

Well, Well, See Who's Here—the Hoovers' Are Back!

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING
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April 30, 1932

Finding a Way Out

WE ARE entering a new era in the business of farming. The financial storm is over. Our work now is to repair the damage, to build new fences, remake buildings—yes, to rebuild fortunes. In this work Kansas Farmer expects to do its share. It would be a slacker did it not.

With a full realization of the work that must be done, Kansas Farmer now stands ready and willing to help at every job. All of us, by working together, can rebuild Kansas, just as our forefathers built it with so little to start with in their pioneer homes on the old homesteads.

There is as much to do now in finding a way out as there was when father and mother came here and built their first house of sod. Many a good farmer finds himself, today, so reduced in circumstances he hardly knows which way to turn. Said a good farmer, the other day: "Four years ago I owned a farm free of debt and considered my property worth \$50,000. Today, I am just holding on, with my back to the wall; another year like the last will finish me. How I got in this fix is very simple. Two years ago I helped each of my two boys, just married, to buy farms—good ones that almost joined mine—and they and I kept on as we had done for years, growing crops and feeding cattle. That system of farming made a decent-sized fortune for me, and in two years it has taken it all away."

It is the farmer who is in trouble like this that Kansas Farmer wishes to help. Likewise, we are not forgetting the farmer of smaller means, the man on the 80 and 40-acre farm. He may not have suffered so much in dollars

and cents, but to him his smaller loss has been just as tragic.

• We must all find a way out.

Kansas Farmer believes in the wisdom of the many. There will be ways suggested that will put every farmer in distress again on his feet, for the pioneer weathered worse storms than this and came out smiling, prosperous and happy. Certainly, with all we have here now to work with, we can take hold and push the load out on solid ground. We shall not be measuring up with the generations that came before us, and who won out with less, if we fail.

There are many who still are fortunate. They have weathered well the storm. The strong will support the weak. It is now a job for all of us, however, whether we have much or little. Let's go about it in a practical way. It's the man who is right out on the firing line we want to hear from. It is you who are reading this now.

Certainly you are facing the future with some well-defined plan of your own, something that will help you to find the way out—and if it is going to help you it will help others. What crops are you depending on most to bring in some needed cash, what stock is it you are depending on most to bring you out? Perhaps it is some other line with you. It may be the big thing is dairying, poultry, truck farming. Tell us what it is.

But, above all, tell us the little corners you are cutting to reduce expenses—balancing the budget they call it now. In short, we are going to pull ourselves out of this mess we are in—not just some of us, but all of us—and what we are getting at is your

What's the Answer?

When must a farmer cut the hedge? See page 5.

How may a tractor use the highway? See page 5.

What should wheat be worth this year? See page 4.

Is there a better silage than corn? See page 3.

Why there's reason to believe there will be no wheat for export this year. See page 7.

Is alfalfa seed likely to advance? See page 7.

Does it do any good to report thefts promptly? See page 14.

What are the first symptoms of measles? See page 10.

Coming

Shall counties be merged? Discussion by readers of Kansas Farmer.

plan for doing it in the shortest possible time. If you do not happen to be in a bad corner yourself, put yourself in one, then tell us how you would get out. Consider that good farmer who has almost lost his \$50,000 farm in so short a time, consider the man on the 80 and 40-acre farm who is in debt and is looking just as eagerly as anyone to find a way out.

Tell us your plan in 500 or 600 words, or less if you choose, but in not more than 700. Kansas Farmer will pay writers' rates for the best letters, and something for every letter in the series that it prints. Besides you will be doing some brother farmer in need a good turn.



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Freeze Damage Everywhere

But the Grasshoppers Survived Unhurt

BY HENRY HATCH
Jayhawk Farm, Gridley, Kansas

WHEN this issue reaches the reader but a few hours remain and the month of May arrives. This is the customary beginning of the pasture season, altho here in South Central Kansas we rather expect good grass shortly after the middle of April.

That week of winter in March cheated us out of real early grass this year, altho it was apparently headed for here during those balmy and encouraging days of February.

The scar left by that one miserable week of unseasonable weather in March still remains. It still shows in the pastures, but most of all in the small grain fields, in the orchards and where alfalfa was sown last fall.

Those six days of below freezing weather cost Kansas a great amount of wealth. Here on this farm none but cherries remain of the tree fruits. We had hopes for a partial apple crop for awhile, only to see everything vanish but a few sickly blooms on a few Maiden Blush and Genatin trees. Only cherries survived.

The early sown oats was so severely set back that seedlings made after that week of March winter soon surpassed it, and where not reseeded or put to some other crop, the early sown oats field is not promising.

For once the fellow who did not get in a hurry was well repaid for playing a waiting game.

The man suffering the greater loss was he who spent considerable preparation and seed that cost more money than it does today, seeding alfalfa last fall, only to see it killed when apparently so nicely all but thru the winter.

Wheat, too, still shows more damage than was first realized. Just now ready to enter a month usually considered of summer tendencies, we still are finding new losses caused by that week of winter in March.

While walking thru the prairie pastures yesterday, I was amazed at the numbers of grasshoppers that took short flight at my approach, and I could not but wonder if we shall see a return of that plague of the early '70s. That week of winter in March certainly did not affect them in the least, and the damage done by them in sections of Nebraska and the Dakotas last year causes one to pause and reflect if that could be but a foretaste of more to follow this year.

However, the bugologists say there is nothing to fear, so let us hope they are right.

Nevertheless, I am going to watch this early crop of 'hoppers, not that just watching will do a whole lot of good. Anyhow, they're here on the job early and in numbers too great to be unnoticed.

Corn planting started on this farm April 13, a date not popular with the superstitious. A field was ready so the planter was started. It is one of our naturally wet fields, and then being in ideal condition for planting, we could not resist making the start, altho the nights were still too cool for good corn growth.

This field had been plowed, tandem disked and was drilled in the row with furrow openers on the planter, kernels dropped an average of 20 inches apart. It was planted for a grain crop, not with the expectation of cutting it for fodder, hence the thinner planting. Where planted for fodder, as much of our acreage is, I thicken the drop to 14 to 16 inches apart.

For a crop to go into the crib, however, this thicker stand often falls much behind the thinner planted.

As now planned, the first cultivation given this field will be with all disks, the tractor cultivator being equipped with the "disk hillers" set to throw all dirt away from the row. Then, in two or three days after this is done, a two section harrow, pulled by two horses, will be used to work the dirt back to the row.

It may be that two or three harrowings will be done before a culti-

vator is again used, depending upon weather and soil conditions.

A rotary hoe would be a fine tool to use after one harrowing, but I have not yet found the necessary money to spare to buy one, which seems to me still is priced rather high considering the material used in the making.

The price asked for it does not detract anything from the good work the rotary hoe can be made to do, tho.

Crops to plant where wheat is not worth the leaving are being considered. Farther west in the state, where the wheat belt is and where there is much wheat bordering on the "I don't-know-what-to-do-about-it" order, what row crops to plant now is a problem. Of course this is just the ideal planting date for corn, so corn it will be with many until so late that some forage crop is more seasonable.

Today we are blessed—or is it cursed?—with dozens of these forage crops where a few years ago we had but the kafir and sorghum. Now there are cousins, second cousins, half-brothers and a general intermingling of the kafir, sorghum and milo tribe, giving us some wierd combinations, all having good and bad points.

Many of these varied sorgo-milo-kafir mixtures will be spotted in where it probably will be found rather late in the season that the wheat is not going to be worth the ground it occupies so poorly.

For my purpose, where a roughness for beef cattle is quite an object, I have yet to find something better than sumac cane, the dwarf strain. This does not grow tall and unwieldy, as did the old standard types of cane such as Orange and Amber, so handles nice in the bundle when cut with the corn binder, and its juices never sour. It grows a wonderful mass of leaves that do not shed easily from the stalk, and the stalk stands up remarkably well. Likewise its seed has a hardness in germination that is appreciated in many seasons when poor stands of other forage crops is the rule.

We feed this crop with seed left on to our cattle with fine results.

The wheat grower with a replant problem confronting him is favored with low-priced seed for all forage crops, this year, but we have none of it for sale, our Herefords having furnished a market for all we grew last year.

Business took me for a few hours drive to a point about 50 miles southeast, yesterday. It is interesting to take such a trip once in awhile in a leisurely way, to just take the time to rather "size" things up as you drive along.

If there is anyone who thinks the Kansas farmer has become soured and is sullen and feeling whipped because of low prices and depression, he should drive out in the state where the men and women are at work in the fields and gardens, where the spirit still is good and where you are told with a sincerity that lets you know that fellow means it when he says, "give us a little time and we are going to work out of this, just as we always have."

The fields and gardens were filled with folks yesterday doing that very thing—working their way out of it.

Tobacco His Best Crop

WHITE Burley tobacco has made money for John Rensland, of Leavenworth, for 20 years. Good clover land produces 1,500 pounds to the acre for him, which makes 700 pounds an acre in Kentucky look pretty small. Tobacco is an unusual crop for Kansas, but the market price must be acquainted with the wheat price. One year Mr. Rensland received \$2,000 from 4 acres of the weed. More recently 8,000 pounds brought only \$200. The best price he ever received was 75 cents a pound, but the average has been 35 to 37 cents, except for 13½ cents in 1931.

Plants are started in beds covered with cheese cloth—not hotbeds. Seed

obtained from Kentucky is planted in the top soil inside log frames about March 1, and the cloth simply keeps off insects. Plants 4 and 5 inches tall are set out late in May or during June. The crop is cultivated like corn and along in the growing season plants are topped so the leaves will grow better. Harvest comes in late August and September. Plants grow around shoulder high, are cut with a corn knife and are hung upside down in the curing shed. The warehouse at Weston, Mo., provides a market.

Red clover or Sweet clover 2 years, tobacco 2 to 4 years and corn make an excellent rotation, Rensland says. The best corn he ever grew followed tobacco. This year he will have 5 acres of the crop.

Big Hazard in Seed

LAST YEAR 971 lots of seed tested at the state seed laboratory germinated from 0 to 50 per cent. And these samples were of the best grown on the farms represented. Several thousand acres might have been planted with this seed if it had not been found unfit. Tested seed ranks in importance with proved sires.

Many Evergreens Killed

A LOT of ornamental evergreens were killed outright and others badly damaged by the sub-zero weather that visited Kansas in March following the warm weather of February. Those chiefly affected were Japanese arborvitae, holly and even hardy privet. Nurserymen cannot recall when that has happened before in Kansas.

Best Time for Sorghum

IT IS about May 1 to 10, in Southeastern Kansas; May 10 to 20 around Manhattan, May 15 to June 1 at Hays, Ellis county, and May 20 to June 15, for Garden City, Finney county, says A. L. Clapp, of Manhattan. Holding off for these dates usually insures a warm soil. Hard-seeded sorghums, such as Sumac, may be planted earlier than soft-seeded varieties like Feterita.

"Cali" Grapes in Kansas

MAYBE Kansas can produce "California" quality grapes. J. P. Wertin, of Doniphan county, made 200 grafts of western stock on his Moore's Early and Concord vines last week, taped them firmly and put on a coat of wax to stop "bleeding." Already the sap is feeding the new vines. "California stock will not grow here from the ground up," Wertin explains, "because the plant louse destroys it. But I have studied California grapes first hand and see no reason why they will not graft. If this can be done it will improve the quality of grapes in Kansas 100 per cent."

Buckbrush a Fine Shrub

THIS year a lot of farm folks are going in for giving the farm home a pretty setting by having a nice lawn with shrubs and trees set near the house. For looks, it is hard to beat grass, trees and shrubbery. And the common "buckbrush," which grows wild almost any place, makes as pretty a shrub around the house as spirea and doesn't grow so large. Its red berries hang on nearly all winter. In town, spirea is a great favorite, the white variety and the pink, or Anthony variety. The pink is a dwarf shrub. Amy Kelly in charge of the college's home demonstration workers, says there has never before been so much interest in "landscaping" farm homes.

Six Per Cent With Safety

A LETTER from you will bring you information regarding an exceptionally attractive investment opportunity. Funds may be withdrawn at any time upon 30 days' notice. Denominations of \$50, \$100 and \$500 are offered, rate of interest, 6 per cent, payable semi-annually by check. This investment is backed by an unbroken record of 39 years' success in one of the strongest business concerns in the West. I shall be pleased to give full information to anyone who will write me.—Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kan.—Adv.

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Before Perspiration Starts

CORN has lost its job of making silage for E. E. Ferguson, of Valley Falls. Atlas sorgo takes its place because last year it turned out 20 and 25 tons to the acre, while corn didn't make 10 tons on the same kind of ground. The sorgo held moisture better and cost \$1 a ton less than corn in the silo. "I had 30 acres of Atlas that was seeded a month late last year," Ferguson said, "but it made a heavy yield. The fall was so wet I thought shock stuff would be ruined but the sorgo wasn't hurt a bit. I'm running some of the fodder, minus the heads, thru the silage cutter now with no water, and the cattle clean it up altho they still get plenty of silage. Corn has to have a good deal of water when it goes into the silo, but sorgo laid around a week and still made good silage without adding water.

"I seeded 15 pounds of Atlas to the acre on June 10. A lot of it grew 11 feet tall and made nearly 25 tons of silage to the acre. Headed sorgo made 30 bushels of seed to the acre that is bringing \$1 to \$1.20 a bushel. Picked heads show a germination of 96 per cent and a purity of 99.26 per cent. Atlas silage costs about \$3 a ton while corn costs more than \$4."

Shift in Beet Acreage

MORE sugar beets will be planted on farms with pumping plants in Western Kansas this year. Fewer acres will be under ditch irrigation. This is the word from Garden City. Lake McKinnie's 30,000 acre-feet of water was almost drained last year and now is only half filled. Prospects are not good for a large run of water in the Arkansas river. So farmers who do not have pumping plants will grow crops that need less moisture. The price guaranteed by the Garden City company this year is a minimum of \$5.50 a ton, said to be the highest in the United States. Six thousand acres of beets were harvested in that territory last year, the largest in years. Yield also was better than average.

First Aid to Pasture!

KOREAN LESPEDEZA was tried last year in Mitchell county by C. E. McKinnie. Seed was planted the same as alfalfa, and made a dense growth but was not so tall as alfalfa. It produced seed and is expected to reseed itself for a crop this year. This crop is adapted where the annual rainfall is more than 30 inches. In good soils, however, it does well with a little less. It makes a good summer pasture, but falls far short of Sweet clover. R. W. McBurney says if the crop will grow in Mitchell, it may be of value in rotations or to grow in native pastures. Perhaps it will become acclimated to more than Southeastern Kansas.

Gets Results With Corn

CORN is a hobby with Henry Madorin of Valley Falls. After 10 years of improvement his home-grown seed produced a 65-bushel average on 80 acres for him last year. The county average was 24 bushels. Madorin started with Johnson County White and Reid's Yellow Dent and has field-selected his seed regularly for maturity, freedom from disease and deformities that do not show up in the crib. In 10 years his yield has been doubled. He raises a good many hogs and cattle so considerable manure is available for corn land, and legumes are used in rotation.

Good Two-Crop Silage

ATLAS sorgo and Laredo soybeans made from 4 to 17 tons of silage an acre in Linn county last year. On good ground 10 or more tons an acre was common. Big yields sometimes make cutting and handling bothersome, Walter J. Daly

Here's information mixed with perspiration along the line of farm strategy for May with special bearing on feed crops. A leaf from a reader's experience gets the warmest welcome from Kansas Farmer, failures as well as successes. A good miss is better than two hits in what we learn from it.

finds. So it is better not to put this crop on the best land as it will make a good yield even on poor soil. The best rate to plant is 7 to 8 pounds of sorgo and 4 to 5 pounds of beans an acre. If a bean attachment is not available mix the seed in the planter box and stir often. Best time to plant is during the first half of May for this good feed-maker.

Why Clover Didn't Stick

LIME needs a little time to sweeten sour soil, L. C. C. Dunn of Jefferson county, believes. In the fall of 1929, he spread 1½ tons of lime to the acre where he had seeded wheat, and then seeded Sweet clover in the spring. After the wheat was off, the clover killed out. Dunn didn't want to plow under his lime—it cost money and he wished to get some return from it—so he seeded the same 25 acres to wheat in the fall of 1930, and to clover again in the spring of 1931. This time he got 18 to 20 bushels of wheat to the acre and an excellent stand of clover that carried thru the hard summer of 1931. It provided a lot of good



pasture, and is out to a good stand this spring. Mr. Dunn happened to miss liming part of the field. Clover failed on it in 1931 and today it is as bare as a floor. Lime made the stand of Sweet clover the second year because it had time to work into the soil.

Milo Made 132 Bushels

DWARF Yellow milo made 132.8 bushels an acre last year at Garden City, breaking the former high record of 116.21 bushels in 1928. But it was grown at the experiment station by F. A. Wagner, in a 6-year rotation of alfalfa 3 years, Dwarf Yellow milo 1, sugar beets 1 and

barley 1. Alfalfa is reseeded with barley as a nurse crop. Milo grown in a 2-year rotation with forage sorgo without alfalfa or fertilizer, produced only 47.6 bushels to the acre. Both fields were irrigated.

No unusual or expensive method was used. Good seed was planted in a satisfactory seedbed. It didn't cost any more to take care of the 132.8-bushel crop than it did the 47.6-bushel yield.

Cut Alfalfa Too Often

FOURTH CUTTING alfalfa bringing \$12 a ton at the field was a tempting morsel for J. A. Jamison, of Lansing, last year. "But I've learned to my sorrow the 20 tons I sold cost me a good deal more than the \$240 I received for it," he said. About a third of the stand on 25 acres winter-killed in March—particularly the Kansas Common. The part that was cut four times started out earlier this year than where the fourth crop was left, and being without protection it froze out. Alfalfa that was cut only three times is taller now than the other and the stand is a third better. The first crop not only will be short this year, but all of the others, and the field may have to be plowed up next year.

What to Follow Sudan?

SEVEN acres of Sudan pastured 26 head of Jerseys 12 hours a day for three months last season for C. F. Stutz, of Atchison county. It is one of his big milk producers. "I believe I get twice as much from it as from any grain crop," he said. But what he should plant after Sudan he hasn't decided yet—even thinks of following the land, feeling he could because Sudan is so profitable. Very likely he will plant corn. Stutz would like to know what other farmers have planted with success after Sudan. And Kansas Farmer will be glad to give space to such experiences.

Got Bigger Corn Yield

ALFALFA makes corn yields 20 bushels an acre healthier for B. McCormick of Zeandale. Recently he seeded corn after alfalfa and a patch right beside it on plain ground. The legume land made 60 bushels while the other had a tough job reaching 40. Mr. McCormick now has 60 acres of alfalfa. He seeds 10 acres a year in August to hold this amount, and to work all of his land over with alfalfa.

Will Try Six Pastures

PASTURES are to get an even break with other crops on C. T. Horton's farm, near Blue Mound. "They are the cheapest source of feed," he said, "and have been neglected too much." He will find what pasture will do best for him this year by trying Korean Lespedeza, meadow fescue, Orchard grass, Brome, White clover and Sweet clover. These will be seeded alone and in combinations, with fertilizers and without. The seedbed is bluegrass sod that has been disked and harrowed.

Thru With Nurse Crops

NURSE CROPS for clover are a thing of the past, for John Remer, of Jefferson county. "I'll never seed oats or wheat with my clover again," he declares. "To get the right kind of stand takes all the moisture on hand. I find oats and wheat absorb so much moisture out of the soil that Red and Sweet clovers cannot live thru July and August."

How Much for Wheat?

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

AN INTERESTING THING has been done by the Dodge City Globe in asking a number of Ford county wheat growers how much they have to get for wheat to break even. Replies vary, but on the whole not much. H. Fromm says that figuring in rent, labor, interest and other costs it takes about 75 cents to produce a profit. Martin Mayrath puts it at a dollar. R. T. Ousley replies that 50 cents is enough, if there is a good crop. A. Conrody received about 35 cents on the average last year and lost money. C. H. Roesner says "if a man could average 20 bushels he'd have to get 50 cents to show anything for his work and investment. Last year I averaged about 25 bushels and broke about even." H. H. Kimbrell replies that he does not know just what price is necessary but he lost money last year. And last year was an exceptionally good year for wheat.

None of these wheat growers reports getting less than 35 cents on the average last year, showing that they were good marketers. Wheat fell as low as 20 cents some time after harvest and was a long time getting up to 30 cents. Farmers forced to sell at the low price lost money. They would have been as well off if their land had lain idle. From present prospects in the Ford county section wheat growers will not make anything this year on wheat under a dollar a bushel.

Prices Don't Act That Way

BECAUSE I expressed the opinion that an attempt by the Government to fix the price of wheat and cotton must logically be followed by an arbitrary fixing of the price of other agricultural products by law, Mr. Brumfield of Jetmore, takes issue with me at considerable length.

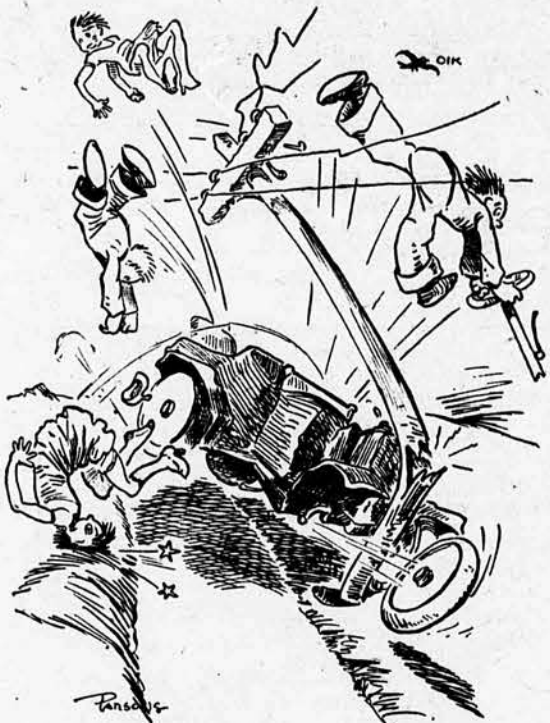
He assumes that fixing the price of these two products by law would automatically establish the price of other agricultural commodities on a like basis. Where he gets that idea I do not know. There are no facts to establish the assumption. It has frequently happened that when the price of wheat was low the price of cattle and hogs was high and vice versa. It happens just now that the market price of wheat and corn seems to be maintaining a fairly consistent ratio but that is not always the case. If the Government forecast proves correct, that the wheat crop this year will be 42 per cent short of the last year's crop, and if this should turn out to be an extra good corn year, there is every probability that the price of corn would not be in line with the price of wheat.

Price Fixing Often Tried

DURING his first campaign for the Presidency, when free coinage of silver was the paramount issue, Mr. Bryan argued eloquently that the price of wheat was controlled by the price of silver. But it happened before his campaign



JUST AROUND THE CORNER—
WITH A YELLOW STREAK



WHAT THIS COUNTRY NEEDS IS
A GOOD RUBBER TELEPHONE POLE

was ended that the price of silver had fallen while the price of wheat had risen, showing that there was no necessary connection between the two.

The arbitrary fixing of prices by legislation is not new. It has been tried at various times in various countries and, so far as I can recall, it has eventually failed in every case. Perhaps the United States could be more nearly self-sufficient than any other country in the world. Perhaps it could build a tariff wall high enough to keep out all products which compete with products raised in this country and then by law establish prices of the home products high enough to satisfy the producers of those products. But in my opinion, such a law, even if upheld by the courts, would ultimately destroy itself.

Men and Opinions Differ

IOBSERVE that Mr. Brumfield, like a good many other advocates of rather radical theories is disposed to apply hard names to those who disagree with him. Here is a quotation from his letter:

"We have plenty of traitors among our own farm representatives and public men. As an example our own Jardine, who distinguished himself fighting the equalization fee."

That means, of course, that Mr. Brumfield considers any one who differs from him a traitor to the farmers. Undoubtedly Mr. Brumfield has a right to his opinion. The fact that he differs from me does not in my opinion make him any less honest or patriotic than I claim to be. Secretary Jardine may or may not have been right, but that he was entirely honest in his opposition to the equalization fee I have not a single doubt.

It is well to have opinions. Every man who really thinks has opinions, but it should always be kept in mind that others have the same right to think and have opinions that you have.

Democrat Defends Hoover

AKANSAS FARMER who does not sign his name, sends me a clipping, an article written by ex-Governor George Hodges and published in the Olathe Democrat, a local paper owned by the Hodges brothers, or, if not jointly owned, then owned by Frank Hodges, brother of the ex-governor.

Governor Hodges is a life-long Democrat, and that fact makes his statement remarkable for its fairness. I have not space for the entire article but I will quote a few pungent paragraphs. Here is one:

The official scolders of the national Democratic party in the East have lathered themselves into a white heat notwithstanding the weather. They iterate and reiterate the tremendous waste of the Hoover administration and the glaring deficiency of more than a billion and a half dollars in 1931. This rough stuff sent out thru various papers and magazines is not in accord with the genuine facts that the public should be aware of if they do not already know the facts.

The tremendous deficit of a billion and a half dollars should not be charged to Mr. Hoover and the Republican party alone for had it not been for the Democrats voting with the Republicans, both in the Senate and in the House, there probably would not have been this tremendous deficit. Read the recorded vote on appropriations and you will find that had the Democrats not voted with the Republicans the deficit would have probably been the normal deficit that all administrations incur.

Both Share in the Blame

AFTER calling the attention of his readers to the fact that President Hoover vetoed the soldiers' bonus loan bill which took about a billion dollars out of the U. S. Treasury and the bill was passed over his veto, Governor Hodges continues:

It might be well at this time to remind our Democratic party managers that our congressmen and senators voted for practically all the expenditures that they now complain about, as follows:

Drouth Relief.....	\$ 45,000,000
Public roads in 1930.....	125,000,000
Farm Board.....	500,000,000
Soldiers loan bill, about.....	1,000,000,000
Farm Relief.....	
Mississippi river flood.....	
Crop failures.....	
New post offices, etc., 1930.....	700,000,000
Post office deficit is daily.....	100,000

To these add millions wasted in river improvements. The total government expense in 1931 was \$5,178,000,000 and practically 65 per cent of the Democratic senators and congressmen voted for these bills. Why charge them all to Hoover when the Democrats furnished the balance of the votes to put them over?"

Teachers Good Sports

IAM "thankful for the Kansas Farmer and your forum for ideas", writes W. V. Jackson, former representative from Comanche County. "I am thinking just now about the extracts from letters on teachers' wages. Some of the men opposing a cut seem to think, or at least insinuate, that if there is a cut the schools will be ruined. I have too high an opinion of Kansas teachers to think that if it becomes necessary to reduce the number of dollars we pay them, they will slight their work. If there are any such teachers they are not fit to be in care of our youth and the sooner they are kicked out the better it will be for the schools. The plain fact is that people with fixed wages have been getting a big boost in pay during the last 18 months, if their nominal pay has not been reduced, for 75 cents will buy more of the essentials of life now than a dollar did in 1929. A \$75 wage now is equal to a \$100 wage then."

Greatest Folly of All

FOR what I have written against war, Mr. F. E. Spicer of Abilene, writes me a commendatory letter. It may be bad taste to quote a little from Mr. Spicer's letter, but I shall do it anyway. He says in part: "I am glad to see your voice raised against war at this critical juncture



AND A RUSH-ORDER AT THAT

in world affairs. You are redeeming the time in this day of evil. You are not sitting foolishly by and saying nothing while you have the opportunity to speak. We need to build a backfire against sentiment that might sweep us into the trouble in the Far East . . . I thank you because you are using your sanity, moderation and mellow wisdom to calm the spirits of men at this critical moment instead of exciting them. May your good work continue and also that of the Capper Press."

I wish that I could persuade myself that what I write really is as important as Mr. Spicer seems to think it is, but I fear he greatly overestimates the effect. However, I am glad to contribute my little bit to help create and sustain sentiment against war which to say nothing of its tremendous evil effects is the supremest of follies.

Speaking of war I quote a stanza from a bit of verse sent in by Mrs. Nina Hamm, of Irving, Kan.:

"We have heard of the suffering in Flanders
We have seen who were crippled for life.
Profit well by past experience;
Peace is more blessed than strife."

May Tractor Use Highway?

I have a tractor with spade lugs. I live beside a hard-surfaced road made of crushed magnesite. They have signs up "A tractor with lugs prohibited." It will be necessary for me to cross the road many times during the summer. If I must plank across does the county have to furnish the planks? If we have to keep our tractors off the road are they not compelled to provide a space along side of the road on which to drive the tractor?—J. W. C.

The statute seems plain. If your tractor has such lugs or cleats, you may not move it across an improved road unless you lay down planks, or so cover your wheels that the cleats cannot injure the road. The authorities are not required to furnish the planks, nor to provide a driveway along the improved road upon which you can drive your tractor.

Must He Cut the Hedge?

A and B own adjoining farms with a hedge between. If the hedge damages B's crops can A be compelled to cut it?—Reader.

If this is in a county with a hedge law, where a hedge is a legal fence, and the hedge is on the dividing line, it is owned jointly by the respective farmers. Unfortunately the law does not require that hedge fences generally shall be trimmed to a certain height, consequently neither farmer can be compelled to keep his share trimmed and neither can be held for damage to the other thru the hedge sapping the fertility of the soil.

Can't Collect on Sunday

Is there a law against demanding money on Sunday? How long has a man got if he misses payment on a monthly contract?—Reader.

1. There is no law against asking for payment on Sunday. However, to collect it, he must wait until Monday.

2. Unless the payment which a man agrees to

Kansas Still Uses the Ocean

Among the states with exports of from 10 million to 30 million in the depression year 1931, was Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Indiana, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi. The exports of these seven states totaled \$140,000,000 that year. That shows we still are doing some business outside of the home market.

make falls due on Sunday or on a holiday, he is allowed no extra time by law. In that case he has until the next day.

Relatives on County Work

Is it legal for a foreman on county work, working under direction of the county commissioners, to employ his sons, sons-in-law, or other near relatives?—Mack.

In letting contracts, employing labor or purchasing tools, machinery or materials, no member of the board of county commissioners, county attorney, county engineer, member of board of township highway commissioners or any person in their employ, or one holding an appointment



under them, may have directly, or indirectly, any personal pecuniary interest therein.

Our attorney general has held this precludes township or county officers from doing the work on county roads and receiving pay themselves for so doing. The language of the statute is broad enough to prohibit the commissioners or town-

ship officers from employing a near relative to enter upon a contract, at any rate. But it would seem to me going a good ways to say that no relative might be employed to work upon the highway, unless it could be shown that the county or township officers were in some way interested in or benefited by his labor.

Is Mortgage Affected

If a farm is not mortgaged and the owner goes into bankruptcy does this cancel the mortgage? How much property can he hold in taking bankruptcy?—G. W. D.

1. The mortgage will not be affected by the bankruptcy unless it was executed at a date so near the filing of the bankruptcy petition that it casts a suspicion of bad faith on the mortgage. If the farm is a homestead, the homestead right in it still remains, subject to the mortgage. It would not be affected by the bankruptcy proceeding.

2. In Kansas the head of a household going thru bankruptcy is allowed his household furniture, farm implements, the family automobile, two cows, a team of horses or mules, 10 hogs, 20 sheep, together with sufficient feed if he has it on hand or growing, to feed these exempt animals for a year. Also sufficient food, if he has it on hand or growing, to feed his family for a year.

Must He Give Up Farm?

What can be done in regard to a landlord who promised his farm for another year to his renter after the lease is out, then, after it is too late to do anything, wants him to vacate?—A. C. E.

If the renter is holding this place under a written lease, no notice to quit is necessary. The lease itself is sufficient notice. If he is holding it under a verbal arrangement, he is entitled to 30 days' notice prior to the expiration of the rental period.

Mortgage vs. Feed Bill

A takes cattle to feed on gain. A is paid for the increase the cattle make. The cattle are owned by B but C has a large mortgage on the cattle and takes the cattle for the mortgage. Can A collect anything for his labor and feed?—J. C. S.

I regret to say this farmer's lien is not superior to the chattel mortgage. A can collect from B who turned these cattle over to him to feed if B has any property that is subject to execution.

May They Take His Stock?

A farmer owns a share in a mutual telephone company, composed of farmers. May the officers of the company take the farmer's share for past due assessments?—Farmer's Wife.

That will depend upon the company's by-laws. The by-laws might contain such a provision.

Where Ore is Tested

Where can ore be sent to have its kind and value determined?—G. D.

Send it to the Geological Department of either the University of Kansas at Lawrence, Kan., or the Kansas State College at Manhattan, Kan.

An Advice-Giver Who Needs Some

IF THE GOVERNMENT "thinks farmers should cut down their yields of corn of wheat of potatoes of cattle and other products—why does it continually go ahead opening more tracts of land to cultivation thru reclamation projects?

"Why does it compel greater production in this way?

"Why does it put this new land in competition with established farmers when our great trouble is overproduction?"

Why indeed?

These pertinent questions from a farmer's letter reach me at a time when the Interior Department of the Government is looking forward to a big reclamation project on the Columbia River that would bring 1,200,000 acres of arid land into cultivation and create 12,000 more farms.

If there is anything we don't need just now it is 12,000 more farms. We have about as much use for them as the Farm Board has for more wheat.

This Grand Coulee project, as it is called, would cost only \$394,155,000, according to estimates. So it will not be attempted right away. A part of this—\$185,890,000—would be spent on a dam and power station, and \$208,265,000 more for the irrigation system. The average cost of reclaiming each acre is figured at \$174.

Under the most optimistic estimates it would take 50 years for the Government to get its money back thru the sale of power and water.

And taxpayers have learned that the funds expended on these projects have a way of coming back much more slowly than molasses moves in January, or that paper plans indicate.

The economic feasibility of the project was reported on adversely by the engineers of the War Department in December. But Secretary Wilbur in his annual report declared that ultimately a way would be found to make the enterprise feasible. And the Secretary has since received a report from the engineers of the Bureau of Reclamation indicating they have found such a way.

It may not be such a misfortune after all that the Government won't have any money to spend on extras for the next two years or more.

One city newspaper—the New York Sun—actively opposes this reclamation enterprise in a vigorous editorial headed, "Disastrous to Agriculture." The times, I am glad to see, are making city papers more farm-minded.

Secretary Hyde of the Department of Agriculture, says what is plainly apparent, that the scheme would bring more distress to farmers.

Of the 964 million acres of farm land in the United States, Secretary Hyde finds one-third is enough to feed and clothe all the people and pile up huge surpluses.

It is because of this expansion and overproduction, he declares, that the farmer's average purchasing power is 42 per cent below the pre-war level, that the farm mortgage debt is almost

three times as much as in 1910, and that taxes are 250 per cent higher than before the war. Also that land values are virtually back to the prewar level and, that for five years forced sales of farms have averaged 134 to the 1,000.

In the State of Washington, where the site of this project is situated, the proportion of forced sales of farms is 147 to the 1,000, and more than 18 per cent of that state's Federal Land Bank loans are three months overdue.

These figures do not indicate that state needs 12,000 more farms and farmers.

There is one thing about which we can be very sure. It is that we can have no prosperity in this country until the farmer gets a fair price for his products. Also that he cannot reach a money-making basis until his burden of unjust taxes is relieved. He is suffering almost as much from excessive taxes as from low prices.

Such enterprises as this 394-million-dollar reclamation project can only make both of these bad situations worse.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

Senator Capper will talk on national affairs at Washington, over WIBW (580 kilocycles) Tuesday, May 3, at 10:30 a. m.

Tinkerinks

BY LEW TINKER

The well known ring of politics
Is loaded full of hats,
Their owners seeking earnestly
To dodge the bricks and bats,
And gain the nomination for
A chance to serve the state,
And compound pills
To cure the ills.
They would eradicate.

All kinds of folks have heard the call
To save our native land
From forces that are threatening
To strike on every hand;
They conjure up new terrors in
The darkness of the night,
And they alone,
Perhaps unknown,
Can remedy our plight.

The fact that what we need the most
Upon our civic shelves
Is medicine to save us from
Our dear sweet foolish selves,
Has somehow failed to register
With all these sapient gents;
They argue still
A dollar bill
Is just one hundred cents.

Yes, Indeed

¶ The so-called itch for office isn't a real itch. It can't be cured in 7 years.

¶ Paris insists the hoop skirt will be back. Not back in the rumble seat.

¶ If a hair of the dog can cure the bite, the proper remedy for what ails us is more credit.

¶ Among the evidence the jury must consider is the evident fact that most of the witnesses are lying.

¶ You can say one thing for bootleg gasoline. It may be unlawful but it doesn't eat the inside of your cylinders.

Farm Life 100 Years Ago

MONEY wasn't everything in 1831, either. Samuel Stoddard, of Pinckney Corners, N. Y., spent only \$1 in cash to pay store bills from January to August of that year, his account book shows. His family bills totaled \$33.78. He paid this with 49 pounds of butter, 3,000 shingles, 2 skins, 2 cords of wood and the \$1 in cash. Food cost him only \$2.38. He raised most of the family living. He bought tea, sugar, molasses, fish and butter. He sold butter in June for 14 cents and bought a little in February at 12 cents. He chewed nearly 4 pounds of tobacco, which cost him \$1.29. . . . Stoddard's big expense was cloth—\$15 worth. Only 1 cake of soap was bought. Six water tumblers cost 50 cents. Other items were, 1 bonnet, \$1.63; 3 pairs of shoes, 25 cents to \$1.25; 5½ yards of ribbon, 56 cents; ¾-yard of lace, 37 cents. . . . During these 7 months no farmers sold eggs at this store. Were they happy back there?

His Uncle in Russia

FLOUR is \$50 for 40 pounds, potatoes \$20 for 40 pounds and lard \$6 a pound in Russia, Adam Seifert of Marion county, learns from a letter received from his uncle in that country. For two years the uncle has been ill and unable to work and Seifert has been sending him drafts. These are sent to Germany and from there are taken to Russia. That doesn't look as if Kansas farmers would have much competition from the Soviet this year.

¶ Why not a referendum on the Ten Commandments?

Kansas Borrowed Least

Kansas farmers have made the smallest number of applications for loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corp. of all the states in the Union, is the report from regional headquarters in St. Louis. Only 738 applications have been received to date. Which speaks well for them and the state.

This Seldom Fails

NEARLY always the gay young man who plays around with girls who look like advertisements for a beauty parlor, usually ends by marrying some plain little thing who looks as if a spring tonic would do her good.

"Saved" One Million

ONE recent week Congress lopped a whole million dollars off the appropriation for the Department of Agriculture and voted it to the coming Chicago exposition. Showing that a craze for economy may become crazy economy.

Those Offices Look Good

THE wheat crop of Southwestern Kansas may be damaged but the candidate crop of Grant county has not even been frostbitten. The Grant County Republican is printing the announcements of 18 aspirants to county offices.

Bank Sells More Farms

THE Federal Land Bank at Wichita sold 10 more farms in March than in any previous month since the bank began getting land thru mortgage foreclosures. It now owns fewer farms than at the end of any month since July 1931. Proving a growing appreciation of the living-making possibilities of farming.

Almost a 10-Mile Kitchen

TO see how many steps she traveled in a day while preparing meals, Mrs. R. E. Parcel, Comanche county, borrowed a pedometer. The record was 9 miles. Then Mrs. P. rearranged her kitchen and the mileage was cut to 2 miles. The men folks built a dish



cupboard that saved many trips to the pantry. Two old cabinets were combined into one good one. The sink was raised. An old washstand was converted into a service cart. . . . Comanche county women have been studying home management in co-operation with Marguerite Harper of the college and their county expert.

Look More and More Alike

LATEST freak news from Paris is that fashionables are wearing shining laquered wigs brightly studded with jewels, to theater, opera and so on. The time may come when it will be difficult to distinguish a fashionable person from a store-window dummy.

Coffee's Bitter Cousin

COFFEE and Chinchóna, from which quinine is made, are of the same plant family. Ergot, an important drug, is a plant disease of rye. Sugar was used only as a medicine in the Fourteenth Century. Non-poisonous alcohol has been made in England

from sawdust. L. L. Broughton, K. U. pharmacist tells us this. And an Iowa physician says patients answer the most intimate questions 'when under the influence of sodium amytal. O. K., Doctor! Take some and tell us where we go from here.

Ate Lots of Sausage

LAST year we manufactured enough sausage to reach twice around the world, reports the Sausage Casing Dealers Association. Not mentioning our usual output of "boloney."

Kind of Watery

THE first two numbers of a nationwide broadcast sponsored by a milk concern, were entitled, "Rain on the Roof" and "From the Land of the Sky Blue Water." Probably not "as advertised."

All Ready for Beer Day?

MAYOR WALKER of New York, head of the world's worst city government, calls upon the nation to set aside May 14 as Beer Day. And at that Al Capone isn't the only sweet-smelling geranium in Uncle Sam's garden.

Too Much Fancy Farming

THE story comes from Russia of sowing wheat by airplane 300 acres a day; 4 planes at 85 feet, flying 62 miles an hour, seeding 8,000 acres in 15 days. What Russia really needs is someone on the job with a few old-fashioned ideas.

Chicago Paid Double

BY trucking 5,350 pounds of turkeys to Chicago, William Boegel, Parker, Colo., got twice as much money. He put straw in the truck bed, covered it with canvas and put in some turkeys. A second deck of 1-inch boards handled another bunch. A top canvas was tied down snugly over all. Boegel left Denver Saturday morning and made Chicago the next Monday afternoon. The turkeys averaged 26 pounds and brought 20 cents. It wasn't much of a joy ride for them, but the extra price made it one for Boegel.

Wealthiest Brothers

THREE brothers in this country, Andrew Mellon, Richard Mellon and James Mellon, control assets of just under 8 billion dollars, the World's Work magazine tells us. The personal wealth of these brothers is put at 500 million dollars, their banking resources at \$787,300,000. The total is about half the national debt, or \$65 each for every man, woman and child in the U. S. This may be the reason Congress thinks the rich can and should pay more taxes. The brothers own the aluminum industry, much of this country's oil, power and steel industries and have enormous railroad holdings.

Sacked in a Sack Deal

OUT in Kiowa county, J. M. Beckett shipped 787 empty cotton-cake sacks from his ranch to a Kansas City bag factory. The factory credited Beckett with \$5.15 for the bags and sent him a bill for 29 cents. The freight was \$5.44. Beckett wrote the factory he hadn't the money just now, but if it would tell him how many more it wanted, he would send more sacks.

Call the Doctor!

SICK cotton plants run up fevers like humans, says W. N. Ezekiel, of Texas. Thermometers take the "patient's" temperature in 10 seconds. Phymatotrichum omnivorum root rot causes the trouble. Even the name sounds unhealthy.

¶ Adam never appreciated Eden until he had to pay taxes.

Daylight Savers Begin

BEFORE daylight Sunday morning, the annual daylight saving nuisance will begin to bother the cities and towns of 15 states, including New York and New Jersey. Chicago will be affected. The rest of the country will stay on Standard Time. It may be something more than a coincidence that the part of the country which is wettest and most lawless, also periodically rebels at Standard Time.

They Like to See Stars



THESE Allen county farmers, Luther Austin and L. A. Holland, have a hobby for building telescopes out of gas pipe and auto parts. They even grind lenses strong enough to show the planets and notable stars. Mr. Holland at the right.

Built Ants Outside

TERMITES give taxes a close race in eating up property. The older part of Henry Froning's house, near Geneseo, was found beyond repair because it had been a home for the white ants too long. This part was torn down while the newer section was pulled aside so a full basement could be dug. Before building started a galvanized iron shield 14 inches wide was put on top of the foundation, extending over both sides. Creosoted lumber, which resists termites, was used for basement window frames. No wood was allowed to rest on the ground. Froning simply built the termites out.

Wheat to Oranges

BRINGING oranges back home is profitable work for Lewis McKee, former Spearville youth. Several years ago he acquired an 8-acre orange grove in California. He moved to Mentone, on the west coast, but spends the winter months, trucking fruit from his grove back to Spearville and Dodge City. The orange harvest lasts from January to May, he says, and during that time he makes two trips a month, hauling 100 cases a trip.

What One Bite Will Do

IF every one of us had eaten ½-ounce more meat daily last year, our market would have needed 10 million more hogs of 200 pounds each, or 1½ million more cattle of 950 pounds apiece, says C. B. Denman, livestock member of the Farm Board. And that would mean only one more small bite at a meal. But Mr. Denman, lots of folks many times had to go without that one bite. Better distribution will help.

Banks are Stronger

IN January, 342 banks failed in the United States; in February, 115, in March, only 31. Looks as if the Reconstruction Finance Corp. was needed for building back to normal.

No. Wheat for Export

DAMAGE to winter wheat is likely to be greater instead of less when all returns are in. We have had seven fat wheat years. This one will be different. The Government's April 1 estimate of a winter wheat crop of 458 million bushels compared with 787 bushels last year, a reduction of 329 million bushels, will be cut still further. Also unofficial reports indicate a substantial reduction in the spring wheat crop in the Northwest.

If the winter yield totals 458 million bushels and the spring wheat yield should prove an average crop, the total this year for the United States would be about 700 million bushels, or less than was needed for home consumption in 1930-31. We shall require about 728 million bushels for domestic consumption.

This leaves the Farm Board's supply of old wheat about the only threat to better prices. Even in most conservative quarters a gradual rise in price is looked for.

The United States won't be required to export wheat regardless of price this year. And in no crop year so far this century, has it ever exported less than 100 million bushels.

Kansas Condition Grows Worse

Since the official estimate of 98½ million bushels for Kansas of April 1, prospects have dropped severely. Wheat rated at 40 per cent in several southwestern counties now promises only 20 to 25 per cent. Freezing loss is greater than expected. Winter-killing is said to be the worst since 1917, and Kansas farmers hark back 10 years to match this year's blowing damage.

College field men say Morris county wheat is good, Marion 65 per cent, and Harvey badly winter-killed. Wheat in Sedgwick, Sumner, Harper, Kingman, Pratt and south Edwards will average 80 per cent normal. Thin stands badly damaged are found in northwestern Edwards and most of Hodge. Eastern Finney has a fair chance. Grant and central Stanton will about make seed. Hamilton, Greeley and Wallace have virtually no wheat. Sherman, Thomas and Rawlins may make one-third of a crop. Decatur is better. Norton, Phillips, Ellis and Russell have a chance to make normal yields. Bottom land wheat in Lincoln, Saline, Dickinson and Geary counties is good.

Anderson—Corn being planted, oats making a fair stand, gardens doing well. But wheat hurt by freezing. Pig crop good.—G. W. Kiblinger.

Barton—It froze ice here recently. Rain badly needed.—Alice Everett.

Brown—Had 1½ to 3 inches of rain. Some wheat looks fine. Oats doing well. Fruit trees full of bloom. Corn, 25c; wheat, 42c; oats, 18c; cream, 16c; eggs, 8c.—E. E. Taylor.

Cloud—While other counties were nervous over dust storms, Cloud was suffering from a 3-inch snow; but it soaked into the ground in 24 hours. Wheat is backward.—W. H. Plumly.

Cowley—Corn planting almost finished and sorghum seeding started. Cattle on grass; some pastures empty at \$3.50 a head. Need rain. Wheat, 42c; corn, 30c; oats, 17c; hens, 4 to 9c; eggs, 4 to 8c; cream, 13c.—Cloy W. Brazle.

Douglas—Rains have helped. Nursery prices are reduced so many fruit trees and berry bushes are being set out, making good use of waste land.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Franklin—Rain improved crusted fields and makes soil work easily. Some corn in by April 1. Part of wheat is doing well. Alfalfa growing. Pastures backward. Many farms sold this spring. Gardens look fine.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Gove and Sheridan—Very dry and windy. Wheat in north half of Gove and south half of Sheridan looks well. The rest is seriously hurt. Planting feed crops is the big job. Few public sales. Potato planting and early gardening done. Eggs, 10c; cream, 14c; wheat, 44c; corn, 30c.—John I. Aldrich.

Graham—Wheat only fair but made good pasture. Had several showers but need a real rain. Row crop work in full swing. Spring pig crop light. Few sales. Wheat,

40c; corn, 22c; cream, 12c; eggs, 8c.—C. F. Welty.

Hamilton—Strong winds damaged wheat. General rain needed. Alfalfa showing up nicely. Livestock did exceptionally well thru the winter. Grass greening up rapidly. Should have considerable fruit.—Earl L. Hinden.

Harvey—Considerable wheat, oats and new alfalfa froze out. Wheat, 35c; corn, 36c; kafir, 30c; oats, 18c; cream, 14c; eggs, 7 to 10c; hens, 9 to 11c; potatoes, 75c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Corn planting started with ground in excellent condition. Much wheat abandoned. Pastures doing well. Several "foreclosed" farms being seeded to legumes by companies holding them. Oats a good stand. Butterfat, 11c; eggs, 9c; corn, 25c; bran, 65c; shorts, 70c.—J. J. Blevins.

Jewell—Wheat damaged by freezing and winds. Oats doing well. Most of corn ground is prepared. Some fruit killed. Our rain helped.—Lester Broyles.

Johnson—Rains were light. Wheat is poor. Hay and roughage scarce. Chicks showing up on many farms. Considerable flu, ear and throat trouble. Workers accepting \$1 a day. Eggs, 8c; butterfat, 15c; hens, 8 to 11c; oats, 25c; hay, \$8 to \$12.—Mrs. Bertha B. Whitelaw.

Leavenworth—Weeks of cold, dry weather were ideal for field work, but crops grew slowly, needing rain we received. Real interest shown in school elections. Most districts cut teachers' salaries.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lincoln—Wheat fine but needs rain. Oats doing well. Ground being disked for corn. Gardens being planted and fruit trees blooming. Many chicks being hatched. Wheat, 42c; oats, 25c; cream, 13c; eggs, 8c.—Margaret Bird.

Linn—Good rain so wheat, oats, flax and gardens look fine. Corn planting is on. Livestock came thru the winter in fine condition. Horse buyers taking all good stock at reasonable prices; more horse power being used here.—W. E. Rigdon.

Logan—Good rain broke our long, dry spell. Grass and crops starting nicely. Some wheat may make crop. Barley all sown and corn planting starting.—H. R. Jones.

Lyon—Rain helped crops. Some corn planted. Plenty of bottom grass for cows. Alfalfa a good stand.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Good rain. Many wheat fields plowed up. Hogs lowest in years and spring pig crop light. Oats and potatoes up. Corn, 25c; hay, \$10; wheat, 40c; cream, 15c; eggs, 5 to 10c.—J. D. Stosz.

Neosho—A soaking rain. Wheat, oats,

and flax excellent. Half of corn planted. Late fruit promising. Everything at community sales sells well, especially horses. Farms idle for years now occupied. Livestock going to pasture. Raising stock hogs and baby chicks is popular.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—Rain improved wheat prospects—there will be a half crop. Grass starting well and needed, as feed is about gone. Oats and barley starting well. A lot of alfalfa being seeded. Corn being planted.—James McMill.

Osborne—Wheat and gardens doing well. Got needed rain. Most farmers disking corn ground. Oats and barley sowing late. Peaches and cherries blooming. Some wheat going to market since price is better.—Roy Haworth.

Ottawa—Corn planting well started. Wheat fields spotted from blowing. Oats showing up but fields are late. Livestock is being turned on pasture as feed is gone. Moisture plentiful.—A. A. Tennyson.

Pawnee—Late-planted alfalfa and oats need moisture. Wheat in western part of the county is spotted from blowing. Farmers optimistic about wheat market, so little is being sold. Gardens looking fine and cherry trees are in bloom. Peaches frozen somewhat. Eggs, 8c; wheat, 40c; butterfat, 14c; corn, 28c; hens, 8 to 11c; Sudan seed, 2c pound.—Paul Haney.

Rawlins—Wind and dry weather hurt wheat, but it is doing better than expected. With plenty of rain still will make a good crop.—A. Madsen.

Roos—Corn planting started. Had 1½ inches of rain. Oats doing fine. Wheat full of fly; some fields abandoned. Pastures greening up. Eggs, 7c; cream, 13c; wheat, 37c; corn, 20 to 25c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Considerable wheat blew out or winter-killed; a few fields promise good yields. Oats and barley that have not blown out are doing well. Pasture soon will carry livestock; farm animals are thin as winter wheat failed to make much pasture.—William Crotinger.

Sumner—Rain needed. More corn being planted than usual. Wheat and pastures damaged by freeze. Gardens starting slowly. Livestock going to pasture in fair condition. Butterfat, 13c; eggs, 6c; wheat, 40c; corn, 32c; kafir, 30c; hogs, \$3.25.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Washington—Rain softened crusted ground. Oats coming up but some wheat fields not looking good. Alfalfa making a start and bluegrass pastures doing well. Some cattle on grass. Hay scarce and high priced. Wheat, 41c; butterfat, 14c; eggs, 7c.—Ralph B. Cole.

And a Short Fruit Crop Also

FRUIT is laughing at over-production the same as wheat. There will not be a pear on the Geyer farm, Leavenworth county, says its manager, J. L. Hanna. Frost got them. And apples will be almost a complete failure because there were no buds on the trees to start. "We had almost a double yield in 1931," Hanna said, "and enough apples were thinned out to make a good crop this year. But our 30 or 40 varieties of grapes will be safe."

The freeze cut at least 300 barrels of apples from W. J. Braun's crop in Atchison county. "If I get 100 barrels I'll be tickled," he said. His trees grew 1,200 barrels in 1931, but hot weather spoiled 500 barrels. "After our heavy yield last year we couldn't expect much for 1932, and the freeze did plenty of damage. Atchison county may get a 25 per cent crop."

T. M. Bauer expects a 25 to 35 per cent apple crop around Wathena. He finds that the trees well-fertilized and tended every year are the producers for 1932. Pete Ramsel, of Blair, says apples have been damaged 85 per cent, strawberries 25 per cent, and pears are gone, but peaches have not been hurt. George Kinkead, of Troy, expects a 20 per cent apple picking.

George T. Groh, Wathena, is more optimistic. He expects half a crop

from his old trees because they are down to water. He fertilizes heavily and with plenty of moisture the trees made a strong comeback after the last heavy crop.

Alfalfa Seed to Advance

H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

IF there is any demand certainly the price will rise rapidly. Car after car of seed has moved into the hands of the wholesalers from this part of the seed-producing area. The local county agent has an order now for a carload to the Atlantic seaboard and says there is only about half a carload in the county. Farmers have needed money and the alfalfa seed was easily cashed.

Another price factor is that we have had three good seed crops in succession and hardly can expect a fourth. Probably never before have three good seed crops occurred in succession.

With a large per cent of the seed in the hands of dealers and the odds against a seed crop this season, the possibilities are that buyers will have to pay a much higher price in the fall.

Gets Cash For a Badly Sprained Wrist

IN cranking a tractor, Henry F. Bruhn of Herndon, Rawlins county, got a badly sprained wrist. But his Kansas Farmer all-coverage accident insurance paid him twice as much cash for the accident as the insurance cost. And when a man's disabled cash helps.

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"REUEL!" cried the girl again. "You're utterly insane. It's not too late. Come to yourself. Look about you, my dear. See our homes, our dear families, our culture and refinement. Think of our good deeds, our charities! We are the superior people; you must see that!"

"What has turned you to those wretches in the border towns? They're ignorant, depraved; they have no culture or understanding of the finer things! Let them fight as they will among themselves till they're all exterminated. A hundred such lives are not worth the life of one gentleman such as you were six months ago. Listen to me, Reuel!"

"I listen," he said, "and my blood congeals! Because you do mean what you say. You—a child, are so warped by your environment that you see vice as virtue, falsehood as truth, corruption as purity. God bless you and help you, Miranda. I have to say goodbye; I have to go, out into the air where I can breathe."

Reynolds stepped forward and raised his daughter to her feet. He pulled the diamond ring from her finger roughly, angrily.

"Take it," he said to Reuel, "and go. Go at once; your uncle is ill!"

"Yes, take it!" echoed Miranda, suddenly adopting something of her father's manner. "There's no hope. You're too changed; you couldn't be the same again. You'd better go back to your ragged, wretched friends and live with them in their sties."

He sighed deeply, looked at the sparkling jewel, and tossed it into the fire in the grate.

AT SUNRISE on the 21st of May, 1856, the organized and armed invasion of Lawrence was begun. Marching as the posse of United States Marshal Donaldson, to serve writs of the federal court on the town and some of its citizens, seven hundred and fifty men appeared on the heights of Mount Oread and viewed the town they had come to capture and lay in ruins.

Men from the Carolinas, from Georgia, Virginia and Alabama were there, augmenting the veteran border ruffians from Missouri. Sabers and rifle barrels and bayonets flashed in the sunlight, and pieces of light artillery were trundled into places of vantage on the various elevations that commanded the sweep of the town.

No guards challenged the enemy, as on that other day in December. The town appeared tranquil. Merchants opened their shops, and workmen passed thru the streets on their way to their tasks.

In the invaders' first glimpse of the doomed city, they experienced a subtle sense of defeat. No force was there to offer battle to those who came prepared for battle. The warriors in their disappointment were moved to conceal their embarrassment with ribald gayety.

Bands played on the heights, and the soldiers sang songs and passed the flowing bowl about to cheer lagging spirits. As a preliminary to more formal action, they seized and plundered the residence of General Robinson on Mount Oread, then declared it the headquarters of the army.

During this early bustle and confusion, a bewildered young man rode into town alone, unchallenged and un-

Heartbreak Trail

BY JOSEPH IVERS LAWRENCE

A Chance Spark in the Darkness

"The minutes passed and no shadowy outline of horse and rider stood out against the patch of sky. The man who watched began to wonder if he had seen what he had seen. Then his body stiffened. Scarcely breathing he heard the rattle of stones and knew someone was climbing the cliffs."

A tense situation from Kansas Farmer's new serial "Bear Creek Crossing," by Jackson Gregory, 27 chapters of stirring adventure with a fine girl for the heroine, to follow "Heartbreak Trail." A good story ended and a great one to come in next issue. This country's best fiction scouts are looking up serials for Kansas Farmer to appear in coming months. We are after the best.

noticed. He had ridden hard all night, and his horse was lathered and weary.

Permitting the horse to walk, he explored the still quiet streets, looking for a familiar face, but to find one he presently visited the hotel and asked for Hubert Dawson.

THE two men embraced like brothers reunited after long separation, then hurried to the roof of the building to view the martial array on the heights.

"Tell me what it means, Hubert!" cried Reuel. "I've been traveling; I've been in New England, closing up certain affairs of mine there. On my way west I heard some rumors of the new war, the threatened invasion, and I came as fast as boats and horses would bring me. But what is all this? A celebration—a dress parade?"

"I don't understand it rightly myself," Hubert confessed. "They tell me that it's the new policy of non-resistance. General Robinson ordered it. There's to be nothing but submission; no fighting, no hitting back. It's too much for my thick head, but the wise fellows say that we must show Washington what's what by letting the bushwhackers have their way until anarchy has sealed its own doom."

"I came all the way—I've ridden hard to get here to be with you in the last stand," Reuel informed him. "Perhaps Robinson and his friends are right but I can't believe that these border ruffians will be softened by an offering of olive branches."

"There's more to it than I can get around," said Hubert. "It seems like we've been slandered in New England. Some say we're as bad as the pro-slavery fellows, and all the folks in Kansas are fighting to kill each other off. Robinson and Pomeroy say we'll quit fighting, and let 'em see how sweet and lovin' all the neighbors will be when they come over from Missouri."

WHERE "is Hetty?" Reuel asked abruptly.

"Out to the farm with Mrs. Roberts. Luther took a farm this spring. Hetty's getting well, now. She had a relapse that day when her old man raised such ructions, but she's better now."

"What did you do with Eustace?"

"I guess it comes nearer to what he did with me," said Hubert sheepishly. "I staked that crazy coot to go out the Oregon trail. I had a little money, and I didn't want the women folks to suffer on the way. They said they'd send for Hetty when she was well. They—they forgave 'er, they said."

"I certainly do hope no harm comes to them women," he added thoughtfully, "but they do say the Injuns have been acting mean on the western trails this spring. They went out with a big train, tho, so I reckon it'll be all right. Most comfortin' thought is, that Eustace prob'ly never will earn enough money to get back this way. I don't mind not getting my money back."

"Look! They're starting to move down the hill," said Reuel, pointing to the troops. "There's a cannon trained this way, and we might be more comfortable down below."

AT 11 o'clock Marshal Donaldson sent Deputy Marshal Fain into the town with writs for Judge Smith and G. W. Dietzler, both charged with treason, in that they had resisted the authority of the border ruffians commissioned in the fall by Governor Shannon as enforcers of law and order.

The two citizens yielded to arrest peaceably, and Marshal Donaldson formally dismissed the posse of seven hundred and fifty, thanking them for their efficient service, and turning them over to the sheriff of the county, Mr. Samuel Jones.

Jones, shot down in the streets of Lawrence by a personal enemy, had been reported dying or dead from time to time, and his appearance before the mighty posse came as something akin to a miraculous resurrection.

He sat on his horse with dashing spirit and made a picture of hearty and robust health, and the lusty cheering resounded from the Oread hill to the center of the town.

Under the sheriff's orders the long-planned sacking of the town began. He was armed with writs clumsily executed by the grand jury, declaring the large and new Free State Hotel to be an arsenal for contraband munitions of war, and the two local newspapers dangerous breeders of sedition and local strife.

Jones dined heartily and well at

the Free State Hotel, graciously permitted Mr. Eldridge, the proprietor, to remove some of his furniture and personal effects, and then gave the final commands for the destruction of the building.

Cannon were placed in the street and trained on the hotel. Senator Atchison claimed the honor of directing the first shot, and fired it far over the roof. Better gunners trained the pieces and planted a number of solid shot in the walls of the structure.

The shot served only as a bizarre form of mural decoration; the hotel refused to fall. The sheriff grew impatient, and time was saved by the piling of rubbish in the rooms and the firing of the great pyre thus formed.

While the hotel burned, the newspaper plants were sacked and destroyed, presses, type, paper, and all property of the owners being burned or sunk in the river.

The doughty hero of the unusual celebration, Sheriff Jones, addressed his posse as the buildings burned.

"Gentlemen," he said, "this is the happiest day of my life, I assure you. I determined to make the fanatics bow before me in the dust, and kiss the territorial laws. I have done it, by heaven! I have done it!"

As the conflagration burned out, he dismissed the posse, thanking them for their bravery and loyal support.

THE spectacle seemed to be at an end, but the formal dismissal was the signal for the sacking of the town.

No man of Lawrence raised a hand in resistance, but the seven hundred and fifty heroes of the day broke ranks and turned the quiet streets to a bedlam of disorder.

Stores and dwellings were broken into, raided and plundered. Drunken ruffians paraded the streets dressed grotesquely in feminine apparel, shooting the windows from the buildings and singing lewd songs.

Singing the popular song, "Mollie Darling," a group of them leveled rifles at some ladies who had taken refuge on College Hill, and fired a volley. The bullets flew among the women, but the marksmanship was poor, and when the rifles were aimed again, the human targets had fled.

Smoke rose from several quarters of the town, and the marauders, burning and pillaging, began to spread toward the outskirts, seeking further loot and entertainment.

Reuel and Hubert had witnessed the sickening spectacle from a hill, and Reuel seized Hubert's arm as a party of roisters rode down Massachusetts Avenue about sundown.

"Where is Luther Roberts's farm?" he asked.

"Out five miles," said Hubert. "We'd better go."

They rode down the hill on the side opposite of the town, and Hubert led the way into the open country at a smart gallop.

THERE were no fires along that road, and they encountered no raiding parties, the distance being an objection to merry-makers who found abundant material in easy reach.

The farm was already protected, Roberts and Dr. Vincent were there, with a party of friends and farm la-

(Continued on Page 16)

The Hoovers—

Not Where the Patch, but How

By Parsons



Farms "Missing" in Western Kansas

Even Alfalfa is Yellow and Backward

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Larned

MANY farmers in Western Kansas are literally hunting their farms. The wind has badly mixed them up with several of their neighbors' farms and probably there is no way of telling which is which. In many fields the farm moved away and left the wheat plants standing on stilts like rows of South Sea native huts. When the roots of a wheat crop begin to wave in the wind you can be pretty sure the bumper has been knocked off of that wheat field. A half-inch of moisture has brought temporary relief from wind and dust.

In this locality most of the fields have a fair stand of wheat on them, yet the general appearance of the crop is not good. Many fields are yellowish green and making slow growth. Instead of getting thicker as the season advances the plants seem growing thinner.

The last year's seeding of alfalfa is not growing properly. It, too, is yellow, with no evidence of being thrifty. As there has been no great shortage of moisture and temperatures have been high enough to promote growth, the unthrifty condition is probably best attributed to the zero weather the early part of March.

Driving along some of the roads that pass thru the river pastures and waste land, we noted large numbers of red-winged grasshoppers flying in front of the car. There seemed to be hundreds everywhere. The hoppers are of two kinds and fully developed. We saw a number of adult-winged hoppers in the field at the time of oats seeding in February. It is unusual to have so many fully developed at this time of year. Are we to have a hopper year? It is 19 years since the hoppers were so bad they ate up most of the row crops. One would naturally suppose that the zero temperature of March would have killed the young hoppers. But evidently neither hoppers nor their eggs have been killed.

Every year when we get near the bottom of our silo we are thankful it was built deep into the ground. Most silos do not extend more than 3 feet into the ground. In the beginning ours extended about 4 feet in the ground. After a few years it was dug about 6 feet deeper and plastered with cement. The bottom fourth of a silo holds most of the feed. The 4 to 6 feet of dirt at the bottom of a silo, dug out and fixed for storing feed is equal to putting 12 to 15 feet of wall space on the top of the average height silo. The part of the silo in the ground costs least to build, will last longest and has no depreciation. It is not difficult to pitch silage with a fork that is well packed.

Many Studying Taxes

H. C. COLGLAZIER
Larned

THE tax study clubs thruout Kansas are proving popular if they are going as strong as they have started-off in Pawnee county. Farmers, business men and 'womens' organizations are going into the study material with enthusiasm. One of the benefits will be a knowledge of the size of the tax problem.

Rural clubs will have more difficulties than town clubs when it comes to leaders. Most towns can get a

Big Gains in Marketing

Farm co-operatives did \$2,400,000,000 worth of business last year compared to \$2,300,000,000 the preceding year when the price level was higher. Here is one big business that is going ahead. It is going ahead because it deals in the necessities of life and because this business side of the farm industry is being directed by as good a quality of business brains as the country affords.

lawyer to conduct the club. In our community we have a different leader for each lesson. This passes the responsibility around and gets more folks to working in the organization. Three of the lessons in the course will be handled by teachers in our high school.

During the next few years people are going to be called on frequently for opinions as well as to vote on questions of taxation. The tax study course will give those who go thru with the work a fairly good knowledge of the tax problem.

The Women Take a Hand

Taxes are in for a losing battle. The women are getting busy. In Doniphan county they are taking up the study of taxation in their Farm Bureau meetings. They are going to know the wherefore of every nickel that goes into the public treasury. The ladies have purified politics considerably since they started to vote—if you take a look back. And it may be they'll clean up on taxes in this fight.

LIVESTOCK

Fewer Cattle Being Fed

THERE are 10 per cent fewer cattle in Kansas lots than this time last year, report both the state board and U. S. Department of Agriculture. In the corn belt the shortage in feed lots totals about 235,000 head, or 16 per cent in the 11 corn belt states. East of the Mississippi there is a 12 per cent increase over April 1 of last year. But in all territory west of the Mississippi there is 21 per cent less beef stock than last year. This indicates a shortage of beef stock next winter. Offerings of grain-finished cattle from Kansas are expected to be liberal during May and June.

Packers Take Big Lambs

THE ideal lamb for shippers to the East, ranges from 77 to 90 pounds, Frank Grindinger, Kansas City packer's representative, tells Kansas livestock men. "We used to think 80 to 85 pounds too heavy," he said, "but now 92 pounds is a good weight. We often have calls for lambs from 90 to 100 pounds. So far this season, packers have not cut such heavy lambs but they probably would if there were too many."

Kansas farmers give early spring lambs grain at 3 to 4 weeks old, in a creep. If ewes are giving plenty of milk, the lambs will not eat much grain at first, but they consume more later. Which makes a big difference in final gains and finish. Getting lambs to market earlier results in higher prices.

No Cure for Grub in Head

WHAT can be done about grub in sheep's heads, ask many Kansas farmers. The answer is—nothing. "The thing to do is prevent it," R. F. Cox, of the college, says. "The only place a sheep is open to attack from bot flies is in the unprotected nose. If it is covered with pine tar, flies stay clear." The bot fly stings the nose and lays an egg. When this hatches the grub works its way up to the sinus and lodges. It isn't always fatal, but it stops best gains.

A Milk-Making Silage

SOME dairymen prefer corn silage, others Atlas sorgo. W. C. Walden of Basehor, mixes them. He and a brother put 50 head of Holstein cows and heifers thru the winter under high production on 40 tons of alfalfa because there was plenty of corn-sorgo silage. "I am sure silage saved 100 tons of alfalfa," Walden said. "We are going to feed all summer from one silo. We can produce as much feed on 1 acre as silage, as we can on 6 acres of grass. It cuts down the need for grass, making more land available for

"Farm Prices Must Rise"

SO SAYS BRISBANE

INTERVIEWED by the Daily Capital while he was passing thru Topeka, Arthur Brisbane, New York's famous editor, was asked if he believed the price of farm products must rise before the depression ends. "I should think so," was his answer, "but altho I am a farmer of a sort, raising in New Jersey horses that I can't sell at any price, and in California alfalfa that brings \$10 or \$11 a ton, I should not attach any importance to my own opinion. It seems to me that real prosperity must be based on prosperity of the farms, since they are the nation's foundation. French prosperity, greatest in the world, is based on the fact that the farmer gets a good price for his products. While our farmers are getting 40 cents or less for wheat on the farm, the French farmer gets \$1.50 a bushel for his wheat. The government sees to that, and at the same time French workers pay far less for bread than it costs in this country."

"I think Senator Capper's demand that the supply of currency be increased, is sound and demands immediate action. You need money to buy anything. And if nobody buys anything nobody gets a job. Naturally any issue of currency would be controlled and held well within reasonable limits."

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To Keep Out Bad Tastes

CHANGING cows from winter feed to spring pasture shouldn't make milk taste "grassy" if done gradually. Off flavors showing up later, due to strong-flavor weeds, can be prevented by taking the herd off pasture 3 hours before milking time. If wild onion is the chief offender, cows should be taken off pasture 4 to 7 hours before.

This Way Grass Hurts

GOOD gains stop if calves that have been on full-feed of grain are turned on pasture before going to market. They should be fat enough to finish in the dry lot and be shipped by June 1. If on grass a few weeks their gains will be less.

Keep Off the Grass!

GRASS will not mean a thing this spring to a Holstein calf owned by J. G. Drummins, of Jefferson county. It is being raised under the new "confinement method." It will not get a bite of grass this summer, but will be fed plenty of corn, oats, alfalfa and milk. It seems that turning a calf on grass is much like turning a youngster loose at a candy counter. Too much candy spoils the appetite for body-building food. Too much grass develops a calf into a barrel with four legs, short on muscle. The new method of feeding will grow the calf into a better milk machine. Eastern dairymen have found it works.

Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

Nothing I could say this week would be half so good as this letter from a "Farm Wife." Without meaning to be it is a prose poem on farm life.—Ruth Goodall.

I AM a farmer's wife and in spite of drouth and depression I'm finding life mighty pleasant while I do my bit to make this year a little better and brighter than last.

I'm 23, my husband is 25, we've been married 6 years—you see we married young and while we're growing up with our 5-year-old son we three are learning a lot. We've learned that adversity and poverty in life are like vanilla in ice cream or cinnamon on rice, they add spice and flavor! Having had this year almost no money at all, we've learned to pioneer in earnest and we're liking it.

I never knew how to make soap before. Fact is, I always turned up my nose at homemade soap, but now shining white bars are as big an accomplishment as a prize cake.

We've always butchered and cured our own meat, dried beef and corned it. We eat corned beef and cabbage—and like it. We raise our own beans, and sometimes a few to sell.

We always bought baker's bread but due to lack of money, I've learned to bake. I marvel at how mere flour and yeast, salt and lard can turn into such nut brown loaves; coffee cakes or cinnamon rolls!

We raise turkeys and chickens, and tho eggs are cheap it's mighty satisfying to know there is plenty of fried chicken, chicken cold packed, and m-m-m chicken and noodles!

The garden supplies us with vegetables, plenty of 'taters and we raise food for the eyes as well as the mouth. Too few farms grow flowers on which to feast one's eyes and gladden the soul nowadays. And souls are as important as stomachs—tho I'm told soul-ache doesn't bother folks half as much as stomachache.

By dint of much hard work, aching hands and a few upsets I've learned to milk as well as the next person. Pretty nice to have cream, plenty of butter, cottage cheese! They aren't worth much in actual coin but do fill that cavity called the "tummy"—and who can eat money anyhow? Not that we dislike money, goodness no! We work harder, figure more and wrack our brains for ways and means to buy repairs, feed our stock and clothe ourselves.

Our women are staying at home more, doing home sewing and incidentally saving and learning a lot.

I'm piecing together the family history this year. Bob's first rompers, Ray's sky blue shirt, the yellow drapes, Blanche's rose frock—they're turning into diamonds and stars beautiful to look upon, heavy with memories of a first step, of a pair of broad shoulders, sunbeams and a young mother. The baby will grow to manhood, the broad shoulders will grow old and stooped, the sunbeams will dance on for other eyes to see, the young mother will be a grandma in her turn, but I hope that quilt will continue to warm young bodies for half a century.

I wash "over a board" and wring with my own hands, water pumped from a well—but there is the pleasure of a deed well done in folding up piles of snowy linen.

We're bringing up our Bob where he can have a pet pup or two, a family of kittens, a tiny garden of his own. He can marvel at the "story of life" as the "little things" arrive. "Where is there a better place to raise one's children?"

I believe my life is very similar to that of other young folks around me, and I'm proud and glad to be—A Farm Wife.

¶ You can tell a girl who hasn't been to college. She can dress without borrowing anybody's clothes.

Our Try at City Life

BY MRS. FANNY FARMER

WE were discouraged with farm life, so 7 years ago we moved to the city to make a fortune. Times were pretty good then and when my husband came home with \$100 for his first month's wages we were sure it was more than we would have made in a year on the farm.

We had brought enough beans, potatoes, ham and bacon, apples, butter, cabbage and canned fruits from the farm to last the most of two months. Those first two months we saved a little, attended a show or two and had a real good time. But by the third month, try as we would, the money slipped away and by the time we had been in town 6 months it was a struggle to keep abreast of the bills. A \$3 doctor bill was almost a tragedy.

We ate beans cooked without bacon or meat, we sat down to meals without butter, we ate milk and not cream on our cereal, we counted the eggs as we fried them, we substituted lard for butter and water for milk wherever possible in cooking—all unheard of on the farm. We bought butter-milk by the glass and cottage cheese in paper boxes, and it was not as good as we had often fed to the pigs and chickens.

There was no place to keep the car and we needed the money, so it was sold, there was no place to store any amount of farm produce if we had been able to buy a load direct from a farmer. Often in the year that followed I thought of our well-filled country cellar.

We're back on the farm, and I'd rather be a farmer's wife, as far in debt as we are, than an employed common laborer's wife in a city. But dear, oh dear, what would it be like to be unemployed in a city?

Cream and Egg Goodies

Whipped Cream Pie

WITH the market for cream and eggs so low, I use all I can of these two products. This cream pie recipe is one of our favorites. Whip 1 pint of cream, and beat 3 egg whites to a froth, add $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar, 1 teaspoon cornstarch and 1 teaspoon of flavoring. Beat the ingredients together and pour into a pastry lined pie pan, and bake. This pie forms its own meringue.—Mrs. R. N. Moore.

Oriental Eggs

This is an excellent meat substitute and delicious. Cook $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of rice in boiling, salted water until tender. Rinse drain, and arrange in a buttered baking dish. Cut 4 hard-boiled eggs in half length-wise; remove the yolks and mash them. Mix with them 2 tablespoons finely minced green pepper, 1 teaspoon minced onion, 2 tablespoons strained tomato and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup ground cooked ham. Fill the egg whites and press into the rice. Dissolve $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of soft cheese in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of milk and pour over the rice and eggs. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees) for 25 minutes. Let stand 30 minutes before serving.—Mrs. A. T. O.

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It is one of the country's largest. Sometimes In-Laws are likeable. Sometimes they are a trial.

If you have an In-Law problem, tell us how you manage.

If your In-Laws are the best ever that too, will be interesting.

One dollar for every letter I can print. Pen names will answer for these letters. Address Ruth Goodall, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Should She Wed a Farmer?

BY M. M. P.

WOULD "you rather have your daughter married to a young farmer or to a town man?" It depends.

My eldest daughter dearly loves farm life and all that goes to make up farm life—poultry, garden and all kinds of livestock. She married a farmer and they are happy and contented and real pals. She disliked town life, and I couldn't wish to see her forced to live in town.

My youngest girl detested farm life, was afraid of livestock and took no interest in the farm whatsoever. She likes town life and enjoys going places and doing things that town people do. She is happily married to a town man.

You see my reason for saying it depends on your daughter? We can't all like farm life, neither can we all like town life, and I wish my daughters to be happy and contented.

I like one son-in-law as well as the other. Both are good boys.

My Favorite Vine

FOR my south kitchen window I like the delicate green lacy cypress vine. It is a modest friendly vine, and does not shut out the light like some of the heavier vines. A frame of boards or bricks about 2 feet wide and as long as the width of the window, is made on the ground underneath the window. The soil is loosened and pulverized for about 1 foot deep and the frame filled with rich soil from a grove. Plant the cypress seed in this when frost danger is passed. For a trellis fasten lines of fish cord from the frames to lower window sill. Then arrange the cording about the window in the way you wish the vines to grow. In late summer the vine is covered with lovely spike flowers.—Mrs. R. F. Puderbaugh.

The Newest in Berets

MAKE IT YOURSELF

NO ifs nor ands about it you can make this clever pancake beret, and get it on, for this is a season of wearing handmade things. This crocheted model uses only the simplest stitches, and is made to fit the head with a few extra rows of crocheting to be rolled back in brim fashion to



The Gossips Were Wrong

BY THE "HIRED GIRL"

WORKING for Mrs. Green is not a snap. Yet I enjoyed my month's work at the Green's fine farm home during her illness. The reason? I at last satisfied my own curiosity as to whether the gossip about her is true?

I discovered that: She does not dye her hair, altho she has sometimes had a henna rinse.

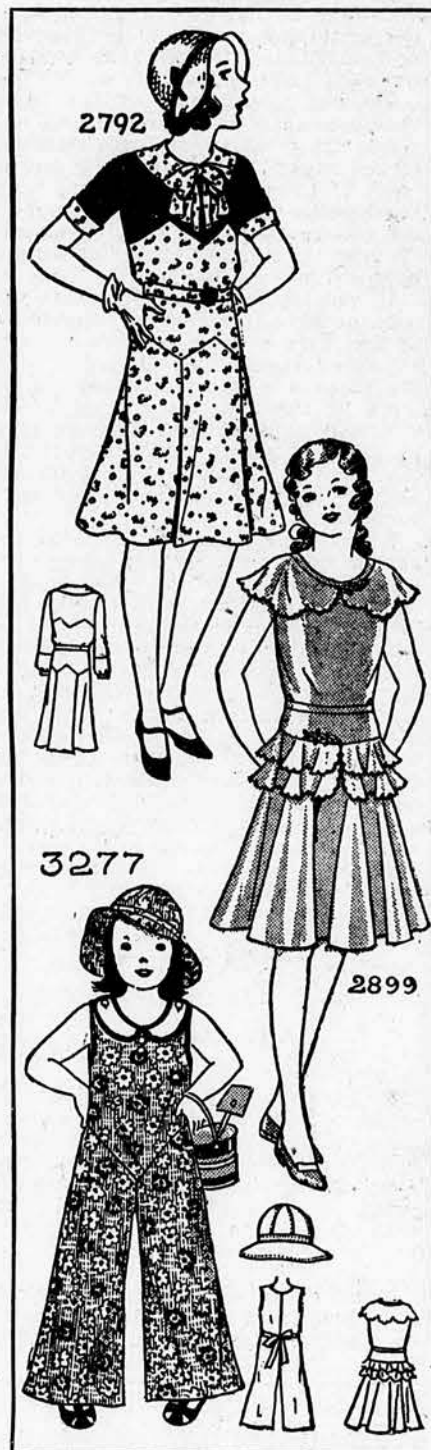
She does not wear all silk underthings—some of them are rayon.

She was not born in the New York slums. The family Bible gives her birthplace as Denver—in 1900.

And, lastly, she may have married Mr. Green for his money, but why does she keep a picture of him under her pillow, when he is not at home?

School, Party and Play

SPRING STYLES



2792—Smart School Girl Frock. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 39-inch material with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

3277—Cunning Pajamas. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2 yards of 35-inch material with $\frac{1}{4}$ yard of 22-inch contrasting and $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of binding.

2899—For Dress-Up Occasions. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 39-inch material.

Patterns 15 cents. Spring Fashion Magazine 10 cents if ordered with a pattern. Address Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer.

RURAL HEALTH

Have You Had a Measles Party?

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

MANY a country mother has had to supervise a measles party this spring or will yet do so. The normal healthy child gets thru measles very well with proper nursing. When a good doctor is available he should make at least one visit just to check over the little one and make sure all is well. Too often the mother has to depend on herself. Remember, then, that the child who needs the closest care is the one under 4. Babies below 6 months may escape the infection even when the house is full of it. Presumably a young babe (especially if nursing) derives from a mother who has already had measles, certain properties that help him to resist the disease in his early months.



Dr. Lerrigo

Look Out for These Symptoms

The mother who deliberately sends her child to an infected family "to have it and be done with it" is a relic of the past. The fault usually is that the mother thinks early symptoms are "just a cold" and is not quick enough about putting the patient to bed. When measles is "going around" if your child has watery eyes, running nose and a teasing cough, suspect measles. To be on the safe side put the child to bed until you find out. Then he is safe and a day or two in bed is good treatment even if "a cold" is the correct diagnosis.

The treatment of measles is a matter of nursing. The eyes are inflamed

so protect your patient from direct light, but few cases are ever helped by the old trick of darkening the room. The patient may have cool water to drink as desired. There is no virtue in heaping on covers or making the room hot. Protect from drafts or chill but have the covers light and the room fresh. A flannel nightgown with long sleeves that can be fastened at the wrists is far better than heavy covers.

Should Stay Aged 10 Days

Do not let the youngster persuade you that there is any hurry about being up and out. The average case of measles needs 7 to 10 days in bed (can sit up in bed after fever is all gone) and then a few more days before going outdoors. Parents who rush their children back to school in a week are not wise.

Measles is hard on the eyes. Do not allow reading until the eyes are normal. Hearing may be affected. In case of persistent earache be sure to get medical aid. The other measles danger is the cough. No measles patient should have a cough that "hangs on." Let it become chronic and it may persist for life. If the cough does not disappear with the rash keep the child in bed until a good doctor gives permission to get up.

Give Plenty of Water

Do not bother about medicine in measles. Allow plenty of drinking water. If there is profuse sweating do not be afraid to give a cleansing bath, keeping patient in bed and bathing without exposure. Use boric acid solution if the eyes are inflamed. Give simple food, especially milk. Allow plenty of time for recovery.

For an answer by mail, enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your question to Dr. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

POULTRY

Mrs. McK's Chick-Health Doormat

DISINFECTED shoe soles are the only kind that get inside the home for White Rock baby chicks on J. A. McKone's farm, Leavenworth county. Which may be one reason why only 6 chicks have been lost out of 522 bought February 21, and only 2 have died out of 362 purchased March 3. "The big things in chick health," says Mrs. McKone, "are sanitation and regularity in care and feeding. Every time we go into the brooders we first step on the creosote-soaked gunny sack here in this pan." Lumber used in building this new laying house where chicks now are being brooded was treated with creosote.

Chicks are started on commercial mash and kept off the ground for 8 weeks on hail-screen sun porches. This year's February chicks averaged 2 pounds April 15. They were not stunted by sickness. Hatching eggs bring 10 cents more than market price and market eggs 2 and 3 cents extra because Mrs. McKone hunts customers willing to pay for quality. Even cull hens paid \$1.10 apiece last fall because they were dressed to fill orders.

Crushed corn cobs serve as litter in brooder house for R. H. Rhodes' chicks. Cobs are run thru burr mill.

New Hendriks Method

A way to feed and care for hens and pullets as successfully as his method of feeding baby chicks has been perfected by J. A. Hendriks, Anderson county. Kansas Farmer is making a low price on the booklet so all its readers can afford a copy. Send 25 cents with your order to Kansas Farmer Book Service, Topeka, Kan., and the "Hendriks Method for Hens and Pullets" will be sent you postpaid.

Beautiful But Dumb Hens

ONE-FOURTH of the hens in average flocks are "on the fence," says Sherman Hoar, of Barton county. The worker has large, red, full, glossy comb and wattles. Her feathers are rough, dirty, broken and threadbare. The beak and shanks are pearly white; the vent is large, dilated, pink and moist. She is busy, happy, friendly.

The bird on the fence has small, whitish comb and wattles. Her feathers are clean, bright and glossy, as she primpes a lot. Beak and shanks are yellow, except in white-skin breeds, and the vent is small, dry and yellow. She is unfriendly and squawks when caught. Beautiful, but dumb on laying.

Want an Egg Slogan

ANNUAL Egg Week will be May 1 to 7, this year, the National Poultry Council makes known. We hope it steals enough of Easter's thunder so the price of eggs will be "right-side-up" instead of scrambled. Cash prizes totaling \$200 will be awarded for the best 10-word slogans with 200-word essays explaining the food value of eggs. Kansas folks are asked by the council to send their slogans and essays to the Kansas State College, Manhattan.

What the Hatchery Does

ONE big advantage in getting chicks from a good hatchery, writes J. Whitson, is that we get eggs from flocks culled during the fall or early winter. Pullets that will mature and produce fall and early winter eggs are the kind we want.

Ships Eggs to 10 States

AN all-year hatching-egg market is rewarding Mrs. James Nielson. From Atchison county she ships eggs to 10 states. When the Middle West

is out of the market, eggs go to California—a good poultry state itself. She had inquiries this spring from the Philippine Islands and for 100 R. O. P. birds.

Back of this market are 19 years of experience raising S. C. R. I. Reds. As a rule she keeps 350 layers thru the winter. In 1931, they averaged more than 200 eggs, with a top of 278. They are trapped two years. From November 1929 to November 1930, the flock averaged \$9 apiece, and made \$8 last year, over cost of feed and advertising.

Usually 1,000 chicks are started every spring for the home flock. Eight hundred will be wing-banded this year. Eggs from flock-matings are going for \$5 now. From special pens eggs bring 25 to 40 cents apiece and chicks 50 to 80 cents each.

Better Than Berries

GOOD strawberry plants are not a surplus crop in Kansas. They cleared \$375 on 1½ acres for J. P. Wertin, of Wathena, last year. He could have sold three times as many. Some of the land he farms is low, making the berry crop uncertain. But building up a plant trade heads off any commission for Jack Frost.

Again this year plants will be the big crop on 5 acres, but Wertin expects to pick around 300 crates of strawberries in addition. "The plants are in as good condition as I ever saw them," he assured. He has the Premier and the Blakemore varieties. From seedbed preparation to handing plants to customers in special containers costs about \$31.50 an acre. Last year plants brought \$5 a thousand, but are going this year at \$3.75 to \$4.

Spray Trees With Dust

OHIO apple growers have found that strong dusts, containing 80 to 90 per cent pure superfine sulfur, dusted on 6 to 8 times in the growing season, have controlled apple scab as well as sprays, during the last six years. Cost of dusting and spraying are about equal, but dusting will not do everything the spray does. Where it can be used it simplifies the job. Some dusting has been done in Kansas.

Double Crop of Spuds

POTATOES don't like a hungry soil. Last year Quinlan Brothers of Newman, Jefferson county, planted some on land that had been "corned" for years without getting any special attention. They harvested 187 bushels to the acre. On part of this field they used a commercial fertilizer having 13 per cent nitrogen and 53 per cent phosphate. There they dug 334.4 bushels to the acre.

As an emergency, Jack Frisbie, of Grantville, Jefferson county, is using fertilizer this year on 20 acres of potatoes. His yields average between 200 and 300 bushels, but he thinks the fertilizer in addition will give him a profitable increase. His regular method is to build up the soil with Sweet clover. On 20 acres adjoining the fertilized field he seeded wheat in the fall and clover this spring. The wheat will be harvested and the clover pastured and turned under for fertility. Next year the fertilized field will be in clover.

Incubates Turkey Eggs

TURKEY eggs hatch 70 to 85 per cent in incubators for H. M. Scott, Riley county. The best machine he finds is the "still air" type with temperatures increasing from 100 to 103 degrees over the incubation time. These eggs need plenty of moisture.

\$95 will now buy a BOVEE Horizontal Wood Burning Pipeless Furnace complete. No extras required. Full instructions furnished so any handy man can easily install. Will heat up to 8000 cubic feet. Also made in three larger sizes: a size to suit your needs. Our largest size will burn wood 4 feet in length. Send us your specifications and get our new low price on the proper size for your home or write for catalog on our complete line. Bovee Furnace Works, Dept. K, Waterloo, Ia.

Abortion
Vaccinate cows before or after breeding, then five months later, using PETERS' ABORTION WHOLE CULTURE BACTERIN (cattle). Gov't. licensed. Special 90 day price, 25 cents per dose.
The Peters Family
PETERS SERUM CO. LABORATORIES
Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

KILLS RATS ONLY NOT A POISON
Ask your druggist for Will-Kill Paste. Mixed ready for use. Not a poison. Accept no substitute. NATIONAL CHEMICAL CO., 402 Arthur Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.
"Will-Kill" in tubes 35¢

The Complete Farm Radio Program
580 Kilocycles
618.9 Meters
When you set your dials for the WIBW-KSAC wave length, you get the best on the air not only of farm features but the best national entertainment programs. Continuous from 6 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Wherever you go, you find this malt that is always dependable



Even baby prefers Blue Ribbon Malt—but, of course, he takes after mother. And mother knows she can depend on its high quality being exactly the same every time she buys it. For good reason. The contents of every can is tested and proven, not once but many times, to make certain that it conforms to the Blue Ribbon rigid quality specification. Packed full 3 pounds.



WHEREVER YOU GO, YOU FIND

BLUE RIBBON MALT

AMERICA'S BIGGEST SELLER



Our FARMERS MARKET Place

RATES 8 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues. 10 cents a word each in 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	One time
10	\$1.00	\$3.20	\$2.60
11	1.10	3.52	2.70
12	1.20	3.84	2.80
13	1.30	4.16	2.90
14	1.40	4.48	3.00
15	1.50	4.80	3.10
16	1.60	5.12	3.20
17	1.70	5.44	3.30
18	1.80	5.76	3.40
19	1.90	6.08	3.50
20	2.00	6.40	3.60
21	2.10	6.72	3.70
22	2.20	7.04	3.80
23	2.30	7.36	3.90
24	2.40	7.68	4.00
25	2.50	8.00	4.10

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	\$4.80	3	\$29.40
1 1/2	7.20	4	39.20
2	9.60	5	49.00
2 1/2	12.00		

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.

PUBLICATION DATES FOR 1932

January 9, 23	July 9, 23
February 6, 20	August 6, 20
March 5, 19	September 3, 17
April 2, 16, 30	October 1, 15, 29
May 14, 28	November 12, 26
June 11, 25	December 10, 24

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.

BABY CHICKS

STATE ACCREDITED BLOOD TESTED. \$7.00 per 100. White, Buff or Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, White Langshans, Rhode Island Whites, Silver Laced Wyandottes, White Minorcas, Heavy assorted \$5.00 per 100. Anconas, White, Buff or Brown Leghorns. State Accredited \$5.00 100. Certified \$6.00 100. Delivered prepaid. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

STEINHOFF'S NEW LOW PRICES ON BLOOD-TESTED, high egg bred and show winning chicks. Blood lines of 253-258-259-260 eggs. Many Kansas State Accredited flocks. Quality chicks at less than you can buy the same class of eggs and hatch them yourself. Write for prices and circular. 100% live delivery, prepaid. Steinhoff & Sons, Dept. C, Osage City, Kansas.

CHICKS: BEST EGG STRAIN. RECORDS UP to 342 eggs yearly. All from bloodtested stock. Any losses first 2 weeks replaced half price. Guaranteed to outlay other strains. 12 varieties. 4 1/2c up. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 719, Clinton, Mo.

BIG HUSKY BLOOD TESTED CHICKS. Guaranteed to live and lay more No. 1 eggs. 4c and up. Shipped C.O.D. Low prices. State Accredited. Egg contest winners. Write for big free catalogue. Superior Hatchery, Box S-8, Windsor, Mo.

BLOODTESTED, ACCREDITED ROCKS, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes \$6.50. Brahmas \$7.50. White Leghorns \$5.00. Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Assorted \$5.50. Left overs \$4.00. Prepaid. Catalogue free. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

WHAT PRICE WILL YOU PAY FOR CHICKS? We can hatch 250,000 weekly. Postpaid guaranteed arrival. 12 years experience. 11 hatcheries. Customers 43 states. Catalog free showing 20 varieties. Hayes Brothers Hatchery, Decatur, Illinois.

THE OLDEST ACCREDITED HATCHERY IN Western Kansas, now 100%. Blood-tested 3 years; producing 10,000 Accredited and Blood-tested Chicks Weekly, at unbelievable prices; 6 leading varieties. Write the Hays Hatchery, Hays, Kan.

KANSAS ACCREDITED, BLOODTESTED Chicks, 5c up. Started chicks. Custom hatching 1 1/2c. room. Ship, bring, your eggs any number any day. Engel Electric Hatchery, Hays, Kansas.

MOTHER BUSH'S CHICKS. GUARANTEED to live. Winter eggbred, 300 egg strains, 20 breeds. Immediate shipments, collect. Thousands weekly. \$4.90 up. catalog free. Bush's Poultry Farms, Box 200, Clinton, Missouri.

MATHIS CHICKS ARE SATISFYING THOU-sands of customers with profitable returns. Why not you? A. P. A. Certified-Bloodtested guaranteed chicks 4 1/2c up. Catalog free. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.

BARRON'S PURE ENGLISH S. C. LEG-horns, 300 egg strain, mated to sires with dams' record of 315 eggs. Catalogue free. Get the best at 1/2 price. Maple Grove Leghorn Farm, Carthage, Mo.

MAY CHICKS: LEGHORNS, MINORCAS 5c; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Whites, Langshans, Brahmas, 6c; assorted \$3.75. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

BLOODTESTED CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Langshans, 6 1/2c; Leghorns, 5c; Assorted 3 1/2c. Live delivery, postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

GOOD LEGHORN CHICKS, 6c UP. ROCKS, Reds, Wyandottes, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Rhode Island Whites, 7c up. Free circular. Norton Hatchery, Norton, Kan.

BABY CHICKS



Quality is always the best
Investment

Be sure you purchase
Kansas Accredited Chicks

Produced only by
Kansas Accredited Hatcheries

List of Kansas Accredited
Hatcheries sent on request

**Kansas Accredited
Hatcheries Association**
P. O. Box 294 Manhattan, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

Ross Chicks New Low Prices

Leghorns, \$5.85. Heavies, \$6.85. Minorcas, \$6.90. Assorted, \$5.50. Less in 500 and 1000 lots. \$1.00 book order, balance C.O.D. FOB. Cash with order, we prepay shipping charges. Kansas Hatchery Accredited—Blood-Tested. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Write for free catalog.

ROSS HATCHERY & BREEDING FARM CO.
Box 10 Junction City, Kansas

BIG HUSKY CHICKS

Chicks that are bred to lay and pay, satisfaction guaranteed. Our eight railroads make this the safest and best shipping point in the state. Write for our prices before buying.

Salina Hatchery, 122 W. Pacific St., Salina, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

KANSAS ACCREDITED QUALITY CHICKS. Six standard breeds. Blood-tested. Established 1926. Write for prices. Stafford Hatchery, Rt. 4, Stafford, Kan.

PULLED OR COCKEREL CHICKS. ALSO started chicks, two and three weeks old. All varieties. Tindell's Hatchery, Box 15, Burlington, Kan.

HARDY OZARKS CHICKS—BETTER CHICKS at let-live prices. Established 16 years. Catalog free. Kennedale Hatchery, Springfield, Mo.

300 FREE. STATE ACCREDITED, BLOOD-tested chicks. Write today. U. S. Hatcheries, Pratt, Kan.

ACCREDITED BLOODTESTED CHICKS. AS-sorted lights 4 1/2c. Heavies 5 1/2c. Reds 6 1/2c. Leghorns 6c. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kans.

WHITES QUALITY CHICKS 5c UP. WRITE for catalog. White's Hatchery, Route 4, North Topeka, Kan.

CHICKS! CHICKS! CHICKS! 5-6-7c. OWENS Hatchery, 618K North Ash, Wichita, Kans.

BRAHMAS—EGGS

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS FROM GREATEST exhibition and production stock, \$3.50-100. Homer Alkire, Belleville, Kan.

GIANT BRAHMA EGGS \$2.50. BUFF OR-pingtons, Minorcas, 2c. Wm. Schrader, Shafter, Kan.

DUCK AND GESE—EGGS

EGGS: WHITE PEKIN DUCK 12-15.00; White Emden Geese 25c; White Wyandottes 100-22.75. Bessie Richards, Beverly, Kans.

WHITE PEKIN DUCKS, 12 EGGS 75c. TOU-louse Geese eggs 20c, prepaid. Sadie Mella, Bucklin, Kan.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK EGGS; \$1.00-12; \$5.00-100. Mrs. Harry Benner, Hiawatha, Kan.

JERSEY WHITE GIANTS

WHITE GIANTS—BLACK GIANTS—BUFF Minorcas. Chicks; Eggs. Summer prices. Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kans.

MARCY WHITE GIANTS. PERMIT 137. True type. Low prices. Sidwell's Poultry Farm, Queen City, Mo.

JERSEY WHITE GIANTS. EGGS \$5.00-100. Elizabeth Hughes, Altoona, Kans.

MINORCAS—BUFF

BLOOD-TESTED MAMMOTH BUFF-WHITE Minorca chicks, \$7.75; Eggs \$3.50, 100, postpaid. \$1.00 books order. Order direct. Freeman's Hatchery, Ft. Scott, Kan.

MINORCAS—WHITE

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

WHITE MINORCA CHICKS, \$6.50; EGGS \$2.75. Howard Sanders, Baldwin, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—EGGS

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS \$4-100, PRE-paid. Mrs. George Block, Preston, Kans.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

THOMPSON RINGLET'S. ACCREDITED Grade A. Eggs; prepaid, 100-\$4.00. Patience Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

EXCELLENT WHITE ROCKS, BLOODTESTED, Chicks \$7.00 100. Goenner Hatchery, Zenda, Kansas.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, KANSAS ACCREDITED \$3.00-100. Will Puckett, Narka, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

Quality is always the best
Investment

Be sure you purchase
Kansas Accredited Chicks

Produced only by
Kansas Accredited Hatcheries

List of Kansas Accredited
Hatcheries sent on request

**Kansas Accredited
Hatcheries Association**
P. O. Box 294 Manhattan, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

Sunflower Chicks

Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Langshans, Minorcas, Leghorns, Accredited, B.W.D. Free 100% Live Delivery. Assorted Heavies, \$5.50. Immediate delivery. Circular Free. Sunflower Hatcheries, Bronson, Kan.

95% SEX GUARANTEED

95% pullets or cockerels guaranteed on sex-linked chicks. Hatching & pure bred blood-tested A.P.A. Certified varieties. Free circular. Midwestern Poultry Farms & Hatchery, Box 32, Burlingame, Kansas

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—EGGS

THOMPSON'S BARRED ROCK EGGS, 100-\$4.00, postpaid. Jessie Kline, Milan, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

ROSE COMB WHITES. BLOODTESTED. Chicks \$7.00 100. Goenner Hatchery, Zenda, Kansas.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

STATE ACCREDITED ROSE COMB REDS. Vigorous range flock, 100 eggs \$3.50. Nelson Smith, Rt. 5, Hutchinson, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. EGGS 100, \$2.00. ARVID Rundquist, Assaria, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS

S. C. RED EGGS FROM BLOODTESTED EX-hibition stock, \$3.50-100. Prize mating \$1.25-15. Postpaid. Charles Allen, Maplehill, Kans.

ROSE COMB REDS, STATE ACCREDITED Grade A, Production, exhibition bred. B. W. D. free. Eggs \$2.50-100; \$3.00 case. John Friederich, Clay Center, Kans.

TURKEYS

BIRD BROS. BEAUTIFUL GOLDBANK Bronze Toms, 23-28 lbs. \$6.50-\$8.00. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS \$4.00; \$5.00; \$6.00. Hens \$2.80; \$3.80. Eggs 17c. E. J. Welk, Sublette, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS REDUCED. Eggs. Elsie Wolfe, LaCygne, Kan.

TURKEYS—EGGS

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. BIG, healthy, pure breeds. Plenty of May-early June eggs, with fertility guarantee, 22 cents—\$20.00-100. Thirty years a breeder of good turkeys and guaranteed eggs. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE EGGS from large two year old prize winning stock. Twenty-five years' experience. 20c each, postpaid. Insured. Infertile eggs replaced. Pearl Maxedon, Cunningham, Kans.

LARGE PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT 20c; 50-\$9.50. May 15th 18c; 50-\$7.50. June 5th 12 1/2c; 100-\$10.00. Poults 43 cents, June 36 cents. Prepaid. William Wheatley, Grainfield, Kan.

OUR IMPROVED MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-key eggs, \$3.00 dozen; \$20.00 hundred. Day old poults, \$7.50 dozen; \$45.00 hundred. Postpaid. Robbins Ranch, Belvidere, Kan.

MAMMOTH GOLDBANK BRONZE EGGS; twenty or more eighteen cents. June fifteen cents. Prepaid. A. W. Clark, Burlington, Kan.

MAY EGGS 30c, \$25.00-100. MAMMOTH SU-perior Bourbons. Fertility guaranteed. Sadie Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS FROM large healthy stock, 30 cents each. Mrs. F. C. Lyerla, Carl Junction, Mo.

PURE BRED BRONZE AND BOURBON RED Turkey eggs 18c, \$15.00-100. Mrs. Walter Lister, Broadwater, Nebr.

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS; PURE BRED, EX-cellent markings, healthy. Mrs. Lloyd Duffee, Lawrence, Kan.

PUREBRED BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS 25c each, insured, postpaid. M. M. Noonan, Greenleaf, Kan.

JERSEY WHITE GIANT EGGS, PUREBRED strain. Frank Chichester, Cherryvale, Kan.

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 25c AN EGG; \$20 per 100. Mrs. Briner, Oskaloosa, Kans.

MAMMOTH GOLDBANK EGGS, ONE HUN-dred \$15. Bivins Farm, Eldorado, Okla.

LARGE BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 20c, PRE-paid. Sadie Mella, Bucklin, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—GOLDEN LACED

GOLDENLACED WYANDOTTE EGGS 100-\$4.50 postpaid. Mrs. John Smith, Fredonia, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—EGGS

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, CHOICE stock, \$5-100; Pens \$4-15. Mrs. Skow, Riverdale, Nebr.

SEVERAL VARIETIES

BUFF MINORCAS, WHITE GIANTS AND Australorps. J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

TURKEYS, POULTRY EGGS WANTED. Coops loaned free. "The Copes," Topeka, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

MACHINERY FOR SALE OR TRADE

A FEW BEARCAT FEED GRINDERS, WEST-ern haystackers and sweepstakes and also Western New Type Sprocket Packers repossessed good as new some only slightly shopworn. Write Department D. Western Land Roller Company, Hastings, Nebr.

NEW JOHN DEERE GENERAL PURPOSE Tractor, 3-row shovel cultivator and disk cultivator, lister, 7 foot mower, 2-3 and 4 bottom plows, used D Tractor and Titan. Hodgson Imp. & Hdwe. Co., Little River, Kan.

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

CORNSHELLERS: STRAIGHT - RUNNERS. \$3.50; Bevel Runners, \$2.25. We carry repair parts for all leading shellers. Hainke Mfg. Co., Kensington, Kan. Write for repair list today.

USED TRACTOR PARTS FOR MCCORMICK-Deering, Twin City, Wallis and Fordson tractors. Kysar Implement Co., Quinter, Kan.

TRACTOR, MCCORMICK-DEERING 10-20 brand new. Privately owned. Need \$595.00 cash. A. M. Krumm, Lenexa, Kan.

WINDMILLS \$19.50. WRITE FOR LITERA-ture and reduced prices. Currie Windmill Co., Dept. K. F., Topeka, Kan.

SALE: TRADE: CASE SEPARATOR 28 INCH; Aultman-Taylor tractor 22-45. E. Hubbard, Independence, Kan.

MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED: CEMENT BLOCK MACHINE, new or used. W. Gorsuch, Colby, Kan.

MACHINERY REPAIRS

CORN SHELLER REPAIRS, CHAIN 10c, pickerwhips \$3.50, bevel runners \$2.25. All makes. G. Wilderman, Phillipsburg, Kan.

DAIRY SUPPLIES

MILKING MACHINES, CATALOGUE PRICES. Rubbers for all makes. John Marlow, Man-kato, Minn.

AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES-REPAIRS

USED PARTS, CARS OR TRUCKS, ANY make. Lowest prices. Myers Auto Wreck-ing, 505 E. 19th, Kansas City, Mo.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO—AGED IN BULK, RICH, MELLOW homespun smoking, 10 pounds, \$1.25; 20 pounds, \$2. Pipe and flavoring free. Chewing, 10 pounds, \$2; 20 pounds, \$3.50. Flavoring free. Pay when received. Farmers' Wholesale Tobacco Co., W-9, Mayfield, Ky.

DEWDROP OLD TOBACCO MELLOWED IN bulk. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fancy smok-ing 5 pounds 75c; 10-\$1.40; 25-\$3.00; hand-picked chewing 5 pounds \$1.00; 10-\$1.75; 25-\$4.00. Seconds 8c. Dewdrop Farms, Murray, Kentucky.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO, GUARANTEED, extra good. Chewing 5 pounds \$1.00; 10, \$1.50. Smoking 5, 75c; 10, \$1.25, pipe free. 20 twists \$1.00. Pay when received. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

GUARANTEED CHEWING OR SMOKING, 5 lbs. \$1.25; ten \$1.75. Box cigars and pipe free with each order. Pay when received. Farmers Association, West Paducah, Kentucky.

TOBACCO, POSTPAID, GUARANTEED VERY best mellow, juicy leaf chewing: 5 pounds, \$1.25; 10-2.25. Best smoking: 5 pounds 90c; 10-\$1.50. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

GUARANTEED SMOKING, FIVE POUNDS 75c; ten \$1.00. Chewing, five pounds \$1.00. Pipe free. Pay postman. Kentucky Farmers, West Paducah, Kentucky.

OLD KENTUCKY BEST TOBACCO; 10 LBS. chewing \$1, 10 lbs. smoking 80c; No. 2, 10 lbs. 50c. Pay when received. C. Eskridge, Dukehurst, Ky.

LONG RED LEAF, 10 POUNDS BEST CHEW-ing or smoking \$1.00. Satisfaction guaran-teed. Morris Bros., Fulton, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED BEST GRADE LEAF SMOK-ing or chewing, ten pounds \$1.00. Pipe free. United Farmers, Paducah, Ky.

SMOKING, 4 LBS. 50c; 10, \$1.00. CHEWING, 4 lbs. 60c; 10, \$1.25. Pay postman

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

FROST PROOF CABBAGE, EACH BUNCH fifty mosseed, 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, Yellow Bermuda, Prize-taker, postpaid: 500, 75c; 1,000, \$1.25; 5,000, \$6.00. Tomato, large, well rooted, open field grown, mossed, labeled with variety name, Livingston Globe, Marglobe, Stone, Baltimore, June Pink, McGee, Earliana, 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.

PLANTS -- SWEET POTATOES: NANCY Hall, Red Bermuda, Southern Queen, Yellow Bermuda, White Jersey, Yellow Jersey, Vineless Yam, Porto Rican, California Golden, Golden Glow, Priesley, Yellow Jersey, Black Spanish, Big Stem Jersey, Red Jersey, Pumpkin Yam and Pride of Kansas, 100-50c; 500-1.75; 1,000-\$3.00; 5,000-\$12.50. Tomatoes: Earliana, 50 Day, John Baer, Bonny Best, Ponderosa, New Stone, Chaulk's Jewel, Livingston's Globe, Dwarf Ponderosa, New Tree and Golden Ponderosa, 100-50c; 500-\$2.25; 1,000-\$4.00. Cabbage: Early Jersey, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen Market, and Sure Head, 100-50c; 500-\$2.00; 1,000-\$3.50. Pepper: Mango and Pimento, 50-50c; 100-75c; 1,000-\$5.00. All plants postpaid and state inspected. Hardy Garten Truck Farm, Route 4, Abilene, Kansas.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS FROM TREATED Seed. State inspected. Yellow Jersey, Big Stem Jersey, Nancy Hall, Priesley, California Golden, White Jersey, White Yam Jersey, Vineless Yam, Southern Queen, Yellow Nansemond, Triumph, Vineless Yellow Jersey, Black Spanish, Red Brazil, Porto Rico, Golden Glow, Red Bermuda, Yellow Yam, Bronze, Yellow Bermuda, Red Jersey, prices postpaid: 100-50c; 500-\$1.75; 1,000-\$3.00; 5,000-\$12.50. Tomato plants: Earliana, John Baer, Chaulk's Early Jewel, Ponderosa, Bonny Best, New Stone, Yellow Pear, June Pink, Kansas Standard, Marglobe, Golden Queen, 100-50c; 500-\$2.25; 1,000-\$4.00. Pepper Plants: Ruby King, Bull Nose, Large Red Chile, Chinese Giant, 12-15c; 50-50c; 100-75c. Rollie Clemence Truck Farm, Abilene, Kan.

TOMATO, CABBAGE, ONION AND PEPPER plants. Large, field grown, stalky, well rooted, hand selected, roots mossed, varieties labeled. Tomatoes: Earliana, John Baer, Marglobe, Stone, Baldwin, Earliana, 100-50c; 500-1.75; 1,000-\$3.00; 5,000-\$12.50. Cabbage, all varieties: 300-75c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75. Onions: Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prizetaker, Sweet Spanish, pencil size, 500-75c; 1,000-\$1.25; 5,000-\$6.00. Sweet pepper, 100-50c; 500-\$1.50; 1,000-\$2.50. All postpaid. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

TOMATOES, CABBAGE, ONION PLANTS: Large, stalky, open grown, hand selected, labeled and mossed. Tomatoes: Marglobe, Stone, Baldwin, Earliana, 100-50c; 500-1.75; 1,000-\$3.00; 5,000-\$12.50. Cabbage, all varieties: 300-75c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75. Onions: Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prizetaker, Sweet Spanish, pencil size, 500-75c; 1,000-\$1.25; 5,000-\$6.00. Sweet pepper, 100-50c; 500-\$1.50; 1,000-\$2.50. All postpaid. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Randle Riddle Plant Farms, Mount Pleasant, Texas.

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

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, ALL LEADING varieties including the new Mastodon Everbearer, Blakemore and Beaver, the best new berries. Raspberries, blackberries, dewberries, asparagus, rhubarb, horseradish, grape vines, all other small fruit plants. Prices lowest in years. Quality as good as ever we grew. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for price list. F. W. Dixon, Holton, Kan., on Highway 75.

PLANTS THAT GROW THE KIND YOU will like. Good, hardy plants straight from grower to you. Tomatoes, Frostproof cabbage, genuine Bermuda Onions, 200-50c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75; 5,000-\$7.50. Peppers, Eggplant, 100-50c; 500-\$1.50; 1,000-\$2.50. Porto Rico sweet potatoes, 100-50c; 500-\$1.75; 1,000-\$3.00. Snowball cauliflower, 100-75c. All prepaid. List free. Southern Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

POTATO PLANTS: NANCY HALL, LITTLE Stem Jerseys, Porto Ricans. State inspected. Grown from treated seed. Open field grown. 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75; 5,000-\$8.00. Improved Velvet Porto Ricans, 300-\$1.25; 1,000-\$4.00. All postpaid. Leading variety Cabbage and Tomatoes same price as Nancy Hall Potatoes. Begin shipping about May 1st. A. I. Stiles, Rush Springs, Okla.

NANCY HALL AND PORTO RICO SWEET potato plants, 500-\$1.25; 1,000-\$2.25. Eight varieties Tomatoes, 200-50c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75; 5,000-\$7.50. Peppers, Eggplant, 100-50c; 500-\$1.50; 1,000-\$2.50. Porto Rico sweet potatoes, 100-50c; 500-\$1.75; 1,000-\$3.00. Snowball cauliflower, 100-75c. All prepaid. List free. Southern Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS: CERTIFIED Nancy Hall, Big Stem Jersey, Porto Rico. Delivered, third zone, 26 cents per hundred, \$2.06 per thousand. Cabbage, Tomato, 100-25 cents. Pepper, Egg plant, 100-50 cents. Six choice dahlias, six iris, one ismene, express collect, \$1.00. Bentonville Plant Co., Bentonville, Ark.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS-CERTIFIED-LARGE vigorous new growing plants. Dunlap, Aroma, Ganey, Excelsior, Mission, Cooper, 200-\$1.00; 500-\$2.00; 1,000-\$3.50. Genuine Progressive Everbearing, \$1.00 per 100. Special: 100 Dunlap or Aroma and 50 Progressive Everbearing \$1.00. All postpaid. Ideal Fruit Farm, Stillwell, Okla.

STRONG HEALTHY PLANTS. SATISFAC- tion guaranteed. 500 Tomatoes, Frost proof cabbage and onions mixed anyway wanted and 50 peppers \$1.00 postpaid. Half order 60c. Tomato, Cabbage, Onions, express 5,000-\$5.00; 10,000-\$9.00. Peppers \$2.00-1,000. Modern Plant Farm, Ponta, Texas.

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PRIDE OF SALINE SEED CORN, 98% GER- mination, \$1.50 per bushel. Certified \$2.00 per bushel. Blackhull Kafir 92% germination \$1.00 per hundred. Certified \$1.50. Bruce Wilson, Keats, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

FANCY RECLEANED SUDAN SEED, sacked, 125 lb. bag \$2.75. White and Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover seed, \$3.00 per bu. Seed Corn--Pride of Saline (white) Reid's Yellow Dent, Hiawatha Yellow Dent, St. Charles (Red Cob), all for \$1.25 per bu. our track. Sacked in new two-bu. bags. This corn all hand-picked, tipped, butted and graded. Wamego Seed and Elevator Co., Wamego, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, HARDY KANSAS STAND- ard \$4.50 bu.; Grimm \$8.00; Sweet Clover \$2.90. Get my new Deep-Cut prices, free samples, and 56 page catalog before buying farm or garden seeds. Prompt, satisfactory service. Write me today. Mack McCollough, President, Kansas Seed Co., Salina, Kansas.

TOMATO PLANTS--FIELD GROWN, STRONG and hardy. Packed in moss. Varieties labeled. Earliana, Bonny Best, Marglobe, Baltimore, 300-75c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75; 5,000-\$7.50; 10,000-\$12.50. Cabbage, Onions, Lettuce, Potato, Pepper plants. Piedmont Plant Co., Albany, Ga.

PURE, CERTIFIED, AND TESTED SEED OF Pink kafir; Western Blackhull kafir; Early sumac cane; Atlas sorgo; and Wheatland milo, the new combine grain sorghum. Samples and quotations upon request. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

HEALTHY, WELL-ROOTED CUMBERLAND Black Raspberry plants, from fields of maximum production, double inspected and certified by State Department of Entomology, \$2.00 per 100. Williams Twin Hill Farms, Terre Haute, Indiana.

MILLIONS OF IMPROVED PURPLE SKIN Porto Rico potato slips: \$1.35 per thousand or \$1.25 in five thousand or more. April and May shipments. Reference, any Methodist minister. C. R. Williams Plant Company, Alma, Georgia.

VEGETABLE PLANT COLLECTION. 50 CAB- bage, 35 tomatoes, 10 peppers, 5 egg plants. World's best varieties. \$1.00 prepaid. Strong frame grown transplanted plants, roots moss packed. Weaver Nurseries-Greenhouses, Wichita, Kan.

PLANTS: SPECIAL COLLECTION--500 CAB- bage, Onions, Tomatoes, mixed as wanted, and 50 peppers; eggplant, or cauliflower \$1.00 postpaid. Prompt shipment, satisfaction guaranteed. East Texas Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

GARDEN COLLECTION--200 TOMATOES, 200 cabbage, 200 onions, 50 peppers, all postpaid \$1.00. Try our large East Texas plants. Quick shipment, satisfaction guaranteed. United Plant Co., Jacksonville, Texas.

PLANT KANSAS CERTIFIED SEED, CORN, oats, sorghum, sudan, soybeans, flax, alfalfa, sweet clover, lespedeza. For a list of growers write Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kansas.

TOBACCO--POSTPAID: 2 YEARS OLD; guaranteed good, long, red, extra mellow, aged in bulk, sweet and juicy; 10 pounds chewing, \$2; 10 pounds smoking, \$1.50. Albert Hudson, Dresden, Tenn.

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FROSTPROOF CABBAGE AND ONION plants. All varieties. Mail 500-63c; 1,000-98c; plus postage. Express 5,000-\$3.75; 10,000-\$8.00; 20,000 and over at 50c thousand. G. W. Coleman, Tifton, Ga.

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STATE INSPECTED BLACK HILLS EVER- greens. Pine, 6 inch 4c; 12 inch 8c; 18 inch 15c. Spruce, 6 inch 8c; 12 inch 10c; 18 inch 35c. Order now. Holseth Bros., Rapid City, So. Dak.

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FROSTPROOF CABBAGE 65c THOUSAND; Tomato plants 75c thousand, 500-50c. True Plant Co., Florida, Ala.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED NANCY HALL, PORTO RICO plants, moss packing, inspection certificate attached, quick shipment, satisfaction guaranteed: 1000-\$2.00; 5000-\$8.75 postpaid. Bryce Woods, Rogers, Ark.

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MIDLAND YELLOW DENT CORN, TEST 97, \$1.50 bushel. Atlas sorgo, test 92, and Blackhull Kafir, test 97, thrasher run \$1.00 per cwt. Prices 5 bushel lots f. o. b. Vincent J. Kelley, Chapman, Kan.

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KANSAS GROWN SWEET POTATO PLANTS Red Bermudas, Yellow Jerseys, Nancy Hall, Porto Ricans; 100-50c, 200-85c, 500-\$1.75, 1000-\$2.75, delivered. H. W. Chaney, Gas, Kan.

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PLANT BARGAIN: 300 FROSTPROOF CAB- bage, 200 Tomatoes, 100 Onions, 50 Pepper plants for \$1.00 postpaid, any varieties. Smith County Plant Co., Troup, Texas.

ALFALFA SEED, \$8.00 TO \$11.00 PER HUN- dred, Sudan seed re-cleaned and sacked \$2.50. Sweet clover \$5.00. Write for samples. Assaria Hardware Co., Assaria, Kan.

STOP: FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, TOMATOES, onions, peppers; plants 200-50c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.50; 5,000-\$7.00, any varieties, prepaid. National Plant Farms, Ponta, Texas.

VEGETABLE PLANTS: 300 FROSTPROOF cabbage, 200 onions, 100 tomatoes, 50 peppers, prepaid \$1.00, any varieties, safe arrival. Darby Bros., Ponta, Texas.

SPECIAL: 300 FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, 200 Tomatoes, 100 Onions, 50 Pepper, 50 Eggplants all for \$1.00. Any varieties. Moss packed. Rusk Plant Co., Rusk, Texas.

PURE DYNAMITE POP CORN SEED WHILE it lasts, \$5.00 per cwt. f. o. b. Topeka. Don't plant a mixture. William F. Bolan, 1621 West St., Topeka, Kans.

SPECIAL: 200 EACH FROSTPROOF CAB- bage, Onions, Tomatoes, 25 peppers or egg plant, \$1.00. Mixed any way, prepaid. Ideal Plant Farm, Ponta, Tex.

LOOK! 300 FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, 200 Onions, 100 Tomatoes, 50 Pepper plants all for \$1.00 prepaid. Central Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

TOMATOES, CABBAGE, ONIONS, LETTUCE: \$1.00-1,000. Sweet Pepper, Sweet Potato slips; \$2.50-1,000. Weaver Plant Co., Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

CERTIFIED PRIDE OF SALINE CORN, GER- mination 97, 4 bushel or more \$1.75 per bushel, lesser amounts \$2.00. E. J. Abell, Riley, Kan.

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IMPROVED REID'S YELLOW DENT SEED corn. Write for circular. Free sample. Stanley Smith, Hiawatha, Kan.

CERTIFIED SEEDS, ATLAS SORGO, EARLY Sumac Cane, Kansas Common Alfalfa. B. W. Roepke, Barnes, Kan.

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SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

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BEST ALL PURPOSE FARM DOGS, SMOOTH Fox Terriers, registered stock. Puppies ready. Kenranch, Fredonia, Kan.

SHEPHERD AND BOATTAILED ENGLISH Shepherd pups. C. Leinweber, Frankfort, Kan.

WANTED: WHITE SPITZ AND FOX TER- rier puppies. Reagan Kennel, Riley, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, COLLIES, FOX terriers, Ricketts Farm, Kincaid, Kans.

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GENUINE RED CARNEAUX: CHOICE PAIRS, \$1.75. Norman Barnea, Big Springs, Nebr.

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CASH FOR GOLD TEETH, WATCHES, JEW- elry. 100% full value paid day shipment received. Information free. Chicago Gold Smelting & Refining Co., 546-B Malters Bldg., Chicago.

SEND US YOUR OLD GOLD TEETH, BRID- ges, Crowns and receive check by return mail. Highest prices paid. Standard Gold Refining Company, Dept. 78, Indianapolis, Ind.

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HONEY: NEW LOW PRICES. FRED PETER- son, Alden, Iowa.

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TO MAIL YOUR CLASSIFIED AD FOR KANSAS FARMER

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE, Topeka, Kansas.

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

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

PLEASE PRINT ENTIRE AD TO AVOID MISTAKES

Name (Count as part of ad)

Address (Count as part of ad)

Rates at Top of First Classified Page. Minimum Charge, \$1.00

Advertise Cane, Kafir, Milo, Sudan or Grohoma Seed Now

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Woolen Goods Made From Your Wool

Send us your wool: let us manufacture woollens for you. Wool Batts, Wool Blankets, Wool Yarn, Wool Robes, Underwear, Snow Suits, Stockings, Stag Coats, Sport Jackets, Pants. Write for our catalogue showing the many articles we can furnish.

LITCHFIELD WOOLEN MILLS
265 Marshall Ave. Litchfield, Minn.

FREE YOUR SKIN OF ALL BLEMISHES. A clear complexion of healthful beauty secured through using O. J.'s Beauty Lotion. Sent for 75c. Money back if not satisfied. O. J.'s Beauty Lotion Co., Shreveport, La.

QUILT PIECES, FANCY WASHFAST PRINTS
Sample package 25c postpaid. Mirros McCormick, Streator, Ill.

WE SELL RUGS CHEAP AND GUARANTEE quality F. H. Orcutt Co., 146 Park Avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

OF INTEREST TO MEN

RAZORS, SHEARS, CLIPPER, RAZOR blades repairing and resharpening. Particulars free. Schramm, Box 748, Wichita, Kan.

LUMBER

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

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED—NAMES OF MEN DESIRING steady outdoor jobs; \$1700-\$2400 year; vacation. Patrol parks; protect game. Write, immediately. Delmar Institute, A-10 Denver, Colorado.

LIVESTOCK

3 PERCHERON STALLIONS, 2 AND 3 years. C. S. Dustin, Rt. 1, Topeka, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

E-Z-CURE; FISTULA, POLLEVI, SPAYIN Treatment \$1.00. Nelson Laboratories, Joplin, Mo.

SELL GOOD STRAIGHT HEDGE POSTS cheap. Herbert Johnson, Chanute, Kans.

LAND

COLORADO

FARM IN COLORADO—REASONABLY priced lands on liberal terms. Good soil. Irrigated or non-irrigated. Dairying, poultry-raising, general farming. Wide variety of crops. Wonderful climate. Excellent growing conditions. Near fine schools and live communities. Write today for further details. Colorado Board of Immigration, Room 619, State Capitol, Denver, Colo.

IRRIGATED FARMS, 40 TO 160 ACRES; wheat land tracts 160 acres up. Easy terms. James L. Wade, Realtor, Lamar, Colo.

KANSAS

WESTERN KANSAS AGRICULTURAL LANDS for sale. Quarter sections, half sections, or sections. Price reasonable and easy terms. Address North American Life Ins. Co., 36 South State St., Chicago, Ill.

OREGON

400 OREGON FARMS, DESCRIPTIONS, prices, pictures, Agricultural map, sales, trades, catalog LL 25c. Kinney's Catalogs, Inc., Failing Building, Portland, Oregon.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash. No matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 510, Lincoln, Neb.

FARMS WANTED. FOR DETAILS, SEND farm description, lowest cash price. Emory Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

FREE FOLDER, LAND LIST, SHERMAN county farms. M. E. Smeltz, Goodland, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

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

FREE BOOKS ON MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, farm homes for all purposes, size to suit, low prices. Write for FREE BOOK, E. C. Leedy, Dept. 702, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

FARMS AND RANCHES FOR SALE, EVERYWHERE, deal direct with owners, no commission to pay, write Western Trading Co., National Brokers, Tulsa, Okla.

Sold Out!

The following letter from Mrs. Clyde H. Meyers proves that Kansas Farmer produces results and that our readers are watching and answering the ads in the Classified Department.

Frederick, Kan., April 1, 1932
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.
Dear Kansas Farmer: Folks:
Am having fine results from the ad, (Turkey Egg) and have EVERY EGG I can hope to get from 103 Mammoth Bronze Hens, SOLD up to May 10th at least.
Pretty good for "Depression" times, don't you think?
I surely do appreciate what Kansas Farmer has done for me through the years. Sincerely,
Mrs. Clyde H. Meyers.

If you have anything to sell—place an ad in Kansas Farmer. Advertising rates on first classified page. ORDER NOW FOR THE NEXT ISSUE.



PROTECTIVE SERVICE

This Plus That Made a Clue

Five More Thieves Put Out of Business

BY J. M. PARKS

Manager Kansas Farmer Protective Service

Some of my chickens were stolen but as I had no clue, I did not report to the sheriff nor to the Protective Service. Would it have done any good to report this?—J. F.

NO one will ever know. But here is a case where prompt reporting did help. One morning Theodore Locher, Nemaha county, discovered his chickens had been stolen. He, too, had no clue, but lost no time in telephoning to Sheriff F. E. Huerter. A few minutes later, the sheriff received word from chief of detectives, St. Joseph, Mo., that two men with 25 chickens had been picked up there. Mr. Locher identified the stolen chickens and the thieves, James and Jesse Syphard, now are serving 1 to 5 years sentences in the state penitentiary.

Last week, Kansas Farmer divided a \$50 reward equally between the police force at St. Joseph and Mr. Locher. It pays to report thefts at once, even tho you may have nothing to work on except the fact that something has been stolen.

Rewards to Reno and Atchison

Reno County—Irwin and Earl Downing, 1 to 5 years for stealing fruit and other articles from the protected premises of Myrtle E. Rayl, Hutchinson. The \$50 reward was divided equally between Mrs. Rayl and Sheriff E. R. Cunningham.

Atchison County—W. E. Kautz, 1 to 5 years for stealing chickens from the protected premises of C. F. Stutz and C. E. Kemp, both of Monrovia. The \$50 reward was divided equally between C. E. Smith and E. Ray Kelly of the St. Joseph, Mo., police department.

No More Duns for Posters

I am sending a letter my daughter, a teacher, got from a publishing company insisting she pay \$29.75 for some posters she did not order. There are many such cases in this county. Can't you curb this attempt to practice fraud upon our teachers?—E. N.

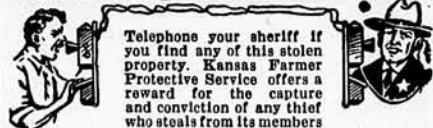
We believe we have curbed it. At least, we have a letter from this company saying, "We have not approved of any such tactics, and, to our knowledge, there is no one in Sumner county or in any other county in Kansas receiving attorney letters at the present time."

Must Register Remedies

I have been informed that a person may manufacture and sell poultry remedies without a license but must have a state tax tag on each package. Where can I buy the tags?—M. F. J.

Any livestock remedy offered for sale in Kansas must be registered with the control division of the state board of agriculture. The Protective Service cautions all members who purchase livestock remedies against buying from those who do not comply with the state law. Look for the stamp or tag of the state board of agriculture on each package.

THEFTS REPORTED



THIS record of stolen property looks like a good deal of skulduggery for two weeks, and it is bad enough, yet it represents only a few of the 105 counties and 166,000 farms of Kansas, and nowadays almost 2,000,000 people live in Kansas, more of them in the country than in town.

Our Protective Service includes all the county law enforcement officers in Kansas and the 120,000 vigilant members of that service on thousands of farms thruout the State—a pretty widespread police force which does much more to hold down crooks and thieving than appears on the surface.

C. G. Lyon, Sterling. Forty-two chickens.

Thomas J. Stewart, Oswego. Two 20-rod rolls of 32-inch Red Top-Keystone woven wire.

Ross R. Zimmers, Hiawatha. Twenty-five Rhode Island Red chickens, hole punched in web of left foot.

S. L. Asbury, Hoxie. Eight Narraganset turkey hens and female police dog.

Calvin Rogers, St. Francis. Half set 1½ inch harness with U. S. hames, No. 522.

Henry Woelk, Newton. Crosley bandbox and 6-tube radio with speaker.

C. A. Garber, Fowler. Black, star-faced mare weighing about 1,400 pounds.

H. R. Reeve, Kincaid. Half set 1½-inch harness without breeching. Fifty White Leghorn hens.

S. T. Walkley, Chanute. Four hand saws, initials "S.T.W." stamped on handles.

Level, carpenter's square with 18-inch blade, .22 Winchester rifle.

J. B. Smith, Canton. Set heavy work harness.

Alfred L. Blocher, Holcomb. Between 10 and 15 gallons gasoline.

Fred Hartman, Wathena. Fifteen Rhode Island Red hens.

S. S. Ebbert, Quinter. Wheat and other articles.

Albert Albrecht, White City. Wheat and two half sets harness.

L. J. Blythe, White City. Saddle.

S. F. Belt, Cleveland. Load of wheat.

Will Storm, Edna. Cap, hat, blanket and gasoline.

S. D. Maguire, Neosho Rapids. Several wrenches.

J. C. Render, Scott City. Five Buff Orpington and nine Rose Comb White Wyandottes.

Mrs. Dena Breiner, Norcatur. Almost new set work harness.

J. E. Hobbs, Baldwin. Two calves.

Norman R. Sparrowhawk, Wakefield. Chevrolet coach, 1926 model, engine No. 2,351,523, license No. 41-1217.

Ed Hite, Mildred. Seventy Buff Orpington hens.

Mrs. W. S. Roblin, Potwin. Fifty bushels cane seed.

J. R. Hughes, Douglas. Two-wheel trailer, painted black.

Irvin Lanning, Belle Plaine. Set of tires.

J. C. Pearce, Miltonvale. Chevrolet coach, 1927 model, dark gray body, light gray hood, fenders black. Engine No. 3,475,010, license tag 36-2944.

William Coy, Narka. Twenty-five mixed chickens, mostly laying hens.

T. H. Wiswell & Son, Olathe. Two sets harness—Krupper set and breeching set.

Herman Engberg, Sharon. Chickens.

Leroy Jackson, Troy. Several hedge posts, 8 feet long.

A. C. Krehbiel, Lakin. International truck, 1929 model, license No. T6-1901, engine No. XA 174,250, chassis X 20-528F.

J. M. Van Gieson, Basil. 1932 Kansas license tag No. 57-1864.

Isalah Sharpe, Goff. Halters and halter rope.

R. T. Floyd, Rock. Radiator, spare tire, rim from a Dodge.

W. H. Hayes, Galena. White boat.

Roy F. Graham, Fort Scott. Two Good-year Pathfinder tires from Chevrolet.

F. J. Palmer, Douglas. Three tires. Two Nationals Nos. A2,792,859 and A2,792,855.

A. W. Shriver, Lake City. Hiser saddle.

Mrs. Cleve Taylor, Altamont. Six White Leghorns and between 100 and 150 Buff Orpington hens. Right wing on hens clipped.

Mrs. John Lortscher, Jr., Sabetha. Hogs weighing between 150 and 225 pounds, chickens, coal.

Mrs. W. E. Stout, Oakley. Victor phonograph and stock saddle.

"Soak" the Short Seller

SPEAKING of a sales tax to meet Uncle Sam's deficit, writes D. S. Sowers, Chase county, why not let Wall Street in on this by levying a tax on every share of stock sold? This would curb the "short" seller and hit the income tax dodger who sells at a loss, then re-buys after his "loss" is deducted from his income tax. In other countries where gambling is legalized, gambling concessions are taxed until it hurts. Wall Street is the worst gambling hell in the world. We could tax this misery-breeding curse out of existence. . . . Since Mr. Sowers wrote this his idea has been made a part of the new revenue bill Congress is considering.

Eggs—and at 3 A. M.

HAM AND EGGS at 3 a. m. just suited John Blanchard, Chicago, but his wife didn't take to the idea. She has sued him for divorce. Her lawyer says Blanchard came home

Kansas Farmer for April 30, 1932

habitually at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning and always demanded that she arise and cook ham and eggs for him. If she refused there was trouble. Ham and eggs before daylight is not so rare in the country, but in town it may bust up the family.

The Old-Time Saloon

BY WILLIAM FEATHER

GEORGE ADE in his book "The Old-Time Saloon," says nobody under 32 years of age knows much about the saloon of alcoholic days. The old-time saloon was commonly a dirty dump that flouted every effort to regulate and civilize it. Brazenly it penetrated decent neighborhoods, surrounded factories and school houses, cultivated crime and vagrancy and altogether created an unbearable public stench.

The American people didn't vote against beer or even whisky. The vote was against this saloon. Every thoughtful person was against the syndicate-brewery-owned saloon as it was run in the decade preceding the passing of the 18th Amendment. With its high-pressure selling methods, induced by greed, it became a downright menace.

Return of the Hoovers

BY UNCLE HARVE PARSONS

ALL our friends know that the Hoover family was "put on the spot" several months ago by the depression which resulted in reduction of magazine space. They are coming back now—just as we hope general good times are coming back—not in a rush, but steadily. Lord knows, we are glad to get back—even in reduced form.

The Hoovers started during the Big War. Old Hi sent his two grown sons, Billy and Johnny, one to the Army and the other to the Navy. Little Buddy was left to help the old man. Since their return, one son married and is the parent of Dotty, the black-haired kid. Sis, then a mere tow-headed pest around the Hoover farm, grew up, married "Hard Boiled" Henry and is the mother of Thelma-Ann, the curly-headed baby. Buddy had to stay out of Kansas State College this year to help Pa on the farm. Here's hoping he can go back for his final clean-up in education next season.

Uncle Jerry Says

Alfalfa Bill Murray has been away from home so much that a 10 per cent cut in his salary as governor might hardly be enough for Oklahoma taxpayers.

Dickinson county's old fashioned man remembers when he sold 11 dozen eggs for \$5.50. But then a man who today sells eggs at 6 cents a dozen probably just can't help remembering the days of March, 1920.

Congressmen begin to fear they won't get their work done in time for the national conventions. And to a congressman nothing is more calamitous than that.

Ben Higgins' Widow collected her life insurance today. And it was only a month ago Ben told Snort Brown he was the best motor car driver in the state, and that one day he passed 72 cars going in the same direction.

Two Obstacles

There can be no genuine prosperity in this country until its farmers receive fair prices for their products. And it will be difficult to restore farming to a money-making basis if the industry is not relieved from its disproportionate share of the tax burden. Farmers are suffering almost as much from excessive taxes as from low prices. Today one dollar out of three of the farmer's income is demanded for taxes.

—Arthur Capper.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

Cattle—Choice heavy steers steady and still topping. Other classes off 25c or more. Supplies moderate. Stocker and feeder market active.

Hogs—Lowest for present century with \$3.60 top, same as 1898. Light-weights off 15c to 35c for heavies.

Lambs—89 to 92-pounders hit top. Off 75c to \$1 all classes. No great increase in supplies before May 15.

Wheat—Further permanent crop damage makes price prospects more optimistic. Wheat Belt rains gave bears slight edge.

Corn—Demand fair to good. Market off a fraction.

Oats—Unchanged to slightly weaker.

Barley—Steady.

Alfalfa—Demand good for best grades, others light.

Prairie—Volume small, top quality steady, other grades down.

Produce—Butterfat and eggs unchanged, hens 1c lower.

Trend of the Markets

Please remember that prices given here are tops for best quality offered.

	Last Week	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	7.75	6.50	8.25
Hogs	3.80	3.95	6.80
Lambs, Fed woolled	7.05	7.75	9.40
Hens, heavy	.13	.12	.16½
Eggs, firsts	.09	.10	.12
Butterfat	.14	.17	.19
Wheat, No. 2 hard winter	.59½	.58½	.73
Corn, No. 3, yellow	.34	.34½	.50½
Oats, No. 2, white	.27½	.27	.30
Barley	.38½	.38	.45½
Alfalfa, baled	20.00	19.00	23.00
Prairie	10.50	11.00	12.00

Wheat Pit Under Fire

AN attempt is being made by the Chicago Board of Trade thru a technicality to discriminate against the trading privileges of farmer grain co-operatives guaranteed to them by the Grain Futures Act. And the Secretary of Agriculture has been asked by the Farmers National Grain Corp. to revoke the license of the Chicago Board of Trade as an authorized contract market, making it an outlaw market. The board is charged with attempting to deny trading privileges to the Farmers National Grain Corp., and its subsidiary, the Updike Grain Company. It would disqualify the Updike Company from all operations on the board, the news reports say. The co-operatives may bring the matter directly to the attention of Congress and if necessary will go to the Supreme Court to enforce their rights.

Senator Capper's joint resolution directing the grain futures administration of the Department of Agriculture to investigate and report the "economic cost" of the grain exchanges and trading in futures to producers and consumers has been adopted in the Senate without a record vote. It now goes to the House for action.

Grain Rates Up Again

THE King of France who marched up hill and down again had nothing on the farmer's case for lower freight rates on grain and grain products which is again thrown wide open for hearings by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It rejects the petition of the roads to exclude all testimony on the plight of agriculture. And the matter is right back where it started six years ago when the investigation of rates began. This resulted in lower rates for farmers effective August 1, last. Then the roads, pleading their sad condition, asked a Federal judge for a rehearing. The plea was denied and the roads went to the Supreme Court which said a rehearing on behalf of the roads should have been granted. Now both sides will be heard.

Ten Millions for Honey

HONEY profits haven't turned sour as some others have. The crop was worth 10 million dollars last year, beeswax another million, not to men-

tion the value of bees in pollinating fruits. Despite an 8-million-pound export drop, favorable prices held owing to smaller production for two years and to new selling methods. . . Consumption of honey averages 2 pounds to the person annually in the U. S. Bread, candy bars and ice cream now contain this goody. And dairy organizations may undertake its sale, the same as milk, butter, eggs and orange juice, now sold on delivery routes. Service is the best salesman.

A Thriving Grazing Herd

GRASS and prairie hay are the only feeds Naber Brothers' Hereford breeding herd, near Basehor, gets. There are 64 cows and for years the calf crop has stuck right at 100 per cent. One year there were five sets of twins and a set of triplets—and every mother's son lived.

"How do you manage to keep the cows in such good condition on grass and hay?" visitors ask. Len Naber smiles and says, "Well, it works. And this isn't an experiment. This herd was established 40 years ago by my father, on the theory it could make grass land pay a profit."

The home farm has 360 acres of grass divided into pastures. After one is grazed close enough it rests and comes back while the others are "harvested."

Calves are developed into breeding stock by semi-creep-feeding. They are put in dry lot once a day for a good feed of oats, ground corn, cottonseed meal and molasses. Twenty yearling bulls are up in lots now for shipment to the new owner in Colorado. There never has been a T. B. reactor in the herd.

So Pigs Won't Get Wormy

ROUNDWORMS and pigs don't mix profitably. Guy Gunn, of Great Bend, has a stationary hog house and pigs were bound to pick up some infection as they galloped across old lots to pasture. A sanitary runway bridges the trouble, even as Sir Walter Raleigh's cloak kept Queen Elizabeth out of the mud puddle.

Mr. Gunn made a lane 3 feet wide from hog house to the alfalfa. This was limed and covered with new dirt. Lime and fresh dirt also made a new floor in the hog house. The main expense was labor. It will be paid back in healthier pigs.

Many Are Losing Calves

CONTAGIOUS abortion has cost one Morris county stockman 35 calves this year. He has 140 beef cows. Another man with 65 cows lost 15 calves. D. Z. McCormick, of Council Grove, says many herds have the disease where it isn't recognized. His county has six herds on the Kansas plan of testing and isolation, and many are testing on their own hook. "To handle the job more than one pasture is needed," McCormick says. "It is possible to take calves from infected cows, isolate them for 60 days and then put them with the clean herd."

Busy Livestock Co-op

MORE than 23 per cent of the total business of the St. Louis Stock Yards a recent week was done by a farmers' livestock co-operative, "The St. Louis Producers." It was 77 cars ahead of its nearest competitor. Proof the livestock co-operatives are sound is that they have not only remained solvent but many have substantial reserves.

Hard Luck for Watson

ELEVEN carloads of hogs and cattle were fattened and sent to market the last few months by Ben Watson, of Smith county. Every shipment brought less than the one before and all lost money. But the last four loads broke the camel's back. They cost Watson his 1931 corn crop with his work thrown in. It wasn't even a dollar a year job.

First Shipment of Beef

THE first successful shipment of beef was made in 1872, with natural ice providing the low temperature. That was an important step in expanding the cattle business.

Good Time to Buy a Farm

I BELIEVE "Kansas farms are lower today than they will be again in 60 years," writes B. J. Sheridan, Miami county. "Judging by the last 60 years, I urge every young man, who can safely do so, to bargain for 20, 40, 80 or 160 acres as soon as possible. I may doubt nearly everything else in the world, but not the importance of an American getting some ground of his own now."

Well, if Al runs again we'll discover whether religious prejudice is stronger than 6-cent cotton.

IN THE FIELD

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

The 22 Herefords in the C. W. Williams sale at Aurora, Ill., recently averaged \$207. The 12 females averaged \$278.00 and 10 bulls \$110.50.

Fred Cowman, who bred Herefords on his farm near Lost Springs, Kan., back in the nineties and who sold out there and went to Canada a number of years ago, died recently at his home at Cremona, Alta.

Jess Riffel, Enterprise, Kan., writes that his Polled Herefords are doing fine and that he has sold two good young bulls recently. Jess Riffel is one of the well known breeders of popular Polled Herefords and a well known exhibitor as well.

J. C. Banbury & Sons, Polled Shorthorn breeders of Pratt, report demand for breeding stock equal to seasons of the past. Inquiry comes from a wider territory and prices rule considerably lower than in former years. They sold about 40 head during 1931 and about the same number in 1930.

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., is a breeder that has been before the public with Durocs for a good many years and has a large acquaintance among Kansas Farmer readers. In his advertising he offers to send photos of the boars he is offering at the present time and literature about his herd and its breeding.

John G. Kuhlmann, who bred registered Herefords for so many years near Chester, Neb., and about 14 miles north of Belleville, Kan., has traded his farm there for a 1930 acre cattle ranch in the Beaver valley near Elgin, Neb. His new ranch has over 600 acres of bottom land with an abundance of timothy and red top. It will be a great place for his splendid herd of Prince Domino-Beau Mischief Herefords.

Fred Laptad's 39th hog sale, black Polands and Durocs, was held at his Laptad Stock farm, two miles north of Lawrence, last Thursday. There was a good attendance and 31 Duroc boars and gilts and 15 Polands, all last fall farrow, sold for prices that were considered very good. The offering was exceptionally good and presented in good condition. The first Duroc boar sold brought \$26.00 and the top Poland China boar the same price. Quite a number of farmers took home some of Mr. Laptad's famous Reid's Yellow Dent seed corn.

Woodlawn Farm, rural route 9, about four miles east of Topeka, on highway 40, is the home, and has been for a long time, of one of the real worthy herds of registered Guernseys. At present they have around 100 head and offer young bulls, cows and heifers and, as Mr. Tolbut puts it, about anything you want in the Guernsey line. They are milking 27 cows at present and Mr. Tolbut says they are showing a profit at the present price of feed and the price received for their production. If you want a bull or some heifers or fresh cows or springs just write Woodlawn Farm, Topeka, Kan., rural route 9.

The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill., are offering through Kansas Farmer this week up to date literature on Shorthorns, Milking Shorthorns and Polled Shorthorns. Its all free for the asking and in addition they are inviting you to send your Shorthorn problems in to the association and they will be glad to help you solve them. Their interest in the matter is to help further the interests of Shorthorns and it is a valuable service they are offering you free. Better write them, above address, Department F, and ask them for the booklets you are interested in.

In January, The Strong Holstein herd, Washington, Kan., probably lead all other dairy herds in the state in production, with 66.5 pounds of butterfat average for the herd. Congressman Strong's herd at Washington, Kan., which is about four miles north of Linn, Kan., the home of the big cooperative creamery, was the herd that developed Carnation Inka Matador and made him All American champion in 1929 and sold him the following year in the National sale at Denver for over \$8,000. Congressman Strong's herd of registered Holstein on his farm in Washington county is rapidly becoming noted as the home of high producing cows and great sires. He is advertising at very low prices four young bulls that you should write him about at once if you are in the market for a real herd bull. Address him at Washington, Kan. He is advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

40—POLLED SHORTHORNS—40
(Beef—Milk—Butter—Hornless) "Royal Clipper 2nd" and "Barnston Masterpiece," winners at State Fairs, in service, 20 Bulls, 20 Heifers for sale \$40 to \$80. Deliver anywhere. J. C. Banbury, 1602, Pratt, Kan.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN INCREASED PROFITS?

You can increase the profits from your cow herd through the use of a pure bred Shorthorn bull, acknowledged everywhere as the greatest improver. When crossed with grade cows, the result will be thrifty, easy feeding calves that will mature early into prime beef—and the female calves will add profits to your herd through the consistent production of both BEEF and MILK. Extra profits are needed on YOUR farm now. The use of Shorthorn bulls makes this possible. Explain your cattle problem to us. Send for FREE booklets on Shorthorns, Milking Shorthorns and Polled Shorthorns.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n.
13 Dexter Park Ave. Dept. F Chicago, Ill.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Four "Unusual" Young Holstein Bulls

Sired by Carnation Conductor our 1146 lb. son of Carnation Matador Masterpiece.
One from a 675 lb. 313 day, prize winning cow by King Tittle from a double granddaughter of Segis Walker Matador.
One from a 2-year-old daughter of the above cow whose sire was North Star Joe Homestead.
Two from heifers sired by Carnation Inka Matador, All American Champion, 1929, from high producing dams. Either worthy to head any good herd.
Depression prices—\$100 to \$200.
Our herd av. 66.5 lbs. fat in January. Visit us.
THE STRONG HOLSTEIN-DUROC FARMS
4 mi. N. Linn, Kan. P. O. Washington, Kan.

Dressler's Record Bulls

From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States averaging 668 lbs. fat. H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Woodlawn Farm Guernseys

Reg. Guernseys from our herd at attractive prices. Cows and heifers, fresh and heavy springers and open heifers. A nice lot of young bulls of serviceable age and bull calves. Prices that conform to present conditions.
WOODLAWN FARM, Topeka, Kan. R. R. 9

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Retnub Farms Milking Shorthorns

15 registered bulls, red and roans. Choice \$75.00. Some \$50.00. These bulls have straight lines, good quality and gentle. From real dual-purpose cows, hand-milked.
WARREN HUNTER, GENESIO, KAN.

Reg. Milking Shorthorn Bulls

Rainbow Ranch offers at bargain prices 3 splendid young Reg. Milking Shorthorn Bulls; 1 solid Red 18 mos. old, \$125; 1 Pure White 2-yr. old \$150; 1 med. Roan 3-yr. old, \$175. Bull and heifer calves also for sale. BUNTING & PECK, Neodesha, Kansas

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Bred Hampshire Sows

For Sale—to farrow in August. You will be surprised at the price. Must make room for spring pigs. Popular blood lines. Write.
JOHN A. YELEK, REXFORD, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

CHESTER WHITE BOARS

Selected Chester White fall boars. Immune, heavy bone, popular type and breeding.
HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

Pedigreed O. I. C. Pigs

PETERSON & SONS, OSAGE CITY, KANSAS

Chester White Boars

Big rugged fellows.
ERNEST SUITER, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

Chester White Bred Gilts

Fall Boars and Weanling Pigs. Pedigreed and immune. Special prices this month.
H. W. CHESTNUT, CHANUTE, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

REG. SPOTTED POLANDS

Fall boars, sired by Buster Eagle, son of 1930 and 1931 World's Grand Champion, Brown's Supremacy and All American. Also open gilts. Prices with the times.
D. W. BROWN, VALLEY CENTER, KAN.

DUROC HOGS

BOARS! BOARS! EXTRA CHOICE
big, deep, broad stretchy boys, heavy boned, sired by King Index, Chief Fireworks, Airman (3 times Grand Champion of Iowa) priced to sell. Immune, guaranteed, write us. G. M. Shepherd & Sons, Lyons, Kan.

DUROC BOARS by First Prize aged Boar Wisconsin State Fair. Good ones \$10 and up ready for service. Out of easy feeding ancestry for years. Photos. Literature. Shipped on approval. Immured. Registered. Come or write. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kansas

Special Low Rate for Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer

Fifty cents per line, 14 lines one inch. Minimum space for breeders card, five lines.

If you are planning a public sale of livestock be sure and write us early for our special Kansas Farmer advertising sale service.

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT

John W. Johnson, Mgr.,
Kansas Farmer Topeka, Kansas



Shorthorn bulls of this type will sire money making calves for you. Buy one this year and start on the road to greater cattle profits.

Natural Gas

Nearly every good joke is a twice-told tale. We'd like to have your favorite story for this little column. Address Natural Gas, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

An old Colorado miner was driving an efficiency expert thru that snow storm in March. He spread a buffalo robe over the knees of both. Said the efficiency expert, "don't you know it is a great deal warmer to have the hair next to the body?" The old miner turned the robe around.



chuckling as he did so. "Are you laughing at me?" asked the expert. "No," said the miner, "I was just thinking what a fool that buffalo was all his life not to know a simple thing like that."

An Editor's Parable

Mark Twain once edited a paper in Missouri. One of his subscribers wrote him he had found a spider in his paper and wished to know whether it meant good luck or bad.

"Old Subscriber," answered Mark, "finding a spider in your paper is neither good nor bad luck for you. The spider was merely looking over your paper to see which merchant was not advertising, so that he could go to that store, spin his web across the door and lead a life of undisturbed peace ever afterward."—L. T. Hewins, Jewell Co.

Too True

A Lawrence professor wrote on the blackboard, "Prof. Thompson will meet his classes here today." Before the lecture a student erased the "c" and at the lecture hour it read, "Prof. Thompson will meet his lasses here today." Noting the alteration the professor erased the letter "l" from the word lasses, and that turned the joke on the students.—C. L. Judson, Douglas Co.

The Same Method

A farmer was hauling a load of manure past an insane asylum. Several of the inmates yelled, "Hey, what you got there?"

"A load of manure," said the farmer.

"What you goin' to do with it?" asked the inmates.

"Oh, put it on my rhubarb," said he. "Well, that's funny," shouted one inmate. "We put sugar on ours, and they think we're crazy."—Z. T. Hawkins, Dickinson, Co.

Watering the Cow

"You are charged with selling adulterated milk," said the judge. "The testimony shows your milk is 25 per cent water."

"Then it must be high-grade milk," ventured the city milkman. "If your honor will look up the word milk in your dictionary you will find that it consists of from 80 to 90 per cent water. The only mistake I made, your honor, was that I didn't sell my milk for cream."—C. D. Malm, Morris Co.

The Poorest

The family were playing the game of asking foolish questions and trying to supply smart answers. An 8-year-old Coffey county girl asked, "Papa, what is the poorest thing living?"



Dad "gave up." "That's an easy one dad," said the little girl, "it's a well-to-do farmer who thinks he is poor."—H. H., Coffey Co.

He Made the Sale

Joe Davis, Chevrolet dealer, heard that a young woman in town was thinking of buying a car, so he went over to interview the prospect. The interview follows:

"Have you purchased an automobile yet?"

"No, Mr. Davis, not yet," she said. "I can't make up my mind just what car to buy. Maybe you can help me."

"What is it you cannot decide about them?"

"Why, I can't decide whether I should buy a gasoline car or a limousine car. Tell me, does limousine smell as bad as gasoline?"—J. W. Brown, Ottawa Co.

The Heartbreak Trail

(Continued from Page 8)

borers, and the two newcomers were received with joyous cheers.

As Reuel dismounted, a cry came from the farmhouse porch.

"Reuel! Reuel!"

Unabashed, he responded to the call, and astonished himself as well as Hetty by seizing the little girl in his arms and holding her close to him.

"I came back, Hetty," he said, "to learn the truth. You loved me, or you hated me. I had to know which."

"The Washington sweetheart?" she gasped breathlessly.

"She sent me away," he said simply. "It was then I knew—that I never loved her as—as I tried not to love you from the day I met you."

A great tension was broken, and Hetty wept, heartily and unrestrained.

"Wh—where'll you take me, Reuel?" she sobbed, yielding even her will to him.

"We are Kansans, Hetty," he said solemnly. Everything is changed for me. Out of my despair have grown a great faith and hope. I've seen Lawrence burn today, and the sight was an inspiration. I can see things now with something of the vision of General Robinson and Luther Roberts.


"To the beacon fire lighted by enemies, greater, braver men will rally to the defense of suffering Kansas. The story of the fall of Lawrence will flash over the world and herald the new day for the West, and the rise of Lawrence from her ashes. There's a new poem this year by Alfred Tennyson; it's called 'Maud'; and some of the words struck home—"

I have felt with my native land,
I am one with my kind,
I embrace the purpose of God,
And the doom assigned.

The End

Hog Cholera

Prevent by vaccination with
Peters' Clear, Concentrated, Pasteurized Serum.
Gov't licensed. 3000 c.c. serum, 1500 c.c. virus and 2 free syringes, with directions, \$25.50. Enough for 120 pigs.

The Peters Family  Veterinary
PETERS SERUM CO. LABORATORIES
Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

CUT HARVESTING COSTS

with a McCORMICK-DEERING HARVESTER-THRESHER

PRICE GUARANTY on Wheat, Corn, and Cotton

Many farmers who need new machines for the economical production of their wheat, corn, and cotton have been reluctant to buy them because of uncertainty as to the prices they will receive later in the year for these farm products.

To meet this situation the Harvester Company offers farmers purchasing machines after this date a definite price guaranty on varying quantities of their wheat, corn, and cotton. If market price quotations for these products do not reach the guaranteed prices at the time payment becomes due on notes given and maturing this year, farmers buying machines included in this special offer will receive a credit equal to the difference.

The McCormick-Deering dealer will explain the details of this guaranty and show you the machines on which it applies.



EVIDENCE accumulated during 1930 and 1931 shows remarkable economies effected by owners of McCormick-Deering Harvester-Threshers. The box at the upper right gives a few typical examples of men who have kept their total expense of grain harvesting down to an extremely low average. Thousands of McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher owners will make such savings this year. There are more McCormick-Deering combines in use and giving good service in the United States than any other make.

And keep in mind the value to you of the service angle. If you can't count on both the machine and the readiness and permanence of the service, you will make a costly mistake, no matter how low a price you pay. Sometimes the lack of even a tiny part may mean disaster at the height of the harvest-time rush—but not with McCormick-Deering. We guarantee a service of great cash

value, substantial stocks of parts, fast handling in any emergency, never-failing aid close at hand year after year.

The harvester-threshers in the McCormick-Deering line for 1932 offer unusual cutting and threshing efficiency. They are clean-threshing grain savers, even under highly adverse conditions. Besides grain, they can be equipped to handle soybeans, peas, beans, clover, alfalfa, flax, etc.

Remember that in grain growing today the high-cost producer must give way to the man who can carry his operations through at lowest cost. A McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher will help you get the utmost from your crops. See the McCormick-Deering dealer for combines and tractor power. Catalogs will be mailed on request.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. of America Chicago, Illinois
(Incorporated)
Branches at Dodge City, Hutchinson, Parsons, Salina, Topeka, Wichita, Kansas; and at 92 other points in the United States.

WHEAT HARVESTING COSTS

of McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher Owners

FARM	Address	Acres	Bushels per Acre	TOTAL COST* per Bushel
Jones Bros.	Whiting, Ia.	280	50	4½c
Stanley Hatfield	Abilene, Kan.	140	22	6½c
Dudley Hall	Copeland, Kan.	640	15	7¾c
L. H. Guthals	Elmo, Kan.	200	17	7¾c
J. T. Lear	Garden City, Kan.	600	17	7¾c
Guy Dimmick	Hanston, Kan.	600	15	8¾c
H. L. Reitman	Amarillo, Tex.	100	20	6½c
Martin-Zimmerman	Floydada, Tex.	1,700	10	7½c
Frank Weil	Hale Center, Tex.	800	18	4¾c
Carlstrum & Harrison	Pine Bluffs, Wyo.	2,500	15	6¼c

*Average cost per bushel, 6¼ cents, including labor (farmer's own time charged at going rate in neighborhood), plus depreciation repairs, taxes, insurance and housing of tractors and combines, plus fuel and lubrication. Based on present labor and fuel costs these figures would be considerably lower.

Government average cost per bushel, 25½ cents, among winter-wheat belt farmers with similar yields, most of whom cut and threshed in separate jobs. (1931 Yearbook of Agriculture).

McCormick-Deering Harvester-Threshers are made in 8, 10, 12, and 16-ft. sizes. McCormick-Deering Windrow-Harvesters are built in three sizes. Pick-up attachments are available for all sizes.

McCORMICK-DEERING