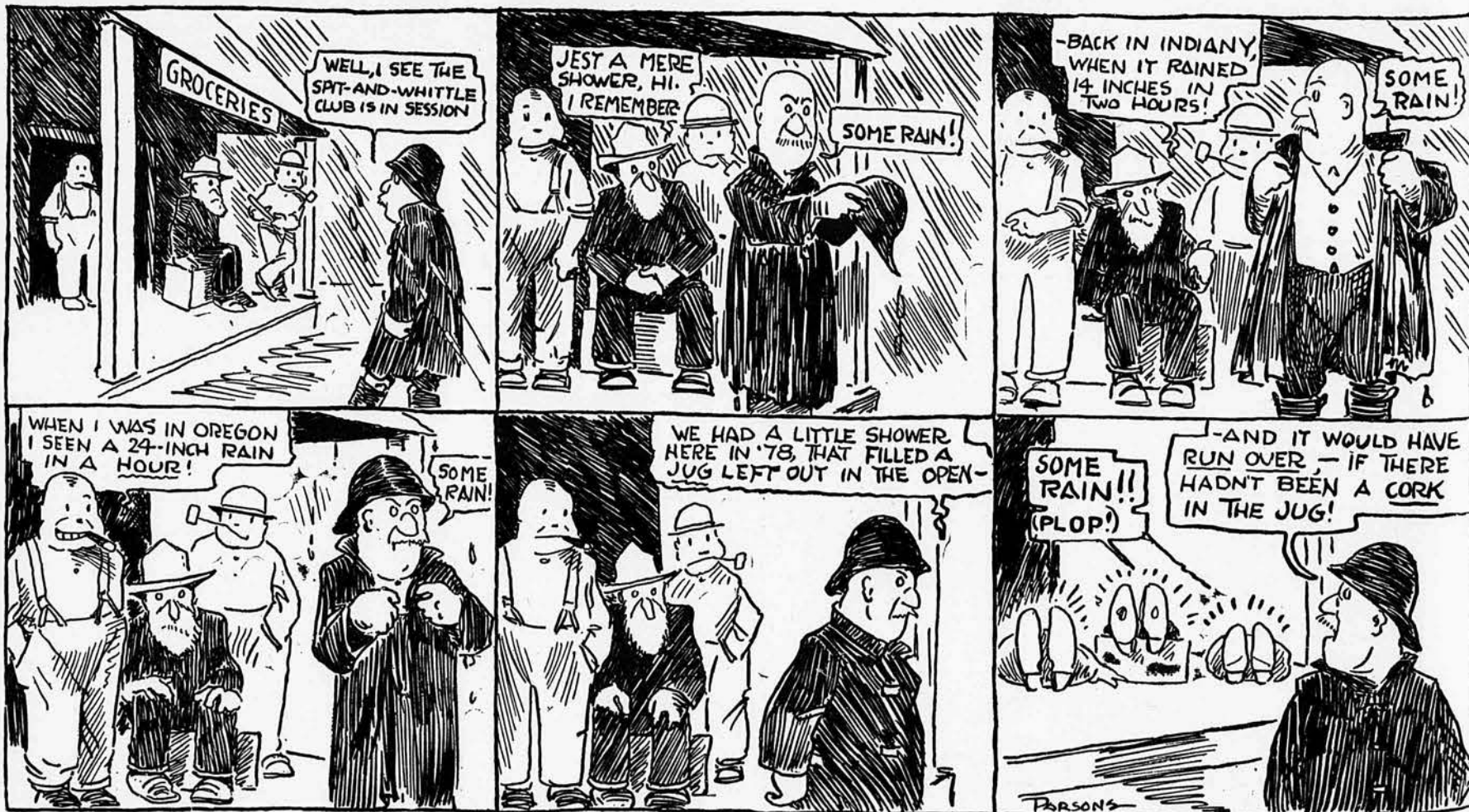
1.	—	—	—	—
2.	—	—	—	—
3.	—	—	—	—
4.	—	—	—	—

1. To pain; 2. Employer; 3. City in Nevada; 4. A run.

From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the square 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.

For pets I have a dog named Bingo and two cats. I haven't any brothers or sisters. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to Randall school. We live 3 miles from school. My birthday is May 26. I have red hair.

Randall, Kan. Elsie Hanson.



The Hoovers—Little Wet Lies—Hi Wins by a Jug Full



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Science Is Making Excellent Headway in Fighting Tuberculosis; Death Rate Has Been Cut in Half

BUT is there any real improvement in the treatment of tuberculosis? Doesn't it stay just about as unsatisfactory as 20 years ago?" To say that treatment is unsatisfactory when speaking of a disease that has had its death rate cut in half just serves to show how difficult we are to please. Of course, the reason is that the half who are not cured take little joy in knowing about the other half. Nevertheless all persons who know anything about tuberculosis, know that it really is "on the run." In advanced cases one of the big factors in the fight is the increased attention given to mechanical and surgical measures to put the sore lung at rest.

If you remember your physiology you know that the normal lung is covered by a membrane called the pleura that may be compared to an empty sack. Some genius discovered that if air or nitrogen gas was injected into this pleural cavity in sufficient quantity to press upon the bad lung it would lie still under the pressure and rest, letting the well lung do all the work. So an apparatus was devised to inflate the pleural cavity with nitrogen gas, and thus did "artificial pneumothorax" begin. Even 10 years ago this was looked upon as a measure of last resort. However, the doctors who used it soon discovered that it was a safe and simple operation and lately it even has been found that both lungs may be subjected to a certain degree of pressure. Experience shows that it puts the damaged lung tissue to rest, sore places heal, hemorrhages stop, the patient builds up in general health and strength. Perhaps it is necessary to give pneumothorax "fillings" every few days at first, but later on more gas can be given and the "filling" is not repeated so often. After two years or so the lung may be allowed to expand again and X-ray pictures show that once more the patient has a useful lung.

Pneumothorax is just one of the things that careful doctors can do to cure tuberculosis. It is well to have faith in the old-time, ever-valuable "rest cure." But a patient who is not doing well should remember that doctors and surgeons have learned to do wonderful things in curing sick lungs.

Where Adhesions Occur

What do doctors mean by "adhesions"? Where do they occur? M. J. B.

The commonest place is in the abdomen, after an abdominal infection, especially one that has peritonitis as a feature. Certain parts of the intestinal tract or the peritoneal covering may adhere one fold to another, not in such a way as to shut off the action of the bowels, yet enough to give sensations of pulling, drawing down, or even cramping. Adhesions also may occur in the lungs, pleura and other tissues.

The Best Thing to Use

Is it safe to use equal parts vaseline and calomel—applied to the rectum—for the relief of piles? R. M. V.

The rectum absorbs drugs and could get too much calomel. I think you would get better results by using a firm, bland emollient such as cold cream. Use it with a pile pipe to get it well into the rectum. Apply it before and after each bowel movement.

Family Doctor Should Decide

Do you think cancer is hereditary? I am 40 years old and good weight, excellent

health, but do have lumpy breasts. Should one do anything for that or just let alone? Mrs. B.

No, it is true enough that people of the same heritage may have cancer but careful study of a large number of cases has convinced cancer authorities that heredity is not a factor to be feared. Lumpy breasts showing several lumps are not so likely to mean cancer as the presence of a single lump. In case of doubt the family doctor should decide, if only to relieve your mental distress.

To Get Water Analyzed

Please tell me thru your columns where I can have well water analyzed. What would be the cost? P. R. W.

Rarely does it pay to analyze well water. The analysis one day would be no good a week later. If you doubt the purity of your drinking water the thing to do is to clean the well thoroly and then have it walled up in cement. Be sure to make the cover tight and fix it so that small animals cannot burrow in. If you have special reasons for desiring analysis, write to Professor Earnest Boyce, Water and Sewage Division, State Board of Health, Lawrence, Kan. A small fee is charged.

How to Plant Trees

BY CHARLES A. SCOTT

How should I prepare the ground where I wish to plant trees? A. E. O.

This is a very important question and it still is more important to see that the ground in which trees are to be planted is well prepared some time in advance of the time of planting.

The land on which an orchard is to be planted should be plowed early in the fall prior to the time planting is to be done. If the land has grown a crop of oats or corn, no further treatment will be necessary until time of planting the trees. If it has grown a crop of wheat or rye it may be necessary to disk it soon after plowing to kill the volunteer growth, and to help in conserving the soil moisture.

In the case of shade or ornamental trees that are to be planted on ground that cannot be plowed, it is very important that the ground where the tree is to be planted be spaded to a depth of 10 or 12 inches, within an area of not less than 6 feet in diameter. It is not advisable to dig the hole for the tree until it is to be set, but spading the ground some weeks before the tree is to be set is very helpful.

At the time the tree holes are dug it is advisable, if the subsoil is impervious clay, to throw the subsoil clay to one side and fill the bottom of the hole and around the roots with surface loam.

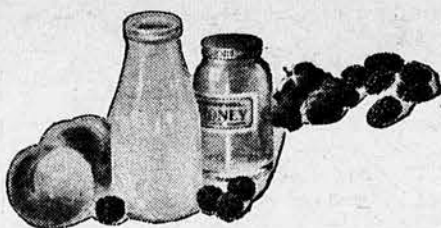
Any treatment that will reduce the soil to a fine physical condition is the treatment that will insure a successful growth of newly planted trees.

This Helps Gardens

By E. H. Leker

Many vegetable garden diseases can be very materially controlled by the selection of a new location for the garden that insures clean soil. If such a location is not possible, the burning of all old trash and vegetable matter will assist in plant disease control.

It always pays to test seed.



Women who buy wisely



WOMEN who appreciate the many modern shortcuts that save labor in the home, consider Kellogg's Corn Flakes one of the most satisfactory foods they can buy.

Costing only a few cents a package. No trouble to prepare. Always ready to serve. Delicious for meals and between meals. No wonder Kellogg's Corn Flakes are the world's most popular ready-to-eat cereal.

Have Kellogg's for breakfast, lunch, children's suppers, bedtime snacks. Extra crisp and easy to digest. Serve with milk or cream—and add bananas or honey. Delicious with home-canned fruits.

Naturally, Kellogg's Corn Flakes are imitated. But wise buyers put the name Kellogg on their grocery lists because they know that imitations never equal the wonderful flavor and extra value of genuine Kellogg's.

Oven-fresh at all grocers. Look for the red-and-green package. Made by Kellogg in Battle Creek.

The world's most popular ready-to-eat cereal—and a real farm product. It takes a whole year's bumper crop from 700 acres of corn to supply just one day's demand for Kellogg's. About 2,500,000 quarts of milk and cream are used daily. And tons of orchard fruits.

You'll enjoy Kellogg's Slumber Music, broadcast over WJZ and associated stations of the N. B. C. every Sunday evening at 10.30 E. S. T. Also KFI Los Angeles, KOMO Seattle at 10.00, and KOA Denver at 10.30.

Another Point of View

Apparently there is a decided difference of opinion as to the merits of Grohoma, the new sorghum grain which is being grown in scattered localities in the Southwest. While the Kansas State Experimental Stations claim to have had only indifferent success as to yield in comparison with other sorghums, some farmers insist it is a marvelous crop according to E. W. Kolthoff of Wichita, an advertising counselor.

"In regard to the Grohoma I raised," says J. M. Fengel, of Abilene, "I planted 1 pound of seed and raised 1,400 pounds of heads and shipped to Oklahoma City. This seed grew planted in with corn that did not make a bushel to the acre. I think it was the most productive crop I raised last year.

"I did not do anything with the fodder but I do know that it is sweet from chewing it myself. The stalk is heavy and very leafy. I am satisfied that it would make good ensilage.

"It also grows a second crop of heads as advertised."

Israel Moore, Ulysses, in commenting on his crop last year says, "You ask for my experience in growing Grohoma in 1930. Well, I bought 2½ pounds of seed and I planted it on good corn land. I planted eight rows a half mile long and I threshed 70 bushels from the eight rows. Corn on the same kind of ground made 30 bushels to the acre all planted at the same time and cultivated the same way.

"From this you can see I had less than 2 acres and I did not think it had a first class show as it headed right in the hottest, driest weather we have had since I have been here 12 years."

According to W. H. Tharp, of Syracuse, his crop did not get a fair chance because of being planted later than it should have been. He believes Grohoma needs 120 days to mature properly. In describing the appearance of his harvested crop he says, "The average run of heads were 15 inches long and completely filled with seed. I planted 2½ acres with 2 pounds of seed. There was more fodder yield to the acre than on a full stand of maize or kafir. The stock ate Grohoma in preference to any other fodder. As far as I can judge in this experience it is by far the best of any sorghum grown, both for seed and forage, but it needs 120 days to mature.

"The only objection I noted is the fact that many heads do not get fully out of the boot and this causes damage to some grain on such heads. I think, however, that this objection can be bred out of it in time."

They Dig In

(Continued from Page 23)

blanks on which you are to write the description of the project you are going to care for this year. All of you will receive copies of the Capper

From Club to College

MY SOW is a registered Tamworth. I raised her from a pig last year in 4-H Club—won second on her at the Kansas Free Fair, September, 1930. There are only two registered breeders in Kansas. I plan for this sow to be my college foundation fund.

EDWARD ZICKEFOOSE.
Rossville, Kan.

Club News every week from now on. The club booklet, Club News and other circular matter supplied by the club manager will enable you to become familiar with all phases of club activities. You are going to like it,

and we extend a hearty welcome to you.

Bernice asks for information:

Dear Club Manager:
What about the dairy cow department? May we enter any cow we choose, or do we have to keep records on the cow which we entered as a calf last year? Please send us the particulars right away. We have been working on a newspaper, but we have not completed it yet.

Sincerely,
Norton, Kan. Bernice Gould.

No, Bernice, the dairy cow project need not be one that was entered in the dairy calf department last year. Of course, we are not sure yet that there will be dairy cow department. We are waiting to see how many are interested. To date we have received several applications for this department, and we are of the opinion that it will be added this spring. If such a department is begun in the clubs this year, the only requirement will be that the cow be a purebred or high grade and that exact records be kept of milk production and feed.

We have made only a beginning on the stack of letters on our desk, but we shall have to save the others for next week. In the meantime, take the first step toward becoming a Capper Club member by filling in and mailing the application blank at once.

Aids to Beating the Game

"There is nothing so satisfactory as a clear conscience."

"No," answered Senator Sorghum; "and the next best thing is a good lawyer."

One of the principal causes of the loss of newly-planted cherry trees is that the trees have been set out in orchard after they have started to grow in the spring.

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

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DOCTORS SAY Intestinal Fatigue is best corrected by eating yeast every day.



A FOOD, fresh yeast acts naturally. Eat it any way you like.

Pills...Pills...PILLS!

You can't cure constipation that way! Here's
a food that brings permanent relief

If you're tired taking pills...tired swallowing nasty medicines—here's good news! Here's a way to break that weakening cathartic habit. Here's a way to correct constipation naturally.

You probably know what it is. It's eating Fleischmann's fresh Yeast—the food that world-famous physicians recommend for health!

These doctors say, "If you want to correct constipation permanently, eat three cakes of fresh yeast every day. Being a food, yeast acts gently—natu-

rally. Eat it regularly, and results are sure."

The secret is that Fleischmann's Yeast softens the clogging waste masses in the intestines and at the same time strengthens the sluggish intestinal muscles that remove them! Thus normal elimination is restored. Poison-breeding food residue in your body is harmlessly cleared away.

Soon appetite returns with childhood's zestfulness. Digestive secretions are stimulated and food digests better. Your complexion clears and freshens. Pep re-

turns. You are through with habit-forming pills for good!

Now at Your Own Grocer's

Isn't it time you tried it? Your own grocer now has Fleischmann's fresh Yeast—in the little foil-wrapped cakes with the yellow label. Just eat three cakes every day, regularly, plain or in hot or cold water (a third of a glass) or any way you like.

Fleischmann's Yeast will keep fresh at cellar temperature for a week.

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

The Outlaws of Eden

(Continued from Page 16)

to smash Forlorn Valley and cost the people seventy—well at least sixty—per cent of the funds they had on deposit in Babson's bank. Simultaneously, when the deed of trust on the lands in the district was foreclosed all the liens held by the Bank of Valley Center against district lands were wiped out and the lands passed, in fee, to the bondholders.

"Now, when Babson floated his bond issue I tried my best to stop him. I ascertained the name of the New York bank that made him the offer he finally accepted, so I telephoned the president of that bank and spent a hundred dollars trying to convince him that Forlorn Valley Irrigation District bonds were not a sound investment, even tho the Bond Certification Committee of the State of California had certified them to be legal investments for savings banks and trust companies. I told the banker that the state law under which the district had allocated the water was unconstitutional, and I had Brooks, Gagan and Brooks telegraph him just why it was unconstitutional. I warned that banker that the district couldn't get the water and without the water it couldn't pay the interest on its bonded indebtedness or set aside a sinking fund for the ultimate redemption of the bonds; in which case the bonds would depreciate mightily—in fact, be practically worthless and if they sold them over their counters to the bank's customers the bank would get itself disliked.

"I imagine that banker took the matter up with Babson, who gave him the legal opinion of his counsel and told him I was merely an obstructionist. At any rate that New York bank bought the bonds, the district spent the money derived from the sale of the bonds and then the supreme court denied it the water. So the district was all dressed up with no place to go—and the bonds went sour. The minute that happened the bank bought in all the bonds it had hitherto sold, and at a loss, but it was good business to do it. They even paid the interest on them to their customers after the district had defaulted on its interest payment; then they sent a man to me to ask if there wasn't something I could do to help them out. They wanted to buy the water then, but—I wouldn't sell it. I had other plans.

"Of course the lands they had foreclosed on were a frozen asset now, for after one set of owners had failed on them it would be practically impossible to colonize them, at a profit, with a new set of farmers. And the bank was stuck.

"Then something of tremendous importance happened. My wife presented me with a son, and I was so grateful to her I bought from that New York bank all of the lands of the Forlorn Valley Irrigation District which had come into its possession by foreclosure. I paid that bank just half what the lands had cost them and I have since deeded the lands to my wife—just a little gift for presenting me with a son. Of course I haven't the slightest idea what Lorry intends doing with Forlorn Valley, but I wouldn't be surprised if she decides to deed back to those people the farms they have lost, taking a first mortgage to secure her for the amount each individual farm was bonded. That will give her better than a half-million-dollar profit."

"And then you'll let the farmers have free water, Nate?"

"Joe, you are much too optimistic. I haven't a word to say about that water. Last year I killed the Mountain Valley Power Company and deeded the dam-site and the lake-site back to the Bar H Land and Cattle Company. Just abandoned that dream. Then I married Lorry, and we merged the Circle K and the Bar H into a

new corporation known as the Eden Valley Land and Cattle Company, with powers, under our charter, to sell water. However, the Circle K was a larger and more valuable ranch than the Bar H—and after Lorry had thrown her cattle into the deal I'll be hanged if she didn't emerge from it with a controlling interest in the capital stock. Consequently, she controls the water of Eden Valley Creek, and she owns most of Forlorn Valley and Lake Babson and a whole smear of canals and laterals, so if she asks my advice in the matter I'll suggest that she hire a good engineer to run her irrigation system, and a bookkeeper to bill the water to the farmers and collect the money and give the poor devils the water at a nominal price for enough years to enable them to catch up even on the losses they suffered when Babson's bank went bust."

"Nate, that's fine as far as it goes and provided your wife follows your advice, but this valley can't function without a bank."

"I'm supplying that, Joe. The bank building has been ready for months and I have a charter from the superintendent of state banks and will open for business in a week or two. I've hired a good man to be cashier and

manager and have told him to be a banker, not a pawnbroker. I think I'll take on Babson's old board of directors. They know more about this valley and its needs than I do, and those that lost their stock in Babson's bank will be given an equal amount of stock in my bank and be permitted to pay for it out of the dividends and the increased valuation of the stock as the years go by."

"Anything else, Nate?"

"Yes, sir. I want you to print a proclamation in your confounded little rag that hereafter Lake Babson shall be known as Loch Lorry. Pretty name, eh, Joseph?"

"I approve heartily, Nate. And what do you propose doing with yourself hereafter?"

"Oh, I'll be president of the bank and have some place to go and raise a riot when I haven't anything better to do. And maybe I'll get on Lorry's payroll and oversee the work of her hired help on the irrigation system. I think I'd like that. It will give me a fine opportunity to move around among the neighbors and get acquainted." He turned to Lorry, who was staring at him, speechless with amazement.

"Do you know, Lorry, I think we

should put in another nine holes of golf and build a nice little clubhouse up in Eden Valley and throw it open to the boys and girls of Forlorn Valley. Get their minds on golf and off rural gossip, you know. Buck 'em up and make 'em feel less provincial. After all, is there any reason why farmer boys and girls shouldn't play golf?"

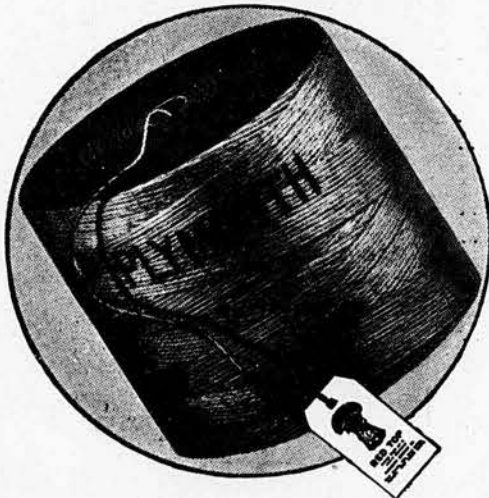
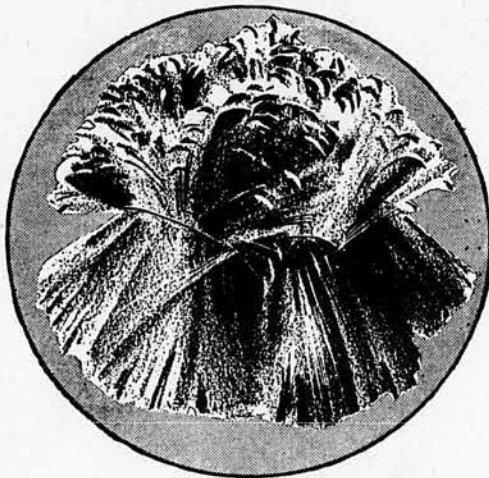
Lorry made a dive for him; her arms went tight around his neck. "Oh, Nate, you fakir! You fraud! You great-hearted schemer—" And then she was weeping tears of joy in his arms.

"This is certainly a whale of a story," Joe Brainerd mumbled, and wiped his eyes on the hem of his villainous old compositor's apron. "Don't you think I'd better put a box in the center of the page, in black brevier, to the effect that Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Tichenor wish Forlorn Valley a happy and prosperous New Year?"


Nate nodded. "Come up for dinner New Year's Day, Joe. There are a number of things I want to talk over with you—sort of stand at my right hand and hold the bridge with me."

"Thanks. Happy New Year, folks. Now if you'll excuse me I'll fly at

(Continued on Page 31)



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Even if Plymouth  RED TOP BINDER TWINE cost much more than its present moderate price, you'd still find it much less expensive than ordinary binder twine. For it's in the harvest field that RED TOP saves you money. It saves your time—your grain—your temper. Thousands of farmers have found this true. That's why, every year, farmers in steadily increasing numbers turn to the use of RED TOP.

RED TOP BINDER TWINE is made by the Plymouth Cordage Company, makers of the famous Plymouth Rope—known the world over as the finest rope that can be made—"the rope you can trust." And RED TOP TWINE has won a similar reputation. It is backed by a company with 107 years of experience in selecting and spinning rope and twine fibers. Ask for RED TOP and get these six advantages—

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| ② STRENGTH—Less breaking, less wasted time, less wasted grain. | ⑤ INSECT REPELLING—You can tell by its smell. |
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PLYMOUTH

the six-point binder twine

Grain View Notes

H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

During a period of years the average of the weather for temperature and moisture runs very near the same. Last winter it looked as if it was going to get cold enough to freeze the mercury in the thermometers, and this last winter was mild enough to make the average about normal. Last fall when every locality but this one was getting rain we thought it never would rain. But a week ago the average was brought up locally. We received 3½ inches of moisture over a 24-hour period, while some of the territory that had rain in the fall received much less than us this time. It is a pretty safe guess to assume that one seasonal extreme will follow another, so that after all conditions are very well averaged. Very little water was left standing on the low ground after the rain. The fall was so gentle that the soil was able to take it about as rapidly as it fell. Our subsoil is thoroly saturated and if we get any moisture during April, the wheat should be able to make a very thick stand. Probably not since 1914, have wheat conditions looked better locally. A few fields of very early sown wheat are not showing up so well in the last few days, but the loss in condition probably is due to heavy infestation of Hessian fly. Our oats and barley

are coming thru in fine condition. It looks as if every grain must have sprouted. Four carloads of certified seed potatoes have been received by the Farm Bureau. Part of the order was taken to growers in Edwards and Rush counties. The quality of the seed this year was excellent.

The pig crop locally seems to be falling below expectations for some reason. The number farrowed has been large enough but the losses have been heavy. Disease does not seem to have been the main cause. The sows in many cases have laid on the pigs. Either the sows were too fat or the young pigs were weak and not lively enough to get out of the way of the mother. Scant bedding and pig rails would probably have helped to avoid some of the loss. Present indications are that weaning pigs will sell high about harvest time. Market forecast information seems to indicate that early fall fat hogs will bring very satisfactory prices. Late fall fattened hogs may not bring much better prices than have been obtained this spring.

There is less interest in the poultry business this spring than we have seen for a number of years. Ordinarily at this season of year baby chicks are the main topic of conversation, but this year it is different. Very few have any chicks yet and a large number of farmers are not planning on buying any. There are

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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Master Farmer Score Card for 1931

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

Name of Farmer Scored.....

Address.....

Name of Scorer.....

Address.....

Date.....

To nominate a candidate for the Master Farmer Award of 1931, simply fill out this score card to the best of your ability, and mail it, before June 1, to the Master Farmer Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Every nomination will be acknowledged by letter, and every farmer nominated will receive the most careful consideration.

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CHICAGO



more folks setting a few hens this year than common. If this condition is general all over the country poultry and egg prices should be very good the coming fall and winter. Most flocks of poultry have been very poorly fed and cared for the last winter. Little or no extra feed has been purchased and the flocks have ranged out the entire winter. The outlook and profits were bad and most farmers figured that whatever could be obtained from the flock with minimum feed cost was clear profit. We have heard a few farmers indicate that they might buy pullets after harvest. The prevailing opinion is that in July pullets can be bought about as cheaply as they can be raised up until that time.

A little more than a year ago a 4-H Club was organized in this community with about eight members. The club has grown rapidly until at present it has 35 members and the project supervision has been divided among four adults. A few nights ago the club held a pie supper at the auditorium of the local school. Funds were raised to carry on the club work and help with the social program that is necessary to have a good, live club of any kind. It is remarkable how much a group of boys and girls can do if they have a little help and encouragement from the older folks.

This promises to be a good year for flowers and shrubbery. During the warm spell of weather in January, Larkspur and Ragged Robbin seed sprouted in our garden and the plants have grown rapidly without any checking from frost. Unless they are killed yet they should bloom very early. A neighbor has a Crimson Rambler rose bush on the south side of the house and it is coming out in leaf and should bloom early. Spirea and Bridal Wreath are getting leaves. With the abundance of moisture and a few warm days, flowers and shrubbery should be well out. Queen Ann's Lace has remained green and fresh all winter. For several years we have been trying to get some Pussy Willow cuttings started but have not succeeded very well. We have one that is doing well at present. The main trouble we have had is to keep the young plants wet enough.

Clean Ground Helped

BY H. L. HILDWEIN

That mountaineer hog feeder who conducted his pork production enterprise on the theory of "What's time to a hog" would have rubbed his eyes in astonishment at the sight of some of the hogs that went to market recently from Manhattan.

Frey Brothers, of Brae Strath Farm, marketed 50 head of fall pigs, all of which were less than 6 months old and these 50 pigs represented 10,580 pounds of pork or an average weight to the pig of 211 pounds.

In the same shipment C. E. Yenawine, loaded out 27 head of porkers, 17 of which were farrowed on August 15, and 10 head farrowed on September 15. These 27 head bore down on the scales to the extent of 5,790 pounds, or an average of 214 pounds apiece.

Such results in pork production are made possible only by the use of clean ground and the feeding of a well-balanced ration, practices which these pork producers follow religiously. The successful hog raisers all are realizing the value of parasite and disease control thru the use of clean ground and are conducting their pork production operations accordingly. Axel Bergsten, pork production leader in Swede Creek township, Riley county, in discussing the value of clean ground at a recent meeting in his community made this statement: "Last year I raised half of my pigs on clean ground and the balance on old ground. The growth and development of those pigs raised on clean ground was so much

superior to that of the others that this year clean ground will be used entirely."

Combine Used Widely

Last year closed with a new and illuminating chapter in the development of the combine-harvester. Material progress was made in the harvesting of every crop which logically comes within the combine's scope.

Combining of soybeans for several years has been recognized as the lowest-cost method of harvesting. Last season, in the Corn Belt states and in southeastern states combining of this crop was practiced with forward advances in operation. Results have proved that harvesting costs can be cut 50 per cent, and shattering losses reduced to less than 10 per cent, while the latter often run up to 40 per cent by the binder-thresher method.

Another important crop rapidly being adapted to combining is grain sorghum. Much work has been done at the Hays Experiment Station in Kansas on this crop. At the close of the 1930 season, the men in charge of the experiments had decided upon one variety as best adapted to the combine. One hundred and fifty bushels of seed from this variety, a kafir-

milo hybrid, have been distributed to farmers in Western Kansas under agreement that they will follow instructions as to planting, care and harvesting. Particular characteristics which are desired in a grain sorghum for combining are tough stalks, erect heads, freedom from cracking when threshed and uniform height.

Reports from farmers in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas who have done some pioneering with grain sorghums, show that they have been able to combine certain common varieties without unsurmountable difficulties. Development of adapted varieties will speed this practice materially.

Feeding Carload Calves

The carload of 21 Hereford calves being fed by Orval Bishop, junior vocational agriculture high school student at Linn, is the largest individual project being managed by any vocational agriculture student in Kansas. Borrowing money at 8 per cent interest from a local bank, Orval paid \$8.30 a hundred-weight for the calves that will be marketed in July or August as 900-pound baby beefs.

Every calf gets a daily ration of 14 pounds of corn, 10 pounds of silage, 2 pounds of alfalfa, a pound of

cottonseed meal and a pound of molasses. Young Bishop figures his cane silage costs him \$2 a ton, corn 50 cents a bushel, alfalfa \$10 a ton, cottonseed meal \$1.80 a hundred pounds and molasses \$1.50 a hundred-weight. The gain he is getting costs him 7 cents a pound. Hogs being fattened in the feed lot are increasing the likelihood of a substantial profit.

Best Place for Hogs

BY C. G. ELLING
Manhattan, Kan.

Pasture is nature's spring tonic for hogs. It aids in good digestion, and hogs on pasture are better fitted to give the best results from the grain feeds they eat. Hogs out in the green fields are healthier than those lying about in the dusty pens and sheds. Pasture provides some protein, which is the most expensive part of a ration and usually is the part that is lacking. In addition to these advantages, pasturing allows the manure to be widely distributed over the field, which increases sanitation and soil fertility.

Commercial fertilizers have a real place in Kansas agriculture.



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THE new Rumely "Six"—today's outstanding advance in tractor design! This startling new 6-cylinder tractor is years ahead of everything else in power farming! Glance over these revolutionary new advantages. Then mail the coupon.

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plow jobs easily. Yet it actually weighs no more than a three! That means freedom from excess weight. Light riding. No soil packing.

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Six speeds forward instead of 2 or 3—plus all the flexibility of a marvelous six-cylinder modern engine. Here's real pulling power. With six easily graduated steps you can meet any load condition. No stalling!

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Capping the climax is the sensation-ally low price. You get a Rumely "Six" for the price of an ordinary "four"! These remarkable improvements are extra value, for which you pay nothing. Investigate! Mail the coupon at once for the facts about this greatest tractor value.

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Address _____ City _____ State _____

Farm Crops and Markets

Better Diversification Will Result in Higher Acre Profits; Crop Conditions Excellent

FARM work has made excellent progress in all sections of the state, according to the Kansas Farmer crop reporters, and so far the prospects for good yields are fine. The recent blizzard delayed all activities in Western Kansas, was severe on some cattle and damaged the fruit. But generally speaking, livestock is in good condition and feed has held out well, aided by the unusual combination of mild weather and wheat pasture. Considerable alfalfa, Sweet clover, soybeans, flax and such crops are being seeded, and without question these will show up favorably in the net farm income for the year. The wheat crop is reported 92 per cent normal by the state board of agriculture. Moisture supply is abundant in practically all counties.

Egg production to the farm flock the first three months of the year increased markedly over the corresponding period a year ago, despite a sharp reduction in the number of hens and pullets of laying age, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Heavy layings are attributed to the open winter, but it is expected that a reaction to this will be seen in reduced seasonal layings later on. Figures show that on March 1, this year, the number of hens and pullets of laying age in farm flocks averaged 83.6 to the farm, compared with 88 a year ago, and a five-year average of 85.9 on that date. Flocks are being reduced, fewer chicks are being hatched and the result would seem to be higher prices when the new layers come into production.

Atchison—We have enjoyed fine weather and have just enough moisture to bring everything along nicely. Farmers' moving time is almost over. The oats crop was seeded in good condition and corn land is being prepared. Wheat is fine, grass is coming along nicely and there is plenty of feed with the exception of grain. Eggs, 17c; cream, 26c; hens, 13c to 17c; alfalfa hay, \$10 to \$12; clover, \$8 to \$8.50; potatoes, 75c to \$1. Early potatoes all have been planted and gardens are coming up. —Mrs. A. Lange.

Barber—We had a good rain recently which will be helpful to the wheat and oats. Grass is growing nicely. Apricots are in bloom, peach tree buds are swelling and alfalfa is greening up nicely. Fat hogs, \$7.30; fat hens, 10c to 12c; cream, 25c; eggs, 15c to 16c; wheat, 55c; corn, 59c. Farmers are thru sowing oats and are busy getting their ground ready for corn. —Albert Pelton.

Barton—All growing vegetation has been benefited by a fine rain. A good many acres of potatoes are being planted. Butterfat, 30c; eggs, 11c to 20c; old roosters, 8c; heavy hens, 17c; geese, 10c; ducks, 12c; baled alfalfa, \$10; baled prairie hay, \$7; wheat, 55c. —Alice Everett.

Bourbon—Spring work is progressing in as good or better condition than usual. A good rain is needed for pastures and to fill the ground. Wheat and oats are looking fine. Plowing is well under way. Farm help is plentiful. All available farm land is being planted. Pastures are starting slowly. Corn, 50c; hay, \$7; eggs, 15c; milk, \$1.35; cream, 27c; hogs, \$6.75. —Robert Creamer.

Cherokee—Last month was very changeable. Farmers are sowing oats and making garden. Times are close with everybody. Many mills are closed down and numerous houses in towns are empty. Spelling contestants have held their matches at the Cherokee County High School. Eggs, 14c; bran, \$1.05; cream, 28c. —J. H. Van Horn.

Clark—We recently received a fine rain which came so slowly and so easily that every drop soaked into the ground. Wheat surely is growing rapidly. Livestock still is pasturing. Public sales are scarce. A good many folks are moving and farms are difficult to find. Baby chick prices are reasonable here. Customs hatching is done for 2 cents an egg. Eggs, 12c to 13c; flour, \$1 for 50 lbs.; seed potatoes, \$1.75 bu.; table potatoes, \$1.40; heavy hens, 15c. —Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Clay—Spring is here again. The recent rains will be helpful to the wheat and oats. There have been large acreages planted this year and wheat looks good. Potatoes are being planted. Alfalfa is starting nicely. Very few farmers are raising chicks. Hens are doing well. Markets are better than they were earlier in the year. —Ralph L. Macy.

Coffey—The recent rain will be a great help to the oats, gardens and potatoes. The weather has been ideal for spring work and everyone is busy. Oats sowing is finished and potatoes are about all planted. There will be quite a reduction in the number of chicks hatched this spring. Eggs, 12c to 18c; hens, 11c to 15c. —Mrs. M. L. Griffin.

Cowley—The light rain that fell a week ago was appreciated by most farmers. Cattle men have been busy during the last week burning pastures and meadows; some report the loss of haystacks. Some farmers along the river and Grouse creek report their corn all planted. Potatoes have been seeded. Public sales still are numerous. Horses are selling better than usual; a pair of 4-year-old mares sold recently for \$260. Eggs, 13c to 15c; hens, 11c to 14c; cream, 21c to 27c; corn, 56c. —Cloy W. Brazle.

Edwards—We had a fine rain here some days ago but the wind accompanying it was pretty raw. Everything seems to want to start growing. Oats and barley are coming up. A good many potatoes have been planted. Fruit trees are beginning to bloom. Feed is holding out well with the help of wheat pasture. Wheat, 55c; corn, 46c; eggs, 16c; hens, 11c to 15c. —W. E. Fravel.

Franklin—We have had some more rain which helped out a little but made the roads rather muddy. A few farmers are liming their land. Some farmers are employing a man with a stump puller to clear their fields, and this will avoid many jolts and bumps while plowing. Some oats are being sown as well as clover and alfalfa. I think considerable Red clover seed is wasted on sandy, washed-off soil. Sweet clover stands dry weather much better and build up the land. We are having some very windy weather. Quite a number of city folks are moving back to the farm. A few public sales still are being held. Corn, 55c; butter, 29c to 34c; first grade butterfat, 23c; No. 1 eggs, 18c; heavy hens, 16c; light hens, 11c. —Elias Blankenbaker.

Graham—Oats and barley sowing were delayed somewhat by a rain amounting to 1½ inches. Wheat is making good growth and is providing plenty of pasture. Farmers are busy planting potatoes, plowing gardens and preparing ground for row crops. Wheat, 52c; corn, 42c; cream, 25c; eggs, 15c; hogs, \$7.25. —C. F. Welty.

Greenwood—Our rain the latter part of March helped considerably. Wheat and oats are looking fine. Cattle are in good condition. Potatoes have been planted and some garden has been made. Farmers are well advanced with their spring work. There will be a surplus of feed and no demand for it. —A. H. Brothers.

Hamilton—March brought plenty of wind to Western Kansas. Perhaps that was an indication that the months will run true to form this year. Buds of all kinds are bursting open. Wheat in some places will just about hide a jackrabbit. Spring barley looks like a good stand. Farmers are plowing land for row crops. A lot of farm machinery is being unloaded at Syracuse for row crops and wheat farming. —Earl L. Hinden.

Harper—We received a 3½-inch rain recently which was needed. Wheat in most parts looks fine. Oats and barley are up and look excellent. A few public sales are being held with prices fair. An increased interest in home gardens prevails in this county; the slogan is "A garden for every home." Cream, 25c; eggs, 15c. —Mrs. Wm. A. Luebke.

Harvey—We received 1½ inches of rain a few nights ago which was of great help to the growing wheat and oats. So far fruit prospects are quite favorable. Wheat, 56c; corn, 52c; oats, 27c; eggs, 14c to 17c; butterfat, 27c; potatoes, \$1. —H. W. Prouty.

Jackson—We are getting plenty of moisture. Oats are coming up, wheat looks very good and bluegrass pastures are well advanced. Livestock looks fine and many fat cattle are being marketed. Hogs are scarce and shot are selling high. Good seed corn is scarce. Seed potatoes are selling out of reason and only half of the farmers have planted. Eggs, 14c; heavy hens, 14c. —Nancy Edwards.

Jefferson—An increased acreage of oats was sown for early feed. Very little alfalfa will be sown this spring. Some land will be summer fallowed for fall sowing of this legume. Early gardens are being planted. Pastures are showing green. Farm work is unusually well advanced. Eggs, 16c; butterfat, 26c; seed oats, 50c; shipped in corn, 60c; seed corn, \$1.50 to \$2.50; hens, 16c; potatoes, 90c to \$1. —J. J. Blevins.

Labette—Some corn planting has been done. Oats fields are green. The weather is pleasant. There seems to be sufficient surface moisture but ponds still are dry. Community sales are quite popular in Southeastern Kansas. Horses and mules are in demand. —J. N. McLane.

Lyon—March brought us fine weather with enough rain to put the ground in fine condition to sow oats and to plant potatoes. Wheat, alfalfa and tame grass on the bottoms are growing nicely. Most of the potatoes have been planted. Several farmers will sow alfalfa this spring and more potatoes will be planted in April. Livestock is doing well. Eggs, 11c to 15c. —E. R. Griffith.

Morton—The weather is fine. A community sale of farm machinery was held at Elkhart recently. Wheat is 6 to 7 inches high and still is growing. Some fear wheat will joint and that a freeze will come on later and kill it. Wheat, 52c; eggs, 14c; butterfat, 24c; heavy hens, 14c; light hens, 10c. —T. H. Rennick.

Neosho—Wheat is 4 to 6 inches high and is covering the ground in most fields; conditions have been very favorable for this crop and it has supplied more pasture than usual on account of the mild weather. All growing grain crops, alfalfa, meadows and pastures were greatly benefited by a rain amounting to ¾ of an inch. Most fields of oats are up and show good stands. Flax sowing is in progress and there will be quite an acreage of this crop. Nearly all fruit trees are blooming and with no late freeze there should be an excellent crop. Livestock and poultry are in good condition. The Santa Fe railroad has employed about 200 laborers to lay new steel between Chanute and Cherryvale. This work probably will last well into the summer. —James D. McHenry.

Ottawa—We have received several good rains recently and wheat is in No. 1 condition. Oats sowing has been delayed somewhat by the snow and rains. Some potatoes have been planted. There isn't so much demand for baby chicks as there was last year. Roads are in poor condition. Wheat, 56c; corn, 55c; cream, 27c; eggs, 15c. —A. A. Tennyson.

Republic—More moisture was received a week ago. The rain fell slowly and intermittently for two days, so the ground is in excellent condition and farm work is progressing rapidly. Most farmers have seeded their oats and about the usual acreage was sown. Some potatoes have been planted and early gardens have been made. Wheat is looking fine. Several 4-H clubs have been organized in the county and considerable interest is being shown in them. There are not so many early chicks as usual. Corn, 48c; wheat, 56c; oats, 30c; eggs, 15c; butterfat, 26c. —Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rooks—Some oats have been seeded. Corn shelling is about all finished. Wheat is looking fine. Very few farm sales are being held. Farmers are not raising so many chicks as usual owing to the low price in poultry. Eggs, 13c; cream, 26c; corn, 40c; wheat, 50c. —C. O. Thomas.

Will See Better Times

Altho the farming industry was one of the first to encounter the late depression, farming is slated to be one of the first industries to ride the upward trend back to normal prosperity. This statement is the keynote of an optimistic address delivered by William Sample, vice president in charge of sales for the Purina Mills Company of St. Louis, in Topeka on March 27, before about 300 Kansas Purina dealers, salesmen and country bankers.

"The most enviable class of farmers in the country today are those that diversify their farming operations with different classes of livestock." This assertion was proved by Mr. Sample and the other Purina executives on the sales promotion program. They pointed out the reasonable prices being paid today for most classes of livestock and livestock products produced with cheap feeds and forecast prices even more encouraging, even to the point of being unusually profitable, by this fall.

Thruout the sales meeting it was shown how advisable it is for the farmer to grow as much as possible of his own livestock feed. However, the fact was stressed repeatedly showing how much more profitably home grown feed can be fed if supplemented with a good commercial protein feed. Admittedly, the protein supplement costs good money, but the feeding of it in a ration pays a worthy return.

May Get Pheasant Eggs

The Forestry Fish and Game Commission of Kansas expects to distribute 20,000 pheasant eggs this summer. Anyone who will rear and release the birds may obtain eggs without cost by applying to Alva Clapp, State Game Warden, Pratt, Kan.

The best seed is the safest in the long run.

REEF BRAND GIVES YOU FULL FEED VALUE...NO DUST, NO WASTE CLEAN AND ODORLESS YOU SAVE WHEN YOU GET REEF BRAND...



Reef Brand
REGISTERED IN U.S. PATENT OFFICE
PURE CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL FOR POULTRY
GULF CRUSHING CO., NEW ORLEANS, U.S.A.

FREE 2 ILLUSTRATED WORM BULLETINS
Parke, Davis & Co. will send you practical, helpful information on removing worms from livestock and poultry. Write Today



Kill Large Roundworms
Hookworms, Stomach Worms in Hogs, Sheep, Dogs and Foxes
Safe—No Long, Costly Setback
Easy to Give—Efficient—Low Cost
Drug Stores Sell Parke-Davis Products
For free bulletins address
Animal Industry Dept., Desk N-29-P
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
Detroit, Michigan Walkerville, Ontario

The Jayhawk

COMBINATION STACKER & HAY LOADER—Portable
Stacking or loading wagons, use team or tractor. No Ropes, Pulleys, Stakes. Works in high wind; saves half the labor and all the hay. Steel or wood frame. Stack any crop you mow. 27 yrs. success. Every "Jayhawk" owner a real booster.
FREE Booklet—story in pictures of "Jayhawk" at work—tells you—shows you—it's free. Write today.
WYATT MFG. CO., 652 5th St., Salina, Kans.

Castrate This New Way—Use GIANT EMASCULATORS

Bloodless—Safe—Sure—Quick—Sanitary—Humane Castration
Eliminates dangerous infectious jack-knife method. Proved best, easiest, quickest way to castrate.
BULLS—CALVES—COLTS—LAMBS—Severs cord without open wound. Two sizes.
LITTLE GIANT for use on lambs—12½ ins. \$9.50 long, black Japan finished.
BIG GIANT 16 ins. long, for larger animals. Big Giant equipped with the NEW Twin Bearing Toggle Joints, "Pat. Applied For," has round handles and \$10.50 is finished in silver aluminum. Rust-resisting.
Prepared with instructions—Send check, or will ship C. O. D. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.
A. B. LOUD & CO., 586 West Lake Street, Chicago

Ditch! Martin
Riding Model 30
Farm Ditcher—Terracer—Grader
5 Models—A Martin for Every Need
For every purpose, \$37.50 up. Ours ditcher, cleans ditches open, tile or irrigation. Terraces to conserve moisture, saves top soil, doubles crops, throws dirt high enough. Rollers collect front rear, broken bearings. Ride till finished. 10 days trial. Catalog sent.
Owensboro Ditcher & Grader Co., Inc., Box 33 Owensboro, Ky.

Do You Know That—

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

Read the Classified Advertisements.

Fits Wheat Farms

(Continued from Page 3)

for consumption in the United States. First, make the largest percentage reduction on the sandy types of soils not adapted to producing high-quality wheat, yet satisfactory for the production of corn and the sorghum crops.

Second, adopt rotation practices that will reduce production costs, decrease the chance of crop failure, and improve the quality of the wheat crop. Rowed crops and legumes are recommended. In the eastern part of the Wheat Belt more than 20 per cent of the area now planted to wheat could be utilized by sorghums, alfalfa and Sweet clover with economy and with advantage to the wheat industry.

Third, recognize summer fallow as a definite and desirable practice for the western part of the Wheat Belt; also develop system that will require at least 20 per cent of the present wheat acreage for summer fallow.

Fourth, develop more extensively the livestock industry.

Fifth, give greater consideration to wheat for pasture purposes and as grain for livestock feeding. It will pay to fence a considerable acreage of wheat this year to use as pasture, thus giving native grass a needed rest and to help wheat acreage returns. The future will bring these adjustments, and Kansas can meet any competition.

Other Crops Do Well

Feed crops in the Wheat Belt offer real opportunities and should be developed. R. I. Throckmorton, head of the college agronomy department, said: "Central and Western Kansas will have gone a long way toward a more stable and more profitable agriculture when less land is seeded to wheat, more land is planted to feed crops, and when summer fallow is used to change from some of the feed crops to wheat. Such feed crops as kafir, milo, feterita, sweet sorghums and Sudan grass can be depended upon in most sections. Corn can be planted with reasonable assurance of success on the sandier types of soil, on the more productive bottom land and in the northern counties. Barley also is a good feed which can be grown successfully in the northern and western sections of the Wheat Belt. Legumes are recommended for their regions. In every section of Kansas where wheat can be produced successfully, there also are feed crops that can be grown just as successfully. Moreover, feed crops can be grown on some soils that are not adapted to wheat."

Is Entering New Stage

Throckmorton points out that so much attention has been focused on wheat in recent years that we almost have forgotten that many feed crops can be grown successfully, and with the exception of the northern counties, the hard winter wheat area and the sorghum belt occupy the same territory. "Central and Western Kansas have passed thru the one-crop stage of agricultural history," he said, "and are entering into the stage of diversified farming in which feed crops will play an important part." Kansas wheat growers are very thoroly informed about the production of this crop. Thru the same careful process of study and application that has been used with wheat, other crops will come into economical and profitable production on their own account, and at the same time will help the wheat situation. There is considerable information available at the agricultural college, regarding the successful production of these other crops mentioned. Also "combine" types of sorghums are being developed so the Wheat Belt machinery will be doubly useful.

Mr. Fitch, who is head of the dairy department at the college, made some excellent points in favor of more milk

producers in the wheat country. "Any system that provides a more-balanced cropping system eventually will include a more general system of livestock farming," he said. It aids in fertility and in marketing numerous crops to good advantage. "Dairy cattle already are used on many Wheat Belt farms. Some of our best herds are in this region; some of our most successful dairy farmers are members of the Dairy Herd Improvement Association in this section. Many who have co-operated by keeping farm accounts have demonstrated the advisability of keeping good dairy cows." Dairying was urged to add another dependable source of income and to utilize all feed and labor to better advantage.

Poultry Promises a Profit

And there are many reasons why poultry will work in to better advantage in the wheat country. Mr. Payne, head of this department at the college said: "It provides a home market for a portion of the grain produced, converts the grain into a concentrated product which reduces the cost of marketing, distributes the labor over the entire year and returns a steady income. Of course, this hasn't been greatly neglected in the past. For example, in 1920, poultry products in the 60 wheat counties of the state returned \$8,515,425; by 1930 it had jumped to \$10,516,332, or an increase of 23 per cent." Payne advises against over-production, hatching and attempting to rear more chicks than can be well accommodated; recommends 300 hens and pullets as the ideal farm unit, and that only those folks who are interested in the efficient production of quality poultry and eggs try to stay in the business. With the low market conditions many folks are cutting down on the poultry and some are getting out entirely. It is likely a swing to the other extreme of under-production will be seen in the near future. Poultry production has every possibility of being even more desirable in the future than it has been in the past.

The Outlaws of Eden

(Continued from Page 27)

that extra. I want to write the story well and I want to get out what Babson used to call a 'rousing' editorial." He proffered an inky paw to Nate and Lorry in turn. "It's a pretty good old world, after all, isn't it?"

"It is," said Lorry, "if you make it so. Isn't that so, darling?"

"It is," Nate Tichenor replied, with a wink at Joe Brainerd, "even if one has to wing-tip it to make it behave!"

(The End)

If you liked this story and want a copy for your library, to give to a friend or to present to your community library, you can obtain it for 75 cents, postpaid, by writing to Capper Book Service, Topeka, Kan.

A Safe Investment

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

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

The best heat insulator is simply nothing, therefore the vacuum between the walls of bottles and containers will keep liquids hot or cold for many hours.



HIS TELEPHONE GETS HIM THE BEST LIVESTOCK PRICES

By TELEPHONING to keep in touch with livestock prices in his vicinity, a farmer living near La Rue, Ohio, disposes of his lambs, sheep and cattle with the greatest possible profit and convenience. Whenever he has livestock to sell, he calls the local manager of the co-operative association in a nearby town and gets all the latest marketing information. On one recent occasion, he telephoned in the morning . . . found that the price was good, and that a shipment was being made that day. By afternoon he had delivered his livestock, made the sale and deposited the check in his bank.

The telephone is also proving more and more helpful in promoting profitable sales of grain, fruit and vegetables through co-operative associations or local markets. It is invaluable in keeping up friendly contacts, making social engagements and summoning help in times of accident or sickness. And it is a most convenient means of ordering farm and household supplies whenever they are needed in a hurry.

The modern farm home has a telephone that serves well, rain or shine.



Lock Joint Concrete Stave

SILO

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

INTERLOCKING CEMENT STAVE SILO CO., Kansas

Wichita, Kansas

NATIONAL Vitrified EVERLASTING TILE SILOS

Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble.

Buy Now Erect Early Immediate Shipment **NO** Blowing in Blowing Down Freezing

Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile. Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.

NATIONAL TILE SILO CO., R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



The Sensation of 1930

"CIMARRON"

By
Edna Ferber

"Cimarron" was the best selling novel last year and has been proclaimed one of the most successfully produced pictures on the screen. It is the story of the Last American Frontier, the opening of the Oklahoma Strip. Yancy Cravat and his wife Sabra are real people and you live with them thru their trials in the town that sprang up over night and where water sells at a dollar a cupful. And now this popular novel is

Offered for the First Time for 75c

CAPPER BOOK SERVICE, TOPEKA, KANSAS



DOUBLE WEEKLY INDEMNITY FOR HOSPITAL CASES

DEATH BY ACCIDENT \$1000

TOTAL DISABILITY \$1000 A WEEK

LOSS OF ONE EYE \$250

LOSS OF BOTH EYES \$1000

LOSS OF ONE FOOT \$300

LOSS OF BOTH FEET \$1000

PARTIAL DISABILITY \$250 A WEEK

LOSS OF ONE HAND \$500

LOSS OF BOTH HANDS \$1000

LOSS OF ONE HAND AND FOOT \$1000

LOSS OF BOTH HANDS AND FEET \$1000

All THIS for only 2½¢ a Day!

Here's wonderful relief from worries about cost of injuries! Now, you can save yourself up to \$1,000 when an accident knocks you out. Remarkable low cost Woodmen Accident policy pays generously for ALL kinds of injuries. Starts paying the very day you are laid up. Pays DOUBLE for hospital cases. See above for large amounts paid for permanent injuries or accidental death. Has actually saved farmers over \$8,000,000.00—more than \$500,000.00 last year, alone. Yet, it costs you next to nothing.

Be Prepared for Accident

Farm work is too hazardous... and accidents increasing too rapidly for you to try and get along without protection. Any day, any one of a dozen different kinds of accidents may injure you to the extent of hundreds of dollars. It's folly to go unprotected when only 2½¢ a day avoids all costs.

Send NOW for Free Book

Get full facts about this amazing policy. Issued by \$1,000,000 mutual company. Not connected with any order having similar name. Send today!

Mail the Coupon

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B-45

Please send me free book describing your accident insurance policies. (Age limits, 16 to 60.)

Name _____

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State _____ R.F.D. _____

FREE BOOKLET "A BETTER WAY TO PUT UP HAY"

describing easier, cheaper, quicker method of putting up hay sent to any tractor owner who feeds 20 tons of hay or more per year. Write Feed Service Dept., Papee Machine Co., Shortsville, N. Y.

Save money use these FREE BLUE PRINTS

...for



- ...Barn, Dairy
- ...Barn, General
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- ...Cyclone Cellar
- ...Feeding Floor for Hogs
- ...Fence Posts
- ...Garden Furniture
- ...Garage, Home
- ...Hog House
- ...Hot Bed
- ...Implement Shed
- ...Milk Cooling Tank
- ...Milk House
- ...Poultry House
- ...Roadside Market Shed
- ...Septic Tanks
- ...Silos
- ...Storage Cellars
- ...Tank, Stock



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

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

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

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

Name _____

Address _____ (City) _____ (Route)



J.M. PARKS
MANAGER



Sign No Order or Contract by Which You Do Not Expect to Be Governed; Signing Can't Be "Forced"

EVERY spring the birds leave their comfortable winter homes in the south and fly north to feeding and breeding grounds, where they spend the summer raising their young and feeding off of the farmers' crops at will. About the same time every year a flock of professional crooks leave their winter playgrounds, where they have been enjoying themselves in luxury on the proceeds from some fraudulent scheme that they succeeded in putting over the year before, and return to their previous stand with some new scheme, or else to a different stand with their old scheme, and get busy collecting easy money from the suckers so they will be able to enjoy another vacation next winter.

The Protective Service is from time to time in receipt of letters from subscribers saying they have been "forced" into signing for something they later do not want. That is not correct. No one can be forced into buying anything if they do not wish to make the purchase. You, the purchaser, are the one who must make the decision and no agent, solicitor or salesman, regardless of how shrewd and aggressive he may be, can force you to sign an order for anything unless you wish to do so.

This department is prompted to say this because of recurring instances of this nature that have come to attention recently. Most of the contracts a purchaser is asked to sign when ordering various articles are very carefully prepared. Many of them state clearly thereon the damages the signer is expected to pay the company if for any reason later acceptance of the shipment ordered is

refused. When one of these is signed, there is nothing that can be done except to pay the bill for the goods, or the damages in case the goods are refused, should the seller choose to enforce payment thereof by suit. The one thing to keep in mind is: Don't buy anything unless you want it and don't sign any order unless you fully intend to be governed by the clauses therein. Don't imagine for a minute that anyone can force you to buy a thing you don't want. But when you do buy it and sign an order for it, you can justifiably be expected to fulfill the requirements of the contract.

Oral Promises Won't Hold

Another thing in the same connection is the frequent misunderstandings over the condition of sales where the purchase is made thru an agent or representative calling at the home. Very, very frequently this department is called upon to settle disputes in which Protective Service members state, "The agent promised so and so." This department's advice, and you will be saved countless grief and trouble if it is followed, is to have every promise so made written into the face of the order you sign. If that is not done you have little chance to hold any company to verbal promises made by representatives, particularly those promises covering guarantees, terms and costs, if you are buying on the strength of such promises.

Have all such promises made a written part of the order. Read every contract carefully. If you do that you will notice that many of them specifically state that it is understood that no verbal agreements or understand-

(Continued on Page 35)

More Champion Spellers Are Chosen

PREPARATIONS for the State-wide Capper Publications' Spelling Bee are going right ahead in 63 different counties. Growing interest is reported from every part of the state. The elimination plan generally followed is to hold a number of oral spelling contests in each school to determine the best speller. Then after a short interval, during which the school champions are given special spelling drills, they come together for a county match.

Here's where they get into full swing and provide excellent entertainment for the public.

At Sedan, in Chautauqua county, about 800 pupils and grown-ups witnessed the finals, the climax to which was the winning of county championship by Neva Mantooth, a bright little 12-year-old, eighth grade pupil from Fowler School. Neva will be one of the 63 or more county champions to compete for the state championship in the city auditorium at Topeka, May 1.

Opal Doxon, a 13-year-old, eighth grade pupil from Jewel School will represent Gove county. Sedgwick county is pinning its hopes for honors upon Wynford Gilbert, a seventh grade, 13-year-old, of Clearwater Public School.

Finney, Gray, Miami, Rush and Crawford counties already have chosen their representatives for the state match. Rawlins, Marshall, Cheyenne, Wallace, Nemaha, Shawnee, Jewell, Atchison and Smith will hold their county contests on April 4. On April 11, Wichita, Cowley and Dickinson will hold theirs. All counties will have chosen their champions by about April 15.



Neva Mantooth, Chautauqua County's Best Speller

Outlasts 4 ordinary Posts



BRANDED "N" "You can set them and forget them"

ASK YOUR RETAIL LUMBER DEALER

National Lumber & Creosoting Company
General Offices — TEXARKANA, ARK.-TEX.

Reach for

ABSORBINE if horses' legs swell

Don't take chances on lay-ups. Rub effective Absorbine on muscles and tendons sore from heavy pulling. See how it reduces swellings due to strains. Never blisters or removes hair — and horse can work. A great antiseptic to aid quick healing. Keep horses earning — get Absorbine. \$2.50 a bottle. All druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., 607 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.



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

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

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



Johnson Ideal Halter

Price 90c to \$1.25. One year guarantee.
Johnson Ideal Halter Co., Aurora, Illinois

Shellmaker Sure Grinds Out the EGGS!



PROVE IT! Keep SHELL-MAKER before your layers for a whole month. Take away all "shell" and grit. Find out for yourself why so many poultry raisers are using SHELLMAKER in preference to other shell builders. Since switching to SHELL-MAKER we get 150 more eggs a day... shells have better texture... getting 90% hatchings, writes Mrs. Sheurt, Nebr. Is 88% calcium. Digestible. Easily assimilated. Goes farther. Hens require less, so it costs less. Your dealer has it in hen or chick size. Buy from him, or write THE SHELLMAKER CORPORATION, Dept. B-22, 620 N. Mich. Blvd., Chicago, Ill.



Our FARMERS MARKET Place



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

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

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

RATES FOR DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIS PAGE

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

Inches	Rate	Inches	Rate
1/2	\$4.80	3	\$29.40
1	9.60	3 1/2	34.30
1 1/2	14.40	4	39.20
2	19.20	4 1/2	44.10
2 1/2	24.00	5	49.00

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

POULTRY

Poultry Advertisers: Be sure to state on your order the heading under which you want your advertisement run. We cannot be responsible for correct classification of ads containing more than one product unless the classification is stated on order.

ANCONAS—EGGS

ANCONA EGGS, STATE ACCREDITED, Bloodtested, Exhibition. Sadie Miller, Meriden, Kan.

AUSTRO-WHITES

AUSTRO WHITE BABY CHICKS, \$10.00-100. Delivered. Quality Hatchery, Beatrice, Nebr.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS—BEST QUALITY, 7c to 10c. Write White's Hatchery, Rt. 4, North Topeka, Kan.

BIG HUSKY CHICKS, 5 1/2c UP, EASY TERMS. 15 leading breeds. Missouri accredited. Free catalogue. Nevada Hatchery, Nevada, Missouri.

HARDY OZARK CHICKS. LOWEST PRICES ever quoted. 15th anniversary year. Catalog free. Kennedale Hatchery, Springfield, Missouri.

GOLD STANDARD CHICKS. BLOODTESTED pure bred flocks only. Prices reasonable. Catalog and price list free. Superior Hatchers, Drexel, Mo.

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BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS



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PLANTS THAT GROW THE KIND YOU will like. Good hardy plants straight from the grower to you. Tomatoes, frostproof cabbage, Bermuda onions, 200-50c; 500-\$1.00, 1,000-\$1.75; 5,000-\$7.50; Peppers and Eggplant, 50-35c; 100-50c; 500-\$1.50; 1,000-\$2.50. Cauliflower, 50-50c; 100-75c. State certified. Porto Rico sweet potatoes, after April 15, 100-50c; 500-\$1.75; 1,000-\$3.00. All prepaid. List free. Southern Plant Co., Ponta, Tex.

PLANTS OPEN GROWN, LARGE STALKY, well rooted hand selected—Tomatoes and Frostproof Cabbage, all varieties labeled with name assorted as wanted, damp moss, roots, 300, 75c; 500, \$1.00; 1000, \$2.00; 2,000, \$3.50. Onions, pencil size wax and Bermudas, 500, 65c; 1,000, \$1.10; 3,000, \$3.00. Potatoes and Peppers, 100, 50c; 300, \$1.00; 1000, \$2.50. Postpaid, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalogue. Randle Riddle Plant Co., Mount Pleasant, Texas.

TOMATO-FROSTPROOF CABBAGE-ONION and Pepper plants. All open field grown, large stalky, hand-selected plants, labeled with variety name, moss to roots. Tomatoes, Earlianna, John Baer, Bonny Best, Marglobe, Stone, Cabbage, Jersey Wakefields, Charleston Wakefields, Dutch, Copenhagen Market. Prices cabbage or tomato: 200-75c; 300-\$1.00; 500-\$1.25, 1000-\$2.00; 5,000-\$8.50. Onions, White or Yellow Bermudas, Prize-taker, Sweet Spanish: 500, 75c; 1,000-\$1.25; 6,000-\$6.00. Ruby King Pepper 100-40c; 500-\$1.50; 1,000-\$2.50. All plants postpaid. Prompt shipment, satisfaction guaranteed. Standard Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

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

FROST PROOF CABBAGE, OPEN FIELD grown, well rooted, strong, each bunch fifty mossed, labeled variety name Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Dutch. Postpaid 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00. Onions Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda Postpaid: 500, 75c; 1,000, \$1.25; 6,000, \$6.00. Tomato large, well rooted, open field grown, mossed, labeled with Variety name. Livingston Globe, Marglobe, Stone, Baltimore, June Pink, McGee, Earlianna, Gulf State Market, Early Detroit. Postpaid: 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Pepper Mossed and labeled Chinese Giant, Bull Nose, Ruby King, Red Cayenne Postpaid: 100, 75c; 200, \$1.00; 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.50. Porto Rico and Nancy Hall Potato plants postpaid: 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$3.00; 5,000, \$12.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Ark.

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

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

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KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE, Topeka, Kansas.

Gentlemen: Run my ad as follows,times in your paper.

Remittance of \$.....is enclosed.

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Sweet
Peppers
\$1.00 number
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straight from
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and Eggs
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SPECIAL NOTICE
honest effort has been made to restrict
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s, however we cannot guarantee satis
of hunting dogs since qualities of these
s vary with individual opinions.
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ARN TO FLY WHERE LINDBURGH
earned at this flying school with highest
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unity—write today for complete informa
Lincoln Flying School, 465 Aircraft Build
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er. Ace Service, Dept. A, Holington, Kan.
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ILT PIECE BUNDLES, FAST COLORS.
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RGAIN SALE: LADIES' RAYON HOSE,
assorted colors, imperfect, 12 pairs \$1.20.
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ery Company, Asheboro, North Carolina.
FOR THE TABLE
FFEE—5 POUNDS GOOD COFFEE, PRE-
aid \$1, check, money order, currency. Gro
catalog free. Columbian Spice Mills, K12,
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W CROP TABLE RICE. PRODUCER TO
consumer 100 pounds beautiful clean white
e double sacked \$3.15. J. Ed Cabaniss, Box
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rices. Information free. Southwest Gold &
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COLORADO
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2 acre. N. Brown, Florence, Colo.
ARGAINS—RELINQUISHMENT IDEAL
farm land, close town, school. J. Richmond,
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HOICE CHEYENNE COUNTY WHEAT.
orn and bean land, \$7 to \$15 per acre, good
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land in best farming section of Colorado.
to twenty dollars per acre. Liberal terms.
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CROP FAILURES. IRRIGATED LAND
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NEW MEXICO
E FURNISH YOU FARM, IRRIGATION
water and seed. Fifteen years to pay. Write
e, Heron, Rutherford, N. M.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

Leo F. Breeden, Milking Shorthorn breeder located at Great Bend, Kan., announces that he has a first class young son of Otis Chieftain ready for sale. His dam Red Maize is one of the choicest young cows on the farm and is a granddaughter of Pine Valley Viscount, whose dam had an official record of 14,734 pounds of milk and 630 of butter.

E. A. Brown of Pratt, Kan., is the owner of one of the strong herds of registered Holsteins in the Southwest and recently he has been advertising some young bulls of serviceable age out of dams with C. T. A. records up to 622 pounds of fat and over 17,000 pounds of milk. The herd sires in use in the herd are of the very best, the junior herd sire being Dutchland Denver Sir Colantha and another great Carnation bred bull is the senior herd sire. The herd of cows in the Brown herd are all of exceptional quality and is a member of the Central Cow Testing Association and is the high herd of that association at the present time with an average per cow of 419 pounds of fat. It would be a mighty good place to buy a bull and they are being priced very reasonably.

Tuesday, April 14, is the date of the Dr. J. H. Lomax registered Jersey sale at Leona, Kan. Those who know Dr. Lomax and his Jerseys know of the real value, both in individual merit and production. E. C. Settles of Palmyra, Mo., a well known Jersey cattle authority is the sale manager and you have plenty of time if you write at once to get the sale catalog. You can write direct to Dr. J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kan., or Sale Manager E. C. Settles, Palmyra, Mo. There will be 20 cows in the sale with nice records and 20 choice yearling and heifer calves. Now is the time to buy good dairy cattle if you can possibly do so. Undoubtedly we are facing better markets and cattle of real merit can be bought now for much less than they can be in the very near future. Better write for the sale catalog at once and plan to attend this sale.

I have just received this very interesting letter from Geo. Worth, proprietor of the Worth While Holstein Dairy Farm at Lyons, Kan. Here is his letter: "The Reno-McPherson-Rice County Dairy Herd Improvement Association closed the year with an average for the entire association, consisting of 25 herds containing 397 cows, of 317 pounds of butterfat and 8,413 pounds of milk. The five highest herds rank as follows: Geo. Worth, Lyons, 22 cows, 14,003 pounds milk, 468 pounds fat; R. L. Evans, Darlow, 7 cows, 12,260 pounds milk, 426 pounds fat; Walter White, Arlington, 8 cows, 10,378 pounds milk, 386 pounds fat; Ernest Reed, Lyons, 13 cows, 10,531 pounds milk, 376 pounds fat. The four highest cows in the entire association were in the Geo. Worth herd with records from 584 pounds of fat to 636 pounds. Fourteen out of the 38 highest cows in the association are in the Worth While herd with records over 430 pounds of fat. Every cow and heifer in the Worth While herd that was on test for the entire year produced over 300 pounds fat. Two-thirds of the Worth While herd were milking in heifer form.

This is the last call for the David G. Page draft sale of 45 Ayrshires from his now famous Fairfield herd at Topeka, Kan. The sale will be held at the free fair grounds, Topeka, Kan., Wednesday, April 8, which is next Wednesday. It is impossible in limited space to tell all the outstanding facts about this great herd, its winnings at the big state fair shows and at the national dairy shows where for several years the herd has won signal victories over the big herds of the country. But it is about the sale offering next Wednesday that you are more interested. Of the 45 head in the sale every animal but two was born and raised on the Fairfield farm here at Topeka. The entire herd has been continuously tested for and found free from tuberculosis and contagious abortion. For years Mr. Page has planned to hold such a draft sale when the surplus would warrant it. There is positively not a common individual in the sale. There are some that are better than others but every animal cataloged is an outstanding good animal. There has never been such a sale of Ayrshires held west of the Allegheny mountains so Ayrshire authorities are saying. There has never been such an opportunity for beginners or those who would like to strengthen their herd a little as this sale right here at Topeka. Mr. Page says he is putting in the sale just as good cattle as he is retaining in his herd. All are young cows and heifers and a string of fine young bulls out of cows with

KANSAS
LAND BARGAINS—FRANK MADIGAN,
Sharon Springs, Kan.
FOR SALE—SERVICE STATION, W. T.
Blackwill, Quinter, Kan.
280. TWO SETS GOOD IMPROVEMENTS,
chat road. Railsback, Walnut, Kan.
FOR SALE—ALLENBOROUGH FARM, 1/4 MILE
Alma, Kansas. 441 grass, 100 bottom plow.
Modern improvements. Water. Terms. W. G.
Weaver & Son, Alma, Kan.
FOR SALE—160 ACRES, NEAR OSAGE CITY,
orchard, pasture, grass, cultivation. Good
improvements. Bargain. Write owner, M. H.
Burklund, Foreman Bank, Chicago, Ill.
FOR SALE—480 ACRES, 8 MILES SOUTH OF
Hoxie, Kan. Buildings poor. Land is fertile.
Well water. George Brown, owner, Zanesville,
Ohio, or C. L. Thompson, Agent, Hoxie, Kan.

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OWN A FARM IN MINNESOTA, DAKOTA,
Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon.
Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature.
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cific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.
FREE BOOKS ON OPPORTUNITIES IN MIN-
nesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho,
Washington, or Oregon. Complete information
on climate, crops, location for farm or sub
urban tract for grain, livestock, dairying, fruit,
poultry—a home, independence, plenty of food,
clothing, continuous employment. No occupa
tion offers more to industrious capable men.
Write E. C. Leedy, Dept. 202, Great North
ern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES
Want to Sell Your Farm?
Then give us a description and we'll tell you how
to get in touch with buyers. No charge for this in
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SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR
cash, no matter where located; particulars
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WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING
farm or unimproved land for sale. Give cash
price. John Black, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
WANTED—FARMS FROM OWNERS. SEND
cash price with description. Emory Gross,
North Topeka, Kan.

Fairfield Farm Offers

On April 8 at Fair Grounds

45 Choice Ayrshires

Choice young cows, heifers good to win in 4-H classes and well bred serviceable young bull and bull calves—all from Record dams.

This herd has consistently won in strongest competition at National shows insuring INDIVIDUALITY—and tested for PRODUCTION.

This offering comprises Type plus Production. All blood tested for abortion and T. B. accredited. Last call. Write for catalog.

DAVID G. PAGE, Topeka, Kan.

PERCHERON HORSES

Reg. Percherons

for sale. Stallions 1 to 5 years old. Blacks and dark greys. Mares all ages. Priced to sell.

IRA E. RUSK & SONS, WELLINGTON, KAN.

Percheron Stallions

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

H. G. ESHELMAN, SEDGWICK, KAN.

WEMPE'S RIVERSIDE PERCHERONS

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

PERCHERON STALLION

Black, extra good coming 6 yr. old, wt. 2000 lbs. A proven breeder, also 2 coming 2 yr. olds, priced for quick sale. J. L. Schwalm, Estate, Baldwin, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester White Bred Gilts

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

ALPHA WIEMERS, DILLER, NEBR.

O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE

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

R. RUEBUSH, SCIOTA, ILL.

splendid records. Breeders in Kansas and adjoining states should not miss this sale. Plenty of catalogs at the sale ring. The sale is next Wednesday, April 8, at the fair grounds, Topeka, Kan.

Protective Service

(Continued from Page 32)

ings on the part of the agent form any part of the order. The company's obligation is to deliver exactly what is called for under their printed contract and guarantee. They expect you to fill your part of these terms and you should not expect anything from a promise made verbally that is not included as a part of the contract before you sign.

Be Safe, Not Sorry—Investigate First

The craving of dairy cattle for salt is based on a real need of the body.

Answers to Questions on Page 16

1. Caesar, Crassus and Pompey in 60 B. C. (History of Europe, Robinson and Breasted.)
2. A person who is 70 years old. (Webster's International Dictionary.)
3. Matthew, Chapter VII, verse 12.
4. Rio do Janeiro. (Geography.)
5. A flesh-eating animal. (Webster's International Dictionary.)
6. Harold Bell Wright.
7. A short, lyric poem of 14 lines, each of five accents, with varying rhymes. (Webster's International Dictionary.)
8. Harry W. Bull.
9. Because of the battle fought there in 490 B. C., in which the Athenians, under the leadership of Miltiades, defeated the invading Persians.
10. A period of 10 years. (Webster's International Dictionary.)
11. Bacteria. (United States Government Leaflet, No. 3, "Improved Sanitation in Milk Production.")
12. The eagle. (Webster's International Dictionary.)

Note: This week's questions and answers were submitted by Mrs. Henry Stanton, Edson, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

Sale of "Sure-Enough" Dairy Cows

Dr. J. H. Lomax's Jerseys

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

LEONA, KAN.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14th

Herd of 22 cows on National Honor Roll with D. H. T. A. Records averaging 342 lbs. fat per year.

20 cows in sale with creditable records; 20 choice yearling heifers and heifer calves; 8 fine young bulls from tested dams.

SYBIL'S GAMBOGE, NOBLE OF OAKLANDS, RALEIGH and FINANCIAL KING BREEDING.

If you want real dairy cows with dairy capacity, well shaped udders and rich breeding—don't overlook this sale!

For catalog write,
B. C. SETTLES, Sales Mgr., Palmyra, Mo.

Shadow Lawn Farm Jerseys

Bulls of serviceable age for sale. Faurie Blonde's Golden King 323985, Sire—Faurie's Blonde Widower, now Herd Sire Kansas State Agricultural College. Dam—Rowena's Golden Pride 731536, Holder of State Championship; 512 pounds butter fat, 305 days, Junior 2-year-old. Priced to move, \$125.00.

We have others equally as well bred. First inquiry gets him.

SHADOW LAWN FARM, R.4, Clay Center, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Our Two Great Herd Sires

—our Carnation bull and our Dutchland Denver bull, both with world record dams for production. Ours is the high herd in the Central C. T. A. association. We offer a 16 months old calf; dam's record, 622 fat, milk 17,000, just farm care. Younger bulls just as good. Priced right. E. A. BROWN, PRATT, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Young Guernsey Bull

11 months old, out of good producing dam, splendid type priced reasonably. Write

WILLIAM RABE, PALMER, KAN.

1 Purebred Guernsey Bull

for sale, registered, 6 months old, papers complete. Write

O. MOORSHEAD, BOX 259, NEWTON, KAN.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

RETNUH FARMS MILKING SHORTHORNS

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

WARREN HUNTER, GENESEO, KAN.

\$85 Buys Red, 9 Mos. Old

Son of Otis Chieftain, dam granddaughter of Pine Valley Viscount, choice individual, also younger bulls.

Leo F. Breeden & Co., Great Bend, Kansas

100% POLLED SIRE

for sale or trade. Red, deep body, short legs. Weight 2300. 4 years old. Grandson of Emily C. Woodside bred. 3 roan sons, serviceable age.

H. E. Weller, Montezuma, Kan.

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Polled Shorthorns

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

J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Reg. Red Poll Bulls

for sale, all ages, priced right.

JACOB FISHER, GOFF, KANSAS

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30 Great Duroc Boars

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

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

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FALL BOARS AND GILTS

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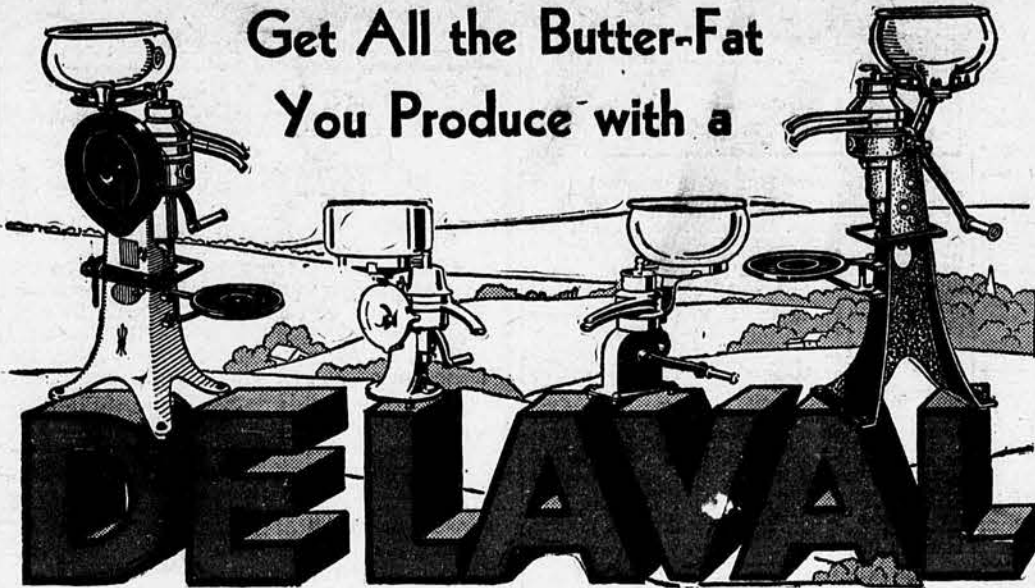
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La Crosse Ohlmeier El. & Ref. Co.

Get All the Butter-Fat You Produce with a



BUTTER is the most valuable commodity produced on the farm. It is worth from \$400 to \$700 a ton. Yet last year more than 4,000,000 dollars' worth of butter-fat was lost because of badly worn, inefficient or improperly adjusted cream separators.

It is the poorest kind of economy to get along with any separator except the best, and that one always in the best of condition.

In order that every cream separator user in this state may be absolutely certain that he is not losing cream, De Laval dealers whose names are listed on this page will make it easy for you, and at absolutely no expense, to test your separator. Just go to them and they will loan you a new De Laval Separator which you can try side-by-side with your old separator, or with which you can skim the skim-milk from your old machine.

If you find you are losing butter-fat, then trade in your old separator on the new De Laval, which you can buy on such easy terms that it will pay for itself while you are using it. The chances are you can have the satisfaction of owning a new, up-to-date, easy-running De Laval at no actual cost. These tests will not put you under obligation in any way.

No machine a farmer uses gives so much service at so little cost as a De Laval Separator.

Divide the price of a popular sized De Laval by the days of service the average De Laval gives during its life and the cost is only about two cents per day, or one cent for each time it is used. A poor separator may lose many times this amount.

The remarkable service which De Laval Separators give is due to the extreme quality with which they are made.

There are four complete lines of De Laval Separators, ranging in price from \$30 up, providing a De Laval for every need and purse.

Each De Laval, regardless of price, is the best in its class and the best money can buy. They are:

"3,000,000" GOLDEN SERIES—The world's best separators. The most completely and conveniently equipped, cleanest skimming, easiest running and most durable. Equipped with ball bearings protected against rust and corrosion. Finished in beautiful and durable gold and black. Four sizes, from 350 to 1000 lbs. capacity. Hand, belt or motor drive.

BLACK UTILITY SERIES—Exactly the same as the Golden Series in construction and separating efficiency, but lacking several features. Sold at lower prices. Three sizes: 350 to 750 lbs. capacity.

JUNIOR SERIES—A new quality line of smaller separators for the one to three cow owner. Most efficient and durable. Finished in royal blue. Three sizes: 150, 225 and 300 lbs. capacity.

EUROPA SERIES—Another line of still lower priced small, European-made De Laval Separators. Excellent skimmers. Finished in red. Four sizes: 150 to 400 lbs. capacity.

PRODUCE AT LESS COST WITH A DE LAVAL MILKER

A De Laval Milker will do more to cut your cost of producing milk than anything you can get. It saves at least half the time required for hand milking, and in addition milks the cows better and produces cleaner milk.

There are more De Laval Milkers in use than any others, milking more than 2,000,000 cows in all parts of the world. They are without doubt the world's best milkers in every respect.

There are three kinds of De Laval Milkers, providing a De Laval for every need and purse: **MAGNETIC**—The world's best milker. Thousands

of outfits in use in all parts of the world. Pulsations controlled by magnetic force insure absolute uniformity of milking. Cows always milked the same way and produce to their greatest ability. Any one can operate it. Easy to handle and care for. Outfits for milking one to 500 or more cows.

MAGNETIC COMBINE—Milks just like the Magnetic but also weighs and conveys milk. The ideal milker for the large producer of commercial or certified milk.

UTILITY—The best low-priced milker made. Ideal for the small dairyman or for those to whom price is an essential consideration. Outfits sold from \$145 and up. Furnished with single or double units, which can be used with any make of single pipe line milker.

Almost a Week's Work Saved Each Month with a De Laval Milker!

TO MILK THESE TWELVE COWS TWICE A DAY



By **DELAVAL**

Requires 72 Min. a Day, or Only 3.6 Days a Month



5.4 DAYS SAVED IN
ONE SUMMER MONTH BY
DE LAVAL MILKING GIVES ONE
MAN ENOUGH EXTRA TIME TO

By **HAND**

Requires 3 Hrs. a Day, or 9 Days a Month



ENJOY 54 HRS. FOR OTHER BUSINESS AND LEISURE
OR
CULTIVATE 67 ACRES CORN
OR
CUT, RAKE AND PUT UP 16 ACRES HAY.
OR
CUT AND SHOCK 34 ACRES GRAIN.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

New York
165 Broadway

Chicago
600 Jackson Blvd.

San Francisco
61 Beale St.

De Laval Dealers in Kansas

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Le RoyF. W. Sch.
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Lincolntonville E. R. Burkholder Lbr.
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LoganE. I. King &
Long IslandErickson H.
LorrainePetrzelka B.
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LurayWurst & Ro.
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Ask your De Laval Dealer about what a De Laval Milker can do for you.

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