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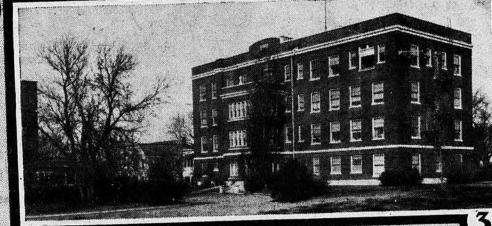


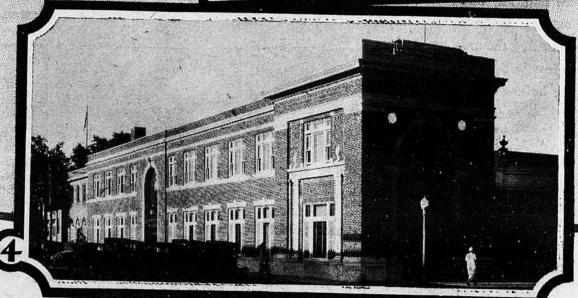


WINFIELD, KANSAS

- 1. Memorial to soldiers of five wars.
- 2. Kansas Knights of Pythias Home.
 3. A Winfield Hospital.
 4. City Office Building.

(See Page 38)





NINE TIME OUT OF TEN

THE Trouble

Twine Box

GRAIN RIPE. Storm brewing in the air. Shockers sitting in the shade. And the binder kicking out loose bundles. Have you ever been in a fix like this?

The quick remedy for this situation is twine of 100% pure Yucatan Sisal fiber. The way to prevent this waste of valuable time and good weather is to start the harvest off with Yucatan Sisal in the twine box.

Use twine made of Yucatan Sisal because it is uniform. This fiber—clean, straight and coarse—spins naturally into strong, even twine, without thin spots to break or bunches of "tow" to clog the machine. Therefore, it feeds evenly through the tightener—through the hollow of the needle and through its eye—around the bundle, and over the fingers of the knotter.

Use Yucatan Sisal twine because it is stiff enough to cut clean with the single stroke of the binder knife and rough enough to hold a knot, so that grain may be handled without bundles untying.

Use Yucatan Sisal binder twine because it will not mildew in shock or stack and because it is naturally insect-proof.

Use Yucatan Sisal because it has been tried and tested in harvest fields of America for many years and found perfect.

And use Yucatan Sisal twine because this

perfect twine sells for what you have bee paying for ordinary twine or even less.

Ask for Yucatan Sisal when you ord twine for the coming harvest and make su you get it 100% pure. All manufactures of good twine make it. All the leading twine dealers sell it. Cooperative Sisal Farmers of Yucatan, Mexico.



The tightener-kere twine with weak,



The needle - where "tow" bunche catch and tangle.



The knotter-twine must be coarse, even

ASK YOUR TWINE DEALER FOR PURE

YUCATAN SISAL

KANSAS FARMER By ARTHUR CAPPER By ARTHUR CAPPER By ARTHUR CAPPER By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 68

April 12, 1930

Number 15

Where There's Room for Young Men

Lear Isn't Sorry of His Bargain With Western Kansas Agriculture

OU would be enthusiastic about Western Kansas, too, if you lived and farmed there As much so as J. T. Lear of Finney county. He is a young man, who like many of his age, has assumed the responsibility of proriding for a family. He has asked himself how accould best invest his time and energy to acomplish the things he has planned to do. Born

nd reared on the farm, he chose to stick to agri-ulture. And his present location suits him. Lear didn't go into his business unmindful of hat it would cost him in time, labor and pa-lence. He worked for other farmers in Western lence. He worked for other farmers in Western Kansas for a number of years. The possibilities in that section of the state so outweighed any drawbacks, as he saw them, that when the money he was saving totaled enough so that he could start buying land, he didn't hesitate as to where he should buy. Today he owns 320 acres, on which he is doing a real job of farming. He has had this place five years. Before that it was practically all in sod. About two years ago a fine,

modern home was built and other buildings are

modern home was built and other buildings are going up from time to time, which certainly indicates that Mr. Lear isn't sorry of his bargain with agriculture.

In addition to the land owned, he rents 800 acres and has 1,070 acres under cultivation. All of the rented land is farmed to wheat each year, because that is the way the owner wishes to have it handled. But that soil is being farmed well. Early seedhed preparation and proper till.

well. Early seedbed preparation and proper till-age up to seeding time make it possible to catch and save all the moisture that falls for the wheat.

The best available seed is used, which is treated

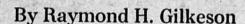
against smut, and all crop pests are fought

Obviously Mr. Lear is profiting by the experiences of other Western Kansas wheat growers he knows, and by information which he studies that is available from the agricultural college and the experiment stations. Work must be done on his form as possible to the learning of the control of the

on his farm as nearly at the right time as pos-sible. In this connection he mentioned power arming. His experience with tractors has proved nat "a better tractor with more power and

peed cut his wheat costs. The right machine for

with considerable success.



the job will prove the most economical in every case," he assured. "Working with inferior equipment takes too much of the money that should be left for profit." He has two tractors and a combine. With this equipment he is able to take advantage of the most favorable times for everything from turning the ground right after harvest to getting the crop in under cover.
"I would rather let my land go without a crop

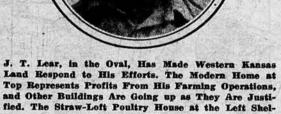
tem that is highly recommended for his section of the state. He has had the advantage of grow-ing wheat on new land, fresh from the sod. But he realizes that fertility cannot be farmed out and still remain in the soil. Therefore he is doing the things that have proved capable of keeping the soil fit for production. Fertility produced on the farm is distributed over the feed land and all straw is returned to the soil. Summer fallowing is practiced regularly on a fourth to one-half of the 320 acres. In the future any given field will be rested perhaps once in three or four years.

"Fallowing is very profitable for us," Mr. Lear explained. "Take my crop of a year ago; wheat on land that had been allowed to store up the moisture made 10 bushels more grain to the acre than non-fallow fields. And it is my opinion that such a system boosts the protein ion that such a system boosts the protein content of wheat. Of course, this is in an early experimental stage yet, but my wheat on fallow land tested 13.7 per cent protein while non-fallow wheat was 13 per cent." He falls right in with









J. T. Lear, in the Oval, Has Made Western Kansas Land Respond to His Efforts. The Modern Home at

ters a Profitable Flock of White Rocks, and at the Right Is Protection for Implements

than to plow for wheat after July," he said. "Out here we must get this work done early or we miss out on a good deal of the moisture the wheat will need. Early plowing will add a good many bushels of grain even in good years, and in poor seasons it simply means the difference between a crop worth harvesting and a failure. It isn't new, of course, to follow the combine with seedbed work, but it is efficient."

On the land he owns, Lear is following a sys-

the idea of the scientists and crops specialists who say that the most profitable wheat farming

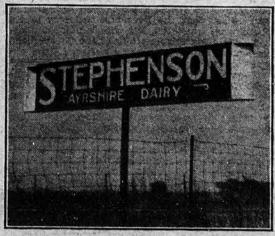
who say that the most profitable wheat farming in the future must be based on higher yields of better wheat to the acre, produced at a lower overhead. And he is working with that in mind.

The rotation on this farm is to wheat, corn and kafir. But this doesn't mean continuous cropping. Summer fallow will creep over the entire acreage year after year to lend its refreshing aid. Another thing that is conserving the ability of the land to produce, and at the same time producing a satisfactory yield, is alternate row cropping. "With corn planted this way," Lear said, "I am sure I get a better crop than if I attempted to farm it to every row. The same thing holds true with the kafir, and wheat does better on this wide-space land than it could possibly do on fields that had been cropped too heavily. I think that alternate-row farming is the next best thing to straight fallowing." Corn in alternate rows is followed by wheat, kafir follows the bread grain crop and then the land is rested. Land that has been in crops the preceding year is worked with the one-way or perhaps (Continued on Page 37) ing year is worked with the one-way or perhaps (Continued on Page 37)

Here Is Action in Farm Advertising

YOU drive along the road in Osborne county in the vicinity of Cawker City, a sign that whirls in the breeze will attract your attention. Another tire ad, you reflect, or maybe an invitation to dine at the local cafe on food fit for several kings. But as you get nearer the sign it halts broadside-on for an instant, and there you read the white lettering which says: "Stephenson Ayrshire Dairy." So that's it! Here, then, is a farmer who believes in identifying his particular line of farming for the passing public. And that is as it should be.

If signs are to be put up on a farm it seems quite probable that at least a part of them should Quite probable that at least a part of them should be dedicated to the profitable pursuit of agriculture. And this particular sign, telling about Ayrhires, was made according to John C. Stephenou's order by a local man. Properly turned at the ends, it catches the wind which keeps it gong. Merchants in town like to get action into their displays and ads, so here is action in farm divertising. This sign has gotten results—folks wen in other states have remembered it when hey returned home. It is reasonable to believe



Here is an Action Sign That Has Something to do With m on Which it Stands. It Was Made and Installed at the Direction of John C. Stephenson, Osborne County

that such advertising, in this day of tourists, will pay a good many farmers. In other cases, as you no doubt know, fresh eggs, honey, berries and melons bring good profits when sold at roadside stands. Purebred Ayrshires and poultry, for Stephenson also has a good flock of White Wyandottes, are larger items, it is true. But just suppose farmers who are interested in this particular breed of dairy cows pass Stephenson's farm and note the sign. They might be moved to investigate further when in need of new blood and better stock—and thereby would hang a sale.

You may stop to see what is back of that sign, and you'll not be disappointed. Stephenson has been farming there since 1920. The first Ayrshires came to the place from Wisconsin in 1917, and John took things over at the death of his father and has studiously improved the herd ever since. There are 45 head in the herd, calves and all, with around 20 milking. It is the plan to have 20 to 25 of the highest producers obtainable, in milk most of the time. That is the number Stephenson feels he can handle efficiently. The mar-(Continued on Page 37)

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

H. C. COLGLAZIER. Grain View Farm Notes

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

SCOTCH FRIEND, Andy Shearer of Marshall county, writing in the Farm Bureau paper, under the name of "Un-cle Andy," takes me to task. He says that he sees that Marco Morrow reviewed a materialistic book at a meeting of the Unitarian So-ciety, and that I presided. Then he observes that I know better and that Marco ought to know better. Now barring the facts that there is no such thing as the Unitarian Society; that the book was reviewed by Marco Morrow at a meeting of the reading circle maintained by the Congregational Church, originally organized I believe by the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon; that I did not preside nor was I present when the book was reviewed, Andy's information is otherwise reasonably accurate.

An Objection to Socialism

AM in receipt of a rather long letter from Emery L. Bear of Niles, Kan., on the subject of unemployment. Mr. Bear's views are pretty well known to the readers of the Kansas Farmer, as I have quoted him a number of times. He is an intelligent and I have no doubt a sincere Socialist whose economic and political philosophy is summed up in two of the last sentences of his letter, which are as follows:

"In the last analysis Government ownership in

industry is the only solution. Would it not be easier for the Government to control the situation by itself assuming the ownership of the instruments of production rather than having the ownership vested in individuals?"

Right there Mr. Bear discloses what to me is the fundamental objection to Socialism. He would have the Government assume the ownership of the instruments of production; he places no limitation on that ownership. Now if the Government becomes the owner of all the instruments of pro-duction it necessarily becomes the sole employer and the dictator to each citizen as to how and when and where he shall be employed, just as the manager of a private business employs la-bor and directs how and when and where the employes in his particular establishment shall be employed.

However, if the Government becomes the sole employer of labor there is this important and radical difference between it and the private employer: the employe in the case of private em-ployment has a liberty of choice. He is not compelled to take employment with any particular private employer, but where the Government is the sole employer there could be no individual liberty of choice; the Government would dictate, as the Soviet government in Russia dictates now and as Mussolini dictates in Italy, for while Mussolini professes to be bitterly opposed to the Soviet plan, his methods are the same as those of the Soviet dictatorship. In other words, Government ownership of all the tools of production leads to absolute despotism. It might be a benevolent despotism, but an absolute despotism just the same. It might mean that there would be no more unemployment. It might mean that all would be well fed and comfortably clothed just as the inmates of a well-conducted orphan asy-lum or of a well-conducted county home for the poor are well fed and comfortably clothed and housed.

I have seen public homes for the indigent where the management was kindly and efficient and where I am sure a considerable percentage of the inmates were better cared for, better fed, better clothed and better housed than they had ever been in their lives before—but just the same the average human being is so constructed that he prefers to take his chances on unemployment and insufficient food and clothing and having to live in a mean and unhealthful house rather than have comfort and security in a county poor house.

Now somewhere between the unlimited despotism of state socialism and the necessary abuses and unjust inequalities of unrestrained private domination there must be a golden mean if we are only able to find it. I often have neard folks who complain of present conditions say that what they want is economic equality of opportunity, altho it is perfectly evident that eco-nomic equality of opportunity would not solve the question. Economic equality of opportunity

would mean that there should be no greater hindrances to one individual than to another.

But supposing every child in the United States starts in life with exactly the same economic opportunities as any other child; we know that some would win in the race and others would drop be-hind. Place any number of boys in a row, all the lads of the same age and approximately of the same size; put up a prize at a distance of a hundred yards; let all the boys start at the crack of a pistol. Every boy has just as fair an opportunity



as any of the others, but the chances are that one boy would reach the goal before any of the others and get the prize

Equal opportunity will not solve the great

Opportunities Are Not Equal

NATURAL opportunities are not equal. Those who are least equipped have to overcome the greatest handicaps, but even if they did not they probably would lose. The primary object of a just government is to prevent, so far as possible, the strong from taking advantage of the weak. The fact that government does not always do that does not alter the fact that such is the most important function of government. There was a time when the principal function of government was to act as a policeman, to maintain ernment was to act as a policeman, to maintain order, to see that the lives and property of its citizens were protected, but with a more complicated civilization the functions of the Government have necessarily been greatly enlarged. The old slogen "Keep the Government out of business" is no longer a correct policy. Government can-not be kept out of business. Men can no longer choose what they will do with the same freedom a hundred ual liberty is by reason of changed condition more and more restricted, and here is some comfort perhaps for such men as Mr. Bear; Government is becoming more socialistic. However, in-dividual liberty, so far as that is consistent with the general good, is just as desirable and just as dear to the individual as ever. I do not want to see it destroyed; I do not want to live in an in-dustrial despotism, where some bureaucratic official may tell me just how and when and where I shall be employed.

I have said that there must be somewhere a golden mean. Certainly we have not yet found it. Maybe we never will find it, but I am rather op-timistic about it. I do not think we ever will reach the ideal social and economic condition, but I do hope that we will sometime approximate it and at the same time preserve to a large degree our individual liberty.

In Southwest Kansas

FRANK JARRELL, publicity man for the Santa Fe, is a booster for Southwest Kansas. "The Santa Fe Southwest," Frank says, "is still in the making. To its broad acres and growing cities energetic and capable young men and women in the overcrowded East have turned for homes. This accounts in a large measure for the homes. This accounts in a large measure for the increase in population and the industrial progress made in the last few years." I have traveled all over this "empire" that Frank talks about. I traveled over it when as beautiful land as I ever have seen could be purchased at less than the original Government price, where it was pre-emption land, and for very little more than the original cost of making proof on a homestead. I believed then that there was a great future for that part of Kansas, and that the fertile prairie lands were an excellent investment. You ask if did not. Why not? Well, I did not have much money to buy land with, but if I had had I probably would not have invested.

Farmers Favor the Board

I SEE that Congressman Garner of Texas is going to make the Federal Farm Board a political issue. My guess is that he will discover that he has taken hold of a hot poker. The impression is very general out here among the farmers that the criticism of the Farm Board is instituted with the criticism. instigated very largely by the grain speculators, and that they have the farmer's interest at heart just about as the wolf has the interest of the sheep at heart. Also that while the Farm Board has been doing what it can to stabilize wheat prices, the grain speculators have been doing what they can to bear the market.

Can't Consider the Evidence

READER deplores the great number of A fools there are in the world. No doubt there are a great many, but did it ever occur to this reader that we are very likely to do our own classifying when it comes to deciding who are fools? We so often think that the person who does not agree with us is a fool and the person whom we classfy that way in all probability is just as confident that we are fools because we do not agree with him. The individual who sets himself up as a judge of the intellectual qualifi-cations of other people generally has been proved by experience to be an unsafe guide, for the very reason that he is cocksure that he is right, and therefore shuts his mind against the admission of evidence that tends to contradict his own con-

Wets Are Losing Ground

A N ARDENT opponent of prohibition tells me that under no circumstances will he vote for a return of the saloon. That talk is simply nonsense. If we do away with national and state prohibition we certainly will have the saloon. We might possibly have state saloons instead of privately operated saloons, but they would be saloons. Neither is there any use to talk about permitting the sale of light wines and beer and formulating the sale of herd liquid Consequence. ard liquor Once open loons for sale of light wines and beer, and whis-ky, brandy and gin would be sold. There is a great deal of foolishness being talked by the peo-

ple who are howling about prohibition.

For example, you hear continually that there is more liquor being sold than before prohibition, is more liquor being sold than before prohibition, that the bootleggers and speakeasies are making more money than ever, and consequently are favorable to present conditions. The New York World is a decidedly wet paper, but it must be said that it is pretty fair. It apparently has occurred to the editor of the World that it would be interesting to get the opinions of the keepers of the speakeasies about prohibition. Naturally of the speakeasies about prohibition. Naturally it might be supposed that they would be favorable to present conditions. The result of the poll is surprising, as the World editor frankly admits

Among 200 scattered about over the city the Among 200 scattered about over the city the poll showed 20 to 1 in favor of repeal of the law. They admit that there is less liquor sold than before prohibition, and that the road for the speakeasy is growing more and more rocky. These speakeasies volunteered the information that they are not flourishing under the present law. Just let me make this prediction. Notwithstanding the widespread attack on prohibition the wets are slowly but surely losing ground. The Eighteenth Amendment will not be even resubmitted, not to say repealed. The Volstead law will not be modified to permit the sale of wines and beer. If changed at all it will be changed to make it more effective.

Population of 122,048,084?

TT SEEMS that in the Census Bureau at Washington there is a leave the second se IT SEEMS that in the Census Bureau at Washington there is a large illustrated chart operated by electricity which records statistics on our national population every second. Do not ask me how it gets these statistics, because I do not know, but this is what this graph is said to have shown one particular second the other day; total population 122,048,084; one birth every 13 seconds; one death every 23 seconds; one immigrant every 1½ minutes, one emigrant every 5½ minutes, net gain in population, one every 23 seconds. If correct this would show that our population is increasing at the rate of 1,383,080 per annum, which comparatively speaking is a rather num, which comparatively speaking is a rather moderate rate of increase. Our birth rate is steadily declining. Within 25 years in all proba-bility the number of deaths in the United States will almost equal the number of births.

A Claim for Damage?

Our city property is ½ mile from the river. A draw starting just above our place drains the land around us. We have two lots, and this draw is between our house and the alley and a culvert across the street. A drain under this culvert carried off the water, but when the road was graded the culvert was covered, leaving no way for the water to run off. The water stands nearly half the time, and after heavy rains is often 2 feet deep; last summer it was 3 feet deep. It got into the basement of the house. Our barnyard is at the back of the lot, and during warm weather we can hardly stand the smell. This grade was put in before we got the place. The members of the city council have promised every year that they will fix it, but have done nothing. Can we sue the city for damage or compel the council to drain it?

I am of the opinion you have a valid claim for

I am of the opinion you have a valid claim for damage against the city, altho possibly the question will be raised that you did not acquire this property until the cause for damage had already accrued. I am, however, of the opinion that this would not destroy your right to bring such an

Would Reduce the Taxes

I have 100 acres adjoining town. Part of this land is laid off in lots and is taxed as lots. It is all used as farm land. Is there any law by which this ground may be taxed as farm land?

Whenever the owner or owners of any townsite or part of a townsite, any addition or part of an addition to any city, or owner or owners of the lands adjoining on both sides of any street, alley or public reservation or part thereof in any city or any addition thereto, shall desire to have the same vacated, or shall desire to exclude any farming lands or unplatted tracts, or any addition or part of an addition to be vacated here-under, from the boundaries of the city wherein

situated, he or they shall give public notice of the same by a publication for four consecutive weeks in some weekly newspaper of general circulation in the vicinity of such place sought to be vacated or excluded. This notice shall state that a petition has been filed in the office of the county clerk of the county, praying for such vacation or exclusion, or both, describing the property fully, and that on the first day of the next regular session of the board of county commissioners the petition will be presented to the board for hearing: providing that the provisions of this for hearing: providing that the provisions of this act shall not apply to any incorporated city unless the governing body thereof shall recommend

that such petition be granted.

Then the hearing shall be had, and if the board of commissioners are satisfied that due legal notice has been given and that no private rights will be injured or endangered by such vacation or exclusion, and that the public will suffer no loss or inconvenience thereby, and that in justice to the petitioner or petitioners the prayer of the petitioner shall be granted, said board shall order such vacation to be made and that any land so



excluded shall be listed for future taxation the same as if it had never been a part of such town, village or city.

It will be seen from this that the first step is to get the consent of your town council, that is, your mayor and council. Then present your petition to the board of county commissioners and have the matter duly heard.

Write to Clad Hamilton

C. J. Jones of Fall Leaf, Kan., enlisted as a regular in a fort in Kansas as a private soldier in the fall of 1897. He was sent to the Philippines in 1898 and served until 1901. Was in the service nearly four years. He had an honorable discharge, but lost it by fire. He served under General Funston in the Twentieth Kansas three years and eight months. Where can I get his record?

You should be able to get this record from the War Department at Washington, D. C. I would suggest that you write letters, however, to Col. Clad Hamilton, Topeka, Kan., who was a captain

in the Twentieth Kansas, and to Gen. Charles Martin, Commandant, Military Home, Leaven-worth, Kan. Perhaps they can help you in this matter, as both of them served in the Philippines.

Hasn't Paid Since 1915

I ordered the county paper for one year in 1915 and paid for it. The paper has been coming ever since. The publisher sold this paper to another publisher and this one is still carrying this back subscription. The first man published in the paper that the law did not allow his books to be in arrears more than six months. I would like to know how much if any of this bill they can collect.

There is no law limiting the amount of subscription that can be collected. There is a postal regulation that papers are not permitted to allow their subscriptions to be in arrears for more low their subscriptions to be in arrears for more than six months, and if they violate this they may be excluded from the benefits of the reduced postage allowed the papers. I do not think any paper should permit its subscriptions to be in arrears for any such time as this paper has done. Of course, this subscriber should have protected himself by refusing to take the paper out of the mail. But under our rural delivery system that is a difficult thing to do. The papers are put into the mail box and the subscriber does not have an opportunity to refuse to receive the paper. I would be inclined if such a bill was presented to me to take the matter up with the postoffice department. partment.

'Tis Personal Property?

A sold his farm to B because of ill health. A is having a public sale of livestock. Is A allowed to sell the hay fork and rope or do they belong to the barn? They were not mentioned in the contract.

A has not yet given up possession of the farm, as I understand. My opinion is this hay fork and rope are personal property, and that A has a right to dispose of them, and this opinion is strengthened by the fact that so long as A has possession of this he would have a right to detach this rope and fork from the barn. Then there would be no question whatever about it being personal property.

No Legal Authority

Is a boy or young man 20 years old obliged to wait the consent of his older sister before his marriage? His parents are both dead. The sister was asked by his mother to take care of him. She will not consent to his marriage. Must he wait?

A. B. C.

From your statement of the facts it seems that this sister has no authority over this young man. The mere fact that their mother requested that she should take care of him would give her no legal authority over her brother.

Until the Contract Expires

If B rented a place from A for a term of years, say two or three years, and A should die after he rented the place or at any time before the contract period ex-pired, could B hold the place until his contract was up or would the contract be void at A's death? R. B.

If B rented A's place under a written contract for a certain time he would have a right to hold the place until the expiration of the contract even tho A should die before that time.

Could Not Collect

If A rents some land from B and gives B a check in payment and B holds the check for four or five years and now B has died and the check never was cashed, could the estate now cash the check and collect the amount?

My opinion is it could not.

Taxes Taking 31% of Farm Income

ARM taxes were 18 cents an acre in Iowa in 1895. In 1928 they were \$1.70 an acreor \$272 for a 160-acre farm. Not only does this show the upward sweep of general property taxes, it shows how they are penalizing

farmers and lot owners.

Farmers pay more than 900 million dollars a year in direct taxes, 84 per cent of it in taxes on land. Farmers are paying from 18 to 21 per cent of their taxes. of their total income every year in direct taxes. So reports the Government's Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Even 30 per cent of the rental value of farms is absorbed by taxes.

Twenty per cent of the country's net income comes from ownership of property, it is estimated. And general property pays from 60 to 75 per cent of the country's taxes, state and local. Census reports place the average at 75 per cent. But the farmer pays most. He leads by a considerable distance the entire national procession of taxpayans.

taxpayers.
No matter what comparisons of this kind you make, the same glaring inequality appears.

For instance, all income taxes in the United

States, both federal and state, come to less than 2 billions. Taxes on land pay nearly twice as much, or nearly 4 billion dollars a year. And property of all kinds receives but 20 per cent of the country's net income!

The man who pays a tax on his income is taxed according to his ability to pay. He gets large exemptions even then.

Suppose a farmer had to pay taxes only on the amount of income he received from his farm!

That would seem almost millennial—the greatest farm-relief program ever! Instead we pile three-quarters of all state and local taxes—the highest of all taxes—on him and his land and on the lot owner.

It is conceded that the income tax is the fairest tax yet devised, for that tax is levied always and solely on the actual income of the taxpayer, being less if his income is less, or more if it is

A farmer may have a bad year. He may get little or no income from his farm. But his taxes will be as high—or higher—than ever and must be paid or he will lose his farm. Yet the general property tax bears harder on the farmer than on anyone else.

Much fairer to base the farmer's taxes on the income from his farm.

Land or lots vacant, or unused, could be taxed on valuation, as now. Is it too much to expect this may be done some day?

A detailed summary of returns sent in by 12,000 land-owing farmers in the Dakotas, Ne-braska, Minnesota, Kansas and Missouri, for the fiscal year ending June 30, last, has been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The report covers farm income, expense and investment. It discloses that the average farm in these states returned \$700 net for the year to the farmer and his family as "reward for farm management and labor for each farm." The quoted words are the language used by the department. Such a "reward" cannot be

called excessive.

It is not difficult to imagine what a tax of \$1.70 an acre, more or less, or \$272 for the farm, would mean to the average farm family with a net income of \$700 a year. Certainly it is an in-justice to expect them and the town lot owner to contribute almost 75 per cent of all state and local taxes, whatever their incomes may be.

The big issue in every state, and especially in every farming state, is taxes, and a fairer distribution of the tax burden.

In the farming states it means a broadening of of taxation, the inclusion of state income taxes, a tax on mineral production, and perhaps excise and luxury taxes similar to the

state tax on cigarets.

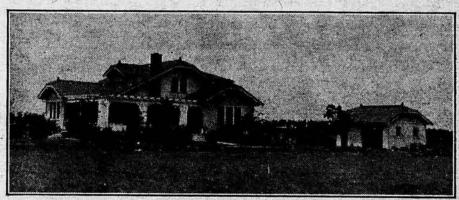
We have got to lighten the big ourden unjustly heaped upon the farmer and upon the general taxpayer.

Merely standing back and finding fault won't get us anywhere.

Rural Kansas in Pictures



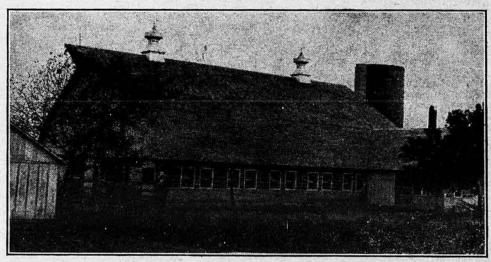
Wouldn't This be an Inspiring Farm Scene? A Flagstone Walk with Grasses Shoving up Between, Arches Where Roses Climb to Nod Their Fragrant Heads, a Lily Pool with Its Busy Little Fountain, a Pedestal Bird Bath Centered in a Colorful Garden. This Is in the Floral Gardens at the Agricultural College



The Beautiful Farm Home of W. H. Pundt, Johnson County Near Lenexa. Mr. Pundt Came from Ohio When 19, Worked Out for 8 Years, Saved His Money and Invested in Young Livestock and Good Implements. Today He Is Responsible for 610 Acres. Diversified Farming Including Quality Hogs and Cattle Did the Job. "Working for Good Farmers at First Helped Me a Great Deal," He Said. "Farming Has Been a Real Pleasure to Me."



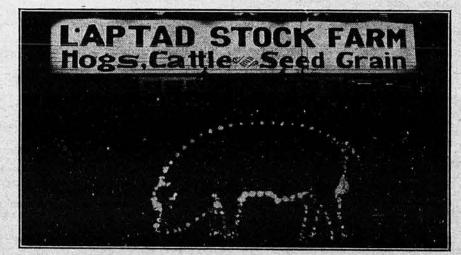
Irrigation Tank and Swimming Pool on the Farm Owned and Operated by A. Yale, Gove County Master Farmer, Near Grinnell. He Is a Pioneer in the Development of Upland Irrigation with Windmill Power, Supplying Moisture in This Manner for Garden, Orchard and Alfalfa. Fruits, Vegetables and Hay Produced on This Farm Cannot be Outclassed in Any Other Part of the Midwest



Modern Concrete and Hollow Tile Dairy Barn on the C. H. Gilliland Farm Near Mayetta in Jackson County. This Master Farmer Has Changed Abused Soil into Some of the Most Productive in His Section of the Country. He Has a Steady Daily Income That Takes Care of All Current Bills Including Hired Help and Taxes. Other Money Made Is Clear Profit



White Leghorn Hen, Owned by Mrs. Richard Shaw, Clay County, Which Laid Two Eggs at One Sitting Three Different Times in a Trapnest. This Bird Was Less Than a Year Old When the First Twin Eggs Were Produced. County Agent R. L. Graves at Left Holds One Pair of Eggs. Richard Shaw, Jr., Has the Hen



Effective Farm Advertising. This Electric Sign Can be Seen from Two Main Highways and Two Railroads. The Hog at Bottom Is Formed by Electric Light Bulbs on the Big Sign. The Signs Are Lighted Alternately, the Control Clock Making Five Complete Changes a Minute. Fred G. Laptad, Owner, a Master Farmer, Did All the Work. Thus He Makes the Side of His Barn Earn Money



Proper Equipment Leads to More Profitable Farming by Virtue of Cutting Overhead. This Elevator on the W. A. Long Farm Near Fowler, Makes It Possible for Two Men to Handle the Job of Lamb Feeding Instead of the Seven Required Before It Was Built. In Addition It Saves Considerable Feed

As We View Current Farm News

Kaw Valley Potato Growers Take Hand in Marketing Their Crop

HE Kaw Valley Potato Growers' Association was chartered by the state board last week, and will enter the marketing field during the coming season in 1930. Signers of the application for a charter included some of the biggest growers of the valley, and practically the entire valley is represented among the 25 men who are the incorporators. Directors of the association are C. V. Cochran, Topeka; A. W. Travis, Manhattan; M. L. Taylor, Perry; O. O. Browning, Lawrence; W. R. Stiner, Lawrence; Edward Garrett, Lawrence, and Grant E. Kelsey, Topeka.

The association will perform the ordinary functions of a co-operative marketing association, maintaining headquarters in Topeka and owning warehouses, loading and grading sheds and other property essential in marketing a large part of the Kaw Valley potato crop. Some of the leading potato men have conferred with members of the Federal Farm Board upon numerous occasions concerning the possible benefits to be derived from the stabilization program. To all inquiries the board members advised the growers to form their co-operative, then take steps to get into the regional marketing association, just like wheat and livestock growers must do in order to obtain benefits of the national marketing program.

Approximately 60 per cent of the 13,000 acres of potatoes in the valley district will be signed up by the new organization, according to C. V. Cochran, president.

Diversification in One Crop

AN IOWA man, William Schumacher, has announced the development of a new grain that in the field resembles barley with the color of rye, the flavor of oats and a kernel shaped like wheat. He calls it barley, but says it has no barley in its make-up. He developed the grain, he said, by conducting a hand-pollinated cross between Blue Stem wheat and Giant oats, and then by crossing the hybrid thus obtained with Blue Stem wheat. The result, according to Schumacher, is a grain with a large meat and thin hull, maturing in 90 days. He is experimenting on its value as an early hog feed.

hull, maturing in 90 days. He is experimenting on its value as an early hog feed.

So things do change. You know the tractor came along and largely replaced horses and mules, and before that the animals just mentioned put oxen on the shelf. Now we wonder whether this or some other new grain will come along with such a high-powered make-up that it will do barley, rye, oats and wheat out of their jobs. That might be called diversification in one crop.

Elephant Power Then, Maybe

THERE certainly must have been plenty of farm power in Kansas to plow the fields and do the heavy work in general some 500,000 or a million years ago, if such labor was done in those days. This is indicated by a petrified elephant's tooth which was brought up by a sand pump operating in the Arkansas river near Great Bend. For several days the tooth remained a mystery, but a geologist for an oil company solved everything. This particular gentleman once wrote a thesis in the course of obtaining a master's degree at Iowa State University on the elephant, ancient and modern. He believes this large variety of livestock roamed this territory many, many years ago.

The tooth measures 14 inches in length, 7 inches in width and is 4 inches thick. Well, with equipment of that kind an animal shouldn't have much trouble grinding up its own silage.

Will Farm to Fruit

WEATHERFORD brothers, four of them, who bought a farm near Doniphan in the county by the same name, are setting out a 72-acre apple and peach orchard. Folks in the northeastern part of the state have made the country in general recognize the fact that Kansas can grow excellent fruit.

Where Their Money Goes

RILEY county farm women know where their money goes, so far as family needs are concerned. A summary of the account books kept by 10 of these farm women in 1929 shows total purchases on the average for each family were \$1,003.85. The value of food produced on the farm exceeded slightly the amount purchased by the average of those families. The record shows a production of groceries valued at \$49.65, meat \$28.75 and animal products worth \$162.13, a

total of \$240.53, as compared with \$230.50 for groceries, meats and animal products purchased.

The average on other expenditures for these

The average on other expenditures for these 10 families included: Clothing \$131.83, equipment \$219.02, shelter \$133, automobile \$34.26, health \$54.93, church \$44.89, education \$54.61, recreation \$31.07 and miscellaneous \$56.70. The size of the families ranged from 2 to 8.

Here's More Good Eggs

SPEAKING of quality eggs, Mrs. Dave Rineboalt of Washington county is said to own a Rhode Island Red hen which always lays double-yolk eggs. And we feel that should satisfy any consumer who demands top value for his hard-earned silver pieces. The eggs all are practically uniform in size, according to Mrs. Rineboalt, averaging about 8 inches in circumference. The hen is a steady producer during the big laying season. Seems likely that this hen took the hint from Kansas Farmer that she and her kind should produce more and better eggs, "or else."

Something to Cause Tears

THE town of Kenton, O., is lonesome. It has a population of 800 persons, but it just can't keep in touch with anybody. This happens to be "one of the biggest onion towns in the world," so maybe that's the reason.

Kenton's woes run like this: Train service has been discontinued. The telephone of the box has been discontinued.

Kenton's woes run like this: Train service has been discontinued. The telephone office has been moved 3 miles away. Even the flow of natural gas has slumped so that citizens have had to discard their gas stoves and buy coal ranges. Four thousand carloads of onions are shipped from the town every year, and in addition to those there



are a good many consumed in the immediate territory. So it seems that Kenton has something besides onions to cause tears. Can't exactly blame the world being just a little shy.

Two Heads Better Than One

TURN about is fair play. It is understood that two Linn county hens recently killed a chicken hawk that had taken a rather heavy poultry toll in their particular neighborhood on a half dozen different occasions. Ed Dial of Fulton reports the incident. Well, that's what co-operation will do.

There Are Eggs and "Eggs"

WOULD you guess that an egg in Kansas could be worth \$6? Or could you possibly imagine one being worth \$1,000? Prices like those don't exactly agree with the present market, do they? But apparently you have the whole truth and nothing else.

Here is the rest of the story. With an abundance of trees and underbrush on the banks of the Big Blue river as a field for his searches, Francis Hammett, 18, of near Marysville, during the last six years has gathered a large part of an egg collection valued at more than \$3,000. This includes something more than 300 eggs, which have been identified and carefully placed in glass cases or boxes. The eggs, which range in size from

those of the smallest birds in this section to that of the ostrich, rival the rainbow in striking colors. Of course, the ostrich contribution didn't originate in Kansas.

The choice specimen in the collection, obtained thru a friend in New York, is that of the Great Auk, now extinct. The egg is about the size of a duck's egg and young Hammett values it alone at more than \$1,000. It is said there are fewer than 100 of these eggs in the United States. Which seems to indicate that supply has something to do with the price of Auk eggs the same as with hen eggs. Hammett has eggs found in his section of the country which are sold on the market for as much as \$6 apiece. And naturally that makes us wish we had a flock of whatever it takes to lay that kind of eggs.

Everything But the Hereafter

MAYBE there is some chance in the future of insuring adequate returns for farming. This thought occurs after reading in the daily papers about some of the freak insurance policies that bob up from time to time. For instance, Vivienne Segal, Broadway operetta star, announces she is having a \$250,000 policy on her voice prepared, just in case she gets a frog in her throat. Each of Charlie Chaplin's grotesque feet is insured for \$35,000. Ruth Gillette, of Broadway fame, insured 20 pearly teeth for \$5,000 each, bringing their total value in case of accident to \$100,000. Josef Hofmann, the planist, values his right hand at \$50,000 and his less-useful left hand at \$10,000. Fay Marbe, actress, insured her beauty and her "profitable smile" for \$250,000, so it was announced. Ben Turpin's natural cross-eyes, which brought him fame and fortune in movieland, were insured for \$250,000. And you'd be surprised how often prospective parents take out insurance policies, usually in the amount of \$5,000, against being blessed with twins. Several companies write such policies. So why shouldn't farm incomes be insured? Just in this connection we might mention the fact that a good many Kansas farmers have told us how they insure their incomes; simply by having more than one of them.

Here's a New Kind of Thief

Now comes the barnyard racketeer who preys on unsuspecting farm women. He backed his truck into the poultry yard at the farm home of Mrs. S. M. McGhee, near Tyro, and offered \$1.50 for each bird she would sell. The last crate of selected hens was loaded on his truck and he left the doorstep with the explanation that he must get the money from his truck. He fled in a cloud of dust, "forgetting" to pay for the hens.

Haven for Wild Fowl

THE Robl farm near Ellinwood is being turned into a haven for wild fowl. This year the egg hatchery has been devoted almost entirely to hatching wild duck eggs. This farm is the home of thousands of ducks which come into the barnyard to be fed by Mr. Robl. Of course, the feed bill runs up to quite a figure. Two wild geese now are sitting on eggs in the barn on the farm. Since February 11, George and Frank Robl have banded 1,100 ducks and turned them loose.

Like a Poultry Income

IT IS estimated that hatcheries at Garden City will sell more than 100,000 baby chicks this year. Added to that figure will be several thousand more hatched at home and perhaps shipped in. So it seems that Western Kansas believes in poultry.

Farm Business Equipment

THE number of automobiles in the United States increased by more than 2 million, or 8 per cent, during 1929 over the previous year, bringing the total registered last year to 26,500,443, so reports from Washington show. In our opinion no one deserves or needs an automobile more than the farmer. A personal car and a truck, more than one of each in many cases in Kansas, are necessary business equipment for him, to say nothing about the value of a motor car as a source of pleasure.

An Air-Minded Family

THE first air flight ever made in Kingman county was made by Clyde Cessne, a farm boy about 20 years ago. The other day Eldon Cessne, his son, flew the first glider ever flown there.

Home Folks Greet You Over WIBW

Capper Club Pickwickers Entertain as Sideline and Make It Click

ACH group of successful entertainers has its strong points. One may sweep you off your feet by sheer hilarious comedy. Another by its unrivaled artistic ability may capture your imagination and waft you away to some fairyland. Still another by vivid dramatiza-tion of exciting incidents may stir your sympathy for or against the contending parties.

The Pickwickers, who broadcast a Capper Club Skit over WIBW each Monday night at 8 o'clock, do not depend upon any of these tactics for holding the attention of their large audience, yet the hundreds of letters received from week to week show that they have won a permanent place in the hearts of Midwest farm folks. How do they do it? In the first place, they have a definite ob jective which is to stimulate interest in club work among the rural boys and girls. The scenes of all the skits are laid in surroundings intimately

familiar to the listeners. In the second place, all the characters in the plays are "just common folks." They are the kind you'd slap on the back and say, "Go to it, old fellow, I'm for you."
Their popularity a mong the
youngsters is shown by the fact that any number of pigs, calves and chickens have been named for the Pickwickers.

Not one of the persons who take part in these skits is a straight-out professional per-former, altho each has enter-taining ability which he exercises as ahobby. It is not surprising that in a great organization such as The Capper Publications,

Next in line is Matilda Ann Crabtree, who thinks the sun rises and sets in "my Abnah." When not in the skit, Matilda Ann is Wilma Atkeson, in charge of the Capper Birthday Club, consisting of several thousand boys and girls scattered over the entire United States. Aunt Mollie is easily recognized at her accustomed place, trying to make deaf Uncle Abie understand what is going on. When not a Pickwicker, Aunt Mollie is Muriel Stevens, secretary to one of the editors of Capper's Farmer. Both Miss Stevens and Miss Atkeson formerly were high school dramatic instructors. Uncle Abie, otherwise Bob Maxwell, has been superintendent of the press room at the Capper Publications for more than 40 years. The only "make-up" required are the chin whiskers, the cupped hand and the familiar "eh?" The couple at the left side of the page are Ole

and Katinka. Ole, the perpetual sweetheart, never

dog from the broom handle in the hands of "Wictoria." On Sunday nights Toby washes up and becomes the Kansas Poet, well-known to WIBW's listeners-in. Muriel Stevens doubles for Aunt Mollie and Victoria.

The smiling group at the bottom are known as the "Eight Horsemen" and do the singing for the Capper Club Skit. All of the men have had wide experience as members of male quartets. They are making a big hit as radio entertainers. They are making a big hit as radio entertainers. Reading from left to right is Albert Armstrong, of the WIBW advertising staff; Ed Nash, assistant business manager of the Capper Publications; R. W. Wohlford, circulation manager of the Daily Capital and of Kansas Farmer; Ed Kimball, assistant advertising manager of Kansas Farmer; Paul Dice, artist for the circulation department; A. C. Kittell one of the aditors of Capper's Week. A. G. Kittell, one of the editors of Capper's Week-

ly; F. B. Cunningham, advertising manager of the Daily Capital and Carolyn Streiby, pianist, clerk in the cir-culation department. Mr. Van Natta, who is the eighth horse-

man already has been mentioned.
In the oval is J. M. Parks,
manager of the Capper Clubs, also originator, author and producer of the Capper Club Skit.

WIBW's Program for Next Week

SUNDAY—April 13, 1930 (Palm Sunday)

(Palm Sunday)

8:00 a. m.—Morning Musicale—Columbia Ensemble and Soloist (CBS)

9:00 a. m.—Land O'Make Believe—Children's Hour (CBS)

9:50 a. m.—Columbia's Commentator—Dr. Chas. Fleischer (CBS)

10:00 a. m.—Musical Vespers

11:30 a. m.—Five Power Naval Conference Reports (CBS)

11:45 a. m.—Recording Program

12:00 m.—Pennant Cafeteria—Five Musical Masseys

12:30 p. m.—Ballad Hour (CBS)



those who have talents in music. dramatics, and so on, drift together and put on a show occasionally for the amusement of the others. That's just what happened, and out of the incident came the idea for the Pickwickers as a radio troupe.

If you should come to the Capper building during working hours and ask to see the Pickwickers you'd be in for quite a ramble, for practically every department in the institu-tion is represented in the assemblage you see pictured on this page. For example, in the center of the upper group is Doctor Sudermann, demonstrating one of his inventions intended to bring relief to the farmers. Of course it's just like a "New

Yoiker" to think he could do that. In actual life Dr. Sudermann is H. J. Brockman, manager of the Capper Printing Company. He grew up in New York City, and it's no effort for him to pronounce such words as "bold" and "goil."

At the extreme left of this group stands Mrs. Sudermann, fully confident that "the Doctor" will succeed in his experiment. You'll find Mrs. Sudermann as Mrs. C. S. Vincent, auditor of circulation for the Capper Publications. Mrs. Vincent's dramatic ability makes her in great demand in connection with the Woman's Club and similar activities of Topeka. Next to Mrs. Sudermann stands Abner Crabtree of Tennessee. Abner is no other than J. M. Rankin, circulation manager of the Missouri Ruralist, one of the Capper Publications. Mr. Rankin is a native of the Tennessee mountains and speaks the Southern dialect from force of habit.

Capper Clubs and Author of the Club Skits is happier than when holding the music sheet for Katinka, the little German maid. On duty, Ole is Con Van Natta, superintendent of the composing oom of the Capper Farm Press, and director of the Capper Fund for Crippled Children. Con learned to speak the Swede dialect several years ago while helping publish a Swedish paper for Dr. Carl Swensson, founder and former president of Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kan. This is the only college degree "Ole" holds. During the working hours, you will find Katinka as Helen Westernhagen at the head of a group of clerical girls in the circulation department in the Capper Publications.

Westernhagen entertained with her zither in Berlin.
The colored folks at the right are Toby and Victoria. This is a characteristic pose, for Toby often is driven to the necessity of protecting his

Before coming to America from Germany, Miss

1:00 p. m.—Watchtower Program IBSA
1:30 p. m.—LaPresse Symphony Orchestra
(CBS)
2:00 p. m.—Columbia Male Chorus (CBS)
2:30 p. m.—Conclave of Nations — Argentine (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—Conclave of Nations — Argentine (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—Cathedral Hour—Sacred Musical Service (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
4:30 p. m.—WiBW Harmony Boys
5:00 p. m.—Rabbi Levey's Question Box
5:15 p. m.—Recording Program
5:30 p. m.—The Gauchos (CBS)
6:30 p. m.—The Globe Trotter (CBS)
6:30 p. m.—The Globe Trotter (CBS)
6:30 p. m.—The Globe Trotter (CBS)
6:45 p. m.—The World's Business — Dr.
Julius Klein (CBS)
7:00 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria—Five Musical Masseys
7:30 n.——Pennant Cafeteria—Five Musical Masseys
7:30 n.——Pine Dreams of the Kansas

7:00 p. m.—Pennant Calettia cal Masseys 7:30 p. m.—Pipe Dreams of the Kansas —The Music Hall —Robert Service Violin Ensemble —Arabesque (CBS) Courtesy Kan-ver and Light Co.,

MONDAY, APRIL 14 (Assassination of President Lincoln, 1865)

S

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news,
weather
7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Reveille (CBS)
7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—The Massey Family
9:45 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
10:15 a. m.—Senator Capper's "Timely Topics at Washington" (CBS)
10:30 a. m.—Wibw Harmony Boys
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Harriet Allard, Aunt Lucy
11:15 a. m.—The Sunshine Hour
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbla Farm Program (CBS)
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program (KSAC)
1:30 p. m.—Noonday Program (KSAC)
1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
3:10 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:10 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:10 p. m.—The Melody Master
4:30 p. m.—Us Navy Band (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
5:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
(Continued on Page 39)



This Week We Introduce a Number of Capper Folks Who Entertain You Over WIBW. In the Top Group We Have the Famous Pickwickers Who Do the Capper Club Skit. Ole and Katinka Are Seen at the Left of the Page, While the Folks of Color at Right Are Toby and Victoria. The Men in the Bottom Photo Are "The Eight Horsemen," and You Probably Will Recognize J. M. Parks in the Oval at Center. He Is Manager of the

What this new type oil does for your tractor

New POLARINE OIL is made by a special new refining process, developed by expert engineers in our research laboratories—with the farmer's needs uppermost in mind.

New Polarine is a WHOLLY DISTILLED oil.

It has what engineers call "a greater viscosity range." This means that it maintains a thick film of oil between the bearings even at the high temperature at which a tractor motor operates at full power—that it will flow at low temperatures, to give instant and more effective lubrication when the motor is cold.

In addition, New Polarine does away with much of the nuisance caused by carbon. Accurate laboratory and field tests show this oil has a carbon residue far below even most premium-priced oils.

New Polarine is an oil with a clear amber color. Its dependable, heat and friction-resisting body is not obtained by the usual method of adding undistilled parts of the crude because it is a WHOLLY DISTILLED oil.

New Polarine marks an important step forward in tractor lubrication. It insures more economical, more trouble-free tractor operation day in and day out.

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

Start using New Polarine in your tractor now. There is more downright value in this new type oil than you've ever found before.



New POLARINE 25ta quart

New Iso-Vis—recommended for motor cars never thins out. Like New Polarine, it reduces engine carbon formation, makes starting easier and gives safer lubrication at high temperatures. 30c a quart, retail.

Motor Oil Comp.

STANDARD OIL

What the Folks Are Saying

Will Hog Prices Encounter the Usual April Decline This Year?

hog market usually is strong-er in early April than during the latter part of the month. The high point in the spring hog market comes frequently during late March or early April. This is not always the trend, but as a rule hogs which are ready for market will bring more in early April than two to four weeks later. A study of the risks involved in holding hogs from the fore part to the last of April shows that where 15 to 50 cents is sometimes made by holding, the chance is about two to one for a drop of 25 to 75 cents. In other

for a drop of 25 to 75 cents. In other words, it pays to market during the early part of the month in about two out of three years.

Until a few weeks ago hog prices averaged about 25 to 50 cents over those of one year ago. The slaughter of hogs for the period January to April probably will be less than a year ago. Fairly cheap corn this year may prepare hogs for late April and May that under usual conditions May that under usual conditions would not have been marketed until late May or June. The demand for pork and pork products is not ex-pected to be as strong as last spring.

With the slaughter at the principal United States markets closer to the slaughter of one year ago, and the foreign situation not so favorable as 60 days ago, caution should be exercised in holding hogs after they are ready for market. There is nothing to warrant marketing immature or light weight hogs.

George Montgomery. Manhattan, Kan.

To Drain Cow Creek

Last year in July, the Cow Creek Valley in Reno and Rice counties experienced the greatest flood of record. This little stream frequently over-flows, but the flood of 1929 was greater than former floods and covered the entire valley as well as inundating almost the entire city of Hutchinson.

Cow Creek, having a drainage area of about 600 square miles, is formed by numerous small creeks which rise the northern part of Barton and the southern part of Ellsworth counties. The upper portion of the drain-age basin is gently rolling land, and the streams and draws draining this land have rather steep slopes. The lower portion of Cow Creek has a much flatter gradient. As this lower portion is reached the channel of the stream becomes very crooked, and the banks have been built up by numerous overflows. By the time the upper end of the proposed district is reached the banks of the stream constitute the highest part of the valley. The profile which is a cross section of the Cow Creek Valley across sections 14 and 23 in township 21 and

range 7 very clearly shows this fact. Water from heavy rains collects rapidly in the steeper tributaries of Cow Creek and soon reaches a vol-ume which the channel is unable to carry, causing it to leave the stream. Because of the built-up banks, it does not return to the channel, but spreads over the entire valley.

The people living in this valley have undertaken to create a conservancy district under the new conservancy law of Kansas for controlling the floods on this stream. The proposed Reno-Rice Conservancy District com-prises the lower part of the flood plain of Cow Creek and a portion of the flood plain of the Arkansas River. About 5,760 acres are in the southern part of Rice county and the rest of construct the improvements. the 24,700 acres is in Reno county, and includes the entire city of Hutchinson. A hearing was held in Hutchinson recently at which time the necessary petitions for the creation of a

to have plans prepared and subject to the supervision of the court may proceed with the construction of the

proposed work.

When the plans are prepared a board of three appraisers appointed by the court appraises all benefits and damages which will result from the construction of the work. A hear-

ECORDS of hog prices over a period of years show that the hog market usually is stronger in early April than during iter part of the month. The high in the spring hog market comes in the spring hog market comes a rule hogs which are ready arreless a rule hogs which are ready arreless and mules that are sold every year for no other reason than that they could not be kept longer on the farmer himposed district. If this court grants a petition for the creation of the district, it appoints a board of three district. This board has the authority to have plans prepared and subject and mules that are sold every year for no other reason than that they could not be kept longer on the farmer himposed district. If this court grants a petition for the creation of the district, it appoints a board of three district. This board has the authority to have plans prepared and subject cattle by forage poisoning, would fence a farm in every neighborhood every year.

In this section of Kansas we have a natural rock formation cropping out of the hillsides that our geologists call "Post Rock Lime." This will vary in thickness from 7 to 12 inches, and runs mostly 8 or 9 inches. This rock ing is then held on the appraisers' reis used in this section for buildings
port, at which time the court must and posts. These posts are split in
hear any objections of the property the lengths and widths desired, and

place on the larm. The cost of this fence must vary with the locality and kind of fence used. If the posts can be obtained on your farm with the regular help the cost of good fence is very nominal in this section.

Luray, Kan. R. D. Wyckoff.

Might Set Flock Back

Few of us realize the importance of the male birds in the farm flock. Herein lies one of the greatest fac-tors, in building up our flocks, both

in production and size of eggs.

It is not always possible to see the eggs from which our males are hatched, and know their dams production. We must many times rely on the honesty of the breeder from whom they are numbered. whom they are purchased. "High egg record, blood lines," is the leading part of many advertisements; but we must take into consideration that no matter how high the pedigrees or records of those ancestors were years ago, the birds now in hand may be no better than a scrub. They must be kept up or they will go back to the level of just ordinary birds.

Even high redigreed males may be

Even high pedigreed males may be hatched from small eggs and if used to head the flock will decrease the

to head the flock will decrease the size of eggs in one year.

We have in the past set our flock back years by such males, not realizing what an effect males hatched from small eggs and poor producing dams, altho with high producing ancestors, would have on our flock.

A few years ago we purchased a pen of one male and two females from Oregon at a very handsome price.

Oregon at a very handsome price.
The male, a very large bird with a
300 double pedigree, and the females
large birds with 256 and 265 egg rec-

large birds with 256 and 265 egg records. The hens laid large, white eggs averaging 28 ounces a dozen.

Since then we have been using their progeny to head our flock and have had a fine increase in size of birds, also number and size of eggs.

This year we are heading our flocks with males from trapnest dams that laid large white eggs. We have increased the size of our birds, also the size and number of eggs by this size and number of eggs by this method in a couple of years. We cannot depend only on breeding

and expect eggs from hens without proper housing, feed and care. Mrs. D. A. Wenger.

Canton, Kan.

Clover Boosts the Yields

Farm manure when applied to the soil adds organic matter, nitrogen and some phosphorus. It is nearly a complete fertilizer, and none of it should be wasted. But unfortunately there is not a complete that the state of the state there is not enough manure on the average farm to make it possible for one to cover every acre every three or four years. However, Sweet clover when plowed under will do all that farm manure will do, and even more. Many experiments have shown that Many experiments have shown that when Sweet clover is plowed under green it will produce increased yields that would equal those which would be obtained from an application of 15 to 20 tons an acre of barnyard manure. In order to obtain the best results form Sweet clover, it should be plowed under from the middle to the last of April, any time after it is the last of April, any time after it is 6 inches tall, and the land can then be planted to some spring crop. W. C. Farmer.

Washington, Kan.

Land Prices Will Advance

Farm land values in Kansas are holding steady, considering the state as a whole. In Southwestern Kansas land values have advanced. Present indications are that the bottom in land values was reached in Kansas W. E. Grimes.

G

The Crime Commission finds that

A Tax Conference in Ohio

Since striking out the "uniform and equal" clause of its constitution last November, Ohio is going about tax revision in a deliberate way that should prove helpful to other states, most of which have this problem to foce the problem of the problem of the problem. lem to face, Kansas in the number. Ohio is making haste slowly. The Governor appointed a special commission to suggest recommendations to the legislature next winter. The commission, after hearings in Ohio, last week joined with the Ohio State Chamber of Commerce in inviting the best known tax authorities of half a dozen states to confer and advise with it, and such a meeting was held in Cleveland.

Perhaps the most comprehensive suggestion in this conference came

remaps the most comprehensive suggestion in this conference came from Mark Graves, known to all tax students by his work as State Tax Commissioner of New York. Mr. Graves urged the necessity, in view of the complexity of the tax question, of "correlating and synchronizing state and federal methods and measures for raising revenue." He stated that "no state is justified in legislating on this all important subject without giving due regard to federal practice and to the systems of the various states."

tems of the various states."

There is a notable tendency, however, of states in late years to come fairly similar conclusions as to adequate and effective tax measures, with a view to equalizing tax burdens among individuals and classes of people. Commissioner Graves, for example, pointed out that a general state income tax constantly gains support in the states as offering "the best prospect of reducing substantially the present burdens on real estate and business" estate and business.'

Present tax laws, particularly where the "uniform" provision must be observed, are unjust not only, as is well understood, to home build-ers and owners and land, but to business as well. Mr. Graves strongly recommended the graduated income tax as relieving land and business. He said in the Ohio conference: "New York obtains from that tax infinitely more than it could obtain by a classified tax on intangibles. During the last 10 years the personal income tax in New York has yielded 438 million dollars, of which the state kept one half and gave one half to the towns, cities and villages. It is safe to say" he reone half to the towns, cities and villages. It is safe to say," he reported for his own state, "that real property in the last 10 years paid 438 millions less than would otherwise have been exacted from it."

As the best solution yet offered of the intangible tangle along the

income tax is commended. In the Ohio discussion there was a wide diincome tax is commended. In the Ohio discussion there was a wide divergence of opinion as to the extent to which the low tax on the face value of intangibles will result in their listing. Minnesota, Maryland and some other states undoubtedly have made a success of it, but might not have done so had their legislatures "monkeyed" with the rate. Kansas handicapped its efforts by doubling the rate after two years and frightening off intangible owners. Mr. Graves said of the low rate plan to bring in intangibles that "the results in no state have low rate plan to bring in intangibles that "the results in no state have impressed me as recommending that tax in preference to the income tax." Yet it is possible that the fairest intangible tax would be a tax on their incomes and added to it a very low tax on their face.

on their incomes and added to it a very low tax on their face.

Not only uniformity, which is a demonstrated failure, but simplicity in taxation by the states is giving way. The final tax solution, so far as any such idea is conceivable, of the tax problem of states probably will be thru diversification corresponding to the great diversity of forms of wealth. "One might well be bewildered," says the Cleveland Plain Dealer, commenting on the Ohio tax meeting in that city, "by the variety of tax practice in the various states that classify property, as revealed by their representatives here." It commends, however, the statement of Tax Commissioner Long of Massachusetts, who said to the conference: conference:

Taxation will become simple when modern life becomes simple. The simplest systems of taxation are generally the most unjust."

owners. After the court has passed upon these objections, if it is shown that the benefits resulting from the proposed work will exceed the cost of it, the directors may then proceed to our permanent fences on this farm.

State Board of Agriculture Topeka, Kan.

Eliminate Many Losses

sary petitions for the creation of a district were presented to the Conservancy District Court, consisting of two judges, one from Reno county and one from Rice county.

Under the Kansas Conservancy law a district may be organized for controlling floods, straightening or changing stream channels or for building reservoirs to equalize stream flow. When

on this farm. and they make a neat fence that is very strong. For our lots about the farm we use the heaviest woven wire with a good barb wire above and be-low. With posts 1½ rods apart this will hold any kind of livestock and will stand any abuse.

They borrowed each other's incubator to get all the hatching done at once

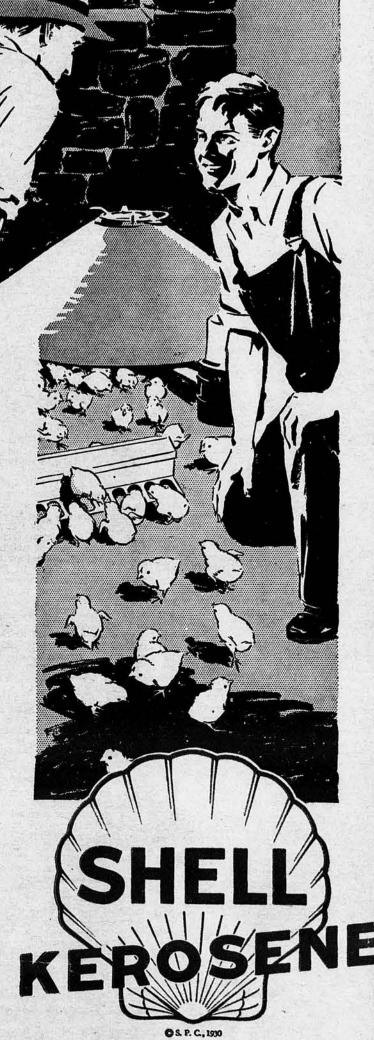
"I T'S a good idea," remarked Farmer Brown, "this borrowing of incubators. You get all your chicks in one crop, the same age, and they're easier to handle than several small batches."

"I was just going to say it didn't work out so well for me, though," replied Jim Wells. My machine gave you a good hatch, and so did your own, but they both fell down entirely on me. The eggs were ninety per cent fertile, but they stopped developing after about the first week. I'll have to ask you to lend me your outfit again."

Farmer Brown knew the importance of using only Shell Kerosene for incubators and brooders—as a precaution against fumes and smoke. His neighbor, unfortunately, did not.

Shell Kerosene, costing no more than ordinary kinds, is refined in one top grade—clear, water-white—the only kerosene you need for every use on the farm and in the home. The heavy, greasy elements that won't burn cleanly are carefully removed in preparation. Made to meet the requirements of hatching and brooding, Shell Kerosene naturally works better, too, in lamps, cooking and heating stoves, tractors and stationary engines.

SHELL PETROLEUM CORPORATION , , ST. LOUIS





The story of a dirt farmer and his experience in raising turkeys and caring for shotguns and farm machinery. Your copy of this amusing, common-sense booklet mailed free.

Good Growth of Wheat

But Fields of Early Sown Oats Should Have Some Warm Spring Showers

BY HARLEY HATCH

to burn at any time but had the burn-ing been put off until April the sod would have been much better for it. work is farther advanced than at any time in years on April 1. Wheat is doing well, and early sown oats are holding their own, but I am told that many late sown oats fields will not show green until it rains, so they will not be so very early after all, even tho sown much earlier than usual.

Want Some Maple Sugar?

It seems that nature played the same trick on Vermont farmers this spring that was played on Kansas. Thirty days ago it seemed that spring had come to the Green Mountains, and the farmers hustled out and scattered their sap buckets and many tapped their trees. The warm weather continued for a day or so, and one run of sap had been gathered when winter swooped down again. The net result was a lot of "busted" sap buckets, and it has been so cold since that it is possible many of the trees will have to be tapped again. There is a right time to do everything there the same as in Kansas, and the man who expects to get much of a run of sap before March 25 is likely to be disappointed. The maple sugar and sirup trade in New England is in the hands of a monopoly, and if a farmer sells on the market he gets just about enough to pay rather low day wages. In self defense the Vermont farmers have been compelled to organize and have been compelled to organize and sell their own sugar and sirup. When the state organization puts their "Grade A" seal on maple products you know you are getting the best. I am sending this week for my year's supply, and can give you the names of Vermont sugar makers who ship under the state seal if you will ask me and inclose a stamped and addressed envelope for reply.

To Save the Soll

Last fall John S. Glass of the agricultural college, together with County Agents E. A. Cleavenger of Coffey and J. W. Farmer of Greenwood, put on a two-day school in this locality, the object being to introduce farmers to the good points of terracing washy land and to show how it was done. Many of the young men of this lo-cality were present and learned how to lay out a terrace, and some of the neighbors bought levels and rods. These have been in use during the last week on this and an adjoining farm with apparent good results. The boys on this farm have been at work making terraces during the last two days on a sloping field of deep, loose soil, and they are so pleased with their work that they feel like going ahead and terracing all the slope land that lies south of the creek. The soil the soil that lies south of the creek. soil, and they are so pleased with their work that they feel like going ahead and terracing all the slope land that lies south of the creek. The soil never will be in better condition to work than it is right now. The boys have run their grades with a drop of 6 inches to every 100 feet, and it seems like a good job to me. A big gully washer sometime this spring will be a test for their terraces but down, as we are hoping to get a stand of alfalfa on it this fall. work. One neighbor during the last winter has terraced nearly all his sloping fields.

Advertising That Paid

The two oldsters on this farm have

A STRONG, cold north wind has business during the last week. It takes been our portion during the last a lot of time to pick corn out, an ear week, and as I write this the wind at a time, then to shell, grade, sack still is blowing. Each day weather and tag the sacks and take it to the forecasters say tomorrow is to be three different railroads over which "fair and warmer," but when the next we ship. We have not had to drum up "fair and warmer," but when day comes the warm weather is post-poned for another 24 hours. No rain come to us from a classified poned for another 24 hours. No rain come to us from a classified poned for another 24 hours. No rain come to us from a classified with the prairies which were umns of the Kansas Farmer for four burned off three weeks ago are show-weeks. It was a convincing demoning not a tinge of green. It seems that stration to us of the drawing power it was a mistake to burn early this of advertising. We have handled nothing but white corn which we think fitted for our uplands. I think a great mistake is made in planting late or large varieties on our Kansas upland, growth until rain falls—and most large kernels. I know that such corn farmers are banking on April bringappears fine, and many farmers seing what usually is due that month lect it on looks, but it takes a deep with back payments for March. Farm soil and plenty of moisture to grow work is farther advanced than at any time in years on April 1. Wheat is once told me that almost every buyer who came to his herd would tell him he wanted a good growthy animal, one not pampered. And then, he said, most men would select the fattest animal in the herd just because they "looked nice." And some men select seed corn by the size of the kernel instead of taking that adapted to their soil.

On a Small Scale

A friend writes from Garnett regarding the different varieties of cane and also about Darso. I do not want to discourage anyone from giving Darso a trial; I am told that it is be-ing largely raised in territory southing largely raised in territory south-west of Coffey county, and there was a seed buyer around this week who was buying all varieties of cane and Darso as well. But from our expe-rience and from those of neighbors I would say to give it a trial on a small scale at first, especially in Eastern Kansas where kafir is a good crop and where corn grows fairly well. This inquirer also asks how much cane seed we sow to the acre to make hay. We have not sown any cane for years; we long ago came to the con-clusion that more feed and feed richer clusion that more feed and feed richer in seed could be grown by planting in rows, cultivating like corn and harvesting with a corn binder. We have no use for any more hay with the quality of cane; we have plenty of prairie hay for all that kind of feed needed. Cane cut with a corn binder and put up in good shocks keeps well even during a wet winter, while sown cane put up in bunches spoils badly.

Fall Seeding is Best?

We plan on sowing 23 acres to timothy and clover just as soon as it rains. We are sowing a small amount of timothy with the clover in order to help cure the hay, not that we particularly care for timothy. We plan on sowing a round 15 pound of particular and the property of the plan on sowing are sound 15 pound of the particular and the property of the plan on sowing are sound 15 pound 15 ing around 15 pounds of medium Red clover seed to the acre, and with it about 5 pounds of timothy seed. Most of one 8-acre field which is to be sown was plowed early last fall and it has been worked until it is in prime con-dition; 6 acres of it has been limed at the rate of 2 tons an acre. This lime we ground up ourselves, but the pul-verizer was old and the work went slowly, so slowly, in fact, that we could have had it shipped in cheaper. The rest of the land to be sown to timothy and clover has been manured within the last year; it was all plowed

Flew Backward?

L. C. Porteous mailed a letter to his sister, who lives in Long Beach, California, at 2 p. m. May 31. It ar-rived at its destination on May 23, at stuck pretty close to the seed corn 9:30 a. m.—Grande Prairie Herald.



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What Is the Cattle Trend? would suggest a normal relationship between supply and demand. Prices usually rise from March to April and

The Demand for Beef is Lower in Some of the May. That is to be expected this year, but a rise enough to narrow the spread between this year and last year less than \$2 could be taken as a Eastern Industrial Centers

> BY HOMER J. HENNEY Department of Agricultural Economics Kansas State Agricultural College

dle West finds farmers with cattle on feed itching for a place to unload. In other lots are well wintered cattle where owners hesitate to take a little profit now when they have grass to use. Grass owners are searching and scampering from byways to highways for animals that might pay out next fall.

The level of fat cattle prices at Kansas City the last few weeks has been discouraging to men who could have sold 40 days ago and also to those who bought on the high levels in October. Other lots of fat cattle are remunerative in most cases to the finisher, tho not enough to cause him to forget the losses of the last two

Under a Year Ago

Prices from last August to January were well under a year ago. February prices, tho lower than January, were above one year ago, when confidence in all phases of cattle marketing was in all phases of cattle marketing was temporarily lost. March prices are again under last year, and nothing warrants future prices going over one year ago until possibly this fall. Prices may rise 10 to 20 per cent over present levels in May and June, however, and still be under those of a year ago.

The size of the corn crop tends to determine the trend of fat cattle prices from January to June. In years after large crops prices tend to work lower until late in the spring. In years after small crops of corn a steady trend from January to June usually will prevail. If, however, cattle prices are on a high level or it is a year of sur-plus potential cattle in the country not on full feed, then prices may not remain steady even tho there is a scarcity of corn. Dairy stock and retained money losing grazing cattle of 1929 are the possible potential supplies. Prices are relatively high.

Cattle since September have shown a steady tendency until recently when

a steady tendency until recently, when potential supplies came to market and business conditions declined. Under such conditions in the past, prices have rallied in April and May, with June and July slightly under April and May. If prices by the first two weeks of April are not higher than the forepart of March, it might be an indication of continued liquidation of fed steers. Improvement after that is fed steers. Improvement after that is more likely to hold its gain than if prices advance early in April.

Business conditions, payrolls, employment and similar factors which give an index of demand are much below one year ago. The improvement in employment that was looked for in January has not materialized, and probably will not make any great advance the next two or three months. Live cattle prices are apparently hold-ing up well considering the competition beef is getting from other meats.

Large Supplies of Mutton

The lowest retail mutton prices for several years continue to work to low-er levels, and it is likely the surplus now in storage and lambs yet to come will hold retail prices near present levels for two or three months. Retail pork prices have sagged recently, and with fall pigs soon moving to market in volume lower retail pork prices are not unlikely before all the fed cattle have been slaughtered.

Prices of stockers and light feeders the early part of March were from \$1 to \$2 a hundred under a year earlier. During January and February, a demand from country feeders tended to keep replacement cattle values close to one year ago. As indicated in previous cattle outlook reports, this de-partment felt that prices from Febru-ary to April inclusive this spring should average from 10 to 20 per cent under last year.

These conclusions were based on the results of last year's grazing season and the expected general tone of the

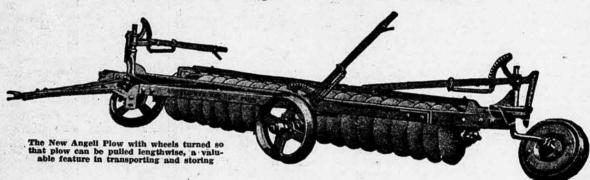
N AIRPLANE view of the Mid- fat cattle market, two factors which fat cattle market, two factors which apparently are major ones in establishing a level for spring replacement cattle. With prices now showing the relationship that should exist, it is likely that any change which closes up the spread between this year and last wear would be an indication they last year would be an indication they are too high. Buying, feeding and selling are the three important operations determining profits in handling stockers. The last two, tho they must basis of prices other springs since site trend 1923, the March prices at Kansas City to prevail.

warning for an unprofitable grazing

Among the cattlemen wondering about the stocker and feeder market are those who have wintered some cattle and must sell the cattle or lease grass the next few weeks. If the decision has been made to sell this spring, two things favor holding for a few weeks. First, the usual trend in all years is upward from March into early May. Second, last year was known as a losing grazing season. After such a year, purchasers tend to delay buying, hoping for lower prices. As the grazing season opens, demand increases and prices often strengthen stockers. The last two, the they must for perhaps two weeks, just about be cared for as they appear, cannot "turning out" time. In years after always offset a poor purchase. On the profitable grazing seasons, the oppobasis of prices other springs since site trend from March to May tends

High cattle prices the last two years have forced some farmers to take out cows of nondescript nature. Their purpose was to raise a calf or two and consume roughage until stock cattle prices were within reach. Liquidation of this class of cattle probably is in the mind now of most of these men. The question is when and how. Prices recently do not necessarily warrant a conclusion that cattle prices will be near the bow-wows next year. A slight increase in cattle numbers every year since 1928 and a business depression now upon us could easily throw excess supplies on next year's market at much lower levels. If liquidation of butcher cattle and cast-off dual purpose milking stock is in mind this spring, then sometime before July 1 offers a better opportunity than later this year. Certainly by all means they should not be held longer than next year unless they are needed in the regular farm livestock program. Late summer and fall disposal of this class of stock often brings \$2 to \$3 less a hundred than spring and early summer sales.

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now easier to handle and more adaptable than ever before because of the following improved features.

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Fourthfeature: Heavy counter balance springs on levers make lifting easy.

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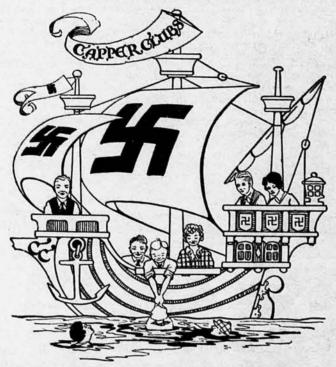
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It's Your Last Chance, Folks

The Good Ship "Capper Clubs" Shoves Off for Its 1930 Journey in Three More Days

BY J. M. PARKS



Here You See The Capper Club Folks as They Will Appear April 15 When Their Ship Starts on its 1930 Voyage. If You Don't Want to be Left Out Like Some of Those Shown in the Picture, Sign the Ticket on This Page and be Ready to Sail With the Rest. (The Original Drawing for the Capper Club Ship Was Made by a New Member, Hazel Marston of Doniphan County)

there will be dozens of silver trophies, fairs familiar to all.

and at least two free trips to the Of course such a voyage of adven
American Royal. Senator Arthur Capture and achievement will not be the travelers enroute.

But, regardless of who carries off highest honors, it is a trip you can't afford to miss. The companionship of fellow passengers will be a big treat in itself, for this is a jolly band of When we land on October 15, each one who has made the trip will possess a stock of pleasant memories and a fund of valuable experiences in itself, for this is a jolly band of (Continued on Page 15)

A LL aboard for good times and big profits! During the membership campaign boys and girls over to be blue for an instant. The route leads by well-lighted halls filled with enthusiastic folks who have come tomembership is the only ticket required. Evidence that you have an acceptable club project will answer for fare. If you have not filled out a ticket, you will find one on this page. Don't delay, for the ship will start on scheduled time regardless of the number of passengers. ber of passengers.

No vessel, for treasure islands tion. Toward the end of our journey bound, ever had more assurance of we'll stop at numerous ports where attaining valuable trophies. There will be cash prizes, nearly 100 of them, ranging from \$1 to \$20 each. Besides These will be the county and state

per has seen that all of these are placed easily in the reach of those on complete without a great banquet to this annual celebrate to complete without a great banquet to complete with a great banquet to complete without a great banquet to comple

Railways and the Business Depression

The railways, in common with agriculture and industry in general, have been affected for the last six months by the depression in business which is still continuing. Railway freight traffic commenced to drop in October and has been falling ever since. So far this year the total number of cars loaded with freight has declined about seven per cent under the number loaded in the same weeks of 1929, and net earnings have declined about 30 per cent.

This tendency is natural. The only way the railways earn their money is by moving persons and things from one place to another. When agriculture and industry are depressed, when fewer persons are traveling and fewer things are given to the railways to carry, their earnings immediately fall off. Railway business cannot be good unless business in general is good.

In the first three months of 1930 the rate of return earned by the railways was the lowest, for these months, in any year since 1922. Despite these heavy losses in earnings, however, the railways are continuing to give to both agriculture and industry the best service in history. Every possible effort is being made to still further increase efficiency and economy of operation, so that poor earnings will not be reflected in any lowered quality of railroad service.

Further, the railways are looking to the future with the hope and belief that the worst of the depression is now over and that both agriculture and industry will soon take a turn for the better. Not only to prepare for this revival of business, but to furnish employ-ment and thus help to bring better times, the railroads are spending large sums of money in enlarging and improving their properties, laying new rails, installing new signals, buying new locomotives and cars. They are thus doing everything in their power both to aid agriculture and industry in their recovery and to be ready, when that recovery comes, to continue, and even further improve, their present good transportation service.

WESTERN RAILWAYS COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELATIONS

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The latest and best in merchandise and all farm and home equipment are announced every week.

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Needs Oiling	Just the slightest breeze—and the Dempster Mill starts humming and it takes care of itself in the heavies winds. Timken Roller Bearings—Machine Cut Gears—Ball Bearing Turn Table—positive oiling system—many
But Once a Year	other outstanding features. Ask your Dempster dealer DEMPSTER MILL MFG, COMPANY 719 S. 6th Street, Bestrice, Nebraska Broncher, Japans City, Mo.; Okishoma City, Okis, Omaha, Nebr.; W-10 West Falls, S. D.; Desver, Oio; ; Amarillo, Tex.; Sin Antenio, Tex.; (W-10

The Capper Clubs

J. M. Parks, Club Manager

I hereby make application for selection as one of the repre

I am interested in department checked:

Baby Chicks 🔲 Gilt 🖂 Small Pen | Sow and Litter | Farm Flock | Dairy Calf (?) | Turkey (?) | Sheep (?) | Bee (?) |

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

Postoffice Date

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

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

Sunday School Lesson by the Rev. N. A. McCune

like attitude. He went so far as to declare that all his followers must develop the childlike attitude. Most of us are childlish enough, but to be childlike is not so easy. But great souls usually are childlike. Charles Kingsley, the author, after a dinner with solemn dignitaries, threw off his with solemn dignitaries, threw off his coat and raced one of them in climbing a tree; President Roosevelt was caught in a pillow fight with his boys, before any of them were dressed; James Whitcomb Riley bought out a lemonade stand of a little boy, who had been left in the rain by his older companions while Mark Twain formed. companions, while Mark Twain formed a correspondence club of little girls!

a correspondence club of little girls!
Bishop William A. Quayle died a
few years ago. He was a childlike
soul. When he was a tiny lad, a Methodist preacher in the village took him
on his knee, and taught—or rather
told him—Bible stories. The future
hishon and literary genius took it all bishop and literary genius took it all in. Later in life, it all came out again, before great congregations, or huge audiences that laughed and cried as they listened to humor and pathos, fact and fancy, that came from the lips of this extraordinary man. Are the children safe? Well, not exactly. Not in the United States at any rate. One year recently—I think it was 1926—21,000 were hurt or killed by automobiles. The other day a bus load of 11 children was wiped out, in Ohio, by a fast train. Your child or mine, gaily off to school this morning, may be brought home in an ambulance, or by kindly neighbors, before the day is done. And it is hard to tall that what to do shout it We all to tell just what to do about it. We all want the automobile. But we don't want it on top of the boys and girls. Perhaps when the Eighteenth Amendment has been fixed up by those who insist that it must be changed, and drunken drivers are common on the roads, the state will kindly build walks 6 feet above the roads, so cars cannot possibly hit pedestrians.

We are continually saying "don't" to them. "Don't play in the street," and "Be careful how you ride your bi-cycle," and "Don't accept rides from strangers," and "Don't catch rides on the rear of cars." But still the acci-dents go on. But our children, if they are saved, are saved to something as well as from something. To what are they saved? There are goals to be reached, and these goals are sighted ong before they are reached.

"The thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts." The teacher who inspires the youth who come to him (or her) has a great opportunity. I heard a man say the other night that the professor of physics in the university where he attended one day invited him to the laboratory for a certain him to the laboratory for a certain hour, saying they were going to pray. When he got there, three other students were present, and the four of them with the professor knelt in prayer, each boy being told to pray or not, as he liked. That professor's doing that made a deep impression on those lads. Of course, teachers in the public schools cannot do that, as our school laws are not favorable to that school laws are not favorable to that kind of thing. In many ways that is unfortunate, as well as having its good side. When I came back from England a while ago I brought a copy of "The School Bible," which has been prepared by a committee of school masters for use in the English schools. It is the Bible edited with ome portions, such as duplicate pas sages and geneologies, omitted, and arranged for daily readings. The Engsh believe in reading the Bible in the chools.

Those are stern words about caus-g one of these little ones to stumble, aren't they? Of course we would not do such a thing. But it is done right along. I refer to the movies. It is admitted on all sides that much juvenille crime is due to the influence of the movies. Not a great while ago some boys derailed a passenger train, because they had seen it done on the screen, and they wanted to try it for themselves. Shootings and robberies come from the same source. If that is not causing these little ones to stumlot causing these little ones to stumjust what is?

Billboards which greet the eye ev-

THE Great Teacher had much to erywhere are another source of ill to say about the child and the child- many children and youth. I apprecimany children and youth. I appreciate the fact that these bring money ate the fact that these bring money into the pockets of many farmers on whose lands they are erected, and I am glad they get this money. But the advertising is not all good, by a long way. It is very unfortunate that so much of modern life pulls downward in its effect on the boys and girls. Some money is made at altogether too great a cost. What new knowledges are to great a cost. too great a cost. What new knowledge leads us to believe that the molding of a child's character begins very early?

Lesson for April 13—The Child and the Kingdom, Matt. 18:1-14.
Golden Text—Matt. 19:14.

To Boost the Yields

A new device used by farmers in corn planting is a ridging attachment which consists of two small disks, at-tached at the rear of the planter. These disks cover the planter tracks and thus prevent washing, especially on hilly land.

By using this device, farmers can delay the initial harrowing, and not go on to the field for a week or so after planting. The first harrowing wipes out ridges and serves also as a cultivation.

Many men prefer to use the rotary hoe for the first and sometimes the second cultivation. Drawn with the tractor at high speed, this tool will cover from 60 to 80 acres a day, and destroy all small weeds, leaving the surface soil in a pulverized condition.

When shovel cultivators are used following the hoe this mellow surface is easily rolled around the corn plants. If the corn is checked the shovel cultivators may be used crosswise of the rows. This will eliminate large weeds, and with the rotary hoe working in the row, subsequent crossings should generally not be neces-

Sometimes the rotary hoe is used again after the first regular cultiva-tion with shovels. It can be used without damage until the corn is 12 inches or more high. Another cultivation should then be sufficient to lay the corn by, and for this operation the use of sweeps instead of ordinary shovels is often recommended.

Small disks instead of the inner shovels are preferred by some farmers for early cultivations. These are available for all tractor outfits, and are particularly valuable in trashy soil or land infested with morning

the rubber band.

It's Your Last Chance

(Continued from Page 14)

which he will treasure thru the years. Such is the picture of what lies ahead of the Capper Club folks for 1930. We extend a final urgent invitation to you to come along with us and share the good times ahead. If possible, secure your ticket before April 15. There is just one other chance for you to be included among the passengers. If you have been keeping accurate records on a project for some weeks, your application may be accepted, the it reaches us a little after the enrollment period closes. It is better, tho, not to run the risk of having to stand on the shore and watch the ship move out without you.

Finally, let it be understood that you may enter in the Capper Clubs the same project you are caring for in the 4-H club or in a vocational course. This year we'll have 10 dif-ferent departments as follows: Baby Chicks, Small Pen, Gilt Pig, Pig, Sow and Litter, Beef Calf, Dairy Calf, Sheep, Turkey, Bee, and Farm Flock.

If you desire additional information, write for club literature includ-ing sample copies of the Capper Club

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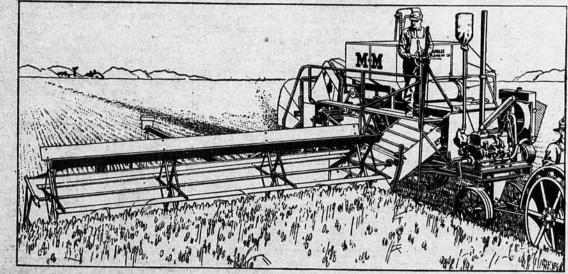
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Oil Is Cheaper Than Steel!

Correct Lubrication Will Greatly Increase the Life and Work of a Tractor

BY TUDOR CHARLES

cleaning apparatus."

threshing engine was the chief
mechanic of the farm. Many a boy
who wanted to grow up and be an
engineer had as his idol the pilot of
good one, unless
the local threshing rig. The puritaris the local threshing rig. The writer's particular hero, for instance, had a great shock of red hair, and when

necessary could start the engine with one mighty turn of the fly-wheel. The day of the steam rig's domi-nance is practically over, but many of us, who 15 or 20 years past looked on the "engine man" with admira-tion, are now daily operating tractors and doing things with them that would have far exceeded our fondest

boyhood hopes.
Since tractors have become such common farm machines, their proper care and handling are matters of practical importance to owners, operators and prospective tractor buyers.

A prominent tractor engineer, when asked what he considered to be the most neglected part of the tractor, recently remarked that if all machines were properly lubricated service men would be relieved of at least 75 per cent of their work. Correct lubrication sounds easy and it is relatively so, but it does call for attention to a number of general rules.

Let's Follow Directions

In the first place, one should foldirections. Instruction booklets which are available for every make of tractor carry specific instructions in regard to lubrication. You will notice that the manufacturer urges you to buy good oil. Since the tractor operates under heavy power requirement and high speed, high grade oil is just as important as in motor cars, and the ill effects of poor oil are even likely to be greater. Another good suggestion is to buy from reputable and established oil companies. Dealers for such concerns have available, for their customers' service, lubrication charts which will designate the particular grade of oil to use.

After good oil of the right grade has been secured, an important question is frequency of changing. On tractors having a fresh oil system where the lubricant is used but once, one only needs to supply plenty of oil. Where a splash system is used the average time between changing is 60 hours. Altho a 60-hour run does not always make the lubricant unfit for use, engineers agree that under farm conditions the operator should drain the crankcase after this period of operation. It is always a safe bet

that oil is cheaper than steel.

We have all heard the statement that oil doesn't wear out. If so, then there must be definite factors which deteriorate its quality. One of these is crankcase dilution, of which there are three chief causes. Of course worn piston rings will allow fuel to get by them into the crankcase, but when the engine is new any excessive dilution probably is caused by too frequent use of the choke in starting, to idling for long periods of time, or to changing over from gasoline to kerosene or distillate when the engine is not yet warm. Any of these mistakes may cause accumulations of fuel in the combustion chambers and give it a chance to get by the pistons

"Keep the Air Cleaner Clean"

One point more in regard to main- tem. the air-cleaner is a sort of wastebasket which protects the crankcase parts. If it works properly the tractor will run for hundreds, even thousands of hours, without crankcase adjustments, while operation under tremely dirty conditions may ruin the inner parts in a few days if the purifier needs attention. "Keep the air cleaner clean," as one engineer has expressed it, is a particularly necessary part of tractor care, and he added, "I would rather see a man use poor oil and take care of his cleaner

TWENTY years ago the man who than to buy good oil and neglect the

Farmers are often advised to use old crankcase oil in their air cleaners. This suggestion is a perfectly good one, unless specific directions say not to do so. One should keep in mind, however, that oil used in the purifier must be thinner than the ordinary crankcase lubricant. Oil drained from an engine which is "tight" may be too heavy, and when used in cer-tain types of cleaners will retard air

passage.

The oil filter strains out foreign material which might be in the lubricant, and is an added means of protecting crankcase parts. Service men advise cleaning the filament after a hundred hours' work.

While the transmission requires little attention, experienced tractor men have found that changing the oil according to instructions pays. Thin-ning before cold weather operation is important to make for ease of handling and to reduce strain on the gears. Every man who has tried to shift gears on a cold machine knows that it is a hard job. Light oil will relieve such a condition.

Next to lubrication, the fuel system probably requires most attention, and is often the cause of trouble if not handled as it should be. Especially is this true in cold weather.

Familiarity with gas engines in general has enabled farmers to apply their experiences to tractors. For cold weather starting it is generally known that heating the carburetor and fuel lines with hot water and cloths will allow the gasoline to vaporize when it enters the chambers. Filling the radiator with hot water will warm the cylinders, thus promoting easier cranking as well as quicker combus-tion

Something is Wrong!

There is a point in regard to cold weather operation in particular which engineers agree should be made clear. When an automobile engine throws off heat and the water boils we may be reasonably certain that something is wrong. With a tractor this is not true. It runs most smoothly, develops more power, and the fuel system works most efficiently when the engine is hot.

It is a natural tendency to try to keep the engine cool, and for that reason we must do just what it seems we should not do—keep it good and warm. Of course the engine may get too hot but in cold weather the retoo hot, but in cold weather the reverse is more often true. This is demonstrated by the fact that the crank-case dilution usually takes place fast-er in cold weather, due to unburned fuel accumulating in the chambers. If the tractor were hot, this fuel would be vaporized and burned.

Anti-freeze mixtures are adapted to use in tractor cooling systems as well as in automobiles. For the sake of economy, kerosene or old lubricating oil may be used on extremely cold days. One must remember, however, that such materials will not absorb heat well, and if the weather moderates, water or special anti-freeze mixtures should be substituted.

Use of anti-freeze mixtures or kerosene will help to maintain an optimum operating temperature and will in that way save fuel and power, as well as do away with the inconvenience of draining and refilling the cooling sys-

As every tractor man knows, wa will now and then accumulate in sediment bulbs connected with the fuel system, and in the bottom of the carburetor. Particularly in cold weather, draining these parts will prevent like lihood of freezing. This water also is likely to be drawn into the chambers where it will prevent combustion.

Repairs Are Needed, Too

There are dozens of pointers on general care of field machinery. How-ever, they may be largely summed up by saying that attention to needed



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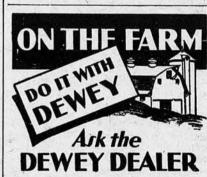
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DEWEY PORTLAND CEMENT CO. KANSAS CITY DAVENPORT MISSOURI IOWA

repairs, and a regular consultation of been done. Disking for corn is getting the instruction booklet will aid the pretty well along. The odds so far are the instruction booklet will aid the operator greatly in getting the greatit service and most efficient opera-

Take a grain binder, for instance.
When it is new the only safe method is to go over the machine carefully, digging paint out of oil holes, and giving the whole works a thoro oiling. If this is done often at first, the operator will soon become familiar with the points where oil and grease the last few years. From experiences are needed, and he also can tell just of other farmers it seems to be the

ticular implement is over, a record may be made of parts which should receive replacement or repair before the tool is used again. Many farmers have found it a good plan to make note of such matters on a memorandum book. Later, when there is more time, the damaged part may be re-

moved or repaired.

Careful storing or housing is another precaution that is found worthwhile. Especially is it important in connection with machines which have many moving parts, such as hay loaders and combines. On the latter, for instance, a great repair expense is for new canvases, because the original set became wet and shrank.

Implements which cannot be housed should be well oiled. Surveys have shown that plows depreciate little when exposed to the weather, if the moldboards are given a coating of grease and the shares removed.

There is only one best time to order repairs and have general overhauling done, and that is when the machine is to be idle for some time. Whether it be tractor, combine, planter, or harrow, the only way to be sure of getting the best service available is to place orders for repairs and service. to place orders for repairs and service early. When days are short and popcorn and apples are part of every evening's program—then is the time to ask your service dealer to look over your tools and help you get them in condition for the spring rush of field

In general care and servicing of equipment is like taking care of one's health. Attention to a few important items will often prevent a breakdown or let-up in efficiency later on. Man never made a tool that would not wear out, but the old rule about "an ounce of prevention" applies to all equipment.

Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER Pawnee County

We are hoping winter is about over for this half of the year. The warm weather in February "spoiled things" in general. Every night for a long time the temperature has fallen al-most to zero Such a low temperature. most to zero. Such a low temperature following the high temperatures in February has taken a lot of the "prop" out of crop prospects. Most of the fruit in this part of the state is killed. The oats and barley that were the proper and the possibilities. up were frozen, and the possibilities are that stands will be thin even with favorable temperatures from now on. The wheat prospects in the western half of Kansas are fading away pretty fast. The dry cold has done more damage to the crop in the last two weeks than all the severe cold during the winter. The fine big wheat over the west is just shrinking away. I believe local wheat prospects have gone back 10 to 20 per cent in the last two

Local people who have been over considerable of the western part of the state say the condition is general and is not just local. It has been most too cold to plant potatoes, and farmers who are planting a considerable acreage do not have them in the ground yet. Alfalfa has made only a start. Very little garden work has against getting a stand on the spring sown alfalfa. Alfalfa that is not seeded yet likely should be held to June for seeding. The weeds are starting, and the alfalfa would not be able to get the start of them if sown this

The inoculation of alfalfa seed is being given quite a lot of attention in are needed, and he also can tell just how long the binder will run between oilings. Here as in the case of the tractor—oil is cheaper than steel.

On such tools as disk-harrows and rotary hoes, where the bearings are subjected to dirt and grit, frequent greasing will do wonders in lengthening the span of service. A 16-inch disk turns 660 times or more an hour under ordinary field use. In addition, it is subjected to heavy side pressure on its bearings. Due to such heavy duty, and the presence of dirt, it is not hard to see what will happen in a season or two of operation without careful lubrication.

After the season's work with a particular implement is over, a record

but if the material is fresh most of the materials are all right to use. A farmer was telling his experience at a crops meeting a short time ago. He said that the first season the alfalfa grown from the seed that was inoculated was about 6 inches higher all summer than the part of the field planted with the seed that received no inoculation. A second farmer gave about the same experience with the use of inoculation. The advantage seems of inoculation. The advantage seems to come in that the inoculation of the seed puts the active bacteria right in the seed ready to go to work just as soon as the plant germinates. To depend on a few of the bacteria by some hook or crook to get around and get to work on the little plant is too much of a risk. The cost of putting plenty of the live bacteria on a bushel of seed is about 35 cents. Certainly of seed is about 35 cents. Certainly inoculating does no harm, and the benefits are a hundred fold.

The stunt our local community put on at the State Farm Bureau meeting last January at Great Bend seems to be getting both state and national publicity. A request has been received from the State Farm Bureau Secre-tary asking that the stunt be written so that it can be presented in the near future over radio station WIBW at Topeka. If we had known the stunt was going to be such a winner we might have put in some time on it. As it was we had only about one practice as it was given and when all the characters were there. Since most of the little play was in the form of pantomime it is doubtful whether any one here has the ability to write it up so it would "go" over the radio. The vice president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, who was one of the judges of the various stunts at the judges of the various stunts at the state meeting, used our stunt re-cently to illustrate some points in publicity. The American Farm Bu-reau has asked the State Farm Bu-reau for a copy. It places our com-munity in a rather neculiar situation munity in a rather peculiar situation because the stunt was original, and there never was any written material on it. If we have to go into producing material for radio and moving picture productions we will have to move our community in as a suburb of Holly-

This is the week things must be ready for the arrival of the spring ready for the arrival of the spring poultry flock. Since there has been such an increase in the number of chickens hatched this spring we have reduced our usual order of chicks about one-fourth. During January there was a 17 per cent increase in the number of chicks hatched. We are planning on putting electric lights in planning on putting electric lights in the brooder house this season and have a small light burn all night. We think this may prevent a possibility of crowding.

The suspicion grows in literary circles that the move for the 13-month year was instigated by the associated book-of-the-month clubs.

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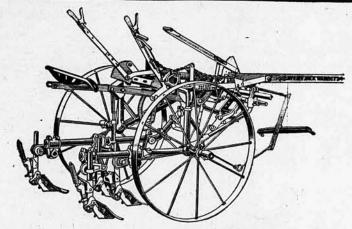
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Some Springtime Suggestions for the Serving of Rhubarb

PRING heralds the arrival of rhubarb. How do you serve this healthful food? Frequently we are inclined to use it in sauces and pies and let it go at that. There are many interesting ways of preparing this early fruit, and it is a wise cook who takes advantage of various recipes. Variety will relieve the mo-

notony of any one food.

The woman who includes rhubarb, in some

rhubarb, in some combination, in her canning budget will be wise. Children like rhubarb spreads with bread for the after school lunch and it will lend variety to next win-ter's meals. The following

rhubarb recipes are fav-orites with any family, and those of your family who think they don't care for rhubarb will learn to like it.

Conserve

2 pounds rhubarb 12 cup seeded raisins 12 lemon

3 cups sugar 1 orange 1 cup walnut meats

Wash rhubarb; cut in one-inch pieces; sprinkle with sugar; add raisins and orange and lemon, cut in thin slices, rejecting seeds. Let stand until juice accumulates, then boil, gently, until thick, stirring frequently, to prevent burning. Add nut meats, boil 2 minutes, and pour into glasses or increase.

Rhubarb Shortcake

1 cup pastry flour 2 teaspoons baking powder ½ teaspoon vanilla

14 cup butter 15 cup sugar 1 egg 14 teaspoon salt 14 cup milk

Cream the butter, add sugar gradually, and egg well beaten. Mix and sift flour, baking powder, and salt, adding alternately with milk to first mixture. Add vanilla, beat thoroly, and bake in a buttered round tin, or shell cake pan. If baked in round tin, split cake and spread rhubarb filling between, and top with whipped cream. If baked in shell cake pan, fill depression with rhubarb and top with whipped cream.

Filling

2 cups rhubarb 24 cup sugar 1/2 cup water

2 tablespoons flour 1 teaspoon lemon juice

Cook rhubarb in water until tender. Mix flour and sugar together. Stir into cooked rhubarb. Cook 5 minutes longer, stirring constantly. Add lemon juice and remove from fire. Set aside to

Rhubarb Sauce With Raisins

% cup sugar ½ cup raisins

Wash rhubarb, and cut in pieces 1 inch long. Add raisins and sugar. Put in baking dish, add water, and bake covered in a moderate oven about 1 hour.

Rhubarb and Strawberry Tapioca

2 cups boiling water 24 cup quick tapioca 3 cups rhubarb, cut in pieces

1½ cups sugar ½ teaspoon salt 1 cup strawberries

Bring water to boiling point and add tapioca Bring water to boiling point and add tapicca slowly. Cook, stirring constantly until it thickens slightly. Add rhubarb, sugar and salt. Place over hot water and cook about 15 minutes, or until rhubarb is tender, stirring occasionally. Remove from fire, add berries cut in halves. Chill thoroly. Pile lightly in sherbet glasses, top with whipped cream and garnish with a strawberry or cherry.

Rhubarb Fluff

3 cups rhubarb, cut in 1 inch pieces 1½ cups water 2 tablespoons flour

1 cup sugar 1 teaspoon lemon juice 3 egg whites

Cook rhubarb in water until tender. Mix flour and sugar together. Stir into cooked rhubarb. Cook 5 minutes longer, stirring constantly. Add lemon juice and remove from fire. Cool and fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Chill thoroly again, put into individual serving dishes and serve with

Pineapple Rhubarb Tarts

1½ cups finely cut rhubarb 3 tablespoons flour

1½ cups crushed pineapple 1 cup sugar

Combine rhubarb and pineapple and cook over a low fire until rhubarb is tender. Mix flour and sugar, add to hot fruit, and cook 5 minutes. Cool and pour into baked individual tart shells. Garnish with whipped cream. For tart shells roll pastry 1/6 inch thick on floured board. Cut in

By Grace Fowler

small rounds, then cover inverted muffin tins with the rounds. Prick well with fork to insure perfect shaped shells. Bake 15 minutes in hot

Custard Sauce

2 cups scalded milk 14 cup sugar 12 teaspoon vanilla

2 eggs 16 teaspoon salt

Beat eggs slightly. Add sugar and hot milk. Cook in a double boiler stirring constantly until the mixture coats the spoon. Remove from the fire, place in a bowl of cold water. Add the flavoring and salt, and cool by beating.

Refrigeration is Vital

BY DORIS W. McCRAY

FOOD can cause anything from a slight stomach ache to sudden death, yet still not be off flavor when tasted.
"Can my senses fool me?" asks the anxious

housewife.

Yes, they can. Newspaper reports of such poisoning or sudden illness have been traced, pos-sibly to creamed chicken or shrimp salad. They

sibly to creamed chicken or shrimp salad. They tasted good or the crowd would not have eaten them. They smelled good, or the women would not have served them at a church supper. Then why were they spoiled? What can be done to prevent it? Refrigeration!

We can be sure that our food is produced under sanitary conditions. Dairy inspection and federal meat inspection help and we can be sure that most food reaches our kitchens in good condition. Then we must be sure it is kept clean, covered, and cool in our own kitchens. For safety lies in the low in our own kitchens. For safety lies in the low temperature of a really good refrigerator. Below 50 degrees Fahrenheit, bacteria, yeasts and molds, those insidious fellows who cause spoilage, and can be seen only under a microscope, are in-active. The cold chills them. They cannot grow, multiply and cause trouble.

Above 50 degrees, milk, cream and fresh meat spoil rapidly. Below that temperature foods are safe. Cooked food and left-overs should be kept below 50 degrees, too. And what good dishes those left-overs make! My husband will eat anything carried the same of t those left-overs make! My husband will eat anything served to him in a ramekin, piping hot, with crisp, brown, buttered bread crumbs on top and smooth, creamy, bubbling hot white sauce holding the left-overs in bondage.

It is economy to have a refrigerator which will keep every remnant of food fresh and usable for those fancy, frivolous dishes. Croquettes, timbales or fritters crisp and golden brown; or

bales or fritters, crisp and golden brown; or

What Is Your Favorite Jelly?

MRS. FOWLER tells us some interesting things about rhubarb. No doubt you have rhubarb recipes as well as other new have rhubarn recipes as well as other new jam and jelly recipes. If you do, send me the recipe, and also tell me the uses you make of your favorite. We will pay \$10 for first prize, \$5 for second and \$3 for third. Send your recipes to Rachel Ann Neiswender, Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Contest will close April 15.

salads, cold, colorful and crisp; or soup with en-ticing odors; or casseroles with crust crisp and brown, are some possibilities.

brown, are some possibilities.

Controlled experiments made at the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, show that both raw and pasteurized milk stored at 40 degrees Fahrenheit for 24, 48, 72 and 96 hours have only small increase in microorganisms. They are good enough to serve. Kept at 60 degrees the increase is enormous. The danger point is 50 degrees, Safety to our health and the health of our family means we must have correct refrigeration. Take your refrigerator's temperature and be sure it is a healthy place in which to store the family's food!

These New Helps Save Steps

By Naida Gardner

OUSECLEANING worries can be as many or few as we allow them to be. Spring and summertime joys are to be looked forward to, of course, but first we must prepare our houses for this splurge of playtime.

Proper equipment will solve even the most difficult of your housecleaning worries. The market offers a variety of this equipment and it will pay to own a few of the pieces to lighten your work.

When I asked in a local store to see a mop, little did I dream there were so many shapes and kinds. A really useful one was a woolly fabric mop with a short handle which makes dusting the wooden surfaces of furniture and the woodwork around the room, a real pleasure. The mop

work around the room, a real pleasure. The mop is cut so that it may slip off of the frame to be laundered. When it is worn, it may be replaced. Another hand dust mop of the same fabric as

the woodwork mop has an even shorter handle. This one is forked so that the rounds of furni-

This one is forked so that the rounds of furni-ture can be dusted easily. This mop also slips off the frame to be laundered.

A mop with a full length handle is made of soft linen fibers, and is used in mopping the floor. This type of mop proves to be an advantage in washing floors because the tiniest specks of dirt will adhere to it.

There was a question in my mind that such an insignificant article as a dust pan could be attractive. But I have no doubt now since seeing a new type of pan. The pan has a long enough handle to be reached comfortably by the housecleaner. The handle is adjustable and can be pushed forward, when the dusting is finished, far enough to tip the dust back into the pan until it can be emptied. This pan's best feature is a foot lever which, when stepped upon, places the pan flatly on the floor. This leaves both hands free, one for holding the broom, the other holding the handle. By pressing the lever flat to the floor, the pan can be pushed about by the foot. These dust pans may be had in any color to match the color scheme of your own home.

The number of different types of wall brushes was rather astounding also. One of good size tilted at an angle to easily reach the window and door casings looked to be of coarse material but proved to be especially soft. These brushes are imported from Switzerland, and are made of goats' whiskers, substantially wound into heavy wire. Because of their soft texture these brushes will not scratch the wallpaper.

Oval kneeling pads of solid rubber, some plain, others with a painted floral design, protect the knees when kneeling to scrub or wax the floor.

For the little details of housecleaning, just out of reach from your standing position on the floor, there are four heights of step ladders, those with two, three, four or five steps. Each step is bolted securely. Your pail of hot water and bar of soap may be placed on a shelf which lets down for that purpose.

With the aid of all these intriguing new helps cleaner. The handle is adjustable and can be

for that purpose.

With the aid of all these intriguing new helps housecleaning should be somewhat of a pleasure.



Your baking is bound to be better

Millions of women find sure success with Calumet's Double-Action

This is a message for women who want perfection in their baking every time. We want to show them how they can make such wonderful cakes and quick breads that their families will boast about them to neighbors. We want to tell them why Calumet—the Double-Acting Baking Powder—brings such remarkable baking success.

Calumet acts twice, not once. The first action takes place in the mixing bowl. This starts the leavening. Then, when you put your cake into the oven, a new, fresh rising swells through your batter, lifts it to the top of the pan and holds it there until the oven heat has done its work. In this way Calumet's Double-Action makes your baking rise beautifully and come out exactly right, time after time—even though you may not be able to regulate your oven temperature accurately.

All baking powders are required by law to be made of pure, wholesome ingredients. But not all are alike in their action. Not all will give you equally fine results in your baking. Calumet is scientifically made of exactly the right ingredients, in exactly the right proportions to produce perfect leavening action—Double-Action.

Try the delightful recipe given here. You will notice how little Calumet it calls for. The usual Calumet proportion, which should be followed for best results, is—only one level teaspoon of Calumet to each cupof sifted flour—a worthwhile economy.



Test Calumet's DOUBLE-ACTION this way!

Naturally, when baking, you can't see how Calumet's Double-Action works inside the dough or batter to make it rise. But, by making this simple demonstration with only baking powder and water in a glass, you can see clearly how baking powder acts—and how Calumet acts twice to make your baking better.

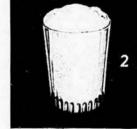
Put two level teaspoons of Calumet into a glass, add two teaspoons of water, stir rapidly five times and remove the spoon. The tiny, fine bubbles will rise slowly, half filling the glass. This is Calumet's first action—the action that takes place in the mixing bowl when you add liquid to your dry ingredients.

After the mixture has entirely stopped rising, stand the glass in a pan of hot water on the stove. In a moment, a second rising will start and continue until the mixture rises to the top of the glass. This is Calumet's second action—the action that takes place in the heat of your oven.

Make this test today. See Calumet's Double-Action which protects your baking from failure.

CALUMET'S DOUBLE ACTION





MAKES BETTER BAKING

Recipe for Vanilla Nut Ice Box Cookies

- 4 cups sifted flour 3 teaspoons Calumet
- Baking Powder
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
 1 cup butter or other

shortening

- 1 cup sifted brown sugar 2 cups granulated sugar
- 2 eggs, well beaten
 1 cup nut meats,
- chopped
- 1 tablespoon vanilla

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift again. Cream butter thoroughly, add sugars gradually, and cream well. Add eggs, nuts, and vanilla. Add flour gradually. Shape into rolls 1½ inches in diameter. Let stand in ice box over night or until hard enough to slice. Cut into thin slices. Bake in hot oven (425°F.) 10 minutes. Makes 6 dozen cookies.

(All measurements are level)

FREE

NEW CALUMET BAKING BOOK

Mail the coupon for the new Calumet Baking Book — a collection of splendid, up-to-date recipes, prepared by baking experts.

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW

MARION JANE PARKER, C/O Calumet Baking Powder Co., (Inc.)
4100 Fillmore Street, Chicago, Illinois.

4100 Fillmore Street, Chicago, Illinois.
Please send me, free, a copy of the Calumet Baking Book.

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Fill in completely—print name and address



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Bureau of Foods Sanitation

Charles and Health

Baking Powder

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"I can turn over half again as many acres on a gallon of this

New Mobiloil"

(and the farmer who says so lives in Missouri!)

Down in Missouri they don't take anything on faith. We knew that the New Mobiloil would last longer save power cut fuel costs and reduce repair bills.

But it's only natural for a Missourian to take a manufacturer's enthusiasm with a grain of salt.

So our Missouri friend* made some oil tests on his own. His experience had shown that in buying oil it's not price per gallon that counts, but what it costs per acre covered, day in day out, season after season. He had a good idea of the cost of the oil he had been using, figured on

A 30-gallon drum of the New Mobiloil, · Name on request

and five months of close check-up on every kind of tractor work, was more than enough. Then he told his Mobiloil dealer, "This New Mobiloil may cost more a gallon, but that's not what interests me. I can turn over half again as many acres on a gallon of it, use less kerosene, and I haven't had a wrench on that 'mud-hog' since I began using it."

Refer to the complete Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's for the correct grade of the New Mobiloil to use in your car, truck or tractor. It will save you nickels every working day, and dollars by the month.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY Makers of high quality lubricants for all types of machinery

the New Mobiloil

MAKE THIS CHART

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine

	NAMES OF	1	192	-	-	921	_		27	T	_	26
	PASSENGER CARS	1	ngi	_		ngi		-	gine	1	in	gine
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TRANSMISSION AND DIFFERENTIAL: For their correct lubrication use Gargoyle Mobiloil
"C", "CW", Mobilgrease, or Engine Oil, as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers'.

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

THE

LOW

PRICE

AND UP F. O. B. FACTORY

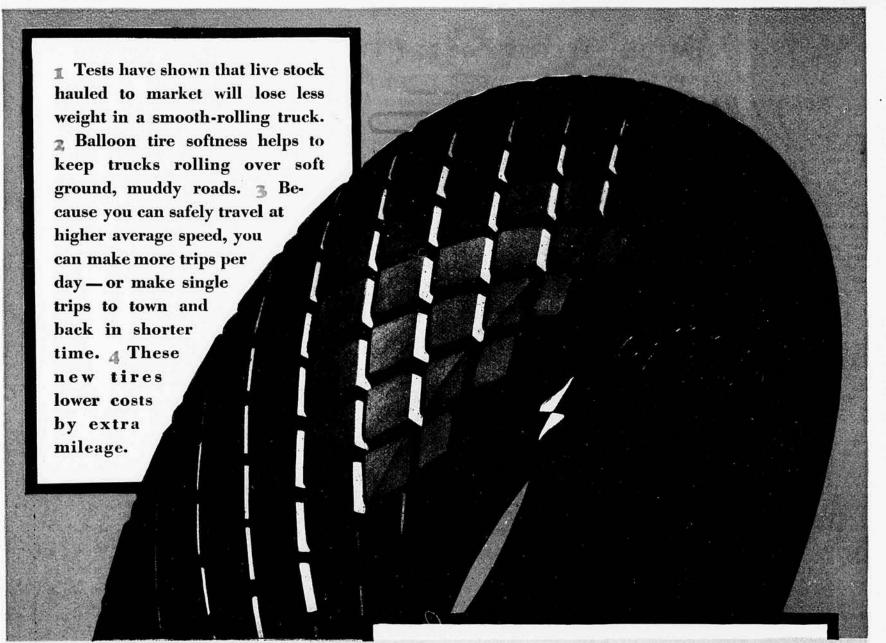
- -the LOWEST PRICE at which a Six by Dodge Brothers has ever been sold.
- -the LOWEST PRICE at which Dodge Brothers have ever offered a closed car.
- -the LOWEST PRICE at which a Six with internal-expanding 4-wheel hydraulic brakes ever has been offered.
- -the LOWEST PRICE at which you could have a car with a Mono-piece (Steel) Body, the most advanced construction known to the industry.

SENSATIONAL

AND UP F.O.B. FACTORY

- -SENSATIONAL VALUE in engineering with Down-Draft carburetion; both air and oil cleaner; 220.7 cubic inch piston displacement; 4-wheel hydraulic brakes.
- -SENSATIONAL VALUE in comfort and luxury-four hydraulic double-acting shock absorbers; low-swung, silent, safe Mono-piece (Steel) Body; pillow-type mohair or broadcloth upholstery; fully adjustable front seat.
- -SENSATIONAL VALUE in its typical Dodge Brothers quality and dependability.

UPHOLDING EVERY TRADITION OF DODGE DEPENDABILITY



Balloon Tires Goodyear's newest development for Trucks

More tons are hauled on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind.

YOU know what balloon tires have done for passenger cars. Here they are now for trucks — pioneered by Goodyear.

Put them on your trucks — and end the tire troubles due to high speed, long distance operation.

They're great tires for farm trucks, at a price you can afford to pay. Let the nearest Goodyear Truck Tire Service Station Dealer show you how easily the change-over can be made on your present truck. Specify them on new trucks.

GOODSYEAR

What Is Known of Undulant Fever?

Authorities Indicate That Hysteria Over This Disease Is Unwarranted

IN THE last three years undulant fever has likely been the most talked of disease in dairy circles, because it is comparatively new and little recognized—and the assumption has been made that it bears a close relationship to Brucella abortus, the organism causing contagious abortion in cattle and swine. Malta fever was first studied by David Bruce of the British was first studied by David Bruce of the British army, in 1887 on the sle of Malta, and he estab-lished Micrococcus melitensis as the factor in both goat and human diseases there. Bang established Bacillus abortus (or Brucella abortus, as it is now more generally called) as the etiological factor in contagious abortion in cattle in 1897.

Schroeder and Cotton found B. abortus organisms in milk of aborting cows in 1912, and suggested the possibility of human infection. Alice Evans, United States Public Health Service, found in 1918 a close relationship between Brucella melitensis and B. abortus, and she classified the melitensis groups into three types, namely, the caprine or goat, the porcine or swine, and the bovine or cattle, and she also stated these types were interchangeable, and that man might be infected from any one of the three types, with the bovine type the least virulent.

Matta fever in early studies around the Medi-

Malta fever in early studies around the Mediterranean Sea was confined to goats. "Undulant fever" is the term used today, as it is more comprehensive than Malta fever. It is often confused with typhoid, malaria, tuberculosis, flu and other diseases of man. It usually is characterized by profuse sweating, loss of weight, and undulating fever, but is of low mortality and seldom occurs in children. On the isle of Malta it was found that many goats were infected with abortion organisms, and it was established that the organism was transmitted to man thru milk of infected goats. This led to pasteurization of milk, with a decided reduction in the disease there.

First Reported in 1905

Craig first reported Malta fever in the United States in 1905. Gentry and Ferenbaugh in 1911 observed it in the goat sections of Texas. It was first known in a large way in the United States along the Mexican border, and there in goats. Investigators were led to believe the disease was manifest in goats as abortion of the fetus, that the organisms are eliminated in milk, and man the organisms multi-from such infacted goats is likely. drinking milk from such infected goats is likely

drinking milk from such infected goats is likely to suffer from Malta fever.

Br. abortus of abortive cows is sometimes transmitted in milk. Market milk studies prove its presence, as shown by studies of Evans of the United States Public Health Service, 'Huddleson in Michigan, Carpenter in New York, Fleichner and Meyer in California, and others. The first case on record I find of undulant fever in man pronounced of bovine origin was at Baltimore in 1924, reported by Keefer. This man was a heavy drinker of raw milk. A blood test by Evans esdrinker of raw milk. A blood test by Evans established Br. abortus.

Now the controversy arises: Is undulant fever due to raw or natural milk or to other causes? Are other types of abortion organisms more viru-lent and common than the bovine? Why do not more people have undulant fever when abortion is so common in cattle? What measures can we follow to check it?

It is easy to quote authorities, either by choice of men or else by portions of their statements, to prove whichever side of this controversy you want to hear. I can easily quote authoritative statements to indicate the disease is traced to raw milk. I can quote others to prove the porcine or swine strain is most virulent and more com-mon than the bovine. I can cite other cases to mon than the bovine. I can cite other cases to show the disease appears in man thru contact with infected animals, as cattle or hogs, on a killing floor. DeKorte reported a case of undulant fever in man infected by removing placenta from a cow that had aborted. Cincinnati now has four cases of undulant fever. There all milk, even certified to postervised Milk is therefore not a factified, is pasteurized. Milk is therefore not a factor. All four men worked in packing houses.

Must Face the Facts

It is not my purpose in this paper to force any conclusions upon you. You can draw your own. All I have done is search the literature, get the in the disease in this country, and summarize their statements here. I have summarized these statements impartially, and I present here the facts. Dairymen may not like to hear them and may be unwilling to accept them. However, we might as well face the facts and adjust ourselves accordingly, for we have to live with the facts

We seem to be right now in contagious abortion control about where we were 10 years ago in tuberculosis eradication. There are still those who do not believe in tuberculin testing or its re-lation to human health. There are others who think the corn borer is a myth and scoff at any reference to damage done by the insect. It is not

By L. L. Rummell

surprising then that most people would resent a statement that undulant fever, a newly reported disease, may be traced to cows infected with Br. abortus, when that disease in cattle has been

widespread for the last half century.

Nevertheless, let us look at the statements of the men who have made the most extensive re-

the men who have made the most extensive research in this disease in America.

Dr. A. V. Hardy, State University of Iowa: "In no state is there any evidence that the infection does not occur. We have evidence that wherever it is looked for it does occur. Regarding the source of the infection in the United States, I will dismiss the goat as a source, tho there are infections in the southern states we do trace back to goats. Our experience in Iowa does not allow us to say that cattle are the only, or even the chief source of infection. We do recognize that cattle are a source, but we have in Iowa at the chief source of infection. We do recognize that cattle are a source, but we have in Iowa at least to take hogs very definitely into consideration. Nor do I think that we are justified in Iowa in assuming that milk is the most common factor for consideration. Of the 125 cases, 97 were males and the rest females. Of those cases on forms there were 50 fearners and only eight farms, there were 59 farmers and only eight farmers' wives. On the basis of a milk-borne epidemic you cannot explain that evidence. It is very clear that the men who are exposed to the infection thru caring for infected stock and thru



handling infected meat as in packing houses are very likely to acquire the infection. It is true that there is a certain proportion of the cases, about a third in number, in which the only source for the infection that we know at present is thru

the use of raw milk.

"So far as is known cattle and hogs with contagious abortion are the source of these reported human infections. The data at hand must be interpreted with the contagions of the contagions.

human infections. The data at hand must be in-terpreted with caution; yet the epidemiologic evidence seems to indicate that the chief source in the United States lies in cattle. "That undulant fever may be transmitted thru the use of goats' milk is an accepted fact. The probability of the same mode of transmission be-ing effective when cattle were involved was as-sumed. It is true that an increasing number of cases are being reported in which the patients had no direct contact with animals but used raw cases are being reported in which the patients had no direct contact with animals but used raw dairy products from infected cows. All the facts, however, cannot be satisfactorily explained on the assumption that the infections are transmitted from infected cattle only thru the use of raw dairy products. Moreover, when hogs are concerned, another mode of transmission must be considered."

Dr. I. F. Huddleson, Michigan State College:
"We have conducted a study of 220 strains of this
organism from United States, Europe and Rhodesia. We have studied about 100 strains coming from the cow with 86 of the bovine abortus group and eight of the porcine strain. Of those eight, two were isolated from milk of the cow, one from testicles of a bull and the rest from aborted fetuses. Two of the 97 strains were melitensis. Our strains from the hog have come from all parts of the United States and Hungary. I have 20 of these, all of the porcine type. We have never found a bovine or melitensis species occurring in the hog. Then we come to man. About 46 strains have been examined outside of known strains of melitensis in laboratory workers and from Southwest United States. Of this number 21 are of the bovine abortus type and 25 are of

the hog type. We have never isolated the swine species from human cases in Michigan. Most of the strains that I have studied from other states belong to the porcine type. The origin of the swine species in cattle is something I cannot throw much light upon. Did they come from the hog, or is the swine species occurring naturally in the cow? It appears the swine species occurs in certain sections of the country porcine. in certain sections of the country more than in

In a study of 500 persons exposed to an infected milk supply, Huddleson found only 1.4 per cent showed infection and only 0.8 per cent showed infection and only 0.8 per cent showed infection. active infection, indicating a very low susceptibility of people to the Br. abortus organism.

From Cattle to Man

Dr. Walter W. Lee, Indiana State Board of Health: "There can be no doubt at present that undulant fever is transmitted from cattle to man by contaminated milk from infected cows. But altho this is true we also know few persons who drink such milk contract the disease. The factors of resistances enter into the equation. Relatively few physicians are looking for the disease and many cases are being diagnosed as something else. Altho infection with undulant fever is a relatively rare incident compared with the frequency of exposure, yet it occurs with sufficient frequency that this disease is one of our major health problems, probably as important as typhoid fever. The prevention of undulant fever in human beings (by pasteurization) is simplicity itself, compared with the problem of the farmer and veterinarian in eliminating this disease among cattle." of resistances enter into the equation. Relatively among cattle."

Dr. L. A. Klein: "The ideal method would be to blood test dairy herds repeatedly and remove re-actors, dispose of them, and produce milk from cows free from disease. It has been demonstrated you can eradicate this disease from dairy herds, and with herds free from disease we can produce milk free from this infection. It is not always practicable to use this method. It can't be applied universally at once, but it can in many herds and might be introduced gradually. Until then pasteurization is the best method to deal with the infection."

Dr. Walter M. Simpson, Miami Valley Hospital, Dayton, has studied 83 cases, he mentioned be-fore the meeting of Ohio Health Commissioners at Columbus, last November, and he identified all as of the bovine type. To find the cause he traced milk supply back to the farm and found 82 per cent of the cows supplying milk to these Dayton patients were positive to the agglutination test. In summarizing his statements in a paper delivery July, 1929, before the American Medical Association, in annual session at Portland. Oregon, he said: land, Oregon, he said:

"There appears to be no etiologic factor other than the ingestion of raw milk and unpasteurized dairy products in the cases studied. No cases of direct porcine or caprine origin were encountered. "Br. abortus was recovered from the blood of

five patients suffering acutely from the blood of five patients suffering acutely from the disease. The organisms were found to be serologically identical with the strains recovered from the milk of five cows supplying raw milk to these patients."

Danger to Children Is Remote

Leo F. Ey, of the Ohio Department of Health, reported at the same meeting that 11 cases were reported in Ohio in 1928 and 69 cases in 1929. There was not then a single case of children under 10 years and only one under 19 years of age, altho two have since been reported. New York state department of health reported 45 cases of the state department of health reported 45. state department of health reported 45 cases of undulant fever in 1928, with no case in children under 10 years old. Children seem to have a very high immunity to this infection. Likewise calves have a high resistance to Br. abortus. The danger is remote indeed to children, who are the greatest users of milk and need it in their diet. Undue excitement over undulant fever may cause more harm by undernourishment of children thru

from disease carried thereby.

Dr. V. A. Moore, dean of the Veterinary College, Cornell University: "The local cases of which we know were heavy milk drinkers, and their supply came from a board in which their supply came from a board in which the carried their supply came from a board in which the carried their supply came from a board in which the carried their supply came from a board in which the carried their supply came from a board in which the carried the carried their supply came from a board in which the carried the ca their supply came from a herd in which there had been much abortion. Swine were not kept on the farm, nor did the attendants have anything to do with the hogs. In one instance, the cow that had been set apart for the family supply was the only one in the entire herd of 13 animals that was eliminating the organism in milk. Br. abortus is present in the cream from infected milk and, according to Carpenter, it will live for a long time in sweet butter. There is strong circumstantial evidence that infection takes place thru the ingestion of infected raw milk. As pasteurization destroys the organism, health officials can protect the public by having market milk treated by that process. Its efficiency has been proved on (Continued on Page 30)

A Puzzle Page for Girls and Boys

OW much does the pig weigh? It may take quite a little time but if you will add the figures on the pig I'm sure you can find his weight. Send your answers to

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

Taffy and Gip Are Pets

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to College Hill school. My teacher's name is Miss Nansen. For pets I have a kitten and a dog. My dog's name is Gip and my kitten's name is Taffy. I walk 1½ miles to school every morning. My birthday is July 29th. I like school fine. I have two brothers. Their names are Glenn and Wayne. Carolyn Pray. and Wayne. Hope, Kan.

Likes the Children's Page

I enjoy the children's page very much. I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to Wakarusa school. I have one brother and one sister. For pets I have a pony named Pet, a calf named Snowball, two kittens named Dottie and Dimples. I would like to have some of the boys and girls my age write to me. Evelyn Little.

Wakarusa, Kan.

Try to Guess These

the best man at their own wedding. first 10 g. What bridge has never been walked answers.

on? The bridge of the nose.

Why are young ladies bad gram-marians? Because so few can decline matrimony.

When may a baseball nine say its "cake is all dough"? When it does not have a good batter. Why does a tall man eat less than

a short one? He makes a little go a

long ways.
What is that which the dead and living do at the same time? They go round with the world.

Plays in the Orchestra

How many boys and girls like music? I do. I am in the school orchestra. I play second violin, and am also learning to play the harmonica. I hope I hear from some of the boys and girls. I am in the seventh grade at school, and go to school every day. I am 12 years old. Eugene Beck. Galva, Kan.

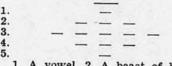
Dividing Up

One little chicken found A little piece of string, Other little chicken said He wanted that same thing;



The two little chicks agreed The only thing to do
Was to tug and pull until
The string should come in two.
—Myra Perrings.

Diamond Puzzle



Why would a spider make a good 3. Common. 4. The liquid in a tree.

ways room for one more to be taken in.
Why is it that some men don't Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There marry? Because they can never be the best man at their own wedding.

Send your answers to Leona Stahl, heavy she can no longer carry him. Hunters shoot the kangaroo for food and for their skins.

The Prize-Fighter

The kangaroo is naturally an adept at the art of boxing and is very clever at this sport even in the wild state. He might also be known as a track



man, for his ability to cover the ground rapidly is one of his outstanding accomplishments. A full-grown kangaroo has been known to cover a distance of 25 feet at one stride altho the usual length is 10 feet.

They have a curious habit when running of looking back every now and then and have been known to commit unintentional suicide in this way by leaping against a tree or

There are many species of kanga-roo, the largest of which is the great grey or "boomer." There are also the "red" the "rock" and the "tree" kangaroos.

These animals are timid and shy and are blessed with very acute hearing and good eyesight.

The mother kangaroo is the originator of the modern perambulator. In her beautiful furry coat is a pocket which she opens and shuts by means of a strong elastic muscle that each a drawstring. In this pocket every post. From the definitions given fill in she places her baby and there he dicated by the dots and slits. The Why is a street car like the heart the dashes so that the diamond reads lives, traveling about with his birds may be hung from the ceiling by of a coquette? Because there is alacts as a drawstring. In this pocket

Cat Weighs 14 Pounds

I have one dog, two guinea pigs and two cats for pets. One of the cats weighs 14 pounds. His name is Babe. I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. My teacher's name is Mrs. Keasling. I like her very much. There are 25 in my room. I like the boys' and girls' page. are 20 in ______ and girls' page. Murna May Randel.

Lewis, Kan.

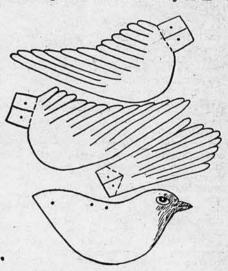
He Enjoys Reading

I always read the page for boys and girls in the Kansas Farmer and enjoy reading and solving the puzzles. I have one pet, a little police dog named Trixy. I am 12 years old and in the eighth grade at school. I go about 1 mile to school. There are 6 pupils in the school, and the teacher is Miss Zecker. My sister goes to Alma high school. Alma high school.

Lawrence Schmanke.

How to Make Blue Bird

This bird does very well for either a blue bird or a yellow bird. Fasten the wings and tail to the body as in-





The Hoovers-Dotty Has More Fights Than "Dutch" Geiser!

Down Valley View Farm Way

REEZES blowing across the lawn "fingertip" length with a notched retoday are quite laden with the ver collar. The sleeves are cut to fit heavy frgarance of the stately, snugly. A very simple tuck-in blouse waxen hyacinths which have just result as this one will set the suit off cently spread their royal robes of to advantage. The complete suit patpurple and white. Over by the well tern may be had in sizes 16, 18 years, curbing the gay yellow jonquils are flaunting themselves in happy fashion against the white lattice work. They present such a restful appearance; but a shadow is cast when I turn my glance in the opposite direction toglance in the opposite direction to-ward the vegetable garden, for there the soil is all prepared awaiting my planting of 1500 Bermuda onion sets. Well, perhaps these Kansas winds will subside and I can do that tomorrow.

I am planting half of my last year's garden in a tennis court this year. I have concluded that a smaller garden, worked more intensively, will produce fully as profitable returns. And I know that I shall enjoy a game of tennis far more than hoeing end-less rows of beans and peas and cab-bages for the rabbits' breakfasts. I like what the advertisers have to say about this new paper mulch on the market. I am going to try that out, too, on a part of my garden this spring.

While at the Better Homes convention in Kansas City I gathered some happy suggestions for landscaping that can be carried out most effectively on the farm. I want especially to work out a rock garden in a spot to work out a rock garden in a spot where the soil is thin and flowers and shrubs are not thriving.

Apropos of spring housecleaning I am refinishing some old pieces of walnut furniture. It is rather a difficult task cutting thru the many, many coats of varnish that have accrued during the years; but the finished product is a joy great enough to pay for all the effort, time, and energy expended.

The radio is going full blast, the house dog is barking loudly at the kitchen window, the cattle dog is barking a falsetto bass outside, a truck is rumbling thru the farm yard, someone is rapping at the front door, my typewriter is noisy for lack of oil, and my predominant thought has many advantages for the young right now is, "What a quiet place, the country!"

my typewriter is noisy for lack of has many advantages for the young miss. The skirt is box-plaited across the front with a plain, straight, slim

Pledged to Use Butter

BY GRACE HERR Home Demonstration Agent, Bourbon County

Mrs. E. C. Crosby, of Redfield, is responsible for initiating a move-ment for improving the health of the ment for improving the health of the people and at the same time giving a boost to the dairy industry. At a meeting of the Redfield unit, the price of butterfat was the subject of discussion. The farmers were repeatedly accused of consuming the bulk of butter substitute. Mrs. Crosby made a motion to ask all the women in their unit to sign a pledge to use butter and no substitute. All membutter and no substitute. All mem-

bers present signed the pledge.
The Uniontown Unit heard of the pledge, signed it themselves and asked all the farm women in their community to sign. Mrs. Georgia Barnhard reports that no person to whom the pledge has been presented has refused to sign.

Ensembles for Spring Days

The miss who would keep up with the latest in style notes will want to include such a modish sports ensemble as No. 3172 in her spring ward-robe. This one is entirely new, with its kilted plaits in the skirt, stitched to a depth well below the hips at the right side and a low placed circular helpful, and send to our Home Service inset at the left side. This is fastened Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, with three large buttons and a scal- Kan., for them. They are 2 cer loped closing. The coat is the so-called or the entire list for 20 cents.

BREEZES blowing across the lawn "fingertip" length with a notched retoday are quite laden with the ver coller "the lawn to the lawn to the



the front with a plain, straight, slim back, preferred for girls in school. The coat of this ensemble is especially long, having a turn back rever collar and cuffs, besides large roomy patch pockets. A tuck-in blouse features two large bows placed diagonally across the front. The complete ensemble may be had in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

We Offer These Leaflets

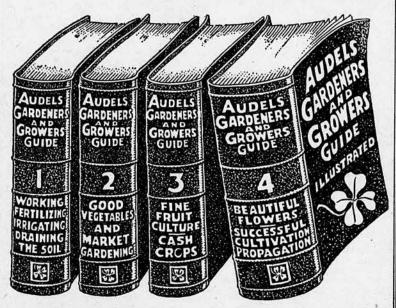
"What to cook?" This is one of the questions that every housewife has to answer daily. And it is no easy task. We must keep in mind all the requirements of the various members of our family. We must strive for variety and make an appeal to both the appetite and the eye. Our Home Service Department of Kansas Farmer has prepared a number of leaflets that help solve this "What to Cook?" problem. Here are a few:

One Dish Suppers Quick Breads Salads Jesserts Oven-meals Apples Fish and Cheese Quivering Castles Pies

Cooky Secrets Check the ones you think will prove Kan., for them. They are 2 cents each,

Either of these patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price is 15 cents each.

Good News for Gardeners



EVERY garden lover, market grower and home garden worker should own these guides. These pocket size books present in plain language and compact form the proved methods that bring success and profit. Quick reference index gives immediate answers.

50 Each

Up-to-Date Complete Pocket Size

Complete Set \$600 Only

Audels Gardeners and Growers Guides (4 vols., 1,700 pages, price \$6) explains every subject clearly, from the soil's preparation to the harvest. There are hundreds of useful diagrams, sketches, photographs, tables and formulas. These guides are up-to-date, complete, authentic; written and edited by Mr. Edward C. Vicks, well known agricultural authority.

Secrets, short cuts, hints and directions on how to propagate, cultivate, improve and grow fine fruits, beautiful flowers, good vegetables. Some of the subjects covered are as follows:

SOIL MANAGEMENT

GUIDE NO. 1—Working, Fertilizing, Irrigating, Draining the Soil. Origin of the Soil, Object of Tilling, Soil Life, Structure, Soil Moisture, Plant Food in Soil, Chemistry of Soil, Acid Soil Treatment, Drains and Drainage, Benefits of Irrigation, Sewage, Rain Water, When to Wet Soil, Overhead Irrigation, Second Crops, Fertilizers, Tables, Calcium, Nitrogen, Sources of Nitrogen, Phosphates, Potash, Action of Other Chemicals, Green Crop Manures, Bacteria's Work, Crop Rotation, Fertilization.

GOOD VEGETABLES

GUIDE No. 2—Good Vegetables, and Market Gardening. Gardening for Profit, Preparation of Soil, Seed Selection, Succession, Double Cropping, Transplanting, Treatment of Insects and Diseases, Greenhouses, Hotbeds and Coldframes, Storing Vegetables, Market Associations, Planting and Seed Tables, Cultural directions for Soil Preparation, Propagation, Planting, Cultivating and Harvesting each and every Vegetable from Artichokes to Sweet Potatoes, arranged Alphabetically.

FINE FRUIT

GUIDE NO. 3—Fine Fruit Culture, Cash Crops. Propagation of Plants, Mulching the Soil, Sunlight and Shade, Roots, Stems and Buds, Resting Period, Types of Cuttings, Cutting and Planting Season, Grafting Methods, Budding Methods, Transplanting Methods, Pruning Methods, Bud Locating, Treatment of Insects and Diseases, Trees from Seed, Tree Surgery, Cultural directions for growing each fruit from Apples to Strawberries, alphabetically arranged.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS

GUIDE NO. 4—Beautiful Flowers, Successful Cultivation, Propagation. Preparing Soil for Flowers, Sowing Seed, Hotbeds, Coldframes, Treatment of Insects and Diseases, Classification of Plants, Transplanting Directions for Growing annuals and perennials alphabetically arranged, Roses, Climbers, Buds, Dahlias, Gladiolas, Shrubs and Hedges, Ornamental Grasses, Foliage Plants, Lawn Making, Greenhouse Plants.

Order today from Capper Book Service, Topeka, Kan.

— Use Ti	his Cou	pon for	Ordering	
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Capper Book Service, Topeka, Kansas Please find enclosed \$1.50 for each book checked to be sent postpaid to the address below.

☐ Soil Management

☐ Fine Fruit

☐ Good Vegetables

☐ Beautiful Flowers

work so hard on wash day?

Let this big capacity, super-speeded ABC be your faithful servant for many, many years to come. Let it take grease spotsout of overalls, clean heaviest blankets, washsweat stains from collars and cuffs—all without your help. And so gentle-silk things can be trusted to it safely.

GET THESE 5 STAR FEATURES ★—Big, oversize, aluminum agitator—amazingly fast, thorough.

*—Beautiful, everlasting porcelain tub (made in ABC's own porcelain plant). Smoother than any metal—prevents clothes wear caused by friction. *—16 position swinging wringer (invented by ABC). Self-adjusting, big cushion rolls; dry evenly without breaking buttons.

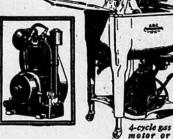
*—"Sealed in" mechanism; works in oil in leak-proof case; safe from tiny fingers.

**Mail Coupon Get literature; money saving roce. Learn about freedem, and coupon get return get return and coupon get return get return and get return get re

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Briggs & Stratton 4-Cycle Gas Motor 4-Cycle Gas Motor

*-More power with 1/3 the fuel of 2-cycle type. Easy foot lever start; no cranking. Surplus power all the time—winter or summer—year after year.



ABC Companion The PORCELAIN WASHER

Altorfer Bros. Company, Peoria, Ill. (COUPON)
Please send me your ABC folder and name of
dealer in my vicinity.

Dept. A4-KF

Address.....

Ground Limestone

For Agricultural Purposes Write for prices and FREE sample **DOLESE BROS. COMPANY**

220 W. 2nd St., Wichita, Kansas Plant: El Dorado, Kansas.



SHELLMAKER

Help your chicks grow to strong, husky maturity—weeks sooner, by giving SHELL-MAKER!

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

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

Benefits Chicks in 2 Ways

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

Try SHELLMAKER NOW!

feed. Are strong, husky, vigorous.

Try SHELLMAKER NOW!
Give it a trial. Results will
amaze you! Keep it before your
chicks—rive it to older birds.

SHELLMAKER guarantees you
healthler flocks, more and better
eggs from layers, or money back!
Order from your dealer. New
special size grading for chicks,—
100-lb., 25-lb., 10-lb.!
Send quick for FREE Shellmaker sample and new ratuable
pouttry book. "10 Ways to
More Eggs." Write Now!

THE SHELLMAKER CORPORATION Dept. 24, Omaha, Nebr.

Rural Health

Scarlet Fever is on the Increase, With 288 Cases Reported in Two Weeks

THE 288 cases of scarlet fever reis the irritant? Sometimes it is some
ported in Kansas in two weeks is material that is handled. For examominous. It means that parents ple, Grocer's Eczema is from handling
and teachers must be on the lookout. sugar. Sometimes it is something Scarlet fever is such a treacherous disease that it ranks with diphtheria in the diseases to be feared. It is just as well to remember too that altho scarlet fever seems to pick children in preference it is quite possible for adults to have it and to suffer severely.

We know that scarlet fever is a We know that scarlet fever is a germ disease, but must admit that the germ is not easy to identify. We are obliged to discard the old idea that the contagion comes from the "scales" shed by a patient. It comes from actual contact with patients who have it, and the "scales" cut little or no figure in the matter. Often scarlet fever is given by patients who think they have fully recovered for scarlet rever is given by patients who think they have fully recovered, for it is a tricky disease. Every patient should be in quarantine until the health officer gives a clear bill of health—usually six weeks. I remember one of my worst cases was traced to a little girl who had suffered with the disease two months before but the disease two months before but was "quite well excepting that her ear ran a little." In the discharge from the running ear was the con-tagious element that brought several of her playmates near unto death. A running ear, a bad nasal discharge, an ulcer or abscess of any kind fol-lowing scarlet fever is contagious un-

Scarlet fever comes quickly after exposure. Three to five days is an avexposure. Three to five days is an average time. The child may not seem ill until just before the rash comes. A spell of vomiting is frequently one of the early symptoms; quite often there is sore throat, severe headache and high fever; but in some cases the first intimation is that the child wakes up with a smooth, scarlet rash, usually appearing first on the chest. Doctors can detect signs on the tongue and palate earlier than the skin rash; they look for an unusually rapid pulse and have other early symptoms that serve as evidence to them. Usually, however, the doctor does not see the scarlet fever patient until the rash is well out.

Scarlet fever is altogether too serious a disease for home treatment. If a doctor is anywhere available put him in charge of the case. Give liquid diet at first, and encourage the drink-ing of plenty of cool water. Do not allow drafts on the patient, but keep the room at moderate tempera-ture, with plenty of fresh air. If fever is very high, sponge baths are safe, and headache may be relieved by cold applications. Keep the patient quiet and comfortable.

There is a vaccine against scarlet fever comparable in some degree to the one used in diphtheria, but it is still somewhat experimental.

See the Doctor Again

I had an operation for appendicitis and ovarian cyst last fall and my side has given me a great deal of pain ever since. My right limb is swollen all the time, but sometimes worse than others. I have been having night sweats. What would you advise to do?

R. J. B.

I advise that you go back to the surgeon. Tell him of your unsatisfac-tory condition and ask him to give you such care as will clear up your symptoms satisfactorily.

Must Find the Cause

Will you please tell me a cure (if any) for eczema? It affects me worse as I get older. Am not troubled all of the time, but have had several spells of it. This time it has been very bad, extending to the elbows, and getting better then worse all of this year. Does diet affect it? It causes such misery of itching in the palms and fingers and swells up, then suppurates, blisters raw, breaks and scales.

Mrs. C.

Eczema has many roots, and it also has many forms of expression. There is no "cure" that will work in every form of eczema. One has to find the root of that particular form and eradicate it. One general rule is that a new motor-horn is said to make eczema is an explosion of Nature a noise like a chord on a harp. That's against some form of irritant. What a nasty hint to pedestrians!

sugar. Sometimes it is something that is eaten. The thick crusts of eczema in a young child, for example, may arise from the child's intolerance of milk or white of egg. Sometimes the irritant is from the clothing, sometimes from a drug that is taken internally. The disease is so important and so distressing that every case is worthy of the close study of a specialist in skin diseases. There is no cure without finding the cause.

'Tis a Serious Case

Is there anything one can do for a stomac that's 3 inches lower than it should be? I ha X-Ray plotures taken and that's what the showed. I suffer at times with my chest (lo in the chest and under the ribs) and straighthru in the middle of back. And I suffer wit bowel trouble. The bowels get constipated.

Mrs. W. L. D.

I cannot understand why doctors would take X-Ray pictures, find your stomach prolapsed and yet fail to give you treatment. A case like this is sufficiently serious to demand the personal attention of a good doctor for quite a period of time, and I suggest that you go back to your doctors. gest that you go back to your doctors and tell them that you expect to stay by them until they put you in better condition. The stomach is a muscular organ, and with proper diet, some exercises and perhaps a little medi-cine may have the tone of the muscles restored so that the organ will again take proper position and func-tion. But it is no job for home treat-

Have a Real Examination

Will you give symptoms for cancer of the stomach in the first and second stages? Please answer thru the Kansas Farmer.

Mrs. W. M, F.

The early symptoms of cancer of the stomach are not peculiar to that trouble alone. They consist of various symptoms of indigestion and a general distress such as patients may have without any signs of cancer. One feature is that the cancer patient loses weight in marked degree and sometimes has slight hemory. and sometimes has slight hemorr-hages. The disease cannot be diag-nosed by symptoms. If any suspicion of it the patient should lose no time in having a thoro examination.

Fewer Farms for Sale

BY JOHN FIELDS Wichita, Kansas

For several months, The Federal Land Bank of Wichita has sold farms faster than it was acquiring them thru foreclosure of delinquent loans. At the end of February, 1930, the bank held title to 15 fewer farms and had 54 fewer loans in judgment subject to redemption than it had 12 months previously. The total amounts involved in pending foreclosure suits,

judgments, and farms owned declined 7 per cent during the same period. The decrease in the number of farms owned by the bank has re-sulted from selling farms for what they were worth on a production basis at the times of sales.

All of the farms yet owned by The Federal Land Bank are for sale on the same basis, to the first persons who make acceptable offers to purchase them.

The farms owned by the bank are widely scattered, 39 of them being in Kansas, 61 in Oklahoma, 116 in Colorado, and 42 in New Mexico. Secretary-treasurers of National Farm Loan Associations are informed as to farms owned by the bank within their territories, and inquiry may be made of them.

The chauffeur who recently robbed a Paris tax collector certainly set the fellow a good example. He did have the decency to stun his man first.

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

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



AERMOTOR CO. 2500 Roosevelt Road ... Chicago Branch Houses-Dallas Des Moines Oakland Kansas City Minneapolis

PLAYFORD Concrete Stave

First class, steam cured concrete. Steel doors on hinges.
Erected by experienced men.
Liberal discount.
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Concrete Products Co. Salina, Kansas



POWDER Same Price for over 38 Years
25 ounces for 25 cents

Guaranteed Pure and Healthful

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Millions of pounds used by the Government

Irish Stew With Vegetables Makes a Simple, Complete Dinner

BY NELL B. NICHOLS

ROASTED leg of lamb is to the in a baking pan and pour the butter Easter dinner what turkey is and water mixture over them. Cook to the Thanksgiving Day feast. In a hot oven, basting frequently. But now that lamb is plentiful, why wait until April 20th to serve it?

There are innumerable simple and attractive ways to warp this wast. tractive ways to prepare this meat. Stews are an old time favorite. With light dumplings for an accompaniment, they are in themselves almost a complete meal.

On a busy day, Irish stew with done. done. done. The stew contains the necessary vegetables. Children under 6 years of age may have a serving of it, but a good plan practiced by many moth-



An Easter egg mess will be worth enduring, if the child develops a sense of color and takes a pride in the things she accomplishes.

ers is that of dipping out some of the meat and broth after it has sim-mered two hours. Then a larger pro-portion of carrots may be added to the children's stew along with the turnips and potatoes.

Dumplings are enjoyed by adults, but boys and girls under school age need to be deprived of these creations. Their young digestive systems handle these hot breads with the greatest of difficulty if at all. It is largely a matter of mastication. Few adults masticate them adequately and practically all young children bolt down hot breads. The dinner menu might be as simple as this:

Dumplings Jelly Bread Stew Butter
Cabbage Salad
Baked Apples with Cream
Molasses Cookies Milk

Lamb Stew

Cut 2 pounds of neck or breast of lamb into small pieces, place it in a deep kettle, cover with hot water and bring to a boil. Add 2 onions, sliced, and simmer for two hours. Then add 1 turnip, sliced, 2 carrots, sliced, and 5 potatoes, cut in halves. Cook more rapidly until the vecetables are tenrapidly until the vegetables are tender. Season with salt and thicken the stew with flour. I usually use 2 teaspoons of salt, but the amount of flour varies with the quantity of broth

Dumplings

1 cup flour 2 cup milk 1 teaspoon butter 1/2 teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons baking
powder

Sift the dry ingredients, mix in the butter and add enough milk to make a smooth, soft dough. Drop by spoonfuls over the top of the stew. Cover the kettle and allow the dumplings to steam about 12 minutes, or longer if they are large. The stew should be kept boiling hot while the dumplings are steaming.

Another dinner menu that is liked in our household contains stuffed leg of lamb. This meal is appropriate ave special occasions, such as the Easter 1 and cut into pieces cup mayonnaise drawn dinner.

Celery Butter Asparagus Salad Macaroon Whip Coffee Milk

Potatoes Ann

8 medium sized pota-toes 2 tablespoons hot water teaspoon salt 2 tablespoons butter taspoon salt Dash of pepper

Wipe the meat, remove the bone and fill the open space with dressing. Tie and place in a hot oven for 15 minutes; reduce the heat and bake slowly, basting with butter melted in hot water. Cook 1½ hours or until

Bread Dressing

2 cups bread crumbs 1 teaspoon salt 24 cup hot milk Dash of pepper Butter for basting

Combine the ingredients and stuff in the cavity in the boned leg of lamb.

Mint Peas

1 can small peas 3 tablespoons butter 2 teaspoons mint fla-teaspoon sugar 7 teaspoons mint fla-

Cook all the ingredients together and serve piping hot. If there are young children in the family, put the peas thru a sieve or mash them well, and season them only with butter and

Macaroon Whip

2 tablespoons granu-lated gelatin 2 cup cold water 2 cups scalded milk 3 egg volks 3 egg whites 4 cup sugar 1 cup whipped cream

Heat the milk, add the beaten egg yolks, sugar and salt. Remove from the fire and add the gelatin which has been softened in the cold water. Cool until mushy. Put thru a sieve. Then add the crushed macaroons, va-nilla and whipped cream. Chill. Serve with a garnish of whipped cream.

I have a few more lamb recipes which I will be glad to send. Address Nell Nichols, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Send 2 cents for postage, please.

Women's Service Corner

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

Covered Dish Luncheon Ideas

Our club has decided to have a covered dish luncheon for the next meeting each woman bringing something new also to bring a copy of the recipe so that all of the members can try it. Do you have some suggestions for us?

My suggestion is that you order one of our leaflets on "Dishes for Cov-ered-Dish Luncheons" which has rec-ipes for 7 meat dishes, 5 vegetable dishes, 5 salads, and 8 desserts. This is obtainable from the Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas for a 2-cent stamp.

Paint Prevents Punctures

I have heard that there is a way to paint tire rims to prevent blowouts, and if this is so should like to know more about it. P. Q. D.

One way of preventing punctures is to paint the rim of the tire with aluminum paint. This coating will prevent the formation of rust which acts like sandpaper on the inner tube.

A Frozen Fruit Salad

Do you have a recipe for a good frozen fruit salad which would be suitable to serve at a birthday party which I am giving for my daughter next week? Mrs. P. S. S.

I am printing here a recipe for a salad which I think you will find suitable for your party.

1 cup cream, whipped 2 teaspoons gelatin, soaked in 3 table-spoons cold water

Boned and Stuffed Leg of Lamb

Mint Peas

Celery

Bread

Celery

Butter

Jelly

Dissolve the soaked gelatin over hot water. Add to the dressing or cream. Mix the dressing and cream with the fruit. Pack the mixture into a 2 quart ice cream mold. Cover with a piece of oiled paper and close tightly. Pack in 2 parts of crushed ice to 1 of salt for 6 hours or longer. Remove from the mold, slice, and serve Wash, pare and quarter the pota-toes. Make an incision in every po-tato and fill with chopped onion. Put apple make a good fruit mixture.

Mutton Meals Are Tasty OF COURSE IT'S DIFFERENT!

Coffee ... From the Mountains of Central America



anywhere else in the world. How utterly different this flavor is,

only your own taste can tell. Will

you try it please? We believe your first cup will be a revelation.

Years ago, this coffee was first served in the famous Bohemian restaurants of San Francisco. Trav-

ellers tasting it there spread its fame. From all parts of the world

they wrote back for shipments. For

that was the only way it could be obtained. Today, however, your grocer has it packed by Folger in

Why Most Coffees Taste Alike

Ordinarily you note little real dif-

ference when you change from one

brand of coffee to another. For

over 70 per cent of all the coffee en-tering the United States comes from

one common region—where Nature

Central American coffees used by

gives it the same common taste.

flavor-tight vacuum tins.

COSTA RICAN COFFEE GROWERS take great pride in the quality of their rare-flavored crop. Each bean is hand inspected before sacking for export

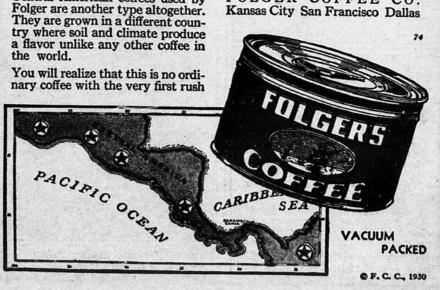
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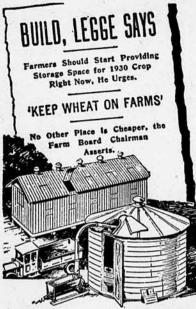
of fragrance that comes with the opening of the tin.

The Flavor Test

Because Folger flavor is so distinctly different, we make an unusual offer. Buy a pound of this coffee today. Drink it tomorrow morning. Next morning drink the coffee you have been using. The third morning serve Folger's again. If for any reason you do not choose Folger's, your grocer will gladly refund the full price. We'll pay him. That's fair, isn't it? Why not try it today?

FOLGER COFFEE CO. Kansas City San Francisco Dallas





BOAKD Half-way

Its Resources are Behind Farm Stored Grain. Protect your own interests fully with storage which improves condition of all grains, preserves its protein value, regulates moisture, cuts shrinkage, shields against rats, fire and weather. Butler steel bins 20 years old still in use. Plan now—Emergency will tax factory capacity. No advance in delivered prices.

Butler Dixle Farm Elevator makes farm handling easy and cheap. Elevates, aerates, cleans 300 to 750 bu. hourly. Only one moving part.

BUTLER MANUFACTURING CO. 1204 Eastern Avenue 904-6th Avenue, S. E. Kansas City, Mo. Minnespolis, Minn.

Please send FREE BU READY-MADE and quote FARM STORAGE FREIGHT PREPAID PRICES

HogCholera

Vaccinate your own pigs with fresh, government inspected Peters' Serum

Peters Serum Co., Stock Yards. Kansas City, Mo. World's First Hog Serum Company

Who Writes What You Read?

Kansas Farmer holds an enviable place among farm papers as regards the training and ability of its editorial staff.
You probably know many of its editors personally, You have read about the others. All are highly trained, both in theory and practice, to write authoritatively on their special subjects—to instruct you, entertain you and give you a well balanced farm paper.



Lock Joint, Concrete, Stave

Scientifically made concrete. Erected by us. Freight paid. Big discount now. INTERLOCKING CEMENT STAVE SILO CO. Wichita.

It's Easy To Sell Hatching Eggs

How many hatching eggs have you to sell? Would you like to dispose of them quickly? All you need to do is run a Classified Ad in the Kansas Farmer. You'll be surprised how the orders will come in.

Turn to the Classified Section of this issue and plan now to get your ad in the very first available number. The cost is only 10 cents a word for each time the ad is to run.

Get the Classified Ad Habit!



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

The Protective Service Suggests the Champion Thief Catcher of Kansas

In THE Protective Service should seeking had received mail there remominate a champion thief catcher cently. Possessing information that of Kansas, it would be William the sought man might be located Hase of near Overbrook. Monday south of Herington, the three men morning, January 13, Mr. Hase redrove to Lincolnville, and after a talk morning, January 13, Mr. Hase reported to his sheriff and to the Protective Service the description of a valuable saddle and bridle, belonging to his son, Lawrence, that had been

William Hase of Near Overbrook Kept After the Thief Who Stole His Son's Val-

uable Saddle and Bridle Until an Arrest

stolen Sunday night. By the follow-

and confined in the Osage county jail.

roads, he felt sure of his man.

Resulted

with the postmaster learned that a man fitting a description of the man they wanted was working for a local cattleman.

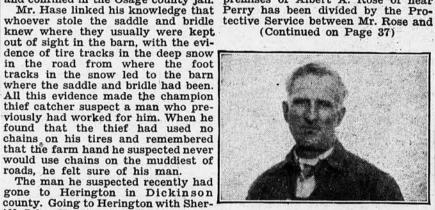
A trip to the ranch resulted in the arrest of Lloyd Jarboe and the recovery of the saddle and bridle. Since Jarboe is serving a sentence in the state penitentiary and because William Hase assumed a vigorous lead in the capture and conviction of the man who stole his son's saddle from the premises of his farm where there is posted a Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign, the \$50 Protective Service reward has been paid to Mr. Hase.

Jewell County

Ninety days in the Jewell county jail is the sentence served by Leslie Kite, who confessed to Sheriff Cecil Smith that he stole furs from Lester Stites, whose father, C. J. Stites, is a Protective Service member living near Mankato. The \$25 Protective Service reward, due when a thief stealing from a Protective Service member is sentenced to jail, has been divided be-tween Sheriff Smith, C. J. Stites and Norman Starrett of Ionia, who pro-vided Mr. Stites with information which assisted in the apprehension of

Jefferson County

A twenty-five dollar reward for the sentencing of Elmer May to 90 days in the Jefferson county jail on a charge of stealing apples from the Protective Service protected farm premises of Albert A. Rose of near Perry has been divided by the Protective Service between Mr. Rose and A twenty-five dollar reward for the ing Wednesday night Mr. Hase had the man who stole the saddle and bridle returned more than 100 miles (Continued on Page 37)



iff Jake Christesen and a neighbor, Albert A. Rose of Near Perry is the Man W. F. Haslett, Mr. Hase and Sheriff Who Always Has an Apple in His Pocket Christesen inquired at the postoffice for His Friends, But Who Believes in and learned that the man they were

Justice for Thieves



Sheriff Cecil Smith, Left, of Jewell County and Protective Service Member C. J. Stites of Near Mankato Shared in the Protective Service Reward Paid for the Capture and Conviction of Leslie Kite, Who Stole Furs From the Premises of the Stites Farm

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SAVE MORE CHICKS

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DEPARTMENT



Kathleen Norris's New Book, "Passion Flower," is One of the Best Spring Sellers

BY D. M. HARMON

with her usual sympathy and under-standing, Mrs. Norris tells another story of the problems and romance of married love. The story is centered around Cassie Pringle, a beautiful girl with blue eyes, dark hair and a slim body. She had been brought up by a narrow-minded and self-righteous old father, who scarcely let her out of his sight and taught her to be-lieve that her family was the best and most respectable in San Francisco. Cassie was taught that respectability came before everything else, even before love. At 22 she had seen little of the joyous side of life. Then, despite her social position, she mar-ries her father's chauffeur, and is cut off by her family. Cassie is a roman-tic idealist, and weathers the storm of poverty and finds fun in all life's hardships. At last, when life is at a low ebb for Cassie from overwork and her children, the Passion Flower, "Dulce" wins away Dan's love and marries him. Too late Dan realizes that "Dulce's" passion is nothing to Cassie's love. Dulce in a fit of jealous madness takes his life with a pistol and later takes her own. All thru the story, thru poverty, faithlessness and divorce, Cassie shows a great courage that is triumphantly balanced by her joy in her children and the bliss of a

The Great Meadow

"The Great Meadow," by Elizabeth Madox Roberts, is the Literary Guild book for March, and a book which critics say is a genuine contribution to native literature, and one which will survive. It is a book which throws back the full doors of history and discloses a past peopled by brave men and loyal women who laid the foundation for a nation. The theme is woven around a band of high-hearted, clear-eyed pioneers, who settled in Kentucky.

In writing of the adventurous pioneer days of Kentucky, Miss Roberts is quite sure of her field, for on both sides of her family she is descended from pioneers who early followed Boone over his trail to the wilder-nes. Her home is in the Pigeon River country of Kentucky, not far from the old Harrod's Fort, which is the center of action in "The Great Mead-ow." Miss Roberts also heard stories of pioneer days from her parents and grandparents which gave her much information for her story.

It is a simple story, but Miss Roberts has handled it poetically and even

ONE of the best selling books this metaphysically. She has aimed at a spring is Kathleen Norris's new book, "Passion Flower." Writing gence, reality and art—employing the gence, reality and art—employing the old pioneer vernacular. In the story proper, Diony Hall and Berk Jarvis marry and set out with a small company to find the luxuriant country of "Kentuck," the Indian name for the great meadow lands. For endless days men, women and children, their burdened horses following, cross mountain after mountain, climb almost impassable barriers, wade creeks, trace a thin trail thru thick forests, fight off Indians and finally conquer and tame the new land. tame the new land.

Another Pioneer Book

Edna Ferber, author of "So Big" and "Show Boat," has written a new novel, "Cimarron," which deals with the early days in still a different part of the country. A story of ancestral mahogany, of old silver, marked coin, of old lace and diamonds, and of things embroidered by Aunt Sarah Moncrief du Tisne; and of horses, covered wagons, Winchesters, sunbonnets; of red mud and prairies ablaze; of alkali water at a dollar a cupful; of alkali water at a dollar a cupful; of old Lewis Venable, pale, gentle, soft-spoken, white-haired, tremulous; and of his son-in-law, Yancey Cravat, who drinks a quart of whisky a day and of the man whose nose shows an old scar made by human teeth, of Little Cim, and Sabra, who stands by her husband. her husband.

Yancey Cravat had suddenly sprung up out of obscurity, torch in hand, and set fire to the paper, the "Oklahoma Wigwam" until the town, the country, and the state were ablaze. It was Sabra, of the aristocratic French Marcys of Wichita, who married at 16 and emigrated with her picturesque giant of a husband into the new Southwest. It was Sabra who the new Southwest. It was Sabra who started the Philomathean Club in Osage, who worked in the job shop, Osage, who worked in the job shop, covered with ink, setting up type for Yancey's paper. And it was Sabra who put the Oklahoma Wigwam on its feet. She was Oklahoma's first feminist, first Congresswoman and the wife of Yancey Cravat. This fascinating novel does for the Southwest what "Show Boat" did for the Mississippi. sippi.

Birds Fly South

Ethel Huston has again written a charming story founded on the problems and pleasures of real people, in her new novel "Birds Fly South." To the author, Prudence stands for American girlhood and womanhood, and the stories in which she appears have the tonic quality of sunlight. "Birds (Continued on Page 37)

The Best Spring Sellers

T MAKES little difference this spring what type of books you prefer. The spring market offers unusually good books of travel, biography, history and fiction. Below we are listing some of the best sellers which we recommend for your spring reading. Remit the price listed and your order will be mailed to you postpaid. If the book you want is not listed here, write for our price.

	Part Part Part Part Part Part Part Part		
	Passion Flower, by Kathleen Norris	\$2.00	
	Cimarron, by Edna Ferner	OFA	
ż	Young Man of Manhattan, by Katherine Brush	2.00	
	rure Gold, by C. R. Rolvago	0 -0	
	The Hidden City, by Philip Gibbs	2.50	
	Coronat by Manual Vinances	2.50	
	Colonet, by Manuel Kinoron	9 00	
	The Art of Thinking, by Ernest Dimnet	2.50	
	All Our Testerdays, by H. M. Tomlinson	9 50	
	Lincoln, by Emil Ludwig	5 00	
	The Christ of the Every Road, by E. Stanley Jones	1 50	
	The Great Meadow, by Elizabeth Madox Roberts	9 50	
	Birds Fly South, by Ethel Huston	0.00	
	Hudson River Bracketed, by Mrs. Wharton	2.00	
	The Million Pound Deposit, by E. P. Oppenheim	2.50	
	Popper I out Deposit, by E. F. Oppenheim	2.00	

Capper Book Service, Topeka, Kansas

Imagine ... sitting on top of a six-foot ladder

Looking Up

at your tomato plants!

The Reverend A. C. Hamby of Mebane, N. C., writes: "Last year I purchased ... GATOR-HIDE MULCH PAPER and used it over . . . tomatoes.

"I am enclosing photos. The stakes are 12 feet high. I am on a ladder six feet high ... the vines have doubled backfrom the top of the poles, some as much as 3 feet. Many tomatoes weighed 2 to 21/4 pounds. I sold for 2 cents per pound above market price." Try Gator-Hide Mulch Paper yourself

this year. Get bigger crops with less work.

EARLIER crops, too.

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In Kansas Farmer"-

tomato plant grown with Gator-Hide Mulch Paper, "Many of the tomatoes," writesDr.Hamby, 'weigh-ed 2 to 24 pounds."

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PURE CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL FOR POULTRY

Farm Crops and Markets

Large Shipments of Texas Cattle Already Are Being Received in the Bluestem Belt

Bluestem Belt, altho the movement has not yet reached its peak.
Ample roughage is available to take
the animals thru to grass. Wheat
growth has been retarded somewhat;
the crop is not in as good a condition as it was a month ago. A considerable acreage of corn has been planted in Southern Kansas. There is some damage from Hessian fly being reported from over the state, especially in Northeastern Kansas.

Barton—We have been having considerable cool and rather unsettled weather. Several public sales have been held recently, with fairly good prices. Wheat, 85c and 87c; corn, 67c; butterfat, 36c; eggs, 19c and 20c; heavy hens, 20c.—Alice Everett.

Cherokee—Wheat is not growing much, due to a lack of moisture. Some corn has been planted. Cream, 38c; eggs, 20c to 22c; oats, 65c.—J. H. Van Horn.

planted. Cream, 38c; eggs, 20c to 22c; oats, 65c.—J. H. Van Horn.

Clay—Recent freezes h a v e delayed the growth of early vegetation greatly. Wheat, however, apparently has not been injured. Oats are not making much of a growth, on account of the dry weather. Livestock is in good condition. Poultry is doing well; everyone is busy with hatching and caring for little chicks. The cream marketing is advancing, which is encouraging to the folks who have cows; butterfat now is selling for 37 cents a pound. Eggs, 18c, 18c and 21c; wheat, 83c; corn, 69c; oats, 59c; shorts, \$1.55; bran, \$1.35; hogs, \$8.75 to \$9.25.—Ralph L. Macy.

Edwards—There is a great deal of complaint about the dry weather, but I doubt if much damage will be done to the wheat so long as the weather is cool, and if we receive the usual April showers. A great many horses are being shipped out of the county. Corn planting will start soon. Wheat, 86c; corn, 68c; oats, 45c; barley, 50c; hens, 15c to 19c; eggs, 18c; cream, 32c.—W. E. Fravel.

Elk—The "drouth" has turned out to be one of the most pronounced dry periods we have had in many years. Wheat, oats and grass are at a standstill. Good progress has been made with farm work. Some corn has been planted. Most early gardens are up.—D. W. Lockhart.

Franklin—We have had a light shower, but more rain is needed. Roads are in good condi-

Franklin—We have had a light shower, but more rain is needed. Roads are in good condition. Grass is green, but it is not making much of a growth. Good progress has been made with field work. Eggs, 20c; butter, 42c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Graham—The weather has been cold and windy, with no moisture. Army worms have done considerable damage to wheat fields. There is plenty of farm help. Wheat, 80c; corn, 60c; cream, 35c; eggs, 18c; hogs, \$9.—C. F. Welty.

corn. 60c; cream, 35c; eggs, 18c; hogs, \$9.—
C. F. Welty.

Greenwood—A good rain is needed; many wells are going dry. Gardens and potatoes have been planted and considerable land has been plowed; farmers are waiting for the coming of warmer weather before planting corn. Wheat and oats are not doing well. There will be no peaches this year; the buds were all killed by the cold weather of last winter.—
A. H. Brothers.

Hamilton—Wheat is withstanding the dry weather fairly well, altho some fields have been injured by soil blowing. Sod breaking has been delayed by the dry weather. Farmers are doing more building and painting than usual. A good many horses are being shipped out of the county.—Earl L. Hinden.

Harvey—We have not been having good wheat weather. Many farmers have plowed up their wheat and planted the land to spring crops. Wheat, 83c; corn, 70c; oats, 42c; eggs, 20c; butter, 45c.—H. W. Prouty.

Labette—The weather has been dry, and took weat heat is severe surving plowing is mostly.

20c; butter, 45c.—H. W. Prouty.

Labette—The weather has been dry, and stock water is scarce; spring plowing is mostly all done. Reed is getting low. Grass is green, but it can't make much growth until moisture comes. There is still a prospect of producing some fruit. Corn, 70c; wheat, 95c; bran, \$1.35; potatoes, \$2.30; cream, 35c.—J. N. McLane.

Leavenworth—Farm wo rk is progressing nicely. The weather has been cold, dry and windy. Crops are growing slowly; the soil works well. Chicks are making an excellent growth, and many incubators are hatching. There is but little unemployment in this county. Leghorn hens, 21c; eggs, 21c.—Mrs. Ray Longarce.

Lyon—Wheat and oats are growing slowly:

Agon—Wheat and oats are growing slowly; the fields have good stands, and the crop outlook is excellent. Potatoes and early gardens have been planted. There is plenty of grass for pasture on the bottoms. Farmers are busy plowing for corn. Eggs. 17c to 21c; wheat. 87c; corn, 75c to 78c.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—A good rain would be of help, especially to the oats. Wheat is in fairly good condition. The weather has been unsettled. Hay is scarce. The price of cream has advanced somewhat—which certainly is a tendency in the right direction! Wheat, 84c; eggs, 17c; corn, 67c; cream, 35c; hens, 20c; roosters, 10c.—J. D. Stosz.

Mitchell—We have had several days of

ers, 10c.—J. D. Stosz.

Mitchell—We have had several days of windy weather recently, and the top soil is dry. A good rain would be welcome. A large acreage of barley and oats has been sown. Folks have been busy setting incubators, and the hatcheries report a good business. Not many turkeys will be raised here this year.—Albert Robinson.

Albert Robinson.

Neosho—We are very much in need of moisture; wheat and oats are practically at a standstill with their growth. A larger acreage of flax than usual was planted. Spring plowing is almost completed. Considerable corn has been planted. Gardens have not made a very good growth, due to dry and cool weather. The enumerators are starting their work on the 1930 census. There is a great deal of work to do here on the state highways.—James D. Mc-Henry.

Ness—The weather has been unsettled, rather cool and with considerable wind. The top soil is dry, and many wheat fields have been injured by blowing. Wheat is not doing well, Fairly good prices are being paid at public sales.—James McHill.

sales.—James McHill.

Rliey—We have been having cold, windy weather, with a little snow and rain. Farmers have been working on their corn land. Some men have plowed the wheat fields in preparation for corn planting; the dry weather has been unfavorable for wheat, and the crop is in poor condition. Oats has not come up, as the soil has been too dry. A large acreage of alfalfa will be planted.—Ernest H. Richner.

Bush—Winter wheat is showing the effects of the cold, dry weather. A large acreage of land has been prepared for spring crops. Very little of the oats has come up. Wheat, 86c; eggs, 20c; butterfat, 33c.—William Crotinger.

EAVY shipments of Texas cattle are being received in the Kansas Bluestem Belt. altho the move-

Stanton—Wheat is in good condition, but more moisture would be helpful. A co-operative elevator is being built at Johnson; farmers are much interested in the work of the Federal Farm Board, and in the possibilities of the properties of the properties of the properties of the products. Milo, \$1 a cwt.; corn, 62c.—R. L. Creamer.

Sumner—Wheat is in poor condition; the top of the soil is dry, and it has been blowing badly recently, during the windy days we have been having. Oats are at a standstill. A considerable acreage of corn has been listed. Corn, 80c; kafir, 75c; eggs, 22c; butterfat, 33c.—E. L. Stocking.

Wallace—We have been having cold and un-

Wallace—We have been having cold and un-settled weather, which has delayed spring work somewhat. It will be some time before grass will be ready to pasture. There will be enough feed. Eggs, 20c; cream, 3c.—Everett Hughes.

Washington—The weather has been rather unsettled, and this has delayed farming operations somewhat. Wheat is making a fine growth. There is not enough stock cattle here to fill the pastures; some will be empty. Farmers are sowing alfalfa and Sweet clover, Hens, 20c; eggs, 20c; butterfat, 36c.—Ralph B. Cole.

26½ Million Cars!

Reports from state registration authorities to the Bureau of Public Roads show a total of 26,501,443 motor vehicles registered in 1929. The states and the District of Columbia collected \$347,843,543 in license fees. registration fees, permit fees and fines.

The registration figure includes passengerautomobiles, taxis, busses, motor trucks, road tractors and trailers and motorcycles, and represents an increase of 2,008,319, or 8 per cent, over the 1928 figure. The total fees collected represent an increase of \$25,-213,518 over the 1928 figure. After deducting \$24,505,737 for collection and miscellaneous purposes, the balance of \$323,337,806 was applied to highway purposes: \$223,292,969 to state funds, \$66,861,364 to local funds, and \$33,183,473 to state and county band funds. bond funds.

The 10 states having highest registration figures are: New York, 2,263,-259; California, 1,974,341; Ohio, 1,-766,614; Pennsylvania, 1,733,283; Illinois, 1,615,088; Michigan, 1,395,102; Texas, 1,348,107; Indiana, 866,715; New Jersey, 832,332; and Massachusetts, 817,704.

In percentage gain, the District of Columbia and New Mexico each show 19 per cent. Nevada reports a gain of 16 per cent, Arizona 15 per cent, and Utah 14 per cent. Four states, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts and Tennessee, each show a gain of 12 per cent, and three states, Michigan, Montana and Texas, each report an increase of 11 per cent. California, Idaho, Kentucky, New Jersey and Washington each show a gain of 9 per cent.

In Kansas last year 581,223 cars were registered, on which registra-tion fees of \$5,697,306 were paid.

What Is Undulant Fever?

(Continued from Page 23)

the Isle of Malta. We have not found a case of undulant fever in a person who used consistently pasteurized milk.

"There is a close resemblance between the sanitary significance of Bang abortion disease and bovine tuberculosis, that in each the infecting organism is carried in milk. In each the protection of the public is accomplished by the same procedure: Obtaining the milk from uninfected cows or subjecting it to pasteurization. It is clear that with this infection as with tuberculosis, consumers are in no danger from this organism are not infected. It is possible and practical to have raw milk safe as far as this trouble is concerned. Pasteurization is not satisfactory in small villages and the countryside, and it is doubtful because of its requirements if it ever can be made so where small quantities are treated. The complete solution of the sanitary problem, therefore, involves the elimination of the disease from cattle."

Don't put grain in a bin without Rooks—The dry weather continues. The wheat is yellow; it does not have the dark first cleaning out the bin thoroly.

Are You Protected?

The increasing number of accidents has become a menace. Eighty per cent of the world's autos are owned in the United States. For this reason—

We have 80% of the World's Auto Accidents

Street cars, railroads, motor buses, farm machinery, fires, lightning and tornadoes, add their share of accidents.

No one is assured of safety from accidents. The Daily papers are filled with accident reports. Danger is everywhere. The best protection for the individual is insurance.

KANSAS FARMER offers your family this protection through the co-operation of THE FEDERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Chicago, Ill., by offering you a \$10,000 TRAVEL-ACCIDENT INSURANCE POLICY.

Insure the Entire Family

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

\$2 a Year Is the Total Cost

No physical examination. Your policy can be renewed aunually at the \$2.00 rate, and the benefits increase with each yearly renewal until the general indemnity is increased fifty per cent.

If your time is about up on Kansas Farmer fill in the attached application blank, and mail with \$3.00 to this office. Your subscription will be extended one year and your policy promptly issued.

If you are not a paid-in-advance reader, \$3.00 will give you the KANSAS FARMER 1 year, and cover the total cost of insurance protection as outlined in policy for one year. KANSAS FARMER is regularly \$1.00 per year and the Insurance Policy is \$2.00 per year. If your subscription is paid in advance for a year or more just send \$2.00 and we will send you your policy.

Insurance Dept.

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Fill Out Application and Mail Today

Notice-Not more than

Application Print each name and address clearly and carefully. Therefore

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I am a reader of KANSAS FARMER, more than 10 years of age and less than 70 years, not deaf or blind or crippled to the extent that I cannot travel safely in public places, and hereby apply for a \$10,000.00 Farmers' Special Automobile, Travel and Pedestrian Accident Policy in the Federal Life Insurance Company issued through

KANSAS FARMER. Enclosed is \$	
Full name. Print plainly and carefully.	Age,
Postoffice	
R. F. D Occupation	.,
Full name of beneficiary	
PostofficeState	
Relationship of Beneficiary	· ·

haff. Whole Wheat

A Touching Tale

She touches up her hair, She touches up her face, She touches up her eyebrows, Her folderols and lace;

She touches up her thumbnails, Her fingers, one two three; She touches up her dimples— And then she touches me!

No Stand-Patters?

The first thing we read this morning was the comment of a noted educator who said there are two kinds of colleges in America.

Undoubtedly there are—those that wish they had fired the coach last fall, and those that wish they hadn't.

Healthy Exercise

He—"Are you fond of moving pictures, Jennie?"

She (hopefully)-"Aye, Sandy." "Then maybe, lass, ye'll help me t half-a-dozen doon out o' the attic."

Promoted to Plank-Walker

"Come, come, my man, you've been looking around here a long time without buying. What do you want?"
"Guess I want another floorwalker," replied the old gentleman.
"I'm the new owner."

Revised Version

Sonny-"Must I sleep in the dark?

Mother-"Yes." "Oh then, let me say my prayers over again—more carefully."

Slave to Appearances

Optimist—"Cheer up, old man. Things aren't as bad as they seem to

Pessimist-"No, but they seem to

Knows Her Catalog

"You can get anything at a mail-order house," remarked the lady next

"Everything, alack! but a male," sighed the old maid.

High Time

Stuffed with a big collection of rare botanical specimens, Dr. E. Quisum-bing of the bureau of science returned yesterday from a field trip.—Manila Tribune.

Nailing a Canard

I was not running around any place in a purple kimono and pink slippers, as the papers asserted. I was fully clothed except for my dress and shoes.

—Card in Northtown (O.) Economist.

Higher Salesmanship

A diplomat is a man who can give his wife a \$70 washing-machine and make her forget it was a \$700 coat she wanted.

All Set for a Scrap

A man in Atchison, Kan., can play a ukulele with his toes. This has an advantage, leaving the hands free for self-defense.

An S. P. C. A. Medal?

"Oh, no, dear. I'm sure he's a kind man. I just heard him say he put his shirt on a horse which was scratched."

Family Jars

"Are the fish biting?"
"I don't know," replied the weary angler. "If they are, they're biting each other."

Handkerchiefs Out

"Make a toast to the Hay Fever Club."

"Here's looking at-choo!"

Insect Rodeo

"Want to go to a husking-bee?"
"Where are they going to husk this

Cue for Applause

Salesman (showing customer some sports stockings)—"Just the thing for well. I see Mr. Hoover has had his you. Worth double the money. Latest picture taken."

pattern, fast colors, holeproof, won't shrink, and it's a good yarn." Customer (politely)—"Very well

Won the Mug

Recruit—"Well, what's the mat-ter? Didn't I do all right in the pa-rade?"

Top Sergeant (sweetly)—"Sure you did all right! Didn't you win it by half a yard?"

Museum Item

"Why is Mabel so angry? The papers gave a full account of her wedding."

"Yes, but they put in that Miss Blackfield was married to the well-known collector of antiques."

Perhaps Untanned

Lady—"I want to see some kid gloves for my 8 year old daughter, please."

Polite Clerk-"Yes, madam, white

Lady-"Sir!"

Inhale Softly

Landlady-"I'm sorry to say the lady who gave me the recipe for this soup has just died!"
Star Boarder—"Then, out of respect, we'll all drink it in silence."

Tested and True

Mrs. Gray—"Ah, Jenny, I wonder if my husband will love me when my

hair is gray?"
Mrs. Black—"Why not? He's loved you thru three shades already."

Depends

"How long will this lawn mower last?" asked the careful buyer.
"How many and what kind of neighbors have you?" countered the experienced hardware dealer.

Whoopy!

Mary had not heard from Bill for a long time. Months passed and finally there arrived on her doorstep a very large box. Mary fainted when she read the label. It said: "Bill Inside."

What's a Budget?

Mrs. Goldberg and Mrs. Silverstein were gossiping over the back fence.
"I heard it today dot Abie Kazinsky vos keeping a budget."
"Vot!—und his vife too?"

Chance to Explain

Rupert—"Darling, in the moon-light, your teeth are like pearls." Marjorie—"Oh, indeed! And when were you in the moonlight with Pearl?"

Why Girls Stay Home

"Alice could have married anybody she pleased."
"Then why is she still single?"

"She never pleased anybody."

All Wet

Seasick Passenger (on friend's yacht)—"I say, what about going back? After you've seen one wave, you've seen them all."

Knows Pop

Teacher—"Johnny, if your father earned \$40 a week and gave your mother half, what would she have?"

Johnny—"Heart failure."

A Professional Touch

Dentist-"Which tooth do you want extracted?" Pullman Porter-"Lower seven."

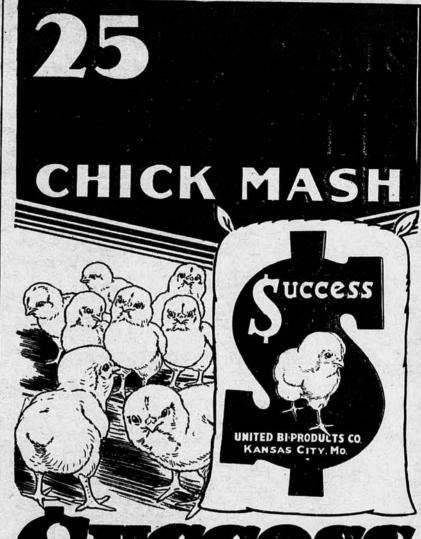
No Monogamist

"This license entitles you to one deer and no more."

"But I asked for a hunting license, not a marriage license."

Starting the Ball Rolling

Wife (after dull evening at home)
-"Don't sit there like a dud! Say something!"



ICK MASH

HILACTIK YEAST and MINERAL DIET

EED your chicks every nutrient and every vitamin! Do it by feeding Success Chick Mash with Hi-lactik Gluconated Yeast and Mineral Diet. This feed is absolutely complete in nutrition content. Contains 25 different, nourishing ingredients. It's the first complete chick mash on the market containing Hi-lactik Gluconated Yeast and Success Mineral Diet—the world's greatest new poultry feed discoveries.

Hi-lactik Gluconated Yeast is a special new kind of yeast. It adds to the ration Lactic Acid in excess of the amount found in buttermilk, an abundance of every Vitamin—"A," "B," "C," "D" and "E," Gluconic Acid and Ferments. It stimulates the appetite. Makes the feed go farther. And the lactic acid content makes the calcium and phosphorus (bone-builders) of the Success Mineral Diet easily digestible.

Success Mineral Diet furnishes the 10 properly proportioned and balanced minerals the chick's body must have for proper growth of bone, muscle, feathers, beak and claws. It aids digestion. And gives the birds the vitality to resist disease.

Other Ingredients-Contained with Hi-lactik Glu-

conated Yeast and Success Mineral Diet are many nutritious and wholesome feed elements.

Fast Growth and Health-Make **Health**— Make your chicks grow unusually fast!

Cut down deaths! Have plump, healthy broilers weeks earlier! Start feeding Success Chick Mash with Hi-lactik Gluconated Yeast and Mineral Diet to your first baby chicks.

Your Dealer can supply you. Get a sack today!

United Bi-Products Company 755 Livestock Ex. Bidg., Kansas City, Mo. Factories: Kansas City, Chicago, East St. Louis

o manufacturers of high quality pig, hog, dairy and cattle feeds.

E E Literature

Send for free literature, "Give 'em Square Meals"—just off the press. Explains about the new Hi-lactik Gluconated Yeast and Mineral Diet. Tells why Success Chick Mash with these new ingredients is an unusual money-making feed. Explains the sent of the sent o plains new feeding methods. Mail Coupon today!

MAIL THIS COUPON INITED BI-PRODUCTS 55 Live Stock Exchange Bldg. ansas City. Me.

Gentlemen: Please send me your free litera-ture entitled, "Give 'em Square Meals" I want to know all about the new Success Chick Mash with HI-lactik Gluconated Yeast and Mineral Diet.

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



Ten Cents Out of Every Dollar Spent for Food Go for Eggs and Poultry Meats

A GOOD many industries have their special "weeks." This idea of boosting some particular product has spread until it now reaches into report of the Federal Bureau of Agrithe realm of agriculture. From May
1 to May 7 inclusive, the United
States will pay tribute to the hen in
the fifth "National Egg Week."
No product can have better "selling points" than one which plays an
important part in maintaining health

important part in maintaining health. The egg certainly is in this class. This particular item of food already is popular, if we mark the figures of the National Poultry Council, which show that approximately 10 cents out of every dollar spent for food in the United States are spent for poul-try products—6 cents for eggs and 4 cents for poultry meats. Already these foods are held in high esteem by the American housewife. But that doesn't mean there cannot be an in-

crease in consumption.

Every producer is interested in increasing the number of eggs used per capita, and each one can appoint himself a committee of one to help this along. Every day in the year efforts can be bent on producing better eggs. And here is another point to keep in mind, along with others you have stored there. Age at which a pullet begins to lay has a direct bearing on the size of her eggs. D. C. Warren of the agricultural college says: "In breeds that have a tendency to mature at a carrier agricultural college says." to mature at an early age, it is not advisable to select exceptionally earlymaturing individuals as breeders, since they are likely to be undersized and the females usually will lay small eggs thruout life." This is a guide to fol-low in selecting your breeding flock, and it also is something to follow in selecting your source of baby chicks. Producing eggs of good size, along with keeping them clean, fresh and grading them when practicable, are

points that will help consumption.

As your part in "National Egg
Week," you can talk eggs—and above Week," you can talk eggs—and above all, just make sure that your meals are not lacking in them. The National Poultry Council has discovered a good many selling points about eggs. Did you ever stop to think, for example, that one outstanding virtue pos-sessed by eggs, and eggs alone, is the fact that they come completely wrapped and sealed in their original container? This is a convenient unit, easy to handle, readily shipped and the contents are well protected from bacterial invasion or adulteration. And think of the many ways in which eggs can be prepared! Eggs build resistance against disease, they aid in the proper development of children, and mind you, they even can be talked up as a beauty food. It would make a good feature of a farm or-ganization program to pay some at-tention to the egg during this coming special week.

What the Market Promises

"Steady to lower poultry and egg prices seem probable during the next few weeks," according to George few weeks," according to George Montgomery, marketing specialist at the Kansas State Agricultural College. "Heavy receipts of both poultry and eggs were received at the principal markets during February.

"The farm price of poultry usually goes up during March, but because of the large receipts and the heavy storage holding there is not much likelihood of a sustained increase in price this year. Cold storage holdings of ountry on March nearly 45 per cent greater than on March 1, 1929. In February storage holdings decreased less than half as

much as they did in February, 1929.
"Egg prices usually go down thru March and April because of heavy receipts. This year receipts at four important markets from January 1 to March 1, were one-fifth greater than for the same period last year. Receipts in February were more than one-third greater than in February, 1929. As long as heavy receipts continue there is little probability of higher price.

stries have their "There are indications that the This idea of number of chickens raised this year will be larger than last year. A recent cultural Economics states that the January hatch of chicks was more than 25 per cent greater than in January, 1929. On February 1, hatcherythan 25 men expected the total hatchings in 1930 to be about 17 per cent larger than in 1929."

\$5.90 Profit to the Hen

Ten years ago when we began raising Anconas our goal was to produce a strain that would be excellent layrs as well as fine exhibition birds. We have made progress every year, but we have not reached our goal. Perhaps we never shall, for we have grown more critical and our standard has been raised, so that now we demand more of our flock than we did in former years. One can build a flock of excellent producers or a fine exhibition strain, but when one attempts to combine the two qualities to the superlative degree in the same fowl, great patience and hard work are required, and often disappoint-ment is in store. We also had in mind a strain of Anconas that would lay large, snow-white eggs, because there always is a demand for extra-first grade eggs and a good premium is aid for this class.

We have a flock that averaged 126 hens last year. It is handled as a breeding flock the main object is to produce quality hatching eggs, baby chicks and breeding stock. We have had a certified flock since 1923, and a grade A flock for the last four years. During that time the male birds used in the flock have been pedigreed from hens whose dams have laid more than 200 eggs in official laying contests. The hens with records of more than 200 eggs are mated to a cockerel whose dam has the second highest official record in the United States. Our flock was the only one in the state to fulfill the requirements for a grade A, certified flock in the state improvement association to 1929.

The flock is fed and managed according to methods recommended by the poultry department of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Our chicks are brooded on sanitary runways and on clean ground. The Kansas State Agricultural College all-mash was used with success last year and will be used again in 1930, with slight changes. Very few chicks are lost from bowel trouble. Most years an average of 90 per cent of the hatches are raised. In the spring of 1929, some chicks were lost when a small cyclone upset the brooder house. Quick action

saved the greater part of the brood. Nearly all of the grain used in the ration for the flock and for the growing chicks is raised on the farm. The mash is mixed at home. Records that cover a period of 10 years show this to be an economical practice.

and also to keep their weight up to standard to remain in the flock. The flock is handled once each year by an approved inspector of the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association and banded with sealed bands. Records of production receipts, expenses, hatching and brooding are kept on the flock. During the hatching season the hens with official records made at laying contests are trapped, the eggs marked with the hen's number and each hen's eggs are hatched in separate baskets. After hatching, each chick receives a numbered wing band, which identification he carries thru life. All of this requires a lot of time. The male birds that head the flock are selected from the pedigreed chicks. The average production for each hen for a period of 10 years had been 160 eggs.

At both state fairs and the state poultry show in 1929 a total of 40 ribbons were won, and we also won all the awards at the Marshall County Fair. Chicks from our range flocks have won two silver cups award and second place in the three years we have shown at the State Chick Show. A pen that was raised from our range flock was awarded champion pen oven all breeds at the 4-H Club show at the Kansas Free Fair last fall.

Records that cover a period of 10 years show that our profits have increased from \$2.26 to \$5.90 a hen. The record for the year ending October 31, 1929, is as follows: Average number of hens in the flock, 126; total number of eggs produced, 17,515 average to the hen, 144 plus; receipts from all sources—hatching eggs, baby chicks, breeding stock, market eggs, market fowls and prizes won, \$1,-175.50; expenses—cost of feed, hatching, stock purchased, advertising and other expenses, \$443.81; profit, \$731.69; profit a hen, \$5.90.

Mrs. Frank Williams. Marysville, Kan.

Ducks Bring Good Profit

From six Mammoth Pekin ducks, four ducks and two drakes, I raised 120 to maturity. I set 150 eggs under chicken hens and 140 were fertile. The hens killed 10 ducklings before I removed them from the nests, three seemed to be weak and died, and seven met with accidents later.

I never let hens run with ducks as they kill too many of them. As soon as the ducklings are dry I remove them from the nests to clean, dry boxes in which I put clean burlap sacks or some clean dry hay. Then I cover the boxes with sacks, or cloth and leave the ducklings there for 48 hours. These boxes should be in a warm house. I keep mine in the kitchen where I can look after them better, as the little fellows sometimes climb out of the boxes. After 48 hours I move them to a brooder house large enough to feed and water them, and give them water in something they can get their bills in, but cannot get in to swim, because if ducklings get wet when very young they become chilled and will die. For the first four weeks I feed yellow cornmeal moistened with milk—sour or clabber milk are best. The chicks should have plenty of clean sand in their food for grit for the first four weeks. After four weeks I feed a mash of cornmeal or corn grit and The flock is culled regularly from bran equal parts mixed with milk if June 1 to October 15 for production. possible, if not, mix with water. Be Hens must be able to produce eggs careful and not get the mash too wet.

Wonderful Success In Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses in raising baby chicks. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell her experience in her own words:

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"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko Tablets to be used in the drinking water for baby chicks. It's just the only thing to keep the chicks free from disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Danger of Infection Among Baby Chicks

Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of contaminated drinking water. Babychicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbour germs and ordinary drinking water often be-comes contaminated and may spread disease through your entire flock and can cause the loss of half or two-thirds your hatch before you are aware. Don't wait until you lose your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, that in every hatch there is the danger of some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Give Walko Tablets in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: used to lose a great many of the little downy fellows, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 42, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko Tablets for use in the drinking water of baby chicks. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after using the Tablets and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this Company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko Tablets entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonderworking remedy it is when used in the drinking water for baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for a package of Walko Tablets (or \$1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Pioneer National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

Walko Tablets are sold by leading druggists and poultry supply dealers. WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 42 Waterloo, Iowa.

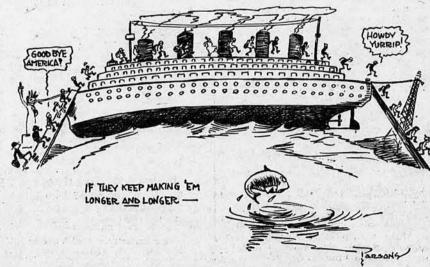
STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGE-MENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.. REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912

Of Kansas Farmer, published weekly at Topeka, Kansas for April 1, 1930.

State of Kansas, County of Shawnee, 'sa.

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. S. Blake who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes

R. C. McGREGOR, Notary Public (My commission expires June 6, 1930)



they will clean up in a few minutes, and I feed only three times a day.

After they are 4 weeks old if the weather is warm I put about two dozen ducklings in a pen on a grassy place. They will eat a great deal of grass. But do not put them where there are young cockleburs as they are sure death to ducks. At 8 weeks old I feed corn chop and bran, equal parts, and I keep chat before them all the time for grit. I never put different size ducklings in the same pen because the larger ones will trample them to death, neither do I put a large number of them together at any time as they will run over some and trample them. some and trample them.

I always have had good luck with ducks and for the care and amount paid out for feed I think they bring in a fine profit. I sell mine dressed at so much apiece or by the pound, depending on the prices of live ducks at holiday seasons. Dressed ducks deat holiday seasons. Dressed ducks demand higher prices, and then one can sell the feathers. I also sell breeding stock and eggs in season, making large profits for the amount invested. After the ducks become full-feath-

ered all they need is a house or openfaced shed where they can have straw or hay to sit on so they can keep dry, because if they sit on the wet ground they will get rheumatism. After they are full-feathered they have water in which to swim.

In the summer ducks must have In the summer ducks must have shade because they get very hot. Of course, their houses must be kept clean and new bedding put in the same as other poultry. And until they are full-feathered they must be protected from rains, because young ducklings will drown as quickly as chicks. It is better to feed mash in dishes or troughs.

I let my ducks run on the range as

I let my ducks run on the range as soon as they are full-feathered, as they pick up most of their food then.

Mrs. W. J. Asmussen.

Cherryvale, Kan.

Like Dual-Purpose Birds

We raise White Wyandotte chickens as they have proved to be a high class meat bird and an unusually good laying hen. In fact we've kept other breeds at times to compare them under the same circumstances and find our Wyandottes laid equally as well as our White Leghorns and sold considerably higher on the market.

We use eggs from our flock for hatching. We sold eggs for that purpose for several years before the hatchery was established here and since then have sold our eggs to the local hatchery. I hatched my chickens, also some for sale prior to that time also some for sale prior to that time, since then the hatchery hatches all my chickens as it is less work for me

my chickens as it is less work for me and they get a larger per cent than I could from my small incubators.

Our flock is bred up by culling both by ourselves and by the licensed poultry judge demanded by the hatchery. Also by the use of roosters from flocks approved by the hatchery. I buy eggs from high producing and exhibition flocks. In this way my roost-

AN' YOU CAN'T Y'ALL (AIN'T PLAY IN)
MY YAWD, YUH TROZEN

Just as One State to Another

Keep the water near the feed all the ers are much cheaper and I raise time because a duck will eat a bite, them by my methods.

I raise my baby chicks with a I never have measured the amount of feed I give them, but about what they will clean up in a few minutes, milk instead of water for drinking multiples a day. milk instead of water for drinking purposes as they grow so much

In addition to our chickens we raise mammoth bronze turkeys by the brooder method following the same general directions we use for our chickens with the exception that we start them on rolled oats and at six weeks begin to change gradually to the commercial feed.

Mrs. J. W. Minor.

Ashland, Kan.

Attend Sheep Day to Learn

Demonstrations and authoritative talks emphasizing cheaper production costs to maintain a healthy sheep in-dustry in Kansas, despite the prevail-ing lower price for mutton, made the third annual sheep day at the Kan-sas State Agricultural College last Saturday unusually interesting and helpful to more than 200 attending sheep raisers and prospective flock owners.

The morning session, held at the college sheep barn, after talks by A. M. Paterson of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company and by Frof. H. E. Reed, in charge of sheep investiga-tions at the Manhattan experiment station, on good rams and good ewes respectively, was constituted of demonstration. Prof. M. A. Alexander demonstrated the construction of a simple and inexpensive creep feeder and told of the increased profits that accompany creep feeding of lambs for the late May and June markets. Docking and castration operations proved instructive, especially in consideration of the fact that undocked lambs in the future will be discounted \$1 to \$1.50 a hundred by the packer buyers.

A shearing demonstration by Thom-A shearing demonstration by Thomas Dean, shepherd and caretaker of the college flock, was followed by instructions from C. G. Elling of the college extension division on the tying and shipping of wool fleeces. Elling warned that the use of other than glazed paper cord for bundling individual fleeces may result in a 10 to 20 per cent cut in the selling price of per cent cut in the selling price of the wool. The last demonstration be-fore the noon luncheon, provided by the animal husbandry department of the college, was conducted by Prof. C. E. Aubel. He took the visitors to the small pasture plots fenced handy to the sheep barn and explained how, with a variety of pasture crops seeded at intervals, sheep pasture may be made abundantly available on a limited area

The afternoon program centered around the discussion of lamb. Mrs. E. W. Stuewe of Alma told how she prefers to fix lamb meat for the table. R. M. Watkins, representing Swift & Co. at Kansas City, Mo., discussed lamb from the standpoint of the packer and A. M. Paterson of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company emphasized the fact that net returns from lambs marketed depends entirely upon their quality. After the last discussion of lamb from the standpoint of the producer by Prof. H. E. Reed, a home slaughter and sheep dressing demonstration was staged by Prof. D. L. Mackintosh for the interested visitors.

Professor Reed, who is responsible for the annual sheep day at the state agricultural college, in his talk said, "Heretofore, the Kansas farmer who has been handling sheep has not from lambs marketed depends en-

who has been handling sheep has not always had to watch production costs. He does now." By paying attention to them, according to the sheep author-ity, Kansas flock owners can keep red ink out of their profit and loss ledger.

Help With Farm Problems

Any of these Farmers' Bulletins may be obtained free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

1,504-F Self-Feeding Versus Hand-Feeding Sows and Litters. 1,437-F Swine Production. 1,470-F Care and Management of Dairy Cows.

Cows. 1,524-F Farm Poultry Raising. 1,540-F Smuts of Wheat and Rye and Their Control. 1,615-F Hay Stackers.

By the way, what's the proposed new 13th month to be called? The calendar might end with "October, November, December, Addender.'



.. ready to sell at the high, early season prices. 2-lb. frys (heaver breeds) in 8 weeks . . you can have them by feeding Spear Brand"START to FINISH". Complete brooding Save 95% of your chicks and feeding directions packed Get more eggs.make larger profits in every sack. "START to FINISH" more than FREE Bulletin 52

850 valuable pointers. Com-plete brooding and feeding di-rections. Easily

worth 85. Get Free at dealer's or write to Mill.

SPEAR

BRAND

doubles the growth and development you can get from grain feeds. And it starts pullets laying 6 weeks earlier.

Start, grow and mature your 1930 chicks on Spear Brand "START to FINISH" the original "all-mash" chick ration, famous for 24 years as the greatest known life saver for

Made by the SPEAR BRAND MILLS at Kansas City, Mo., and sold by Spear Brand Dealers.

100 Lbs. Feeds 100 Chicks First 5 Weeks



We Can't Help You Prevent an Accident, But-

We can protect your income in case of accident through our program of life and property protection.

Accidents are on the increase and every day the chance of slipping through without an accident is becoming less. This is only natural in this age of machinery and high-speed production and in spite of all your precautions, you may be next. There is no way to remedy this risk. The next best thing to do is to plan for your family's protection when the time comes. The Kansas Farmer can give you this protection through its

New \$10,000 Federal "FARMERS SPECIAL" Automobile Travel and Pedestrian Accident Insurance

\$2.00 per year is the total cost of this protection.

It is worth many times this amount to know that when the inevitable happens, your family may continue on with the comforts of life which it has been your privilege and pride to give them. That, in their grief stricken moments they will not also feel the pang of an empty purse. This protection to your family is life's greatest debt. DON'T LET IT GO UNPAID.

Send for application today giving full particulars on this protection.

Kansas Farmer, Insurance Dept., Topeka, Kansas.



T. J. BROWN

Used Machinery

Can be sold or traded by using classified advertising in KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE which is read in over 60% of the farm homes of Kansas.

What you don't need some other farmer does, and you may have just what the other fellow wants if he only knew where to get it. The cost is small and results big.

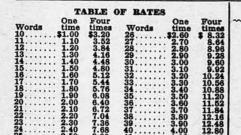


Sell thru our Farmers' Market and turn your surplus into profits

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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

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



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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. 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.

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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 on product unless the classification is stated on order.

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CHICKS-9c TO 13c, SHIPPED C. O. D. GET our prices. Younkins Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

our prices. Younkins Hatchery, Wakefield.
Kan.

HEALTHY CHICKS; LEGHORNS, \$10;
heavy breeds, \$12. Catalog free. Hamilton
Hatchery, Garnett, Kan.

QUALITY CHICKS, LEGHORNS \$10. HEAVY
breeds \$12. Circular free. Louis Gerecke,
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YOUNG'S CHICKS FROM BLOODTESTED
and heavy laying flocks. Alfred Young
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WHOLESALE CHICKS, ASSORTED \$7.00
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ACCREDITED CHICKS, OUR 15th YEAR,
only the best grade offered for sale, \$12.00 per
100. Eight breeds. Bowell Hatchery, Abilene,
Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, WHITE ROCKS AND

only the best grade offered for sale, \$12.00 per 100. Eight breeds. Bowell Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, WHITE ROCKS AND Rhode Island Whites. Baby chicks. \$15.00 hundred. Heavy layers. B.W.D. tested. Myrtle Smutz, Leoti, Kan.

BABY CHICKS: STRONG, STURDY, ELECTRIC Attached; Rocks, Reds. and Wyandottes 14c, Leghorns 12c. Nebraska State Hatchery, Grand Island, Nebr.

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

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

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

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

HARDY OZARK CHICKS—14-YEAR FLOCK cuiling, four years blood testing. Ozark's oldest hatchery. Catalog free. Kennedale Hatchery, Chicks are pure bred, vigorous, easy to raise; prompt 100% live delivery; write for prices. Braham's Hatchery, Box 88D, Sturgeon. Mo.

PAY ONLY FOR CHICKS YOU RAISE. WE refund full price paid for all normal losses

geon, Mo.

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

STATE ACCREDITED CHICKS, ANCONAS, Brown Leghorns, Buff Leghorns or White Leghorns, 12c each. Shipped prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS: LEGHORNS \$10: Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Whites, Langshans \$11: Brahmas, White Minorcas \$12: Assorted \$7.50. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

ESKRIDGE, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED CHICKS, WHITE AND
Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds, Buff Orpingtons,
12c each; assorted heavies, 11c; English White
Leghorns, 10c. Prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Flater's Hatchery and Poultry Farm,
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BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS



ROM BLOOD FLOCKS Guaranteed-to-LIVE SEX GUARANTEE—COCKERELS OR PULLETS

We have been bloodtesting for the last 5 years. This is our 3rd year to guarantee Livability on our chicks. Free Replacement. Flocks sired by males from dams with 200-300 egg records. Flocks rigidly culled by poultry judge. Cash discount. Book orders Now. 20,000 chicks weekly. Free Catalog and Chick Raising Booklet.

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



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

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

STEINHOFF & SON, OSAGE CITY, KANSAS

ROSS CHICKS

Guaranteed 95% Pullets

True To Breed

All baby chicks are guaranteed to live 10 days—from flocks of B. W. D. Tested Breeders—headed by cockerels with OF-FICIAL RECORDS UP TO 290. Every bird in our flock is wearing a STATE ACCREDITED HATCHERY SEALED BAND OF APPROVAL and has been ACCREDITED and A.P.A. CERTIFIED by JUDGE WM. H. SCOTT for HIGH EGG TYPE BREED TYPE, HEALTH and VIGOR Before ordering chicks send for our PRICES AND CATALOG which shows true photos of the LARGEST HATCHERY AND BREEDING FARM in the STATE. All flocks BLOOD TESTED also THREE WEEK OLD CHICKS. HATCHERY AND BREEDING FARM

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No other flocks have been put to this test. Accredited. Utility strain, per 100: Leghorns, \$10: Anconas. Ed. Rocks, \$11: Wh. Rocks, Reds, Wh. & St. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, 18: L. & Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, 18: L. & Strains, Prepaid 100% live def vigorous healthy chicks. Satisfaction eed. Catalogue Free.

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Guaranteed to LIVE \$7.95 per 100 Up

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

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Johnson's Peerless Chicks For Sure Profits

Johnson's chicks will live and make you sure profits because our flocks have had years of breeding for heavy egg production behind them; because they are hatched right in one of the most sanitary and carefully operated of hatcheries and because every bird in our flocks has been rigidly culled and standardized for type, color, size, health and production by our own flock supervisor. We hatch 18 leading varieties including White and Buff Minorcas, Rhode Island Whites, Jersey Giants and White Langshans. Our output of 9,000 chicks daily and our central location on four of the nation's greatest railways assures prompt shipping service to practically every state in the union. Write for free, instructive catalogue.

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100, \$11; \$300, \$31,50; \$500, \$50
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Assorted heavies, \$9; Assorted all breeds, \$7, one dollar per hundred books your order, balance C.O. D. if you wish, 100% allve prepaid, guaranteed. Sundower Hatcherles are one of the oldest accredited hatcherles in Eastorn Kansas, More moncy does not buy better chicks than Sunflower chicks. Order from this ad. SUNFLOWER HATCHERY, Bronson, Kan.

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4-Square
Quality

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"HAINES HUSTLER BUFF LEGHORNS"
Quality bred for 20 years. Customers everywhere proclaim their wonderful color, type and
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CHICKS 200 EGG At Cost of Ordinary Chicks State Accordited, 10% live delivery, propaid, Catalog Proce.

Heim's Husky Chicks STATE ACCREDITED Quality Chicks at Low Cost

White and Brown Leghorns \$100
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GUARANTEED & LIVE CHICKS from 200-324666 Pedigreed Stock. Brown our National Laying Contest winners. The from our National Laying Contest winners. They grow faster, make better layers, pay larger profits 20 CHARAMTEE PROVECTS YOU GAGMENT LOSS 1st 2 WIERLS. Mrs. J.F. Sanders, Wesco, Mo. raised 5% of 2000 chicks and was getting eggs in 5 months. Many customers report flock averages over 200 eggs and income group to 36 per hen per year. SPECIAL PRICES. EASY TERMS. Catalog FREE. 12 varieties. BOOTH FARMS, Box 565 CLINTON, MO.

LEGHORNS-WHITE

LEGHORNS—WHITE

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Holton, Kan.

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WHITE ROCK EGGS AND CHICKS FROM
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Flock headed by approved males, dam's record
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try Farm, Box 32, Shawnee, Okla.

KANSAS CERTIFIED GRADE A, SINGLE Comb Reds. "B.W.D." Free. Eggs, \$8-100. Chicks, \$17-100. 1929 flock average 174 eggs. Earl Hollingsworth, Emporia, Kan.

S. C. R. I. RED EGGS \$8-100. THREE Approved pen eggs free. Dam's records to 264. Three years trapnested, R. O. P. supervised B. W. D. tested. Wingbanded chicks April 28th. Mrs. Grover Poole, Manhattan, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS-EGGS

RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS

DARK ROSE COMB RED EGGS, \$5.00-100.
Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kan.

S. C. RED EGGS FROM ACCREDITED stock, 100-\$5.00. Prepaid. Elmer Graves, Clifton, Kan.

DARK RED, HEAVY LAYERS. STANDARD bred Single Comb Reds. Eggs, \$1.00-16, 50.00-100. Mrs. Will Hopwood, Abliene, Kan.

PURE BRED DARK VELVETY ROSE COMB Rhode Island Reds. 15 eggs, \$1.25; 100-\$6.00. Postpaid. Mrs. Addie Simmons, 1822 Anderson, Manhattan, Kan.

FROM ONE OF STATE'S HIGHEST PRODUCing, accredited, exhibition, B.W.D. free flocks, Rose Comb, \$5.00-100. John Friederich, Clay Center, Kan.

CULLED, BLOOD TESTED, HEAVY PROduction Superior Quality Single Comb Reds. Eggs 50-\$3.50; 100-\$6.00; 500-\$28.75. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

SUPERIOR ROSE COMB REDS EXCELLENT winter layers, 16 years breeding for size, color and egg production. 100 eggs \$6 postpaid. Earle Bryan, Emporia, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE chicks. Gamble's Hatchery, Altoona, Kan.

TURKENS

TURKEN EGGS FROM LARGE STOCK, SET-ting \$2.00; two settings, \$3.50. Eugenia Mc-Donald, St. John, Kan.

TURKEYS

BRONZE TOMS 20 LBS. \$6. HENS 15 LBS. \$5. Eggs 25c. Phillips, Paradise, Kan. WHITE HOLLAND HENS, \$3.00, \$4.00; TOMS, \$5.00, \$7.00. E. J. Welk, Sublette, Kan. FULL BLOOD GOLDEN BROWN 16-LB. PULlets, \$5.00; eggs, 25c. Mrs. Fred Walter, Wallace, Neb.

lets, \$0,00; eggs, 20c. AIS. Fred Walter, Wallace, Neb.

BABY TURKEYS 65c MAMMOTH BRONZE
Narragansett and Bourbon Red eggs, 35c.
Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

GIANT BRONZE PRIZE STOCK, 12 EGGS
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MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.
Hens, \$5.00. Eggs, 25c; \$24.00 per 100. Mrs.
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IMPROVED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY
eggs four dollars dozen, postpaid. Prompt
shipment. Robbins Ranch, Belvidere, Kan.

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WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS 25c EACH.
Mrs. Geo. M. Long, Hugoton, Kan.
BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 25 CENTS EACH,
for reason. Mabel Barnes, Ulysses, Kan.
GOLDBANK STRAIN MAMMOTH BRONZE.
Prices right. W. R. James, Parker, Colo.
M AM MO TH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY
eggs 40c each. Postpaid, insured. Nettle
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PURE BRED BRONZE EGGS, 40c. PRIZE
winning stock. Prepaid, insured. Mrs. Maxedon, Cunningham, Kan.

FURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEY
eggs, 40 cents each. Insured, postpaid. M. M.
Noonan, Greenleaf, Kan.

FURE BRED BRONZE EGGS. TEN. \$3.50:

eggs, 40 cents each, Insured, postpaid. M. M. Noonan, Greenleaf, Kan.

PURE BRED BRONZE EGGS. TEN, \$3.50;
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EGGS—GUARANTEED FERTILE. PUR E bred Mammoth Bronze. Big, healthy, yearling stock, 40c each, postpaid. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

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SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES, EGGS \$5.00-100; Chicks 12½c. Lizzie M. Hess, Hum-boldt, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM prize winning. Bred-to-Lay strain. Fred J. Skalicky, Wilson, Kan.

WYANDOTTES-WHITE

WHITE WYANDOTTES IGGS FROM STATE accredited high producing blood tested prize winning stock \$7 hundred. Mrs. John Collister, Manhattan, Kan.

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Diarrhea. Chicks, \$12.00 per 100; Eggs, \$5.00
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WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, 20 years experience. \$5.00 hundred, prepaid. Pearl Singley, Meade, Kan.

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Sweet clover \$4.00.
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PLANTS—SPECIAL HAND SELECTED Tomatoes and Frostproof Cabbage, All varieties, 100, 40c; 300, 75c; 500, \$1.0; 1,000, \$2.00; 3,000, \$5.25. Onlone, Bermudas and Postpaid, satisfaction runaranteed. Randie Ridde, Mount Pleasant, Texas.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, NANCY HALLS, Jersey, Wakefield, Flat-Dutch. 200, 65c; 300, 85c; 500, \$1.10; 1,000, \$1.35; 5,000, \$6.50. All postpaid. Quick shipments. Satisfaction or money back. R. Lacy, Longview, Texas.

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ment, Sare arrival. Satisfaction guaranteed. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Ark.

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LEAF TOBACCO—CHEWING, 5 POUNDS \$1.25; 10, \$2.25. Smoking, 5 pounds, \$1; 10, \$1.75. United Farmers, Mayfield, Ky. GUARANTEED, POSTPAID. GOOD REDLEAF juicy chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.50; 10 pounds, \$2.75. Smoking 20c. Homer Prince, Agent, Sharon, Tenn.

Sharon, Tenn.

LEAF TOBACCO, GUARANTEED BEST quality, chewing, 5 pounds \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Smoking, 10—\$1.50. Pipe free, Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.

TOBACCO—KENTUCKY HOMESPUN, FINE smoking, 10 lbs., \$1.25. Chewing, 10 lbs., \$2.00. Pay when received. Farmers Wholesale Tobacco Co., W9, Mayfield, Ky.

WATER SYSTEMS

DEEP OR SHALLOW WELL AUTOMATIC pumps. No other as simple to operate. R. E. Marsh, 300 Southwest Bivd., Kansas City, Mo.

HONEY

EXTRACTED HONEY, 60-LB. CAN, \$5.50; 2 cans, \$10.00; sample, 15c. C. Martineit, Delta, Colo.

FOR THE TABLE

DELICIOUS JAM MADE OF TROPICAL fruit. Four jars all different postpaid \$1.00. Earl Sturrock, Port Townsend, Wash.

BUG WEAVING

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

KODAK FINISHING

SPECIAL! SEND 55c AND ANY PHOTOgraph to be painted by artist, DeCabin Studio, Denison, Texas.

ROLL, DEVELOPED 6 GLOSSO PRINTS, 20c:
trial 5x7 enlargement in folder, 20c; send
film. Gloss Studio, Cherryvale, Kan.

KODAK SPECIAL—ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX
Neutone Prints, 25c. Enlargements. Ace
Photo Service, Dept. A, Holsington, Kan.

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Send your films to the Biggest and Best.
Better pictures quicker and they are unconditionally guaranteed to please you. Victor
Photo Service, Box 978B, Kansas City, Mo.

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PEDIGREED CHINCHILLA GOLD CERTIFI-cate, price right, Fred Carritt, Soldier, Iowa. CHINCHILLAS—YOUNG STOCK FROM PED-igreed registered parents. Mrs. A. Millyard, Lakin, Kan. MAKE BIG PROFITS WITH CHI (HILLA Rabbits, Real money makers, Write for facts, 888 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

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PEDIGREED POLICE PUPS, \$4 AND \$8. Wilbur Paulus, Fairfield, Nebr.

ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, COLLIES, POLICE, Fox Terriers. Ed Barnes, Fairfield, Nebr.

PAIR COYOTE DOGS AND REGISTERED Greyhound cheap. Clarence Hall, Russell Springs, Kar.

Greyhound cheap. Clarence Hall, Russell Springs, Kan.

RAT TERRIER PUPS—BRED FOR RATters. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels. Stafford. Kan.

GERMAN SHEPHERD, OLD ENGLISH SHEPherd Collies. Write for large instructive list. W. R. Watson, Box 232, Macon, Mo.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED ELIGIBLE MEN-WOMEN, 18-55, quality at once for permanent Government Positions, \$105-\$250 month. Gov't experience unnecessary; Paid vacations; common education; Thousands needed yearly. Write Ozment Institute, 365. St. Louis, Mo.

AVIATION WELDERS ARE NEEDED. THE only easy way to get into the world's most interesting and best paid business. In four weeks we fit you to step into aircraft factory jobs leading to Big Pay immediately after graduation. Write today for our latest offer praduation. Write today for our latest offer praduation. Write today for our latest offer pay your railroad fare to Milwaukee. You may earn your board and room working in our shops while learning, Industrial School of Welding, Department BH, 1350 Burnham St., Milwaukee, Wisc.

LUMBER

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

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 bth St., Washington, D. C.
PATENTS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents; send sketch or model for instructions, or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form; no charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 1505 Security Savings & Commercial Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

MALE HELP WANTED

DEALERS SELL REPLACAMENT FARM Lighting Storage Batteries. Write for particulars. Western Cable & Light Company, Baldwin, Wisconsin.

MAKE STEADY INCOME SELLING DOUBLE Refined Motor Oils to farmers and auto owners on long credit. You receive 1/4 the profits—paid weekly. N investments no experience necessary. Free selling outfit. All or your spare time. If income of \$35.00 to \$90.00 weekly interests you, write quick. Solar Products Co., Dept 5, Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS-SALESMEN WANTED

MEN WANTED TO SELL SHRUBS, TREES, Roses. Supplies free. Write for proposition. Ottawa Star Nurseries. Ottawa, Kan.
\$10 TO \$20 DAILY EASILY EARNED SELLing Shoes for the largest direct to wearer concern in the world at saving of \$2 to \$3 pair; some good protected territory still open. Doublewear Shoe Co., Minneapolie, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS

TRAPS FOR CATCHING POCKET GOPHERS Circulars sent free. A. F. Renken Trap Co. 8-426, Crete, Nebr.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL CALVES FOR sale. Ellwood E. Smith, Home, Kan.

CATTLE

CATTLE

CHOICE GUERNSEY GOWS AND SERVICEable bulls. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

15 MILKING GHORTHORN HEIFER CALVES.
Write Riverside Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.

N O W OFFERING BROWN SWISS HEIFER
Calves. Lakewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE — PURE BRED SHORTHORN
bull, 6 months, \$45.00 if taken soon. J. C.
Mitchell, Perry, Kan.

SIX HIGH GHADE MILKING SHORTHORN
heifer calves. 2150 takes them. Vollands,
Elm Grove, Wisconsin.

HOLSTEIN BULL, THREE OF HIS DAMS
averaged 730 pounds 4% milk 7 days \$150.
Harriman arms, Shawano. Wis.

FOR GUERNSE. OR HOLSTEIN DAIRY
calves from heavy, rich milkers, write Edgewood Dairy Farms. Whitewater, Wis.

"REGISTERED G UE R N S E Y BULLS"—
Bulls of excellent type and production, ready
for immediate service. Walter Farner, Washinkton, Kan.

NOW OFFERING FIFTEEN MILKING
Shorthorn heifer calves. Greenwood Farm,
Whitewater, Wis.

TEN CHOICE HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES
practically pure bred, tuberculin tested, and
crated, \$275.00. F. B. Green, Evansville, Wis.

HOLSTEINS — FEW CHOICE HOLSTEIN
heifer calves shipped express on approval.
Also carload yearlings. Clarke Bros., New
Brighton, Minn.

GUEPNSEY HEIFER CALVES SHIPPED BY
express on approval. Choice high grade
breeding, rich producers. Woodford Farm,
Riverview Station, St. Paul, Minn.

JERSEY, GUERNSEY HEIFER CALVES
\$12.50. Jersey males \$7.50. Delivered your station, express paid, at these prices. Also weaned
calves. Box 1055, Fort Worth, Texas.

HCLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES — CHOICE,
high grades, beautifully marked, well grown,
tuberculin tested, Eight weeks old, \$25.00; 10
for \$240.00, shipped collect, by express at
little cost. These are beauties. Unrelated buils
same age and price. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Ed Howey, 1092 James, St. Paul, Minn.

HEAVY BONED CHESTER WHITE FALL boars. The "Old Reliable" Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE BOARS, pedigreed, cholera immuned. Write for circulars. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

LAND

KANSAS

BEST PRICES on new wheat land. E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kan.

CHOICE WHEAT AND CORN LAND FOR sale; one crop will pay for land. A golden opportunity for you. Phone 188, A. C. Bailey, Syracuse, Kan.

COLORADO

VHEAT AND CORN LANDS IN SOUTHEAST-ern Colorado. Ideal climate, good schools, liberal terms. J. L. Wade, Lamar, Colo. SECTION COLORADO, WHEAT, CORN, bean land, sandy chocolate loam in good rain belt, fair improvements, soft water, near church, school; reasonable terms. Edw. F. Tas-set, 557 Knox Ct., Denver, Colo.

IDAHO

NO PAYMENTS, NO INTEREST FOR years, 20,000 acres of fertile cut over soil dairying, fruit, diversified farming, ampie rain fall, mild climate, good markets, four railroads, near Spokane, wood, water plentiful low prices, 15 years. Humbird Lumber Co. Box G, Sandpoint, Idaho.

MISSOUBI

OZARRS—40 ACRES; MISSOURI; \$5 MONTH; own a home. Jarrell, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

LAND SALE. \$5 DOWN, \$5 MONTHLY, BUYS 40 acres, Southern Missouri. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 22-A, Kirkwood, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

NEW MEXICO

WE FURNISH FARM, IRRIGATION WATER and seed and give you fifteen years to pay Heron, Rutheron, New Mexico.

TEXAS

IN THE GULF COAST country of Texas, there is how a splendid opportunity to buy forty acre farms at very low prices with long, easy terms. Down payment within your means. Deep, black fertile soil with excellent drainage. Long and favorable growing season permits wide range of crops including cotton, corn, magnolia figs, satsuma oranges, all kinds of vegetables. Especially well adapted for dairying, hogs and poultry. Lands ready for cultivation. Excellent railroad facilities afford ready access to large markets. Good roads, schools, churches. For detailed information address churches. For detailed information agent, Santa Fe Ry., 970 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAINS—E. Kan., W. Mo. farms, sale of exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, North Dakota Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon Crop payments or easy terms. Free literature Mention-state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Nor. Pac. Ry. St. Paul. Minn.

CROP PAYMENTS. PURCHASE LIKE RENT.
Low cost production is the basis of livestock and dairy success in Minnesota, North
Dakota and Montana. Sweet clover and al-Dakota and Montana. Sweet clover and al-falfa are the easiest crops to grow. They are the most valuable forage for livestock, high in protein, the basis of animal growth and milk production. Northwest farmers are increasing alfalfa and Sweet clover on their low priced land. Soil requires no lime or special treating. Write for Free Book on Zone of Plenty. E. C. Leedy. Dept. 200. Great Northern Rallway, St. Paul, Minn. Low Homeseekers' Rates.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

WESTERN FARMS; CHOICE WEALTH PRO-ducing. Get listings. Dahnke Realty, Strat-ton, Nebr.

ton, Nebr.

WANTED—FARMS FROM OWNERS. SEND
cash price with description. Emory Gross,
North Toneka. Kan.

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

(Continued from Page 3)

with as much as 250 acres to manage in a well-diversified program, and dairy cows, hogs and poultry to receive proper attention, time is very important. No day is too long. One thing Stephenson wouldn't have on his place was a milking machine. You will note we use the word "was." Past tense is quite proper in this case he will note we use the word "was." Past tense is quite proper in this case because he now uses a two-unit milker every day and wouldn't part with it. "I've had the machine just a little more than a year," he explained. "Up to that time I was against them. Now I couldn't very well get along without mine. It is difficult to get the kind of help that will do things just kind of help that will do things just his you want them done. Even a good hand and I had to spend as much as 6 hours a day with the herd. And at that I didn't get to husk corn, but instead had to hire additional outside help. Now I can milk 18 cows in something like on hear I didn't have the something like an hour. I figure the milker just saves me two men, so I think it is paying for itself in good style. You bet I got to help with the husking of this last crop."

Pasture was a problem, with only 27 acres available, but last year 7 acres

of Sudan carried the entire herd for more than a month, and 4 acres of Sweet clover ran the calves all summer; and at that the clover was only about half a stand. "My idea is to put profits into better stock and equip-ment, including buildings," Stephen-son said. "I want the best dairy herd I can build, but it must pay its way." Most of the cows are purebreds, as well as the herd sire. The steady dairy income appeals to this farmer as being good "living" insurance. He grows considerable wheat, but corn, oats, sorghums and alfalfa are not overlooked. Home-grown feeds includ-ing silage, and cottonseed meal and sometimes a molasses feed make up the milk-producing ration. Stephenson values silage highly for its economical efficiency in the ration. He pairs it with the milking machine as something that cannot be eliminated. Milk is weighed two or three times a month to check up on the individual animals.

In some cases Stephenson has been putting bull calves out at a week old for folks who didn't wish to buy them outright. "They get two years' service for feeding them," he explained, "and we divide the value of the animals at 3 years old." Most of the bulls have found a ready sale.

have found a ready sale.

White Wyandottes came to this farm in 1913, and that quality has been improved is seen in the prizes been improved is seen in the prizes won by some of the birds. Stephenson intends to have 200 good layers, and he believes that with the right kind of care they will be more profitable than double that number which have to be neglected. Hatching eggs and breeding stock add to the profits, and a clean start for the chicks cuts losses.

Room for Young Men

(Continued from Page 3)

is listed. Fallow land is disked in the spring to take care of the weeds until rain comes. This first moisture puts the ground in condition to plow. After that Lear goes over it two or three times with his favorite implement, the spring-tooth harrow.

Marketing is quite a problem, the same as with every wheat farmer. But Mr. Lear has storage space for 5,000 bushels of wheat and plans to increase this to take care of 8,000 bushels. He feels that in the long run it will pay to produce quality wheat and store it on the farm so he will be able to sell it on a market that isn't glutted, perhaps on contract, thus getting advantage of a strictly

grade price.
Farming here doesn't progress on a one-track plan. A small portion of land that has been fallowed is going into alfalfa to be marketed thru live-stock. This is another experiment Lear

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL OR DAIRY farm. Under \$30,000. Box 140-W, Brookfield,

Action in Farm Advertising is trying, but it has worked on other Western Kansas farms, and probably will in this case.

keting of the milk has worked out nicely. For more than three years it have several farm incomes. Already has been sold to stores, hotel and restaurants and a few customers. Stephenson prefers to wholesale it because this takes less time.

With as much as 250 acres to manage in a well-diversified program. due to lack of equipment, but that will come. Aside from ordinary poul-try profits, hatching eggs bring 10 cents premium in season. A new strawloft poultry house was built for the comfort of the layers, and any that are not capable of doing their part leave the farm permanently.

The Lear family is going to spend considerable time in living, as well as in earning the necessary money. The home indicates this. It is new and a credit to the community. Conveniences include a water system, furnace heat, electricity which is put to numerous uses, and an electric refrigerator is to be installed. These folks find their neighbors and church and education interesting and worth-while.

It seems that Western Kansas farmers don't over-estimate their part of the state when they say it holds real opportunity for the younger generation who may turn to agriculture by choice.

Book Department

(Continued from Page 29)

Fly South" is the story of "P. T.," a flapper, whose full name is Priscilla Truth Wesley. The name was given her by a curmudgeon of a father who thought that moral by name was bound to be moral by nature. "P. T." lives in a New York hotel for the sake lives in a New York hotel for the sake of a good address. She wears slinky clothes and lies in a tepid salt bath for 1 hour daily to preserve her youth, beauty and suppleness, and makes it a point of business to pick up strange men who pay for her luncheon. But she is not a Horrible Example of Flaming Youth. "P. T." is really the most charming among Ethel Huston's many charming heroines, a truly good sport, a girl of oines, a truly good sport, a girl of grit, heart and honor. One cannot read the book without falling in love with "P. T."

Protective Service

(Continued from Page 28)

his neighbor Everett Solomon. Pro-tective Service Member Rose sus-pected May, and the direct evidence he and Mr. Solomon obtained when they caught May stealing apples re-sulted in a jail sentence.

write to the Protective Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for free booklet explaining the protection extended Kansas Farmer sub-scribers by the Protective Service.

On the Job Every Day

BY AUG. E. WEGENER Norton, Kan.

A good fence is worth many times its cost to me, especially as I deal in livestock. A poor fence is practically worthless.

My fences work for me every day for I keep them up, and use cross-fences on my farm land and pasture land, and therefore can rotate both the farm and the pasture. Good fences are essential in handling livestock and rotating crops; these could not be done satisfactorily without them.

At \$145 a Ton

James Cox of Rolla, Morton county, produced 200 tons of broomcorn last year, which he sold for \$145 a ton. Morton county produced 200 carloads iced 200 carloads of broomcorn in 1929.

Hogs Weighed 228 Pounds

The average weight of the hogs received on the St. Joseph market in March was 228 pounds, as compared to 244 pounds in March, 1929.

Tells About Wheat

Wheat Production in Kansas, Bulletin No. 248, may be obtained free from the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan.

What characteristics should a city have to make it outstanding in every respect?

The residents of Winfield, county seat of Cowley county, say a city should have good homes, fine streets, good stores, good schools, and civic consciousness, and there shouldn't be any boundary between town and country.

The assumption therefore is that Winfield about fills the bill. And here

are some of the reasons:

In the first place, this Southern Kansas metropolis is right on the edge of the Wheat Belt. It is about the center of the Oil Belt—if you want to call it that. On top of it all it is one of the cleanest and finest communities in Kansas in which to rear a family. Those facts alone ought to be sufficient estimations that Winfield has a pretty definite part on the map of Southern Kansas.

Taking the matter of educationof course, there are fine grade schools and a high school that very rarely take off their hats to anyone in the matter of scholastics or athletic attainment. When you don't find Winfield basketball or football teams fighting for high honors, something must be out of order indeed. Then there is Southwestern, one of the finest Methodist colleges in the state or Southwest for that matter.

Why is Winfield in a strategic commercial position? Here is the answer: Stand on a high hill in the northeast part of the city on the same level of the campus of Southwestern and as far as the eye can see toward the west and southwest are fine level farms. From the north the Walnut river valley stretches like a ribbon clear across Cowley county, and its broad expanse contains some of the finest farms in the entire state particularly adapted to wheat and al-falfa. To the north and east lie thousands of acres of grazing land. In this county are some of the biggest cattle-men of the state and naturally Winfield is the commercial center for them. It is not uncommon in the spring of the year for solid train loads of cattle to be unloaded at some outlying station ready to be driven into the pastures where three months later they will emerge fat enough to be sent to market.

Standing on any hill near Winfield one can see oil derricks in every direction indicating further gifts of Mother Nature. Natural gas is found in almost every part of this section of Cowley county, which also adds to the income. Helium which supplies the giant dirigibles of the United States Navy is found in great quantities near Dexter, a community a few miles east of Winfield.

It should be mentioned that wide streets and beautiful homes always have been Winfield's pride. Office and store buildings are relatively new. The merchants are prosperous and progressive. Store fronts and display windows would be a credit to Kansas City. A very large rural community comes to Winfield to trade and farmers' cars always are parked along the

town's main street.

The people of Winfield and sur-rounding country are "civic minded" if an expression like that could be used. They believe in making the city a better place in which to live and their families. There isn't any disposition as is the case in many places to shove the load of any public undertakings on the taxpayers, and they point out many undertakings to prove this point. For instance there is the new city hospital, a be-quest from William Newton and known as the William Newton Memorial Hospital, with a capacity of 53 beds. The citizens built a monument in Winfield Memorial Park in memory of the soldiers of five wars. Then there is Winfield's new city building, built without a tax levy or a bond issue. Over the entrance to this building is the inscription, "Erected by the People of Winfield, and Dedicated to the Cause of Just and Capable Gov-

The way in which Winfield appreciates the importance of agriculture is illustrated by several projects sponsored by the merchants of the city. For instance, there is an educational contest sponsored during a so-called July Clearance Sale. Four-H club work as well as better livestock projects are sponsored by the merchants

high school. In other words the peo-ple of Winfield appreciate that the oundary line between Winfield and the country is an imaginary one and really does not exist.

The Chamber of Commerce of Winfield is active, as well may be imagined. Its president is J. A. McDermot Frank E. Jarvis is first vice president; W. W. McConnell, second vice president, M. F. Jarvis, treasurer and L. B. Crawford, secretary. Its slogan is "What Winfield Promotes—Promotes Winfield."

Why Not Pure Water?

BY J. W. SALE

Water in rural communities used for drinking and general household purposes is all too frequently excessively hard, highly mineralized with soluble sodium salts, loaded with iron ized, practically free from iron, spark-ling clear, and free from objectionable odor and taste and from microorganisms that may endanger health. Altho all of the undesirable features enumerated are found in very few rural water supplies, one or more occur in a very large proportion of them. Fortunate indeed is the family possessing an abundant supply of water that is wholly acceptable for

general use. The hardness of water is due chiefly to salts of calcium and magnesium. The hardness that can be removed by boiling is called temporary hardness, and that which remains after boiling is called permanent hardness. Tem-porary hardness is due in large part to limestone or magnesian limestone held in solution by carbon dioxide, and permanent hardness is due in large part to dissolved calcium sulphate or gypsum. Hardness in water is recognized by its harsh "feel," by the fact that a great deal of soap is required to produce a lather, and by the formation of deposits or incrusta tions in vessels in which the water is stored or heated. Temporary hardness can be reduced by treatment with minute quantities of limewater, followed by settling and filtering, and permanent hardness can be reduced by treatment with small quantities of washing-soda solution, followed by settling and filtering. These chemicals, however, should not be added by inexperienced persons to water to be used for drinking and they must be added in just the right quantities. As chemical analyses of water, as well as settling tanks, filters and other equipment, are necessary for this work, it is preferable, when the outlay is warranted, to buy water-softening apparatus, several types of which are found on the market. The names of manufacturers of such apparatus can be obtained from a trade directory. It usually is not deemed practicable to install water softeners in the average rural household because of the expense. If the water is to be used only for cleansing purposes ammonia or borax may be used to soften it.

The only way to render acceptable water containing an excessively high proportion of sodium chloride, sodium sulphate, or sodium bicarbonate is to distill it. Distillation of water for general household use is generally held to be out of the quesion because of the expense.

Iron, when present even in small quantities, stains clothes and gives drinking water a very unpalatable appearance, due to the precipitation of the iron as insoluble oxides when the water is heated or allowed to stand. Frequently the iron can be re-

Winfield—See Cover Page of the city in connection with the agmoved by aerating, storing the water ricultural department of the Winfield in tanks until most of the metal is precipitated, and then filtering. Some-times, however, the iron is held in solution in organic combinations, and the addition of a very small quantity of limewater is necessary to precipi-tate it. As already indicated, it is in-advisable to add this or any other chemical if the water is intended for drinking. Iron-removal apparatus can be bought on the market, but is rather too expensive for the average householder.

Water from newly dug wells is frequently turbid or cloudy, but it usu-ally will become clear ofter a few months. The turbidity is almost always due to finely divided clay or siliceous matter that persists in staying in suspension. Water that becomes cloudy or turbid after rains is quite likely to be polluted and potentially dangerous to health. The usual method of removing turbidity is fill. method of removing turbidity is fil-tration thru sand and gravel. Water compounds, turbid and cloudy, foul filters can be bought on the market smelling and tasting, or polluted, or they can be constructed at home whereas it should be lightly mineral-from concrete, by following the direcfrom concrete, by following the direc-tions in Farmers' Bulletin 1448-F. Odors of water are described as

fishy, aromatic, earthy, musty and rotten egg. Many of these odors are due to microscopic organisms, as, for example, the fishy and oily odor of Uroglena, the aromatic or rose-geranium odor of Asterionella, the ipe-cucumber odor of Synura, and the green-corn odor of Anabaena. Others, such as the pig-pen odor of decaying Anabaena, are due to dedecaying Anabaena, are due to de-composition of microscopic organ-isms. A rotten-egg odor usually is due to hydrogen sulphide or other sulphur compounds, and an earthy odor usually is due to organic mat-ter and clay. It is not generally be-lieved that organisms such as Asterlieved that organisms such as Asterionella and Synura are injurious to health, but water containing them is objectionable from an aesthetic standpoint and it is possible that their presence in large numbers may cause temporary intestinal disorders. But odors may be caused by sewage or other pollution, in which case the water may contain pathogenic or-ganisms, making it highly dangerous to health. Frequently filtration thru sand or charcoal, or both, will re move or greatly reduce objectionable odors. This treatment, however, cannot be depended upon to remove all

disease-producing organisms.

There is no way of proving that a water is polluted with disease-producing organisms other than by laboratory analysis or by showing that a particular water supply is the direct cause of illness. Bad odor or taste, a cloudy or turbid appearance of the water after rains, and the develop-ment of intestinal disorders after drinking it sometimes indicate a polluted water supply. On the other hand, bad odor is often due to causes other than pollution, and a sparkling clear water may convey disease. Water believed to be polluted should not be used for drinking unless there is no other water available, in which case it should be heated until it boils

A New Guernsey Center

Saline county as a Guernsey center of Kansas received impetus and en-thusiasm recently when 80 registered Guernsey calves were distributed to 80 4-H club boys and girls of Saline county. This is the largest group of registered Guernsey heifer calves ever distributed in America to 4-H club members in any one county at one time, and probably the largest single distribution of dairy heifers of any

These registered Guernsey heifer calves were purchased in Jefferson and Waukesha counties, Wisconsin,

and Roberts county, Minnesota, by Dwight E. Hull, county agricultural agent, and Max M. Moorehouse, manager of the Jo-Mar Farm. The 80 boys and girls had been selected as future owners of the calves before the purchase was made.

Saline Folks Have Vision

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON

Salina, located a few miles from the geographical center of the United States, and near the population center of Kansas, has over 15,000 inhabitants. It has wide, clean streets, big stores, wholesale houses, schools and churches — everything necessary to make up a first class city is found

But the home folks continue speak of it as a town, and that title seems to fit it best. Corn and alfalfa grow right up to where the paved streets begin, and it is hardly more than a stone's throw from the center of town out to the fields where the best hard wheat in the world is grown.

Fifty or maybe 75 per cent of the eople who live there came from the farm. Some of them still own land, and everyone is farmer minded. People take notice of growing wheat prospects and current prices of butterfat and eggs interest them more than the New York Stock Exchange quotations

A hog cholera scare or a week's hot wind from the south means more to them than the changing of tariff schedules. They know where the money comes from that bulges in their bank vaults. So it has come to pass that farmers defending new economic or social ideas are no longer considered radicals. And business men in the town striving to assist agriculture are not looked on as agents of big business, as they formerly were. Altho the poor are much fewer a

thousand than in an industrial city of like size, organized charity is carried on. A chest fund of \$40,000 is raised and expended for the unfortunate an-

This year a new plan was tried out, and it worked so well that 70 per cent of the fund was raised the first two days, and not a single solicitor went out. The local paper, churches and schools gave publicity to the method to be employed. An interesting fact connected with the voluntary giving was that over half of those who subscribed last year, under the urge of a committee of solicitors, this year either gave the same amount or in-creased it. The spirit of free will giv-ing spread to the country, and the farmers, without being asked, gave more liberally than they have in other

Due almost entirely to the interest taken by leading business men of Salina, Saline county is fast taking rank as one of the leading Guernsey sections of the United States.

Last fall a corporation was formed with capital stock of about \$12,000 for the purpose of forming Guernsey calf clubs with a three-year program. Eighty head of heifer calves were purchased from the best Guernsey districts of Wisconsin and Minnesota. They were distributed to 80 4-H Club and girls of the county. Every club member receiving a calf signed a contract to care for it as directed by the county farm agent, and to register, transfer and to deliver back to the corporation the first living calf born to the original heifer when it had reached an age of 2 months older than its dam was when received by the member. The calf returned represents the cost of the investment, and is accepted as full payment without any interest charges. Each club mem-ber receiving a calf was required to put up 10 per cent of the purchase price of the calf, this amount to be placed at interest to cover any losses. turned.

A registered Guernsey bull with a high record ancestry will be placed in each community where heifers are lo-cated. This bull is not only for use by club members, but also is available for use by all farmers of the locality. By this means it is hoped to build a dairy sentiment that will bring agriculture to a level with every other business. I know of no instance where business has developed a better un-derstanding of the needs of the community, from the standpoint of all the people.



Here Are the 80 Registered Guernsey Calves and the Boys and Girls From Saline County Who Receive Them

ULTURAL CO

9 '30

LIBRAR

THEFTS REPORTED

C. D. Reynard, Toronto. Well-marked, 5-week-old heifer cair. Full white face and white stripe on shoulders. Five-weeks old bull calf. White face and some white on shoulders. P. A. Johnson, Ottawa. Two rear wheels and tires from Model T Ford.
L. L. Murphy, Paola. Female Rat Terrier dog. Black with tan markings and bobbed tall. John Schlesener, Hope. Chickens. Some marked KF567 in web of right wing.
Andrew Kruse, Bremen. Lady's white gold watch. Swiss movement.
G. S. Macklin, Hutchinson. Blue Hudson coach, 1225 model. License number 4,411, engine number 331,436. Wooden wheels, motometer and front and rear bumpers.

Home Folks Greet You

(Continued from Page 8) Pennant Cafeteria - Five Musical Masseys
6.30 p. m.—Commodore Ensemble (CBS)
7.00 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
7.30 p. m.—The Sod Busters
8.00 p. m.—Capper Club Skit
8.30 p. m.—I. G. A. Hometowners
9.00 p. m.—Kansas Author's Club
9.30 p. m.—The Cotton Pickers
10.00 p. m.—The Cotton Pickers
10.00 p. m.—The Columbians (CBS)
10.30 p. m.—Paramount Orchestra (CBS) TUESDAY, APRIL 15 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club 6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news, 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news,
weather
7:00 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news,
weather
7:00 a. m.—Organ Reveille (CIS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
7:55 a. m.—House news, weather
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—Housewives' Family
9:15 a. m.—Skelly Oil Program
9:30 a. m.—The Massey Family
0:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
0:30 a. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
1:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
1:15 a. m.—Spic and Span Program (CIS)
1:00 a. m.—Coumbla Farm Program (CIS)
2:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
2:30 p. m.—Coumbla Farm Program (CIS)
2:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
2:30 p. m.—Moenday Program KSAC
2:30 p. m.—Moenday Program KSAC
3:00 p. m.—H. T. Burleigh's Girls' Quartet
2:30 p. m.—H. T. Burleigh's Girls' Quartet
2:30 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:10 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:10 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
3:10 p. m.—U. S. Army Band (CIS)
4:00 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
5:00 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
6:00 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:00 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria — Five Musical
6:00 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria — Five Musical
6:00 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria — Five Musical
6:00 p. m.—The Sod Busters
7:00 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
7:00 p. m.—The Sod Busters
8:00 p. m.—The Sod Busters

(CBS)

100 p. m.—Graybar's Mr. and Mrs. (CBS)

30 p. m.—Lights and Shadows

100 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

105 p. m.—Ted Weems and his Orchestra (CBS)

30 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Orchestra (CBS)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club 6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news, weather

6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news, weather

7:30 a. m.—Morning Organ Reveille (CBS)

7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals

7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather

8:00 a. m.—Heusewives' Musical KSAC

8:00 a. m.—Heusewives' Musical KSAC

9:00 a. m.—Early Markets

9:05 a. m.—Early Markets

9:05 a. m.—The Massey Family

10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC

10:30 a. m.—WiBW Harmony Boys

11:00 a. m.—WiBW Harmony Boys

11:00 a. m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)

12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture

12:30 p. m.—Olumbia Farm Program (CBS)

12:30 p. m.—Ononday Program KSAC

13:30 p. m.—Grace Hyde, Soprano and Little

Symphony (CBS)

2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)

3:30 p. m.—The Melody Master

4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC

5:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC

5:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC

5:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC

6:30 p. m.—Mathee KSAC

6:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club

6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra

6:30 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria — Five Musical

Masseys

6:30 p. m.—Jayhawk Trio

1:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
1:10 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria — Five M
Masseys
1:30 p. m.—Jayhawk Trio
1:00 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
1:30 p. m.—The Sod Busters
1:00 p. m.—The Sod Busters
1:00 p. m.—The Crystal Gazer
1:00 p. m.—The Media Grotto Chanters
1:00 p. m.—Topeka High School Band
1:30 p. m.—The Serenaders
1:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
1

THURSDAY, APRIL 17

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news,
weather
7:00 a. m.—Organ Reveille (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:00 a. m.—Bousewives' Half Hour KSAC
10:30 a. m.—Wormer's Formun
11:15 a. m.—Spic and Span Program
11:15 a. m.—Spic and Span Program
11:15 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:20 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
13:30 p. m.—The Letter Box
13:30 p. m.—The Letter Box
13:30 p. m.—The Letter Box
14:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
15:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
16:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
16:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
16:00 p. m.—Dally Capital Radio Extra
16:10 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria — Five Musical
16:10 p. m.—Bekelly Oll Program
17:15 p. m.—The Political Situation in Wash18:00 p. m.—Bekelly Oll Program
18:00 p. m.—Skelly Oll Program
19:10 p. m.—Skelly Oll Program
19:10 p. m.—Skelly Oll Program
19:10 p. m.—Bekelly Oll Program
19:10 p. m.—Bekelly Oll Program
19:10 p. m.—Skelly Oll Program
19:10 p. m.—Bekelly Oll Program
19:10 p. m.—Skelly Oll Program
19:10 p. m.—Bekelly Oll Program
19:10 p. m.—Bekelly Oll Program
19:10 p. m.—Bekelly Oll Program
19:10 p. m.—Skelly Oll Program
19:10 p. m.—The Sky Boat
19:10 p. m.—The Sky Boat 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club 6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time,

FRIDAY. APRIL 18 (Good Friday)

(Good Friday)

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news.
weather
7:00 a. m.—Organ Reveille (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:00 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
8:05 a. m.—The Massey Family
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
10:30 a. m.—The Massey Family
10:00 a. m.—Good Friday Service from the National Cathedral (CBS)
11:00 a. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
11:00 a. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
11:00 a. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
12:30 p. m.—Good Friday Service (Cont.) (CBS)
12:30 p. m.—Good Friday Service (Cont.) (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
13:00 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
13:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
13:10 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
13:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
13:00 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
13:00 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
13:00 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
13:00 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
13:00 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria — Five Musical Masseys
13:00 p. m.—Payhawk Trio
14:00 p. m.—Payhawk Trio
15:00 p. m.—Vayhawk Trio
15:00 p. m.—Vayhawk Trio
15:00 p. m.—Kansas Farmer Old Time Orchestra
16:00 p. m.—True Story Hour (CBS)

tra

8:00 p. m.—True Story Hour (CBS)

9:00 p. m.—Quaker State Oil Program (CBS)

9:30 p. m.—'The Seven Last Words''—Cathedral Chorus (CBS)

10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

10:05 p. m.—Will Osborne and his Orchestra (CBS)

10:30 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Orchestra (CBS)

SATURDAY, APRIL 19 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club 6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, new

weather
7:00 a. m.—Osda Farm Notes, time, news,
7:00 a. m.—Organ Reveille (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Heath Period KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—The Massey Family
10:00 a. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
10:30 a. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
11:30 a. m.—Adventures of Henena and Mary
(CBS)
11:30 a. m.—Women's Forms

10:30 a. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
11:00 a. m.—Adventures of Henena and Mary
(CBS)
11:30 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:20 p. m.—State Vocational Dept.
12:30 p. m.—State Vocational Dept.
12:30 p. m.—Ballo Fan Program (CBS)
12:30 p. m.—Ballo Fan Program (CBS)
12:30 p. m.—Dominton Male Quartet (CBS)
12:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
13:00 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
13:00 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
13:00 p. m.—Gub Flaza Orchestra (CBS)
13:00 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
13:00 p. m.—Club Flaza Orchestra (CBS)
13:00 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
13:00 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
13:00 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
13:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
10:00 p. m.—Dennant Careteria — Five Musical Masseys
10:00 p. m.—Pennant Careteria — Five Musical Masseys
10:00 p. m.—Sense and Nonsense (CBS)
11:5 p. m.—The Sod Busters
11:5 p. m.—The Sod Busters
11:5 p. m.—The Sod Busters
13:5 p. m.—Dixis Echoes (CBS)
14:5 p. m.—Dixis Echoes (CBS)
15:5 p. m.—Dixis Echoes (CBS)
16:00 p. m.—Formount Publix Hour (CBS)
16:00 p. m.—Formount Orchestra (CBS)
16:00 p. m.—Formount Orchestra (CBS)
16:00 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS)

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



W. H. Mott, Herington, is starting an advertisement in the Holstein section of Kansas Farmer this week and is offering some young buils of serviceable ages and out of tested dams and a record sire. If you are interested you better write him at once for descriptions and prices.

Thursday, April 24, is the date of the Laptad Stock Farm hog sale. It is the 35th semi-annual sale and 44 boars and gilts of the two leading breeds, Poland Chinas and Durocs, will be sold. If you need a boar ready for service, either a Poland China or a Duroc this will be a good place to find him. The sale will be held as usual at the Laptad stock farm about two miles north of Lawrence. The sale is advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

W. E. Ross & Son, proprietors of the Spring-dale farm herd of registered Red Polled cat-tle at Smith Center, Kan., are starting their advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer. They are pioneer breeders of Red Polls and have sold breeding stock to Kansas Farmer readers for a long time. If you are in the mar-ket for a young buil you better write them at once. You will find their prices right. They have two bulls eleven months old for immedi-ate sale.

C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan., starts his advertisement again in this week's Kansas Farmer and is offering some nice young boars ready for service and bred gits bred to New Good by Good News. The Rowe black Polands are the big, smooth, easy feeding kind that are sure to suit and these boars will be priced right if you answer right away. He wants to get them sold and out of the way for his spring crop of pigs which is mighty promising this spring. He has around 70 pigs so far this spring and they are as good as he ever raised. Write him about a bargain in a boar.

The Gooch Farm, Lincoln, Neb., are dispersing their herd of milking Shorthorns Monday, May 5 and the sale is advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer. The sale will be held at the Nebraska state fair grounds, Lincoln, and 53 head of milking Shorthorns are being cataloged. The sale catalog, nicely illustrated with many recent pictures of cattle that will be in the sale with records etc. will be ready to mail by the time this Kansas Farmer reaches you. Write at once to Gooch Farm, Box 1635, Lincoln, Neb., and you will receive a free copy of the sale catalog by return mail. Look up the advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Kansas and Colorado Holstein breeders should be sure to write to W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan., for the A. I. King manager, Herington, Kan., for the A. I. King manager, Herington, Kan., for the A. I. King Grandview farm. adjoining Grandview, Mo., which is 15 miles south of Kansas City on Highway 71. The date of the sale is April 21 and sale headquarters in Kansas City Will be at 112 East 9th Street, which is the A. J. King office in Kansas City. There will be 140 cattle cataloged in this sale and of that aumber 45 are cutstanding sons and daughters of the two great herd sires of the famous King herd. Billy Homestead Dekol, the 1926 all American bull and the first prize junior yearling bull national dairy show. The other noted bull referred to is Beryiwood Prince Johanna Segis, a show bull with many notable victories in the show ring. His five nearest dams average 1180. Both of these great bulls are cataloged and will go to the highest bidder on the above date along with 45 of their sons and daughters.

The A. J. King Estate Holstein Farms COMPLETE DISPERSAL

At the Grandview Farms—15 Miles South of Kansas City, Missouri, On Highway No. 71

MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1930 At 10 A. M. Sharp

Billy Homestead de Kol 467247, born Feb. 12, 1925. All-American Junior Yearling. His offspring have been sensational winners at some of our best shows.

of our best shows.

Has 17 daughters ' relling. Also several sons including the twins out of the All-American dai inie De Segis Walker. These twins were sensational show calves on the 15. The country of the country o

The Herd is Free From Tuberculosis and Positively Guaranteed?and Sold with the 60-Day Retest Privilege. Write Today for Sale Catalog PR Sale Headquarters-The A. J. King Office, 112 E. Ninth St., Kansas City.

W. H. MOTT, Sale Manager, Herington, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Bulls Ready for Service ut of tested dams and record sire. We have everal to select from and can furnish you a ne young bull at a very reasonable price. Write me at once. W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KAN.

JERSEY CATTLE

SHADOW LAWN JERSEYS Third highest herd in United States A.J.J.C.C. Herd registry improvement. Four bull calves 4 to 8 months old for sale, priced very reasonable. Farm west edge town, Highway 40. T. W. KIRTON, Manager, Clay Center, Kansas

FERN'S NOBLE STOCKWELL 319789 Grandson of Golden Ferns Noble. Dam, imported Stockwell breeding. 13 months old. If you see him you will want him.

EDWARD HUNZICKER, COLONY, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

WOODLAWN FARM GUERNSEYS sale a nice two year old bull and some agin" cows. Also some fresh and springing calf helfers. Also baby bull calves and WOODLAWN FARM, Rt. 9, TOPEKA, HAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Red Polled Bulls

for sale. Extra good.
GEO. HAAS, LYONS, KANSAS

Red Poll Bulls

2 eleven months old Red Polled bulls for sale. W. E. ROSS & SON, SMITH CENTER, KAN

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

"Royal Clipper 2nd" first at State
Fair 1927 heads one of largest herds
of Poiled Shorthorns. 20 reg. young
bulls,\$100 to \$200. Some haiter broke,
choicely bred. Reds, Whites, Roams,
\$10 off of price list at barn. Write
for price list. You will find us at
Home if you Phone or write at our expense. 1.C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Ks.



Our Proven Herd Sire or sale priced very reasonable. Also calves for sale. HEIKEN BROS., BUSHTON, KAN.

Polled Shorthorns Heifers 20 yearling reg. Polled Shorthorns heifers, also 10 bulls to 1 months old. Shipping stations Phillipsburg and Stockton T. S. SHAW, GLADE, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

A Few Splendid Boars That will be priced right if you answer this advertisement at once. Also bred gilts bred to New Good by Good News.

C. B. ROWE, SCRANTON, KAN.

Henry's Poland Chinas Fall boars and gilts. Trios, not related. Best of breeding, well grown. Prices reasonable.

JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Spotted Poland Bred Gilts Grand Champ. No better breeding. Boars all ages W.I. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KAN.

The five great families are represented in this sale and you can have your choice of breeding, King of the Ormsbys; Ormsby Sensation, Matador Segis Walker; Creator or K. P. O. P. and it is all represented in this great sale by the best of individuals in their prime. If you write at once you have plenty of time to get the catalog before the sale. Address, W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan. The sale is advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Public Sales of Livestock

Holstein Cattle

April 21—A. J. King estate, Grandview, Mo. W. H. Mott sale manager, Herington, Kan. June 3-4 Holstein Friesian Breeders Association of America Sale and Meeting, Denver, Colorado.

Poland China Hogs April 24-Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan. Duroc Hogs
April 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan. MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Dispersion Sale! **Gooch Farm Milking Shorthorns**

At Nebraska State Fair Grounds, Starting at 1 p. m.

Lincoln, Nebr.,

MONDAY, MAY 5, 1930

53 HEAD of the best Milking Shorthorns ever offered in the mid-dle west. Send for catalog containing many recent pictures of sale animals and milking inheritance pedigrees as well as complete breeding records of entire offering.

GOOCH FARM, Box 1635, Lincoln, Nebr.

Col. A. W. Thompson, Forke Bros., and Fortna, Auctioneers

DUROC HOGS

Laptad Stock Farm 35th Semi-Annual HOG

Durocs and Polands

44 head, boars and gilts of each breed—cholera immune, ready for service.
Send for Hog and Seed Catalog.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24 LAWRENCE, KAN.

FRED G. LAPTAD, Owner & Mgr.

HORSES AND JACKS



YoungPercheronStallions We have 12 young stallions with lots of bone, size and quality. All sired by CARLEUX-166144. Priced low for quick sale. Write for prices delivered to your place.

A. H. TAYLOR & SON, Sedgwick, Kansas

Reg. Percherons For Sale Four extra good young stallions. Also a few mares. They carry the blood of Carnot, Casino and other noted sires. Priced for quick sale. W. K. RUSK, WELLINGTON KANSAS

Seven Purebred Stallions 1 to 6 years old. Some brood mares, \$100 up. 3 young jacks, \$175 to \$350. Come and see them. C. H. WEMPE, SENECA, KANSAS

Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer

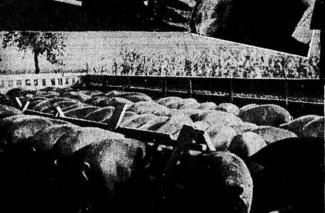
\$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.

Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising col-umns \$2.50. Change of copy as desired

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

Used to have lots of trouble in his herd until he adopted the 3RD DEGREE SYSTEM

BUT HERE'S WHAT MR. MARCY WRITES NOW:



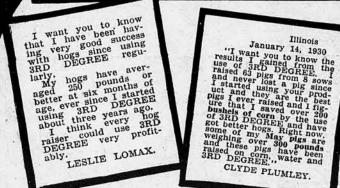
Above you see two views taken in Mr. Marcy's hog lot. In his own words he tells you what 3RD DE-GREE has done for him. Don't wait until the hogs are sick or heavily infested with worms. Start the use of 3RD DEGREE at weaning time and make it a regular part of your feeding program for all your pigs.

That's why leading hog raisers all over the hog belt now are adopting the Improved 3RD DEGREE System. As an aid to profitable hog raising, they have found the 3RD DE-GREE System more complete, more effective, more economical and much easier to use. Read Mr. Marcy's letter and see what his experience has been with 3RD DE-GREE. Just as it helped him, so it can help you raise hogs that are healthy,

thrifty and profitable. It can aid you in preventing or overcoming disease, in avoiding the losses caused by worm infestation, and will help get your pigs ready for market in shorter time and on less feed.

HEALTHY hogs grow faster — assimilate a larger part of their feed—waste less—reach I am writing you to tell you of the fine results I gained with trouble GREEL I gained with trouble GREEL I gained with several with Necro as a lot of several with Necro as a lot of the fine you without tried I have, three you without results records with the several you without results I have, three you without results records winded you some very good and less work they some very good and less work they with several your and less work they with several your and less work they will several young the several young the several young their weeks after a young their weeks after far. I am sure sold on your product I am sending you for your product of my hogs today.

LEONARD E. M. market weight earlier-bring you more profit. Yours very truly, LEONARD E. MARCY.



RD DEGREE

LIQUID

FOR HOGS

Sample of SRD DECREE Liquid Manual. hogs. (Write additional information

FREE Sample and Book

In addition to our valuable 50 page hog raiser's manual, we will also send you a big, generous sample of 3RD DEGREE, if you will write how many hogs you have and what their condition is. In addition you will receive full information about the Improved 3RD DEGREE System and our 3RD DEGREE products.

The Improved

Helps You Turn Loss Into Profit The Improved 3RD DEGREE System is the result of years of painstaking study and experiment, both in our own laboratories and under actual hog lot conditions. It is not a "cure-all," but a carefully worked out plan which can be adopted with profit by every hog raiser, both large and small. For nearly a quarter of a century 3RD DEGREE products have helped hog raisers make more money. They have found that the 3RD DEGREE System helps them turn loss into profit. pigs that are unthrifty, wormy and poor-doing, it aids them in raising thrifty, fast-growing hogs—the kind that reach market weight in the shortest time possible and bring top prices.

Throughout the Hog Belt Satisfied Users of **3rd Degree Are Found Everywhere**

T. W. Reese, Jr., of Illinois, writes: "3RD DEGREE brought my hogs along in good shape. They are now growing and gaining in great style, thanks to the help of 3RD DEGREE."

Ernest B. Schuhardt, also of Illinois, writes: "I have fed various stock foods but 3RD DEGREE has done more for me than all the stock foods I ever used."

J. E. Gast, of Iowa, writes: "I had the sickest looking bunch of pigs you ever saw after vaccination last spring. I lost 15 before giving them 3RD DE-GREE and lost only four after I started feeding it, and now have the healthiest looking bunch I ever raised."

You owe it to yourself to learn all about how the 3RD DEGREE System can help you make more money from your hogs. Mail the coupon on this page for a free sample of 3RD DEGREE—the original and genuine three purpose liquid for hogs. We will also send you a copy of our 50 page manual, "How to Raise 250-lb. Hogs in Six Months." Many have told us that it is the most valuable book for hog raisers they have ever seen. Don't delay, but mail the coupon right now.

Dept. E-39,

UNION

Omaha, Nebraska