

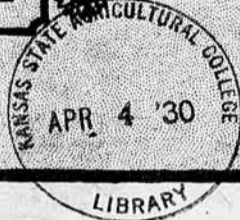
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KANSAS FARMER

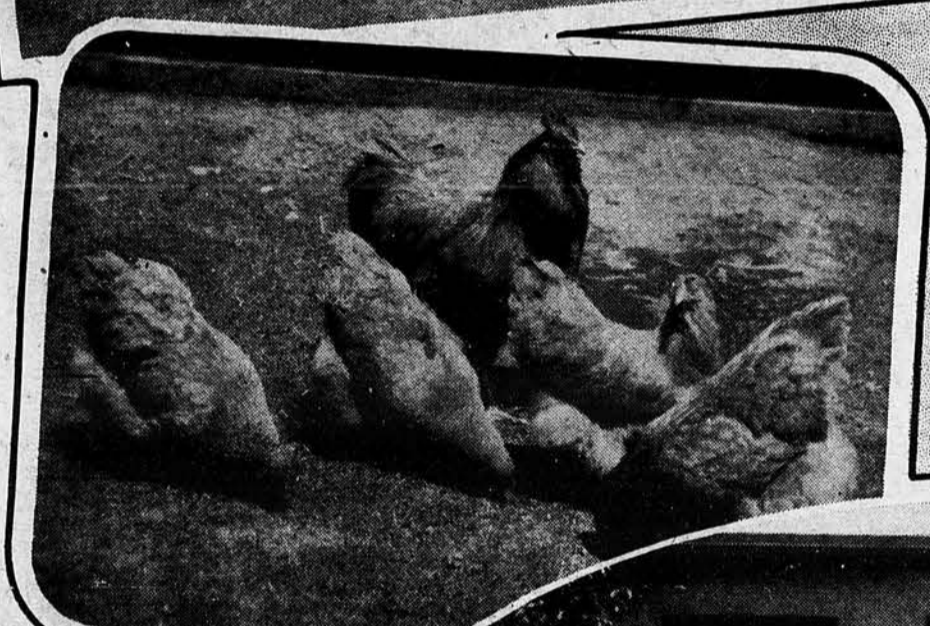
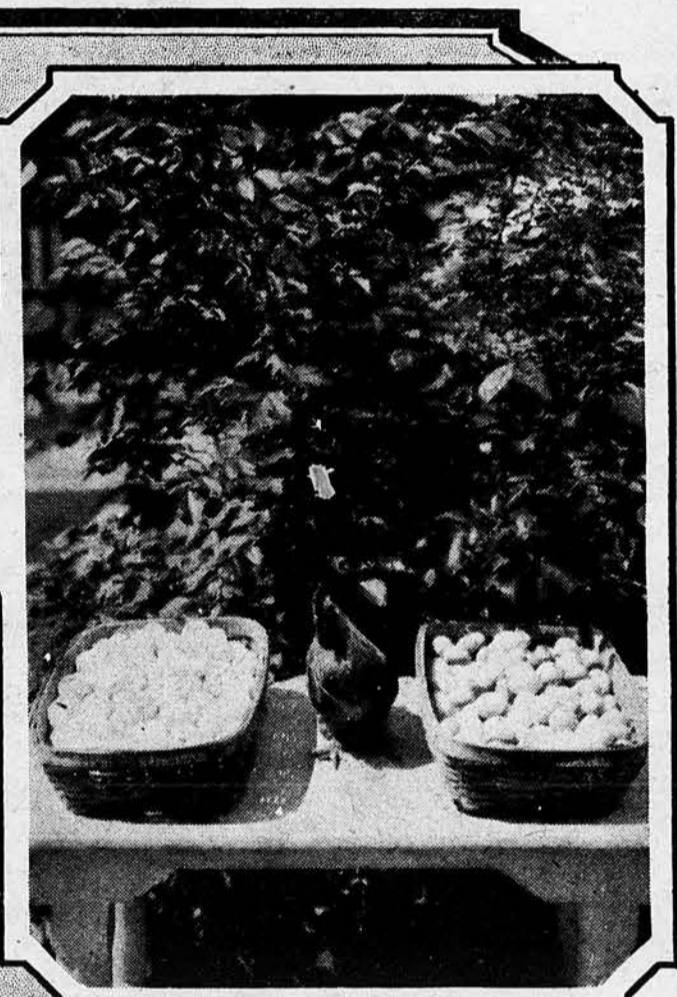
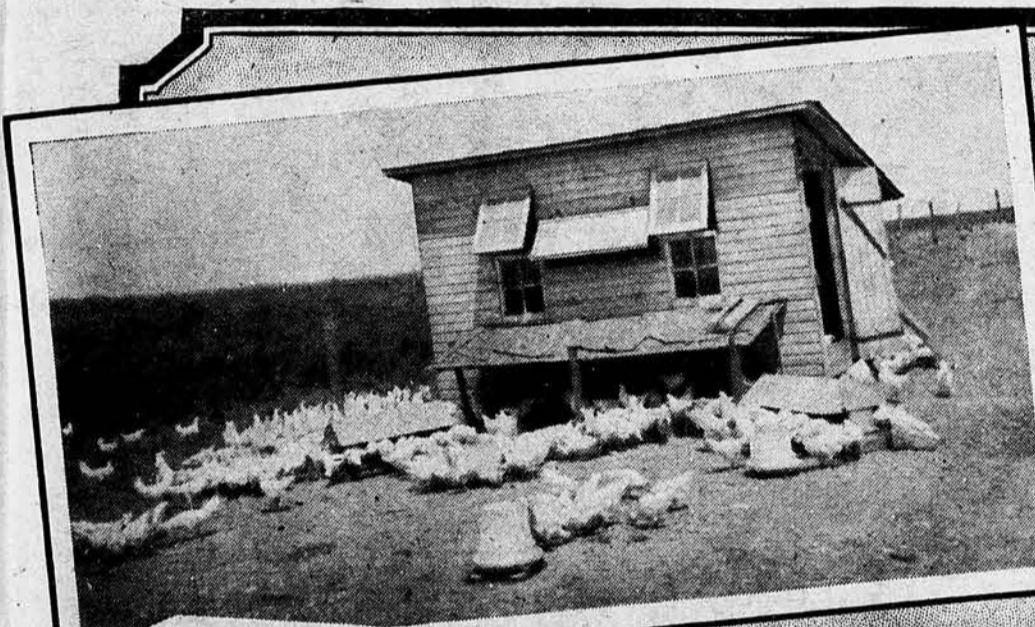
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 68

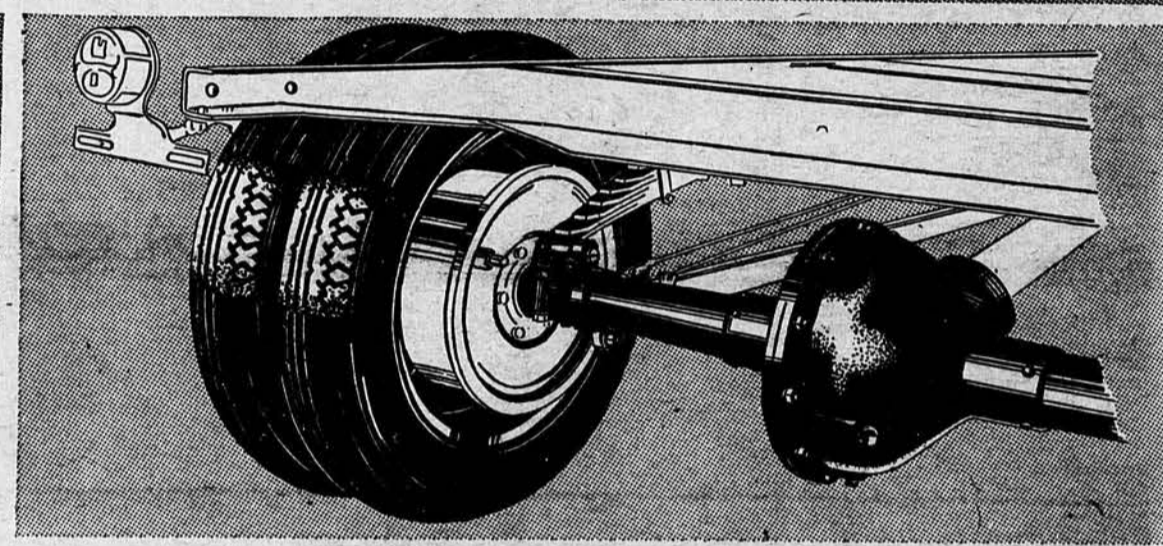
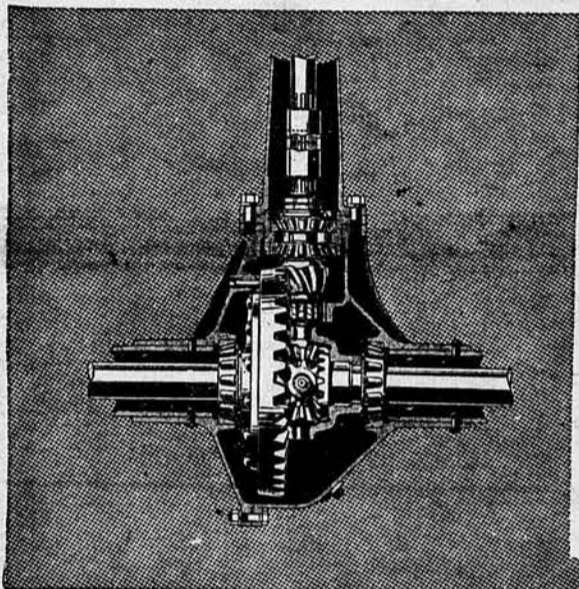
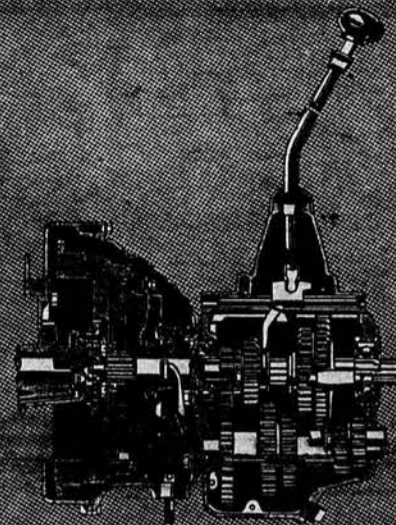
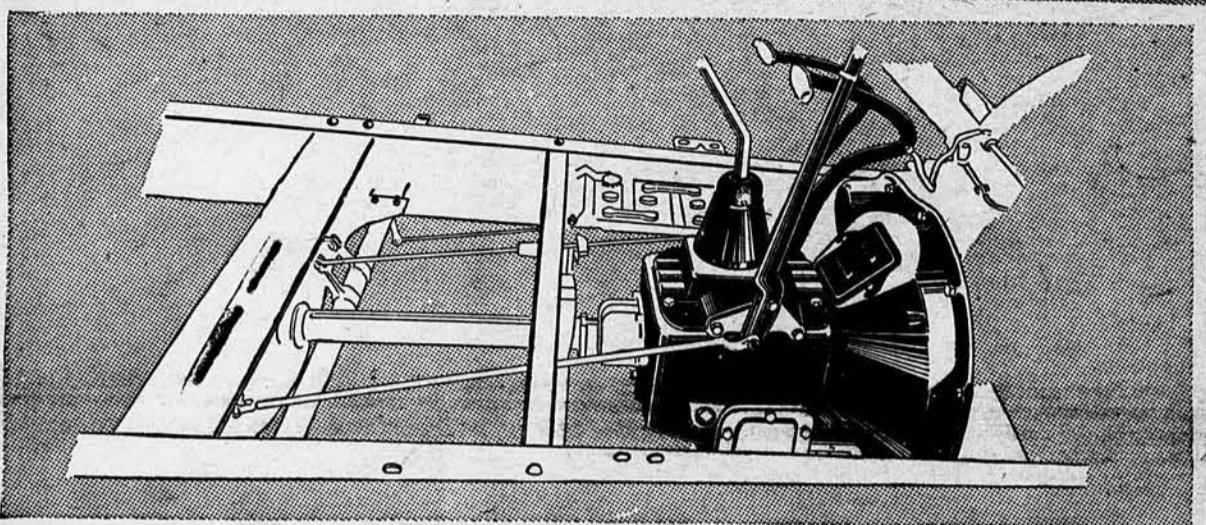
April 5, 1930



Number 14



And The Helpful Hen Is On The Job

4-SPEED TRANSMISSION . . . A wide range of speed and power**NEW SPIRAL BEVEL GEAR REAR AXLE . . . Strength, reliability and long life**

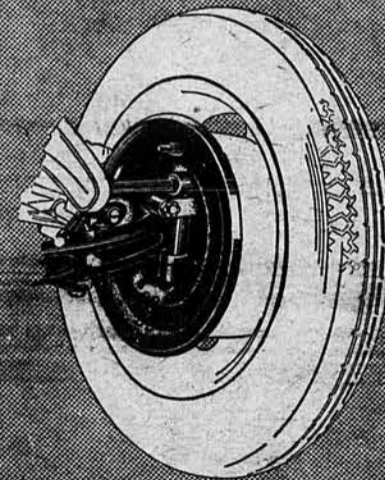
New features of the FORD TRUCK

THE Ford 1½-ton truck is a haulage unit carefully designed to provide unusual performance under a wide variety of conditions, and long, reliable service at minimum cost. With 4-speed transmission and 40-horse-power engine, the Ford truck has a remarkably flexible range of speed and power.

Rugged strength is a feature of the Ford truck. An important example is the new rear axle. It has a special spiral bevel gear, with straddle-mounted pinion. The axle shafts are heavier than formerly, and because of the three-quarter floating type of construction, they serve only to turn the wheels, without carrying any of the weight of truck or load.

The new front axle and spring are heavier and stronger, as are front radius-rod, king-pins, wheel bearings and thrust bearings. Brakes on the front wheels have been enlarged to the same size as those on the rear wheels, providing increased braking area and a high degree of safety. Brakes are of the mechanical type, internal expanding, and all are fully enclosed.

Dual rear wheels are available at small additional cost. Balloon tires of one size are used throughout, with the dual equipment, so that all six steel disc wheels and tires are interchangeable all around. Only one spare wheel and tire need be carried.

**LARGER BRAKES . . . Providing a greater degree of safety**

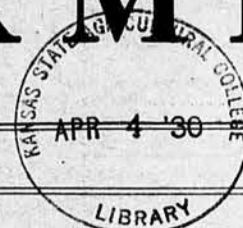
KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 68

April 5, 1930

Number 14



This System Works in Harper County

Duwe's Program Returns More to the Soil Than Crops Take Out

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

THE younger generation of Kansas farmers, and the older one, too, will find inspiration and encouragement in the things Henry Duwe of Harper county has been able to accomplish. Turn back your mental clock if you are of the older generation, or, whatever your years, just imagine for the present that again you are at that ripe old age of 22.

What were your ambitions for the future? Now, just to continue this make-believe set-up, wipe out all of those plans so far as your native country is concerned, and imagine yourself seeking a footing in some foreign land. Life's big problems would face you then in monumental proportions. You would be handicapped by different environment and customs; if agriculture were your choice, what a multitude of things you would have to learn about crops and soils different from those you knew! Even the language would tend to baffle your progress, for a time at least. But you could face those things. In our make-up, we humans seem to have some indomitable spirit which keys itself to meet such exigencies.

When Mr. Duwe came to Kansas some 19 years ago those were his problems. Applying them to yourself you get somewhere near the feeling he must have had. Word filtered to him in Germany that our state held some promise for a future. Duwe decided to try. Naturally at first he worked

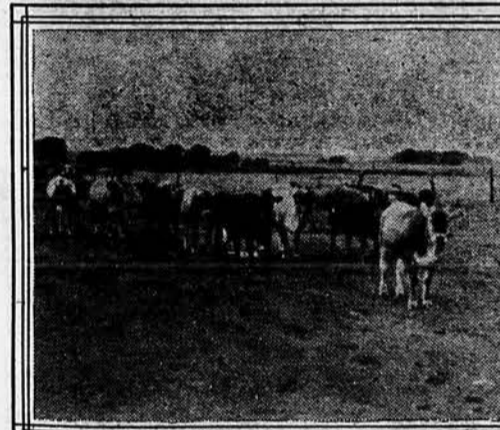
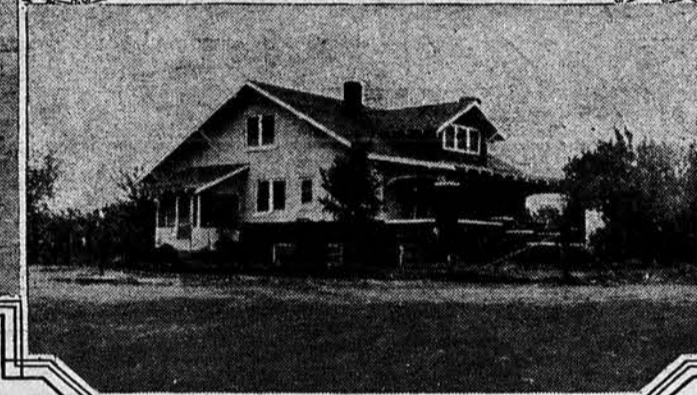
repay. It seemed as if they always were happy to give me advice and help. And that is one big factor in my progress."

You would expect Kansas farm folks to be just like that. But in addition, Mr. Duwe figured out the thing that means most to every farm plant—the right system for his particular farm. That point has been made many times, and it will be talked more and more in the future. There is, many good authorities agree, a "best" system for each individual farm.

Briefly, Duwe's is wheat, cows, corn, hogs,

poultry, legumes, rotation and fertility. Not one but several incomes. And Harper county isn't the only section of Kansas in which the right combination will win. Mr. Duwe started buying land in 1920. He purchased what he owns, 240 acres, with money earned as a farmer—so it can be done. Proportionately there were as many problems to solve 19 years ago as there are today. No—the truth is that opportunities are brighter today, and better farmers are doing a better job of farming. In his time in Kansas Mr. Duwe has purchased his farm, equipped it, and a little more than two years ago he built one of the finest modern farm homes you could wish to find in the state. It is finished thruout for real living, having a furnace, water system, electric lights, and among other conveniences a power washer. Such results are inspiring. They are bound to lend encouragement to young men in Kansas who have mental pictures of similar success for themselves; and even to those men whose programs have been delayed somewhat, but who still are undaunted.

Of the 500 acres Mr. Duwe controls, 440 are under cultivation. His biggest crop is wheat, with something like 250 acres. On the balance we find corn, oats, alfalfa, Sweet clover, even fruits. These crops are rotated as rapidly as it seems practical, some alternate-row cropping is practiced, all of the home-produced fertility, including



Henry Duwe, Harper County Master Farmer, Shown in the Picture Above. Found a System That Makes His Farm Pay. The Lower Photo at Center Shows the Fine, Modern Home He Built Something More Than Two Years Ago. At Left is a Group of His Profitable Brown Swiss Dairy Cows, and Right, the Silo Which Means Much in the Business of Providing an Economical Ration for the Milkers

much as any other hired hand. But he chose to be the student of things. Everything on the farm where he worked had a real purpose and he wanted to know the why as well as the how of everything. Then came a time when he felt equal to stepping into the big business of agriculture for himself. "I saw plenty of opportunity in Kansas," he said. "My neighbors have meant more to me than I ever can

straw, is returned to the soil and this sandy-loam is farmed so that crops will not have much of a battle with weeds. Early seedbed preparation and pure seed are essentials with Duwe, and disease and insects are fought in ways recommended by the state agricultural college. In fact, Mr. Duwe is a close follower of what the college has to say from production to marketing.

(Continued on Page 50)

Power Farming as an Aid to Education

COLLEGE ahead! G. H. Shier, Saline county, certainly must have smiled with satisfaction as he thought the matter over. Fifty-three years in Kansas—all his life—and on the same farm, working, planning, saving for this big thing, among others. Oh, not that he was yearning to brush aside the years that had piled on top of one another to make him a gray-haired veteran of Kansas agriculture, so that he might don a freshman cap and enter the ranks of students. The physical man wouldn't go there—but his heart would be there with two fine sons.

Mothers and fathers on Kansas farms, all of you enter into the spirit of education. Looking back you wonder how time could be so short, that your sons and daughters are going to college. Looking ahead, you parents, with tiny tots and children in their teens, no doubt ask Divine guidance that you, too, may be able to provide well for the education of your loved ones. With each new epoch in your children's lives you worked and planned to meet them wisely. It meant changes and new problems here and there, but you were willing to invest your time and energy for the betterment of your boys and girls; especially for education, which indeed is important over everything else, except a clear conscience.

Two sons leaving the farm for a good part of the year meant that Mr. Shier had to make changes in his farm work. But you'll understand that these men, who have made Kansas agriculture, know a few things themselves, gained from that patient, but sometimes drastic teacher, experience. Mr. Shier has followed thru the years with a well-rounded, diversified program. Hogs figured in the system, and a good herd of Short-horn cattle. But these have gone now, "with K. S. A. C., ahead." Poultry will remain, and wheat. "We are 'going to wheat' now so the boys can attend the agricultural college," Mr. Shier explained. "We can handle it so they will have a share in this work."

But it must be understood that Mr. Shier isn't going to be a one-crop farmer. He was born and reared on his present farm, which he purchased in 1911, and it isn't conceivable that he would take out all of the fertility profits that have been kept in that soil all these years. He pays a great deal of attention to legumes and fertility and wants all of his land to feel the benefits of alfalfa and Sweet clover as soon and as often as possible.

The thing that makes it possible for Mr. Shier to change his system of farming so readily is

power farming. He knows wheat—for 1929 he was named the Saline county wheat champion. Also it indicates that his program isn't lop-sided on the fertility question. A "wheat" visit with this champion discloses a number of profitable features, and suppose we recount them here.

Seedbed preparation is a good starting point. This must be early. Last year Mr. Shier and his boys finished plowing before the last of July and the results were quite satisfactory. "Early preparation gives wheat a better start in the fall and continues to make a better crop on this farm," Mr. Shier said. "It will increase the yield 4 or 5 bushels to the acre. Last year, fields that were plowed in July in this section averaged 20 bushels to the acre, while August 10 to 12 preparation made only 15 bushels. Early plowing and then no more work until almost seeding time doesn't do much good. We go over our ground four times between plowing and seeding. We can seed fairly late if the ground is in good condition and still get a good crop. This allows us to observe the fly-free date. Most folks around here watch out for the fly, and it has been a long time since we have had any great loss from them."

Smut also gets a black eye on this farm. Some

(Continued on Page 50)

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

OUR Bill White made a great impression in Haiti. The commission picked by President Hoover to go down there and investigate conditions was a good commission as a whole, but our Bill was the most popular man on it, so far as the Haitians were concerned. The reason for this is evident enough to anyone who has been in Haiti long enough to get a fair idea of what conditions are down there. There is no doubt that the condition of the masses of the people of Haiti has been greatly improved by American occupancy, but it also is true that there are certain conditions which ought to be changed. A good many Americans down there have carried their racial prejudices with them and do not take much trouble to conceal these prejudices. I will say that it seemed to me that this charge cannot be made justly against either General Russell or his wife. Both seemed to me to be doing what they could to bring about amicable relations between the Haitian people and the United States.

But it must be kept in mind that Haiti is, at least in theory, an independent republic, and the people have a right to be treated as if they were the rulers of their own country. They are a sensitive people. Most of them are densely ignorant and filled with superstition, but at heart are kindly. In other words, they are for the most part grown up children, and should be treated in the kindly and sympathetic way that grown up children are entitled to be treated. Our Bill did not high-hat these people. He is kindly and sympathetic by nature, and children everywhere are quick to recognize that kind of a nature. So they took to our Bill naturally. Furthermore, he is inherently honest and immune to graft. There are a good many grafters in Haiti among the so-called elite. Most of these are mixed bloods. They have little if any sympathy for the ignorant, superstitious masses. They never did anything when in power to better the condition of these ignorant and superstitious masses; all they did was to exploit them. It will be a bad day for Haiti if these unscrupulous grafters ever get control of things down there.

The people of Haiti, both the ignorant, superstitious masses and those among the upper class who are not grafters, just naturally took to our Bill because they instinctively knew that he was sympathetic and honest, that his friendliness was not assumed but natural. There is a good deal of talk about changing from a military high commissioner to a civilian commissioner with the rank of minister or ambassador and giving Bill the job. It would be an excellent appointment in my opinion. Bill has sense enough to know that for a good many years to come Haiti must have the firm but kindly supervision of the United States. He would insist that the guidance be both honest and sympathetic. The grafters could not work him and he would be in full sympathy with all practical efforts to better the condition of the masses without hurting their pride. He would get the necessary co-operation of the better educated Haitians, and that, let me say, is necessary to bringing about stability and prosperity to Haiti.

'Tis Mostly Bunc

"ARE all men endowed with certain inalienable rights?" asks an earnest reader. Well, if they are, a lot of them are not benefited greatly by these rights with which they are supposed to be endowed. Government seems to be founded on the assumption that no citizen of that government has any rights which may not be taken away from him whenever the government decides to take them away. Even the right to life is conditional; the right to liberty is abridged in at least a dozen different ways and he cannot select his own way to pursue happiness. That sentence in the immortal Declaration of Independence reads beautifully, but practically it is mostly bunc.

Just Give Prohibition Time

NATURALLY there is great interest in the poll being taken by The Literary Digest on prohibition. The Digest sent out or is sending out 20 million return postcards with three questions, and after each a square to be marked by the voter. The first question is, "Are you in favor of strict enforcement of the Volstead law?"

The second is, "Are you in favor of modification of the law so as to permit the sale of light wines and beer?"

The third question is, "Are you in favor of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution?"

More than 1,100,000 of these cards have been returned to the Digest office and the result published. So far the count shows 40 per cent of the voters in favor of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment; 30 per cent in favor of modification to permit the sale of light wines and beer and 30 per cent in favor of strict enforcement of the Volstead law.

The wets are rather jubilant at the result, altho it must be kept in mind that only a little more than one-twentieth of the cards sent out have been returned, counted and the count published. The figures may be decidedly changed before all the cards are counted. However, it is only fair

created in favor of law enforcement. It has grown steadily stronger, until as the Digest poll shows the sentiment in Kansas is overwhelmingly in favor of strict enforcement of the law and against the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

National prohibition has not as yet had a fair trial. It can not have, judging from the experience of Kansas, in less than 10 more years at the very least. If the national law enforcement is strengthened the sentiment in favor of the law will grow, just as it grew in Kansas. It would not be fair to resubmit the Eighteenth Amendment now.

And What of Russia?

A READER wishes to know what I think of the situation in Russia. I cannot have a well-formed and definite opinion of conditions over there for the reason that it seems to be impossible to get the necessary facts on which to base such an opinion. However, I am greatly interested in Russia. I consider it the most interesting experiment in government that has ever been tried. It is too early to pass judgment. So far it is just what I have said, an interesting experiment. It may fail or it may succeed. If it succeeds then our ideas of government will have to be greatly altered. My guess is that the communist plans will have to be modified before they can succeed, but I may find that I am mistaken. So I would say to this reader: withhold your judgment about Russia. Wait five or six years. By that time I feel pretty certain that all of us will be much better informed than we are or can be now.

Will the Horse Come Back?

THE Horse Association of America has sent me a very interesting pamphlet. It is accompanied by the following letter from Wayne Dinsmore, the secretary: "Wheat will go to 75 cents a bushel on the Chicago market within five years. This was my wager made two years ago. The bet still stands. Facts on which such a conclusion is based are presented in attached statement. You will find them convincing. Members of the Federal Farm Board know these facts, which were placed before them last fall. They have sidestepped the question. It is too easy, too simple to tell men that they have the remedy in their own hands. Eventually the inexorable force of economic law will make them realize it."

And what are the interesting economic facts contained in the pamphlet which the secretary sent me? The first is that the number of horses and mules in the United States is steadily declining. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, on January 1, 1930, there were 13,440,000 horses and 5,322,000 mules in the United States on the farms. Since 1920 the number of horses on the farms has declined 6,327,000 and the number of mules 110,000.

On January 1, 1930, there were 1,500,000 horses and mules in the cities, a decline of 600,000 since 1920. The second interesting fact is that if the number of horses and mules in the country had increased in proportion to the increase in population since 1900 there would now be 32,465,000 horses and mules in the United States instead of 18,762,000.

The third interesting fact is that horses are dying faster than colts are being born. The death loss is around 1,250,000 a year, while the Department of Agriculture estimates that we are not producing half enough colts to replace the death losses.

The pamphlet estimates that if the farmers had the 13,703,000 horses and mules in addition to what we have and which we would have if there had been a normal increase instead of decrease since 1900, that it would require 34,257,500 acres to produce the feed necessary for these animals and that area would be withdrawn from the production of grain which is glutting the market.

I am not disputing the correctness of the figures quoted by Mr. Dinsmore, but I am not so sure about the accuracy of his conclusions. As a transportation power for any considerable distance, the horse is a thing of the past; Mr. Dinsmore admits this. Whether there are as many horses and mules left on the farms as can be profitably employed in farming operations I do



to assume that more votes will be cast either for repeal or modification of the Eighteenth Amendment than will be cast in favor of strict enforcement. This may seem to be very discouraging to the friends of prohibition, but that is not necessarily so. In the vote so far counted in the Digest poll it is noticed that Kansas is voting heavily for strict enforcement. Indeed, the votes in favor of enforcement outnumber the combined votes for repeal and modification by considerably more than 50 per cent. And yet if the question of re-submitting the prohibition amendment to the constitution of Kansas had been submitted to a popular vote in the state at almost any time within 15 years after its adoption there would in all probability have been a majority in favor of re-submission.

It was 30 years after the adoption of the prohibition amendment in Kansas before there was state-wide enforcement of the prohibitory law. It was openly and grossly violated in all the larger cities and towns, including Topeka. In such cities as Kansas City, Kan., Atchison, Leavenworth, Pittsburg, Galena, Coffeyville, Wichita, Junction City and Salina there was an open agreement between the city officials and the jointists by which the jointists were permitted to run on the payment of monthly fines amounting to a license. In addition to the cities and towns mentioned, a number of smaller towns adopted the same plan, so that it is fair to say that in more than half of the towns the law was openly violated. County attorneys and sheriffs were elected in many counties with the understanding that they would not enforce the law. In some of these cities and towns it was almost worth a man's life to openly advocate law enforcement. The law was ridiculed; business men were either openly in favor of violation of the law or they kept still about it.

Gradually, however, a sentiment was being

not know. Mr. Dinsmore thinks there are not, but he does not produce the figures to prove his assertion. Just at present we seem to be suffering from overproduction of farm products, but that condition is likely to be changed within a few years.

One of the troubles with agriculture is that comparatively few farmers know what the cost of production is. A few farmers do have a reasonably accurate system of bookkeeping by which they can estimate approximately their cost of production, but such farmers are certainly the exception. Very few farmers who own tractors can tell with any degree of certainty whether that kind of power is cheaper for them than horse power. At any rate, the number of horses and mules is steadily growing less, which is pretty good evidence that the farmers believe it is to their advantage to use tractors.

Half to the Husband

If no will is made and the wife dies first, there being minor children, just what share by law do the children hold of the property that is in the wife's name only, and what share in that in the name of both husband and wife? In case the wife makes no will, what share must she leave the husband by law? If the wife dies and the property is in her name can the husband dispose of the property until settlement is made for the children?

Mrs. B.

Where property is held in the name of the wife and other property is held jointly by the husband and wife, at the death of the wife before the death of the husband, she dying without will, one-half of all her property, which is the property she held individually and her half of the joint property, that is property jointly held by herself and her husband, goes to the surviving husband and the other half to her children. The surviving husband can only dispose of his share of the property. If the children are minors it would be necessary to appoint a guardian to look after their share of the estate, in which case if it became necessary to sell the real estate or part of it in order to pay debts against the estate, an order might be made by the probate court to the administrator to sell, or if the court deemed it necessary to divide the estate an order might be made to partition it or to sell it if it could not be partitioned satisfactorily. The minors' share might be held by their guardian until they attained the age of majority. Ordinarily it is better that the absolute sale of the property should not be made until the minors attain the age of majority.

Not of Binding Effect?

My grandfather died several years ago, leaving property in both Kansas and Arkansas. He made a request that the land in Arkansas should not be sold to anyone outside the family. When he died he left his property to nine children, all of age. Grandmother had died several years before. Since his death three children have died. But all were married and left families. Some are wanting to sell this property, while some of the others do not wish to sell. 1—Can any of these children force this property to be sold? 2—Can it be sold if some of the others do not want to sell just yet? 3—Could a grandchild hold his share back and not sell? 4—Will these grandchildren who are heirs to this property be required to sign a paper if the mother is alive and they are of age? When I said "mother" I meant the wife of a son that is dead. 5—In Arkansas how is

the property divided when the husband is dead, the wife living and also several children? 6—Does the mother get one-half of the husband's share and the other half divided equally among the children?

Mrs. X. Y. Z.

1 and 2—If this request was not embodied in the will it certainly would not be of any binding effect on the heirs. And even if it were embodied in the will, it probably would not be of binding effect. You say that when your grandfather died he left his property to nine children. You do not say he made a will, but I assume he did. If he merely divided his property among his nine children without any limitations, it became their property at his death, and any one of these nine heirs might go into court and ask for a division of the property. Or if his will provided that the property should go to these nine children, designating them, and to the heirs of their bodies, then at their death if the estate had not already been divided the children inheriting from the original nine might go into court and ask for a division of the property, or any one of them

not be deprived of her dower right to one-third life interest in the real estate without her consent and of course the deed, if it was deeded, would have to be signed by the children if they are of age.

5 and 6—These questions have already been answered. At the death of the husband without will the surviving wife inherits a dower right of a life estate in one-third of his real estate and an absolute right to one-third of his personal property. The remainder of the real estate at her death goes to his children.

Signature Is Not Necessary

A and B are husband and wife. They give C a mortgage on their farm. C forecloses. B will not sign the deed. Will the deed be good without B's signature, or how can B be forced to sign?

T. W.

If C forecloses and the land is sold at foreclosure sale a certificate of purchase is first issued, and unless the land is redeemed within the redemption period provided by the statute a sheriff's deed issues to the purchaser. B's signature is not necessary to the validity of that deed, and neither is A's for that matter. If the purchaser at the sheriff's sale desires to get possession of the property before the end of the redemption period, he must get a deed from A and B or they would have to waive their right of redemption. There is no way that B can be compelled to sign such a deed or such a waiver for that matter. The only thing the purchaser at the sale can do is to wait until the expiration of the redemption period and get his sheriff's deed.

Taxes Were Reduced, Anyway

Was there any graft in the recent reduction of the income tax? What per cent of the members of the United States Senate are wealthy men?

J. D. S.

So far as I know there was no graft in the reduction of the income tax. Perhaps there was too great a reduction on big incomes and maybe not quite enough on the smaller incomes, but it has always seemed to me it is a pretty fair kind of a bill.

I have no means of knowing what percentage of the members of the United States Senate are wealthy men. Standards of wealth vary in different localities. Probably according to our standards out here in the West more than half of the Senators are wealthy men. Perhaps according to eastern standards not nearly so large a proportion.

Not Except by Will

A is the father, B the son and C the son's wife. If B dies without a will does C inherit a share of A's property at the time of A's death? B died before A.

A. B.

Not unless A makes provision for C in his will.

Cannot Leave Home

Can a boy of 18 own property without his parents' consent? Can he leave home when he wants to without asking anyone about it?

A.

No, to both questions.



might. The court might either order that the property should be divided or if that could not be done without injury to the value of the property the court might order that it be sold and the proceeds divided.

In case of such order, answering question No. 3, the grandchild could not hold back his share.

4—Assuming, as I have said before, that this grandfather made a will and distributed his property among his nine children, then at his death each of these children inherited an undivided one-ninth interest. Under the laws of Arkansas where a husband dies leaving a surviving wife and children and making no will, the wife would take one-third of the personal estate and a life estate in one-third of the land. In the case of the sale of this son's share, it would be necessary that the surviving wife should sign the deed. She could

Senate Tariff Rates Benefit Agriculture

I VOTED for the tariff bill, as amended in the Senate, because it is my honest belief that the measure as amended tends to restore the economic equality of agriculture with other basic industries. While we fell short of getting all we wanted and should have received, the measure sent by the Senate to the conference committee is more favorable to agriculture than the existing law.

In my judgment it will enable the American farmer to sell in the domestic market between 350 and 400 million dollars worth of farm products that now are being supplied from outside the United States.

The farm income of the United States, in round numbers, is about 12 billions of dollars. The people of the United States consume about 2 billion dollars worth of imported agricultural commodities.

Increases in the tariff duties on live cattle, beef and veal, wool, milk, cream, butter, cheese, eggs and egg products, flax and oil seeds, fruits and vegetables, and other items, should give the American farmer the domestic market for most of these products.

In other words, farm products grown in the United States should displace between one-third and one-fourth of the 2 billion dollars worth of farm products imported from abroad last year.

I have no sympathy with either the methods or results of the unholy combination of selfish interests that added cement, lumber, shingles and brick to the tariff protected list and increased the sugar tariff, in the closing two weeks of the Senate-tariff fight.

Taking these building items off the free list, in my judgment, was indefensible. The Senate tariff on lumber will add from 50 to 60 million dollars a year to the cost of building construction in this country, to the best of my information.

Cost of cement will be increased millions of

dollars, 45 to 50 millions if the higher House tariff duties prevail.

The duty on brick, on which the House and Senate are in agreement, will add 12 or 13 million dollars a year to construction costs.

But the Senate refused to take shingles off the free list, and its lumber duties are lower than those proposed by the House. The Senate inserted a provision allowing cement for public works—highways as well as building—to enter the United States duty free.

Placing tariff duties on building materials in the Senate was indefensible, and only made possible by the combination that log-rolled these rates thru.

However, if the Senate rates are indefensible, the House rates are outrageous.

I voted against any increase in the tariff on sugar. The Senate increase of ¼ cent a pound will increase the cost of living about 35 million dollars a year, nearly all of which will go to American interests owning sugar properties in the Philippines and our other island possessions.

But the House has proposed an increase of three-fifths cent a pound, which will cost our people some 90 or 95 million dollars a year if it goes into effect. In neither instance will the sugar beet or cane sugar growers of this country get any appreciable advantage.

One of the few industrial increases I voted for was the increase in the tariff on manganese. The steel industry in the United States is amply protected. The Steel Trust buys its manganese abroad and fought the manganese tariff bitterly. I supported the manganese duty so that the steel industry can buy American manganese, just as the rest of us buy its manufactured products.

The aluminum trust vigorously contended for its present excessive tariff protection. I am glad that my vote helped to reduce the aluminum tariff about 65 per cent.

The textile industry, admittedly in a depressed condition, got some increases. If these increases, and the other industrial increases allowed, give work at good wages to American workmen, they will be able to buy agricultural products. To the extent that American farm-product sales in this country increase—the purchasing power of agriculture will be increased. That means more prosperity for all.

Various estimates are made of the effect of the pending tariff bill on the cost of living. Free trade advocates call it the "Grundty tariff bill" and declare it will increase the cost of living a billion dollars a year. My own estimate is that if the conference compromise results in striking out the increases on sugar, building materials and the more objectionable industrial rates provided in the House bill, the increase will be around 750 million dollars a year.

Of this increase agriculture is supposed to get half the benefit. But agriculture does not benefit to the extent we had hoped, nor that we believed we were promised in the last campaign.

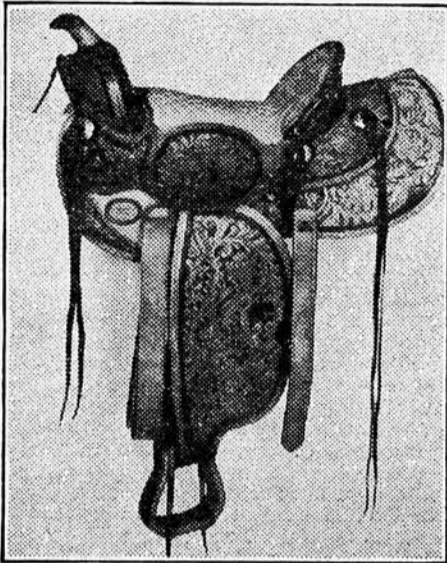
But here is something else to remember. The additional 750 millions, or whatever the amount is, will be spent in the United States. It will go to American industries, including agriculture, and in wages to American labor.

I am not afraid of the high cost of living if it is accompanied by high wages and employment. This country has prospered more with plenty of work, high wages, and high living costs, than with unemployment, low wages, and with low living costs.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

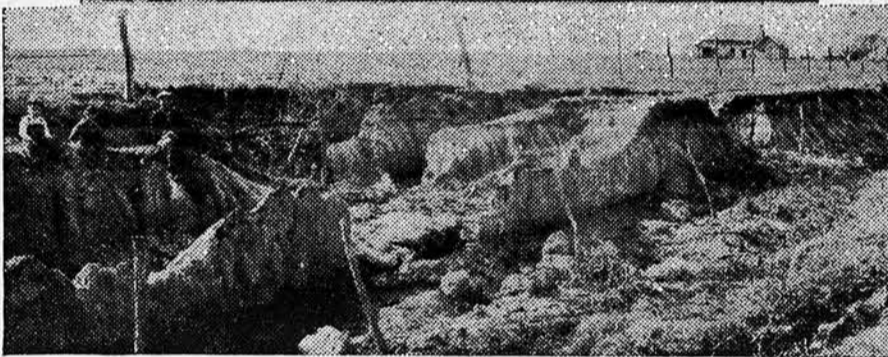
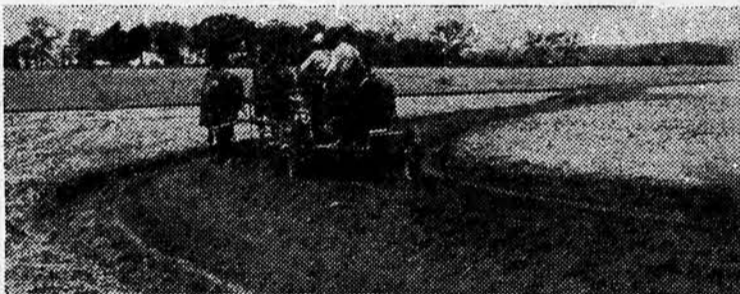
Rural Kansas in Pictures



For His Remarkable Services Rendered to the Kansas Livestock Association During 1928 and 1929, While President of the Organization, Will J. Miller Was Presented with This Beautiful Saddle by the Other Officers



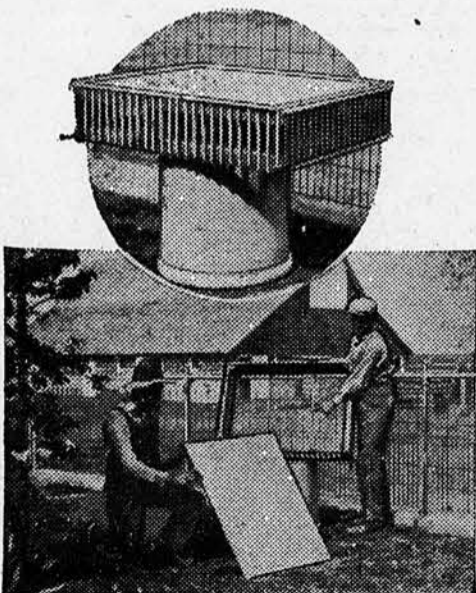
These Baskets Hold, Left to Right, Dahlias, Tritoma, or More Commonly Called "Red Hot Poker," and Gladioli, All Prize-Winners Grown by Frank Payne, Johnson County Farmer. He Has 30 Acres in Flowers and Says Every Farmstead Can Be Beautifully Landscaped. Payne Grows as Many as 80,000 Dahlias and 300,000 Gladioli a Season



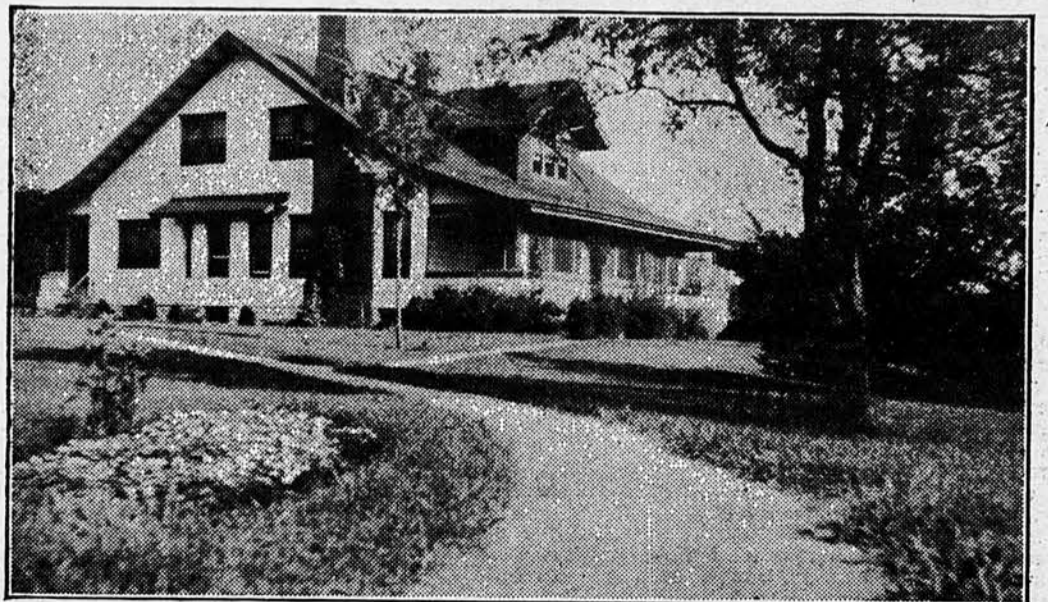
Terracing Work Like That Shown at Top Probably Will Prevent Other Scenes Like the One at Bottom. Loss of Soil by Erosion and Moisture by Run-off Is Serious in Kansas. Terraces Will Effectively Stop This. They Are not Particularly Costly to Construct and Are Quite Easily Maintained. Summer or Fall Are the Best Seasons for This Job



Effective Farm Advertising. Select White Eggs in a Blue Carton, Even Caught the Fancy of a Dining Car Employee, and Now He Is a Regular Customer of Bonnie Lea Stock Farm, Atchison County. Note the Sign Too, on the Lyon County Laying House



Herman H. Koch, Clay County, Made His Battery Brooder. A Frame Holds Six Trays Like Those Shown Here. They Have Hail Screen Floors and Galvanized Iron Tops. Materials Cost \$19 for All Six



The Beautiful Spring Environment Offered by Valley Farm, Owned by W. V. Jackson, Comanche County. A Good Selection of Flowers and Shrubbery Well Placed, with a Luxurious Lawn for a Setting, Make This Farmstead More Inviting, and the House More of a Home. Note the Seat Under a Friendly Tree Where Summer Breezes May be Enjoyed. Similar Results Are Available in Any Kansas County

As We View Current Farm News

These Counties Find Folks Willing to Use More Dairy Products

THE spirit of dairying and increased consumption of resulting products ran high among 4-H Club members, school boys and girls, farmers and business men of Bourbon county during a recent dairy day. Club members were unusually active in the program, as well as all the younger generation. Eleven girls qualified as candidates for dairy queen by obtaining 50 signatures each of persons pledging themselves to the increased use of dairy products. A total of 4,370 persons signed the pledge. Thelma Braden, former officer of the Northeast Scott 4-H Club was formerly crowned queen and will receive a trip with all expenses paid to the coming National Dairy Show at St. Louis.

A dairy products utilization campaign recently was held in Dickinson county, with the aid of specialists from the agricultural college. About 175 meetings were held in schools of the county for the benefit of the children, with night meetings for the parents. Value of dairy products as food and proper methods of producing these foods were demonstrated.

The second dairy products utilization campaign was held in Washington county not so long ago. Most of the schools of the county were reached, and the older generation certainly wasn't neglected. Last year's survey among 1,500 school children showed an increase of 18 per cent in consumption of milk during the campaign.

Angus Men to Be Hosts

BBETTER livestock day, held under the auspices of the Aberdeen-Angus breeders of Geary and Dickinson counties, has become an event of real importance in that section of the state. The fifth annual program will be held April 17, at Wheatland Farms, the home of James B. Hollinger, 7½ miles southeast of Chapman. More than 150 head of Angus cattle, selected from the outstanding herds in the two counties, will be shown; there will be numerous champions of the show rings, and obviously several future champions.

While this meeting is promoted by Angus breeders, the real theme will be better livestock generally, and everyone interested in this great industry is invited. Judging contests will be the feature of the morning, in which provisions will be made for everyone from 4-H Club members to the grown-up boys and girls. Angus roast beef will be included in the noon lunch. Among subjects to be presented in the afternoon program will be an outline of the Federal Farm Board's plans with relation to livestock markets.

Hays Round-up Calls Again

THE 18th annual Round-up at the Fort Hays Experiment Station will be held on Saturday, April 26, and the annual boys' and girls' judging contest will take place on Friday, April 25. Despite severe handicaps, Supt. L. C. Aicher reports that the cattle on feed have done very well.

Some interesting information is being obtained from the feeding trials on the relative values of kafir grain supplement and cotton cake supplement in maintenance rations for stock cattle. Results of feed grinding experiments and the use of ground and chopped feeds, as compared to whole bundle feeds and to silage, will be of real interest to Kansas farmers.

A special program is being arranged by Amy Kelly, home demonstration leader of the Extension Division of the Kansas State Agricultural College, for visiting farm women.

Spuds for Prosperity

PPOTATOES fattening! Poof, poof! says Dr. J. Harvey Kellogg, founder of the Battle Creek Sanitarium and celebrated health specialist. Maybe too many potatoes will add pounds or tonnage as the case may be, but Doctor Kellogg contends that every adult should eat a pound of them daily.

"Many persons avoid potatoes because of their supposed fattening properties," he said. "This popular prejudice has little foundation in scientific fact. The potato, like any other foodstuff, is fattening when eaten in a quantity more than sufficient to meet the body needs. It is no more fattening than the same amount of bread or any other cereal. As a matter of fact, it is used in sanitariums as a means of combating acidosis, kidney stones, Bright's disease, high blood pressure and gout. There is no other single article of food capable of doing so much for the promotion of the health, longevity and prosperity of the American people as the potato."

Well, well! We read that with a good deal of respect—more even than we have had in the past, and that was plenty—for this well-known Kansas crop. Now let's tell "Mrs. General Public" all about it and we'll be able to market, at a profit, the two spuds we're trying to grow where one grew before.

Buried Treasures Are There

ONCE again an early-day legend comes to light that a large sum of money was buried west of Dodge City during an Indian attack. Louis Meister, an inventor of Iowa, indicates that he is going to bring his "electric mineral battery" to Ford county, and attempt to locate the hidden treasure.

It seems that in 1858 a Mexican train belonging to Jesus M. Martinez was attacked by Indians 4 miles west of Dodge City, the battle lasting



several days. Martinez was one of the very few who escaped. During the fight it is alleged that he buried 21 sacks of silver, each containing \$1,000, but when he returned some time later to get his money he was unable to find the right location.

We are inclined to agree with the idea that valuable treasures are "buried" in the vicinity of this thriving southwestern city. But they are to be found, and will be, these we have in mind, not by a mineral battery, but instead by well-balanced farming practices that are available to every farmer in that country. These treasures will continue to be located in the form of plant foods that nourish better and better crops; treasures that saturate the soil from its surface to the depths that legumes will go.

Scott's Big Money Crop

SPEAKING of potatoes, Scott county anticipates a crop that will total a quarter of a million bushels this year. Practically all of the 1,500 acres planted to the crop are in the famous shallow water district. But an experiment is being conducted to find whether the high lands offer any encouragement for this crop.

As usual, the Marks, Lowe and Roark farms will have the largest acreages. Marks Brothers planned on 450 acres, while J. W. Lowe and Frank Roark each will have 350 acres. Last year Mr. Roark netted \$12,000 from his 100-acre crop, reports say. Marks Brothers, in addition to potatoes, raise onions, honey dew melons, beans and many other kinds of truck crops. They are engaged in year-around experimenting with crops as well as hogs. Potatoes seem to be one of the big money crops for Scott county. Last year Irish Cobblers and Bliss Triumphs topped the market, and were shipped to all sections of the country.

"Horsepower" Bows to Horse

THERE was considerable whistling on the Long Island Railroad in Brooklyn, N. Y., one day recently, when Boo-Boo, a milk-wagon horse, wandered on to the tracks while the driver tarried elsewhere. Boo, cart in tow, strolled up an incline where a trestle halted him. Then a huge locomotive stopped within a few inches of his nose, but all the train's toots and all the train's men couldn't get Boo to move again. In about 30 minutes a policeman arrived and backed Boo

down the incline, a painstaking process because of danger from the highly charged third rail. A string of six trains, delayed by Boo-Boo's adventure, whistled angry salutes at him when they again got under way.

We wonder whether those eastern folks realize that something more frightful than the loss of a few minutes would occur if all of the milk wagons happened to go "off duty?" And when we think about it out here in Kansas, the dairy industry is one of the most important factors in our health and pursuit of happiness.

And Hides Are Hides!

WOMEN bought 90 per cent of the shoes imported into the United States during 1929. The commerce department at Washington says Czecho-Slovakia supplied more than three-fourths of the total, with Austria, France, Switzerland and Germany following in order. The total shoe imports during the first 11 months, both men's and women's, were 7,540,844, according to the department. All of which makes us think it would be a good idea to tell imported shoe purchasers that Kansas and other states in this country raise cows, and cows have hides, and hides are tanned to make shoes, and purchasing shoes made from hides of cows raised in Kansas might bring about the happy situation of returning more money to the farmers for this particular variety of epidermis, which in turn—the money we mean—could be used by said farmers to purchase more tractors, combines, motor cars, radios, furniture, clothing, and even some things they really don't need, but which are highly desirable to own.

"Standing By" for Combines

MAYBE it seems a little early to talk about an enormous wheat harvest for this summer, but it isn't out of season at all so far as the railroads are concerned. The Santa Fe is getting things ready for the "flow of golden grain." Old box cars are being repaired and put into service by the hundreds, and 4,000 new wheat cars are awaiting the call of the combine.

Already the railroad is moving empty cars to sidings thruout the wheat belt. Between Harper and Anthony it has 8 miles of empties ready for duty. "By the time harvest starts," reports R. G. Merrick, general freight agent, "the Santa Fe will have 20,000 box cars, all in excellent condition, scattered thruout the Wheat Belt." So transportation problems will be few and far between this year.

Heifer Had a Wild Ride

ENRROUTE to a fire in answer to a neighborhood telephone call, Frank Komarek, a Saline county farmer, picked up a most unusual passenger for a pleasure and business automobile. When well on his way to the fire, a heifer ambled into the road in front of the speeding car. Komarek's car took her aboard via the front bumper. She landed in such a manner that it was impossible for her to dislodge herself and go back to her peaceful grazing while the car was in motion. As a result she had a fast ride for nearly a quarter of a mile. Heifer, car and driver escaped undamaged.

Travel in Real Style

TWENTY-EIGHT fine, heavy horses—a coach load—were shipped from Sylvan Grove to Utica, O., by express recently. The transportation charges on them were about \$1,000, which would indicate that horses still are of some value. This was the first time for an express shipment of the animals from this point.

Rock Bottom and Then Some!

RECENTLY E. F. Hull, of near Downs, found a meteor in his pasture. The stone is about the size of a human head. It was cracked in the middle and when pried open the cavity inside was found to contain a substance resembling volcanic ash. Maybe, tho, it's some agricultural product of another planet whose price took such a slump that it couldn't stop at rock bottom, and just came on down here.

Get an Early Start

TWO Franklin county farmers seem to qualify as early corn planters. They are G. W. Barnes and James Hasting, who put in part of their crop on March 21 and 22.

Now You Have a "Private Informer"

If It's Instant Sporting News You Wish, WIBW Supplies It

RADIO is a mighty versatile institution. It just changes, at your command, to fit your moods. Maybe it's something lively that will please you now best of all. Just tune in the four friendly letters—WIBW—and you'll enjoy the best popular music. No doubt as you read this the mysterious receiving set over there in the corner is telling you that the broadcasting station of the Capper Publications is keeping you right in step with the progress of the world.

News is coming to you from every curve of this great big globe on which we live. A few minutes later it will be the most authentic information of the farming operations of seasonal importance to you at the moment. This will quit the air to be followed by a play, or some contribution of the world's greatest masters of music.

respondent for many metropolitan newspapers on sports in the Midwest, and he contributes to a number of sports magazines. An excellent announcing voice and the ability to give graphic descriptions of contests have made Edmonds a radio broadcasting leader.

He served thru the World War as captain of a machine gun company in the 89th division. His home is in Topeka, but during the football and basketball seasons, he referees games from Minnesota to Texas, all over the Missouri Valley and in the Mississippi country.

And to go on with athletic talk we wish to call your attention to "Ted" Husing, world-famous sports editor and announcer of all big games over the Columbia Broadcasting System, who gives the radio audience a smart running-story of games of nation-wide interest. He also has a large following.

Husing, who is an experienced announcer, has described practically all of the important athletic events that have been "aired" in the last few years. He is a former football player and is considered an expert on all matters pertaining to the gridiron. He has a rapid-fire delivery and his broadcasting policy is "accuracy first, color second."

Getting back to another type of entertainment, we introduce Mlle. Eliena Kazanova, violinist; Eli Spivak, baritone; Peter Biljo, director of the Balalaika orchestra, and Mme. Zinaida Nicolina, four artists who are heard at various times during the week over WIBW, via the Columbia System, when the radio audience joins them "Around the Samovar."

The Villagers Quartet is an interesting group.



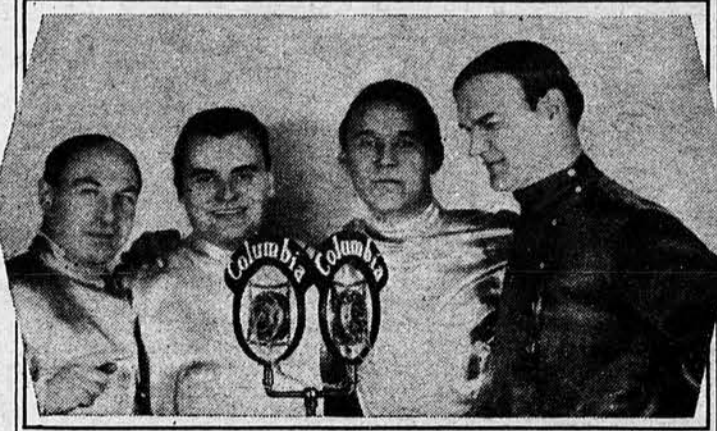
Let's just suppose after that, that it's time for a broadcast of some sport in which you are thoroly and justly interested. Maybe somebody you know, or perhaps a relative, is playing basketball or football; even the great national games are not denied you. Faithfully your receiving set, WIBW and the Columbia System brings you instant word-pictures of every play. The voice WIBW sends you gives such an accurate, sweeping description of everything that takes place that you sit on the edge of your chair, blood tingling as you live the great game with your favorite team or players. Oh, it's great sport to be able to keep in close touch with everything. Such happy times as WIBW brings you are bound to help keep you young and to add inspiration for meeting the problems of the day. It makes you feel and understand that after all this is an age throbbing with opportunities and possibilities. And with radio as your private informer you are going to better be able to get the most out of life.

WIBW Brings Edmonds' Review

It is quite conceivable that a more leisurely review of the sport world events will interest you. For that very purpose, WIBW brings you Leslie E. Edmonds, whose weekly summary of athletic events is broadcast every Sunday evening at 6:30 o'clock. Mr. Edmonds has a host of followers in Kansas and neighboring states, and he is one of the outstanding officials and writers in this particular field.

He is considered one of the best referees of basketball and football in the country, and he has contributed many valuable suggestions to recent changes in national rules. Mr. Edmonds' schedules during the football season give him an opportunity as referee to see every player worthy of note in the Missouri Valley Conference, the Big Six Conference, the Kansas Conference and the Central Conference.

Following his graduation from Ottawa University, where he was a letter-man in football, basketball and track, and an all-state football star, Edmonds took up journalism and became an outstanding newspaper man. His work, because of his special knowledge of sports and his service as an official, gradually turned more and more to sports, and at present he is editor of a feature column in The Topeka Daily Capital, special cor-



Upper Left, Leslie E. Edmonds, Whose Weekly Sport Review Comes to You Direct from WIBW. Upper Right, "Ted" Husing, World-Famous Sports Editor and Announcer of All Big Games for the Columbia System. At Center, the Folks You Join in "Around the Samovar." Lower Photo, the Interesting and Entertaining Villagers Quartet

Once these folks sang together as boys in the choir of the Moscow church. Now they have gained prominence in radio broadcasting, and are heard over the broadcasting station of The Capper Publications several times a week in the program known as "In a Russian Village." They first came to this country to sing at the Russian Cathedral in New York City, subsequently appearing in the stage production of "Redemption," starring the very famous John Barrymore.

WIBW's Program for Next Week

SUNDAY, APRIL 6

War declared with Germany, 1917

- 8:00 a. m.—Morning Musicals—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. Fiescher (CBS)
- 10:00 a. m.—Musical Vespers
- 11:30 a. m.—Five Power Naval Conference (CBS)
- 11:45 a. m.—Musical Program
- 12:00 m.—Pennant Cafeteria—Five Musical Masseys
- 12:30 p. m.—Ballad Hour (CBS)
- 1:00 p. m.—Watchtower IBSA
- 1:30 p. m.—Montreal Symphony Orchestra (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Columbia Male Chorus (CBS)
- 2:30 p. m.—Conclave of Nations—Japan (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—Cathedral Hour (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 4:30 p. m.—Leo and Bill—Harmony Boys
- 5:00 p. m.—Rabbi Levey's Question Box
- 5:15 p. m.—Musical Program
- 6:00 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria—Five Musical Masseys
- 6:30 p. m.—Leslie Edmonds Sport Review
- 6:45 p. m.—The World's Business (CBS) Courtesy Columbian Securities Co.



- 7:00 p. m.—Robert Service Violin Ensemble
- 7:30 p. m.—Pipe Dreams by the Kansas Poet
- 8:00 p. m.—Majestic Theater of the Air (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Arabesque (CBS) Courtesy Kansas Power and Light Co.
- 9:30 p. m.—Coral Islanders (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

MONDAY, APRIL 7

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revellie (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives Musical KSAC
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—The Massey Family
- 9:45 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:15 a. m.—Senator Capper's "Timely Topics from Washington"
- 10:30 a. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
- 11:15 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Ceora B. Lanham's Dramatic Period
- 2:30 p. m.—Women's Forum
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:10 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 3:30 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
- 5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club

- 6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:10 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria—Five Musical Masseys
- 6:30 p. m.—Voices from Filmland (CBS)
- 7:00 p. m.—Topeka Federation of Labor
- 7:30 p. m.—The Sod Busters
- 8:00 p. m.—Capper Club Skit
- 8:30 p. m.—I. G. A. Home Towners
- 8:00 p. m.—Kansas Authors Club
- 9:30 p. m.—Cotton Pickers
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:05 p. m.—The Columbians (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Roy Ingraham's Paramount Orchestra (CBS)

TUESDAY, APRIL 8

Anniversary Battle of Appomattoc, 1865

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revellie (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives Musical KSAC
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—The Massey Family
- 9:15 a. m.—Skelly Oil Co. Program
- 9:30 a. m.—The Massey Family
- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives Half Hour KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
- 11:15 a. m.—Spic and Span Program
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—American School of the Air (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—H. T. Burleigh Girls' Quartet
- 2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:10 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 3:30 p. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
- 5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:10 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria—Five Musical Masseys
- 6:30 p. m.—Manhattan Moods (CBS)
- 7:00 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 7:30 p. m.—State Federation of Women's Clubs
- 9:00 p. m.—Graybar's Mr. and Mrs. (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—Lights and Shadows
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:05 p. m.—Ted Weems and his Orchestra (CBS)

(Continued on Page 51)

IT'S SMART TO BE THRIFTY



No other washer offers ALL these advantages:

- LARGE BALLOON WRINGER ROLLS
- POLISHED ALUMINUM TUB
(Or choice of Porcelain Tub)
- SUBMERGED ALUMINUM AGITATOR
- REMOVABLE SPLASH RING
- STANDARD CAPACITY
- DOUBLE WALLS TO KEEP WATER HOT
- SELF-OILING BEARINGS
- ENCLOSED MECHANISM
- 4-CYCLE, BRIGGS-STRATTON GASOLINE ENGINE

*At a saving
of more than
\$50*

*For homes having
electricity, the
SPEED QUEEN
is available with
a high grade elec-
tric motor.*

WOMEN are becoming keener buyers. Homes are coming to be managed more like business. Thrift is winning itself a higher and higher place in every American household. And why shouldn't it? Why shouldn't you, Mrs. Housewife, take advantage of every saving you can?

For example, this beautiful

Speed Queen Aluminum washer! From every angle of comparison — washing efficiency, beauty and guaranteed durability—it offers you all the advantages of the highest priced machines. Yet, it is yours at a clear saving of more than \$50!

Mail the coupon below for interesting folder describing the SPEED QUEEN, or ask your nearest dealer for a free demonstration.

SPEED QUEEN Aluminum Washer

Sold by the following Kansas dealers:

Wolcast's Hdwe. Co. Alta Vista
Pete Schlageck Angelus
Swanson Bros. Ashton
F. C. Wolverton Barnes
A. Reinhard & Sons Bazine
F. E. Lumpkin & Sons Bellaire
The Anderson Produce Co. Belleville
Ed. Fitzgerald Hdwe. Beloit
Pioneer Hdwe. & Music Co. Burlington
Canton Hdwe. & Lbr. Co. Canton
C. R. Blanton Cimarron
The Prentice Elec. Shop Clay Center
J. A. Casper Impl. & Hdwe. Co. Clifton
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Green Furn. Co. Dodge City
U. A. Johnson & Son Downs
Ed. Norton, 716 S. Star El Dorado
A. J. Dryden Ellsworth
Emporia Furn. Co. Emporia
E. Martin Furn. Co. Eskridge
C. W. Sturgeon Eureka
Lasater & Mendenhall Fowler
Garnand's Furn. Store Garden City
L. H. Fuhring Hdwe. Co. Garnett
John W. Bock Goodland
Koch Bros. Haven
Phillips Hdwe. & Furn. Co. Haviland
R. D. Corken Hiawatha
Green Hardware Holton

C. E. Montgomery Hoxie
The Carey Salt Co. Hutchinson
Inman Hdwe. Co. Inman
Ed Fitzgerald Hdwe. Co. Jamestown
Sturgis Hdwe. Co. Kanopolis
Pittman & Pittman La Crosse
Garnand Furn. Co. Lakin
W. R. Donnellan Lancaster
H. H. Purdy Langdon
Stewart & Corbin Hdwe. Co. Latham
E. D. Lavine Lebanon
W. S. Mann Le Roy
W. R. Compton Liberal
Dragoo Hdwe. Lincoln
Williamson Furn. & Und. Co. Little River
E. I. King & Co. Logan
Rodrick & Harris Co. Lucas
Mack-Welling Lbr. & Supply Co. Luray
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Good Beef Prices This Year?

The Long Range Trend, However, Will Be Downward for the Next Several Years

BY GILBERT GUSLER

FOR the last two or three years, the beef cattle industry has been near the low point of the production cycle, and near the peak of the cycle of prices. The extreme low level in output and the crest of the curve of values probably have been witnessed. While prices probably will stay on this plateau for another year or two, the longer future holds out the prospect of a declining tendency.

The cattle population in the United States declined sharply in the decade from 1919 to 1929. The number kept primarily for beef on farms and ranges dropped from 36,200,000 head 11 years ago to 23,833,000 on January 1, 1929, which was a loss of about 35 per cent, and was the smallest number since 1878.

In the last year, the pendulum began to swing the other way. A slight increase was shown in the number on farms in the estimate for January 1, 1930, and the slaughter data for 1929 also indicate a tendency to rebuild beef herds. More steers were slaughtered than in 1928, but there were decreases in the slaughter of cows, heifers, and in calves of beef type.

In 1927, the decline in beef herds began to be reflected in shrinking market supplies. This change combined with the increase that had been taking place since 1921 in demand for beef caused prices to shoot upward rapidly. By 1928, if we adjust for the changing value of the dollar, steer prices probably had reached the highest level in 50 years. The accompanying chart shows yearly average prices for good beef steers at Chicago and the average price of all cattle on farms on January 1 of each year since 1879.

These price changes made our markets attractive to beef exporting countries. The presence of foot-and-mouth disease resulted in an embargo against Argentine shipments in the summer of 1927, but she has sent an increasing amount of canned beef. New Zealand has contributed dressed beef. Canada has sent a growing share of her production to us on the hoof and in dressed beef form, and imports of live cattle from Mexico also have increased.

Imports of 509,000 head of cattle in 1929 were equal to about 6 per cent of the number slaughtered under federal inspection, and the imports of 143 million pounds of beef in various forms were equal to about 3 per cent of the inspected beef production.

Until the last year, the cattle population in the chief exporting countries of Argentina, Canada, Australia and New Zealand seems to have been shrinking, altho possibly at a slower rate than in the United States. In Europe, on the other hand, the cattle population has been increasing, mostly in dairy stock, but the supply of beef and veal has been augmented. This, with the recovery of the swine industry to well ahead of pre-war produc-

tion, has reduced European import demand for beef, and thus turned surplus supplies toward United States markets.

So far as the coming year is concerned, the outlook is rather optimistic for those who are now in the business of breeding and rearing cattle, if the view that prices will hold on a relatively high level for that period is correct. For finishers and graziers who buy thin stock from breeders, however, the prospect is not so favorable, owing to the high prices they have to pay for raw material.

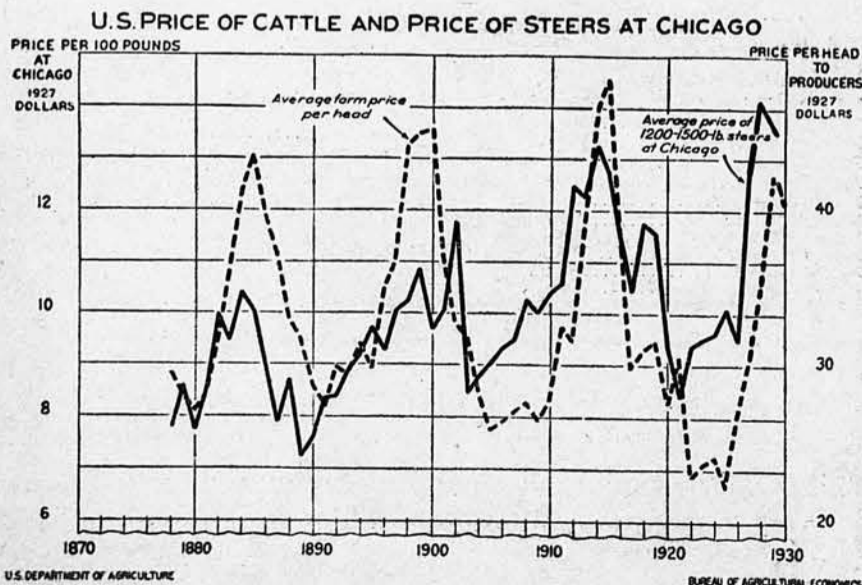
When the broad downward tendency in beef cattle prices to which we must look forward will become pronounced is a question. Cattle price cycles in the past have averaged seven or eight years down and seven or eight years up, making about 15 years for the complete circuit. But, the declines have ranged anywhere from six to 10 years in length, and the advances show about the same variation. We have usable records on only three or four cattle cycles, so that we may not yet have the full measure of possible fluctuation. In the last downswing, finished steer prices as shown on the chart reached their extreme low in 1921, but breeding cattle prices seem not to have struck bottom until 1924 and early 1925. Whether both topped out for this cycle a year ago remains to be seen.

Anyway, the normal expectancy based on the cycle tendency is that production will increase in the next half dozen years, at first, slowly, and then more rapidly, that market receipts will change but little for a year or two while young cattle are being held back to build up breeding herds, but that they finally will show a considerable increase, and that prices will work to a substantially lower level. It is probable, however, that the changes will be less violent than those in the last 15 years.

A factor that may influence the working out of the cycle this time is the organized effort to keep agriculture in balance thru such agencies as the outlook work of the agricultural colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture and the activity of the Federal Farm Board. If everyone begins now to wave the red lantern and warn farmers that a decline in beef cattle prices is coming in the next five or six years, they may modify their plans and greatly reduce the severity of the decline. A disastrous event that everyone knows is going to happen usually is prevented.

A new allocation of production centers always accompanies these ups and downs of the cycle. In the anticipated expansion of the next few years, the center of gravity of the industry will be shifted permanently, altho we can't be too sure of the direction or distance.

In the western states, diversified



If History Repeats, Beef Cattle Prices Will Begin to Work Downward After Another Year or Two. The Extreme Peak May Have Been Passed Already

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YOU SAVE in two ways when you use an Eveready Layerbilt "B" Battery. A few cents extra bring you from 25% to 30% longer life than is possible with an old-fashioned "B" battery constructed of individual round cells. And you are not subject to the risk of having trouble caused by broken connections and other weaknesses in the "B" battery.

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Eveready Layerbilt "B" Batteries come in two sizes, the Medium Size No. 485 (price \$2.95) and the Large Size No. 486 (price \$4.25), which is illustrated on this page. Eveready Layerbilt construction is unique and is patent-protected. Only Eveready builds Layerbilts.

Economy and greater dependability are assured when you use an Eveready Layerbilt "B" Battery.

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We also make Eveready Raytheon 4-Pillar Tubes—another revolutionary improvement in radio. With their patented 4-Pillar construction, they give an entirely new standard of performance. To get the most from your present radio set, put a new Eveready Raytheon in each socket. Nothing else like them.



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

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

EVEREADY

Radio Batteries

farming, dairying and wheat production will compete with beef cattle to a greater degree than before. But, the breaking up of the range into farms does not necessarily mean a great reduction in beef producing capacity, since these farms produce feed which many farmers will find they can market almost profitably thru beef cattle. The western sheep industry has expanded greatly at the expense of cattle in recent years, but with wool and lamb prices down, some of these new converts to sheep will find that they have bet on the wrong horse again. Some of them will shift back to cattle once more.

The Corn Belt also will find that it has the capacity to produce more beef. Part of the increasing supply of grains and forage made available thru improvements in methods of crop production, thru the wider use of such crops as alfalfa and Sweet clover, and by the further substitution of mechanical for animal power may be turned into beef and other animal products instead of going so largely into dairy products as has been the case in recent years.

As to tendencies in consumptive demand, beef seems likely to hold its own. The change to younger and lighter cattle may help beef in competition with pork by getting rid of some of the tough beef which never makes patrons for the beef industry. Consumer buying power probably will average comparatively high over the next few years. The quick freezing process and the packaging of retail cuts at the packing house are developments which may aid consumption, altho they may help other meats fully as much as beef.

Several concrete suggestions based on the outlook are as follows:

First, investments in beef cattle in the next two or three years should be made with caution, because of the probability that prices are above a level that can be sustained.

Second, renewed emphasis should be placed on lower costs of production as a means of offsetting lower prices and of meeting the inescapable competition from other meats for public favor. Beef producers need to ask themselves whether their industry is making the progress in efficiency it should if it is to maintain its relative position compared with the hog, the dairy cow and even with poultry. In this, as in some other matters today, "the march of progress is a gallop."

Western producers need to strive to raise a still higher percentage of calves to cows retained, reduce winter losses, breed for more rapid growing qualities, and change over more largely to a cow-and-calf or cow-and-yearling basis. In the Corn Belt, feeding out younger and lighter cattle and application of methods of feeding that have proved efficient are steps in the same direction.

Third, feeders should buy thin cattle with greater discretion than they have used on some occasions in the past, and be particularly careful in the purchase of weighty feeders. The market for weighty cattle seems to grow narrower from year to year, so that it is easy to produce too many of that kind, while fat yearlings and light cattle are rarely out of style at any season. The consumer wants light cuts, an absence of waste fat, and the tenderness found in beef from younger cattle.

Many cattle feeders would make more money if they would endeavor to buy thin cattle on the dips rather than on the bulges in the market. It is so easy to buy feeders when prices on fat cattle are zooming, and it takes so much courage to buy them when the fat cattle market looks rotten. But, certainly then is when buying should be done. When asked how he had made so much money, Russell Sage is said to have replied on one occasion, "I buy my straw hats in the fall." More such bargain hunting is needed on the part of Corn Belt cattle feeders.

How to Ship Stock

Livestock owners often have occasion to ship domestic animals from one state to another. When they make such shipments they should know what regulations must be observed. These regulations vary somewhat for animals intended for breeding, feeding, exhibition and other purposes. To aid producers and shippers

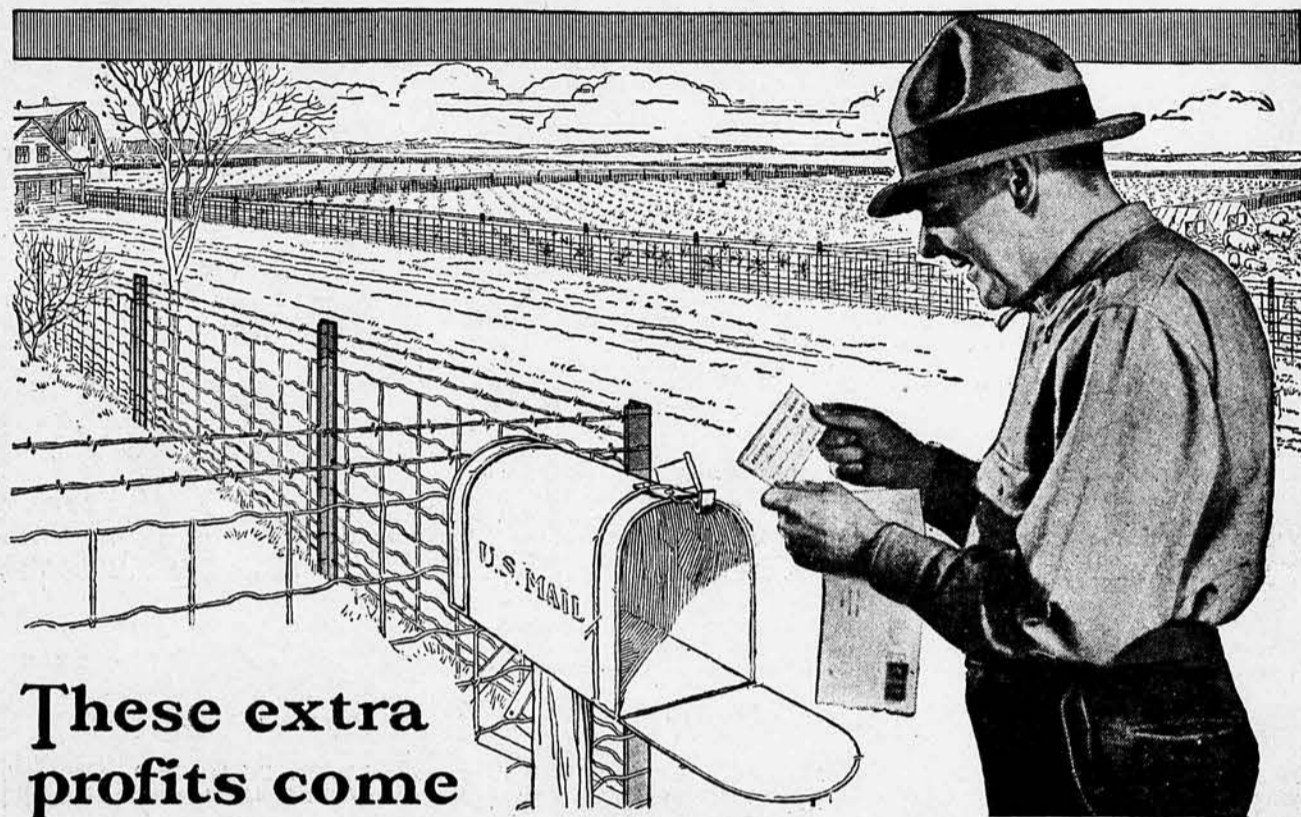
in obtaining information governing each of these cases, the Bureau of Animal Industry has published a circular which gives brief statements concerning the essential requirements for animals entering each state. This is Miscellaneous Circular 14-MC, "State Sanitary Requirements Governing Admission of Livestock," which

has just been revised and is available free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The information in the circular is obtained by the bureau from officials of each state, and deals principally with the movement of cattle, horses, mules, asses, hogs, sheep and goats. Some states also have regulations

governing the admission of other stock, such as poultry, foxes, dogs and cats. Information as to who may inspect animals for shipment, what tests are acceptable, and the names of the state officials who have charge of inspection are also given.

Kansas needs more alfalfa.



These extra profits come from having my farm properly fenced



Raise your hogs on clean ground. Follow the McLean County system. Get the two extra pigs from each litter which means an additional \$50 profit.



Turn the hogs in on the cornfield after the pickers have gone through. They will salvage the two or three bushels per acre which the pickers overlooked and will turn it into pork.

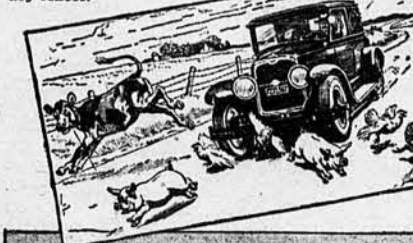


Seed your small grain fields to legumes—cut the grain—pasture the stubble. Take advantage of this rich, succulent pasturage worth several dollars per acre.



The loss of a \$125 steer resulting from gorging or wire cuts due to a rundown fence would buy a lot of Red Top posts and wire fence. \$20 a month loss of milk production from a good cow damaged in the same way would buy a lot more. Keep your fences in good repair.

Every year many chickens, pigs, calves and other valuable live stock are killed on the highways. Protect your live stock investment with hog tight boundary fences.



"It took me a long time to find out that good fences and plenty of them are just the difference between losing money and making it. Since my farm has been properly fenced I am making real money every year. Of course today I farm differently and that's just where the importance of fence comes in. I consider fences the first requirement of any farmer who wants to make his farm pay better."

WITH your farm well fenced you can rotate both crops and stock—you can diversify in both. Good boundary and cross fences plus the liberal use of movable or temporary fence are not an expense but the best investment you can make.

It is an investment that pays big dividends in the form of wastes stopped—labor saved in harvesting crops—down and shattered grain salvaged—pasturage in stubble fields made available—extra pigs raised and marketed earlier. And it pays extra dividends in the form of losses prevented, such as, stock killed on the highways—valuable animals lost through breaking into and gorging on crops—damage to stock from wire cuts—milk production lost through

damage resulting to a good cow breaking through a rundown fence.

You can refence your farm by degrees and never miss the money. Figure out now a definite plan to refence by putting in a few new stretches each year. In that way no big outlay of money at any one time is necessary—and remember the extra profits will more than repay the cost—the well fenced farm is the money maker. You'll never find a better time to start than right now.

But don't experiment with fence posts—use Red Tops

To assure longest life and best service from your fences, erect them on Red Top posts because Red Tops are made from tough, dense railroad rail steel. They are made extra strong by a reinforcing rib running the full length of the post. So in Red Tops you find not only a long-lived fence post but one possessing more strength than you really need. It is therefore the best steel post to use for your permanent boundary and cross fences as well as your movable or temporary fences.

Red Top is designed to accommodate all styles and makes of fence. The studs on its face make it impossible to ride the fence down or root it up. The Red Top fastener

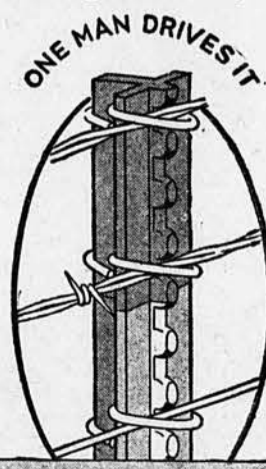
used to attach the fence to the post securely holds it there in a vise-like grip—it is easily and quickly applied by one man.

No holes are punched in the Red Top double strength studded tee to weaken it—the easy driving triangular shaped anchor plate is attached by a patented process which gives it added strength at the point of strain where most needed. Red Tops are especially prepared for finishing by a process of sand blasting (another exclusive Red Top feature). They are then aluminized. A metallic finish baked-on which resists rust and adds years of life. And in a single day one man unassisted can drive 200 to 300 Red Tops with a one man driver. A week's work done in one day.

See Your Red Top Dealer

Let him help you select the type and length of Red Top post most adapted to your particular needs. He will help you work out your fencing problems economically.

Protect your stock from lightning. Use Red Tops to ground your fence lines at every rod. A \$125 steer killed by lightning is reduced to the value of the hide—about \$2.50. A loss that cannot be recovered but can be prevented.



RED TOP STEEL POST CO.

38 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Wheat Belt Program Found Response

High Quality and Low Cost of Production, Rather Than Increased Total Output, Are Dominant Aims of This Work

ACCOMPLISHMENTS of the Kansas Wheat Belt Program, in the line of improving the quality of Kansas wheat and other farm products since its introduction to wheat growers of the state in 1926, were given in the form of reports at Wichita last week. At that time representatives of all organizations sponsoring this "better farming" program sat in on the meeting.

Heading the list of speakers was F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, who called attention of the group to the progress that has been made. He pointed out that the Wheat Belt Program contains certain specific steps which have been taken and that are being taken for the improvement of agriculture of the Kansas Wheat Belt.

Included in the talks given by representatives of the various co-operating organizations were reports on smut control, insect control, soil management, the use of good seed, marketing and the Kansas Wheat Championship contest. The parts that the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association, the Kansas Grain Inspection Department, the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and the leading railroads of the state have played in the program were considered. T. L. Bair, Minneola, state wheat champion for 1929, gave an interesting talk on what the movement has meant to his county; a report was made of plans for 1930, it was decided that another meeting should be called within the year to consider plans for extending the program five years or more, and a very clear picture of the world outlook for the wheat farmer was presented.

Progress Has Been Made

Speakers on the program included S. A. Long, president of the Wichita Chamber of Commerce; President Farrell of the college; E. H. Leker, George Montgomery, E. G. Kelly, A. L. Clapp, H. Umberger and L. E. Call, all of the agricultural college; H. M. Bainer, Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association director; George W. Catts, of the Kansas City, Mo., Chamber of Commerce; Harry G. Randall, chairman, Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association; B. H. Johnson, chief, Kansas Grain Inspection Department; E. H. Hodgson, president of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association and Master Farmer of Rice county; J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture; and representatives of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the Union Pacific railroads.

In his opening address, President F. D. Farrell said in part: "It is gratifying to report that substantial progress has been made upon every feature of the program as it was outlined five years ago. It now is time to discuss and agree upon the next steps. If the remarkably effective co-operative work of the last five years is to be continued, as it should, it is necessary for us to set up some advanced objectives."

Must Have Good Balance

"In our deliberations it is important that we keep clearly in mind certain fundamental principles that must be observed if the possibilities of the Kansas Wheat Belt are to be fully realized.

"While the wheat industry now is, and probably will continue for a long time, to be the major agricultural industry of the Wheat Belt, every practicable effort should be made to prevent or to reduce excessive specialization in wheat production, either on individual farms or in communities or regions. To be permanent and stable the agriculture of most regions, communities or farms must have some degree of balance. If it lacks balance it may at any time be exceedingly difficult to make necessary shifts of emphasis and readjustments of pro-

duction and marketing practices to suit changes in general economic conditions.

"High quality and low cost of production, rather than increased total output, should be the dominant aims of the Wheat Belt Program, and methods of production and of disposal should be developed in accordance with these aims. No action ever should be taken that will seriously jeopardize good social conditions in the Wheat Belt. Nothing is of sufficient economic importance to justify sacrificing the interests of the farm home."

Effectiveness of smut control measures were reported by E. H. Leker of the college. "During the last six years," he said, "loss from smut has varied from 2.6 per cent to 8 per cent, a total cost of 45 million dollars. This represents by far the greatest loss to the wheat grower, but it is not the only one. Dockage for smut during the six years has cost Kansas growers \$3,252,704. The same story also can be told of the kernel smut of sor-

duction and marketing of high-quality wheat. District and county schools received this information. More than 2,200 farmers in the Wheat Belt are getting and using marketing information direct from the college, and others are getting it by radio and thru the press. A special short-course in grain marketing has been presented in more than a dozen counties.

"Frequently here in Kansas the difference between a full crop, or no crop, all depends on the control of insects," said E. G. Kelly, extension entomologist of the college in his talk. "Kansas farmers practiced insect control on 3,195,000 acres in 1929, which is an increase of 2 million acres over 1926." Hundreds of leaders have attended district schools in the last two years, and they carried insect control information back home to be passed on to their many neighbors. During the five-year period more than 100 field demonstrations were established in the Wheat Belt to show how insects may be controlled. Almost 20,-

district Wheat Belt schools, already held; grain grading meetings, field meetings, numerous stops of the Wheat Festival Train, and selection of a wheat champion.

The world outlook for the wheat farmer, presented by Dean L. E. Call of the college, held considerable interest for all. It follows herewith in condensed form:

"Wheat production in the world has steadily increased. In 1890, world production—excluding Russia and China—was less than 2 billion bushels. In 1928, it was nearly 4 billion. A corresponding increase has taken place in the United States, where during this period, production increased from 378 to 903 million bushels. There is no indication that either the world or the United States crops are approaching the maximum. In fact, there is every indication that with high wheat prices, production in the United States could be nearly doubled, while the world production could be greatly increased.

"Eleven states in the United States sowed nearly three-fourths of the crop of this country, or approximately 42 million acres. The potential wheat acreage of these states has been estimated at not less than 74 million, or 32 million acres more than now is planted. Furthermore, many other states formerly important in wheat production, but now less important, could greatly increase production if prices were sufficiently favorable.

Lower Production Costs Important

"World production outside the United States presents a similar situation. Argentina could expand wheat production somewhat. Canada in the Peace River District of Alberta and British Columbia alone has nearly 5 million acres of potential wheat land practically undeveloped. Australia it is estimated could more than treble present acreage, while Russia, which formerly exported half as much wheat as all of North America combined, undoubtedly can become again, with stable internal conditions, a powerful factor in the world wheat market. There may be other countries not at this time important in wheat production that eventually will need to be reckoned with. For example there is good evidence that Alaska has no less than 20 million acres of potential wheat land.

"The world outlook is, therefore, unfavorable for high wheat prices. There will continue to be keen competition between the farmers of America and those of other countries for the markets of the world. There will be equally keen competition between the farmers of this country for the domestic market. The outlook indicates that success will come to those farmers who are able to lower production costs to a point that will enable them to produce wheat more economically than their competitors. Central and Western Kansas farmers are fortunately situated from this standpoint. With level, productive land, power equipment efficiently operated, and intelligent management of the farm enterprises they are in position to produce wheat as economically as any grower in the United States."

Avoiding Difficulties

The junior partner was interviewing a pretty girl who had applied for a position. The senior partner came in, and, after inspecting the vision, called the other member of the firm aside and whispered, "I'd hire her."

"I have."

"Can she take dictation?"

"We'll find that out later," said the junior partner. "I didn't want any obstacles to crop up."

Doing His Bit

"I hope you'll dance with me tonight, Mr. Jones."

"Oh, rather! I hope you don't think I came here merely for pleasure!"

Where Wheat Trains Will Stop

THE Kansas Wheat Belt Program will be carried to wheat growers of Western Kansas over the systems of the Santa Fe and the Rock Island railways in a series of 56 stops from July 21 to August 13, 1930. The itinerary of the scheduled demonstration trains, as outlined at Wichita last week at the Wheat Belt Program report meeting, will reach 50 Kansas Wheat Belt counties.

Best methods of producing and marketing Wheat Belt farm commodities will be presented thru demonstrations and exhibits, and by a staff of farm-production and farm-marketing specialists of the Kansas State Agricultural College and co-operating agencies.

One of the outstanding speakers to accompany the demonstration train in its tour of the Wheat Belt will be Tom Bair, Minneola, champion wheat grower of Kansas for 1929. A state wheat queen contest will be carried on in connection with the program.

The Kansas Wheat Belt Program is endorsed and supported by the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association; Union Pacific Railway; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway; International Harvester Company of America; Kansas Crop Improvement Association; Kansas City, Missouri, Chamber of Commerce; Kansas State Grain Inspection Department; Kansas State Board of Agriculture; County Farm Bureaus, and the Kansas State Agricultural College.

The schedule of train stops includes; July 21—Newton, Sedgwick, Clearwater; July 22—Wellington, Harper, Medicine Lodge; July 23—Ashland, Coldwater, Kingman; July 24—Sylvia, St. John, Kinsley; July 25—Elkhart, Hugoton, Sublette; July 26—Johnson City, Ulysses, Dodge City.

July 28—Cimarron, Garden City, Syracuse; July 29—Scott City, Daughton, Ness City; July 30—Jetmore, Larned, Great Bend; July 31—Ellinwood, Lyons, McPherson; August 1—Concordia, Minneapolis, Abilene; August 2—Osborne, Lincoln Center, Salina.

August 6—Kanorado, Goodland, Colby; August 7—Selden, Norton, Phillipsburg; August 8—Kensington, Smith Center, Mankato; August 9—Belleville, Clyde, Clay Center.

August 11—Liberal, Meade, Minneola, Bucklin; August 12—Greensburg, Pratt, Hutchinson; and August 13—Hutchinson.

ghum, which takes an average toll of from 2 to 4 bushels to the acre on 1½ million acres, or from 3 to 4 million bushels each year. This we figure would amount to another 20 million bushel grain loss since 1924.

"The five-year Kansas Wheat Belt Program recognized the need of controlling this loss and carried as part of its program, smut control demonstrations and organized efforts to obtain the adoption of seed treatment. In all cases where seed treatment was practiced the control was almost 100 per cent. Untreated plots showed from a trace to as high as 75 per cent smut. In 1925, Kansas county agents reported 220,000 acres of wheat planted with treated seed. Since then the acreage on which smut control is practiced jumped to 3,421,86 in 1929. These figures represent the acreage in 44 counties reporting, and are not complete for the state. Smut control measures practiced during 1929 saved grain farmers of Kansas from 3 to 4 million bushels of wheat and 2 to 3 million bushels of sorghum, in addition to the dockage which always is a part of a smutty crop."

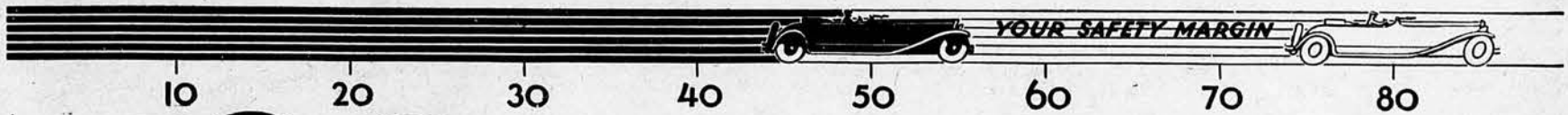
Marketing work, reported by George Montgomery of the college, consisted of a study of the price trends and the promotion of the pro-

000 farmers received benefit from these and general meetings. "These demonstrations and discussions influenced the control of Hessian fly, grasshoppers, cutworms, false wireworms, corn root worms, Chinch bugs and wheat weevil on 1,695,000 acres," Kelly explained. "Due to the severe damage caused by the wheat straw worm in 1929, more than 7,000 farmers put into practice control methods for this pest on about 1½ million acres."

Tremendous strides have been made in increasing the acreage of early-tilled wheat land, boosting the use of summer fallow where it is adapted, creating interest in rotation with legumes in the eastern part of the Wheat Belt, and in studying the relationship of soil moisture at seeding time and yield the following year, according to A. L. Clapp, extension crops specialist of the college. Another very favorable reaction to the big program is the increased use of better seed. This was emphasized by H. M. Bainer, director of the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association.

It was left for Mr. Clapp to explain the program for 1930. He feels that this year promises to be the most effective so far. Work will include

SKELLY INTRODUCES



an **80** mile-an-hour
which makes SAFER
your travel at 50

FOR your car, a new oil, road-tested at 80 miles an hour, which brings you a MARGIN OF SAFETY—enabling you to drive at your usual 30, 50, or 70 mile speed with greater safety.

The Improved Tagolene is paraffin base, of course, and is made from specially selected Mid-Continent stocks of tested and proved quality. Good as Tagolene has always been, distinct advances have been made which enable us to say that we honestly believe The Improved Tagolene offers qualities found in no other oil today.

Your motor car has a margin of safety—greater speed and power than you use regularly. Great city skyscrapers are built with a margin of safety of 4 to 1. Motor oils, to stand up under long-continued use under all motoring conditions, must be built not for ordinary speeds but for the strains imposed by unusual demands. The Improved Tagolene—the result of six months development—does stand up under unusual use. It is the oil that stands abuse.

You need The Improved Tagolene because, while you probably will not put it to such severe tests as it is made to meet, the stamina built into this oil permits you to drive at your regular speed with a greater margin of safety. Not merely for speeders, The Improved Tagolene is mainly for the cautious driver who knows this new margin of safety definitely reduces repair charges that other oils, which are not made to stand abuse, can not eliminate.

Don't put up with ordinary 50 to 60-mile-an-hour oils. Your nearest station displaying the Skelly diamond offers you this longer lived oil. Start benefitting today by insisting on the oil with the greater margin of safety.

The Improved **TAGOLENE**
OIL that STANDS ABUSE



A Child's Bicycle is usually built to support the weight of an adult, thus providing a MARGIN OF SAFETY.

A City Skyscraper can withstand hurricanes and quakes because it has a 4 to 1 MARGIN OF SAFETY.



LONGER LIFE FOR YOUR MOTOR is made possible by the LONGER LIFE of TAGOLENE, the result of building into the oil EXTRA MARGIN OF SAFETY.

What Are Good Fences Worth to You?

These Kansas Farmers Give Their Experiences Regarding This Question From a Profit-Making Viewpoint

WE ARE maintaining 14 miles of fence of one kind or another. Our hog and cattle fences are mostly built of 26-inch hog wire with 6-inch stay and 3 strands of barbed wire above. The posts are set 20 to 24 feet apart with stakes between to hold the woven hog wire more securely to the ground. Around the lots where the wear and climbing are more severe, we use two panels of hog wire, the upper one being older material with some breaks that render it unfit for longer service next to the ground.

Those fences intended for cattle and horses only are built of 2 to 4 strands of barbed wire, and posts 1 to 2 rods apart. Fences such as these cost 20 to 75 cents a rod for material and labor. We have used only wood posts purchased of neighbors having wood lots, or from the local lumber yard, at from 10 to 40 cents each.

The steel posts are being used with apparent success, and we contemplate giving them a trial. Anything that will lessen the depreciation on fences will be heartily welcomed on this ranch, as the upkeep of fences is one of the large items of overhead expense where livestock is grown.

A Boon to Fences

We are looking hopefully to rust-resisting steel or iron to reduce this burden of depreciation. Galvanizing has been a boon to the fence used. There is some galvanized wire on these farms that began its period of service in our fences 40 years ago. These fences all justify themselves by producing a profit far above their expense. We use them as a part of our harvesting equipment, and also largely as a substitute for the manure spreader. They are much more economical and pleasant to operate than any mechanical device for such purposes that we have found. A year ago last fall our corn was blown down badly and was difficult to gather. We were obliged to pay from 8 to 10 cents a bushel to get it husked. There was an unusually large amount of this fallen and tangled corn left in the fields by the huskers, and they complained of the back-breaking job. We sailed gayly around this disagreeable and complicated problem of harvesting a part of this corn crop, by turning in the hogs. The fence and the hogs worked day and night and the hogs for their part seemed happy to work just for their board. In addition to gathering the corn without leaving any in the field, they also operated the manure spreader without cost.

Yield a Substantial Profit

Our fences enable us to glean the entire farm. Stalk fields, stubble fields, alfalfa fields in the fall; wheat fields, and meadows after the hay is cut, all yield a substantial profit of "velvet" under the golden hoofs of the gleaners.

We have every acre of untillable land in pasture, such as the deeper draws and stony points. This makes us several separate, irregular-shaped inclosures which puts every acre to its best use, and also incidentally affords us a means of segregating our stock.

This works out fine in our breeding herds. Young heifers are kept to themselves, likewise the young bulls, the boars, the gilts and so on.

Recently a friend was showing me his farm herd of dairy cattle. He was proud of their ancestry and a few of them, as he said, could have had "papers" on 'em, but they were not an attractive lot. He had only one pasture on the farm, and in it were kept all his cattle from baby calves to herd bull. His heifer calves themselves were producing calves, and their stunted bodies proclaimed their owner's mismanagement, and his young bulls presented a dwarfed and undeveloped appearance. This man had sustained a loss far greater than

the cost of a fence for a separate pasture or two.

Perhaps one of the most profitable fences is the hog fence around a large alfalfa field. A herd of thrifty porkers far out in a field of this luscious, body-building grass, away from the filth of the barnyard, is a sight that pleases. It bespeaks good management on the part of the owner and it seldom fails to yield him profit, when handled in this manner.

A hog fence will pay for itself around most any farm in the Corn Belt where hogs are produced, and they should have free range over the fields all fall and winter when the ground is dry or frozen. Usually the farm is surrounded by a cattle fence and the only added expense is for the hog wire.

In this locality summer pasture may be had at \$1 a month for cattle and at \$1.25 to \$1.50 a head a month for horses. This stock will make equal gains gleaned otherwise unmarketable weeds, grasses and corn stalks from the fields. It follows that

the road authorities. This matter is sure to plague some one in the future. One needs only a little imagination to picture the lamentable condition that will prevail along our roadsides where our fences now are toppling, after a century of erosion has done its ugly and disastrous work.

Mahaska, Kan. Clyde W. Miller.

Necessary With Livestock

The livestock industry is dependent on fences, as well as the beautifying of our farms. The actual worth of fences can only be estimated. Farmstead arrangement, protection, steps saved, sanitation programs, harvesting of crops, farmstead beautification, all are factors that express to the worth of fences.

I have about 6 miles of fence on this half-section, not counting the temporary winter fences that are used only a portion of the year.

The popular slogan of the machinery companies about equipment applies to fences; they are essential

make from average field crops on an acre basis. We ground the fences about every 10 posts; a good way to do this is to use a steel post every 10 to 15 rods. We also insure the stock, which takes care of the liability of the fence being struck by lightning when stock is near it.

With our permanent bluestem pastures we do not use fences much in rotating fields in pasturing cattle, but we do use woven fences in rotating hog pastures, both to the profit of the hogs and the soil. In times to come our fields will be changed from crops to pastures and back again as is done in the East, but just now our cheap, native pastures do not make this feasible.

We use no fences except for confining stock; in other words, we fence to keep livestock in and not out. Farming by tractor compels long rows, and this means large fields instead of small ones. In pasturing cornstalks or in temporary pasturing we use temporary fences. Fencing material is one of the things that has increased in cost much less than other farm-used materials, which is a good thing, for half the fences in this county will have to be rebuilt inside the next five years or they will cease to hold stock.

Harley Hatch.
Gridley, Kan.

Portable Type is Big Need

We find no little profit in pasturing our animals from one part of our farm to another, and by so doing enrich the land. Good fences enable us to care for our breeding animals to the best advantage. Permanent fences thru farms are in very few cases practical, because of labor necessary to control weeds and insects. The big need on the farm is for a practicable type of portable fence.

Lawrence, Kan. Fred G. Laptad.

Add to Appearance

Good fences, well maintained, add to the appearance and value of any farm, while poor fences are worse than nothing. The type of farming and lay of the farm should determine the kind and amount of fences to be maintained as permanent. Where a fence can be used every year in the same place it certainly pays to build a good fence and keep it in good repair. However, we see some farms that are all cut up into small fields with fences that are in poor repair. No matter how well the fence is built it takes a little care every year to keep it up; staples will loosen and come out, the wires will slacken and occasionally a post will be broken off or it will lean over, and if the fence is not needed, quite likely these minor repairs will be neglected until it will require as much work to repair the fence as it would to build a new one in its place. And a fence in the cultivated area of a farm is very much in the road even if it is between different crops.

A fence will occupy about the equivalent of two rows of corn the very best you can do, and then it often is unhandy to work the last row next to it. For instance, if you are planting corn with four horses on a one-row lister, it is necessary to take one team off and change your lister for two horses in order to get up reasonably close to the fence. Then if you want to keep the weeds out of the fence row it will require a lot of hard work, and about the meanest job on the farm is cutting weeds out of a fence row thru a corn field on a hot day; and if you don't cut the weeds they will grow very nicely and produce enough seed to supply the whole farm. For these reasons it has been our experience that, with the exception of permanent pasture and possibly boundary fences, it pays to construct all other fences temporarily and remove them before the next crop is planted.

Abilene, Kan. L. B. Stants.

Modern Tax Reform in Ohio

FOLLOWING the striking out at the general election in November of the word "uniform" in the Ohio constitution as to taxation, by the impressive majority of 150,000, the Governor's special tax commission to suggest a new tax system has concluded its preliminary hearings and is getting down to business. The commission has retained an expert in the field of state and local taxation to guide it in devising a program.

"The amendment adopted by the voters last fall," says the Cleveland Plain Dealer in discussing the task of the commission, "was in no sense a mandate. It was merely an authorization to the legislature to revamp the tax code in the light of present-day business and economic conditions, and unhampered by the uniform rule restriction that was designed for conditions which existed in Ohio three-quarters of a century ago."

Two main ideas, however, says the Plain Dealer, are in the back of everybody's mind. It defines them as follows: "One is the thought that under the uniform rule of taxation real estate bears a disproportionately heavy share of the cost of government; the other is that Ohio taxes the corporate form of industry more heavily than neighboring states, and as a consequence drives capital and employment into states where the public cost of engaging in business is lower."

So the tax problem in Ohio is almost identical with that in Kansas. We have heard a great deal about bad taxation as destroying real estate, farm and city homes, as an asset in Kansas, but less of taxation that discourages the investment of capital in business. Yet this also is a serious matter in Kansas. How the Ohio special commission deals with these primary problems will be of interest in this state.

There is fortunately no illusion abroad in Kansas that by some slight of hand of tax expertism taxes will ever be so low that it will be a delight to pay them. There is no trick of this kind to be pulled off by tax experts. There is no panacea of taxation and no painless dentistry advertised on this subject. But some of the gross wrongs and inequities of taxation can be ended, taxes can be more nearly just, more fairly distributed and less burdensome to interests that are state-builders, such as agriculture and industry and home-owning, by considering the effects of taxes and the question what various interests can reasonably bear. Taxation, in other words, is not hopelessly and incurably bad, but is capable of much improvement.

if a fence will enable 50 cattle to salvage feed, that otherwise would be wasted, for one month, it has earned \$50 that month, or about \$1.65 a day, for the time it is in use. Its value may be figured on such a basis according to the kind and number of stock it provides with pasturage. To this must be added something for the increased fertility of the soil from having the animals upon it. In a long term of years, the accumulated earnings of such a fence amount to a great deal, and may largely determine the difference between the success or failure of an agricultural enterprise.

Let me say here that I deplore the present practice of cutting the roadside ditch out to the very limit of the right-of-way and providing no protection to the farmer's roadside fence. This is an unfair thing to do and robs him of that which is his, by an inevitable process of nature, as surely as the fellow with some innocent cider breaks the law because nature's process takes place within it. Miles of fence and acres of land already have been wrecked by this short-sighted policy on the part of

equipment or should be. I never have constructed too good a line of fence yet.

I remove my fences where possible before farming time. This results in cleaner ends, neater work and more acreage. Steel posts are fine for this.

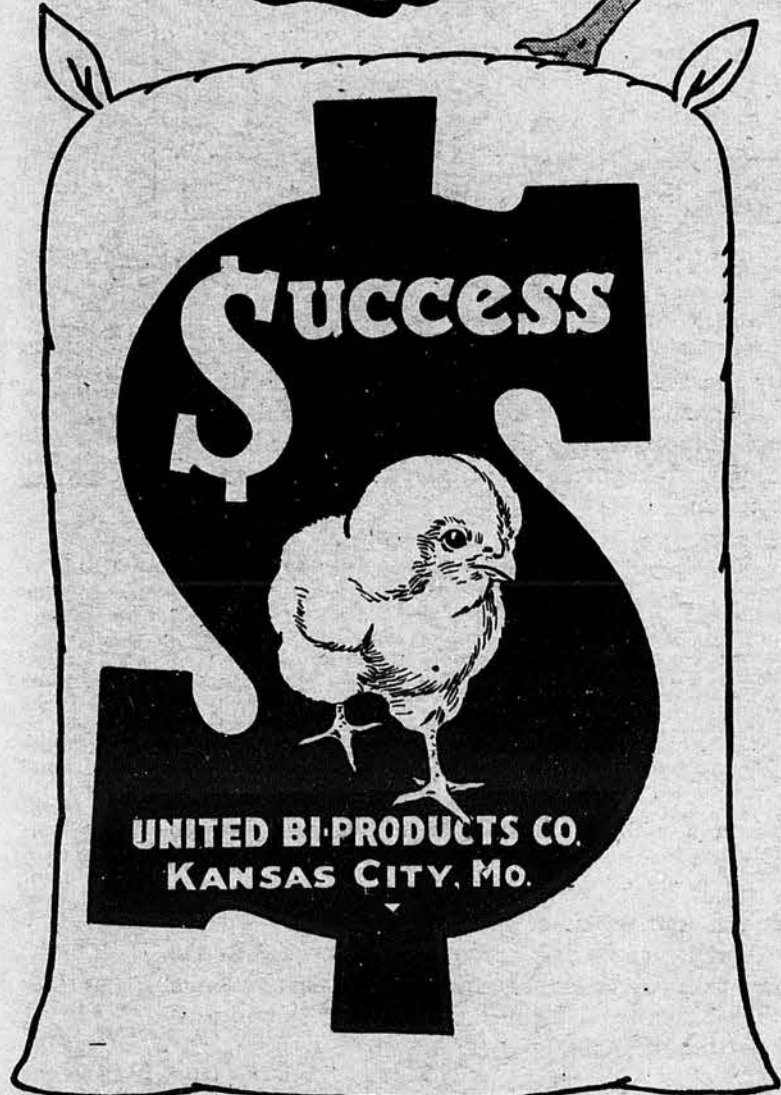
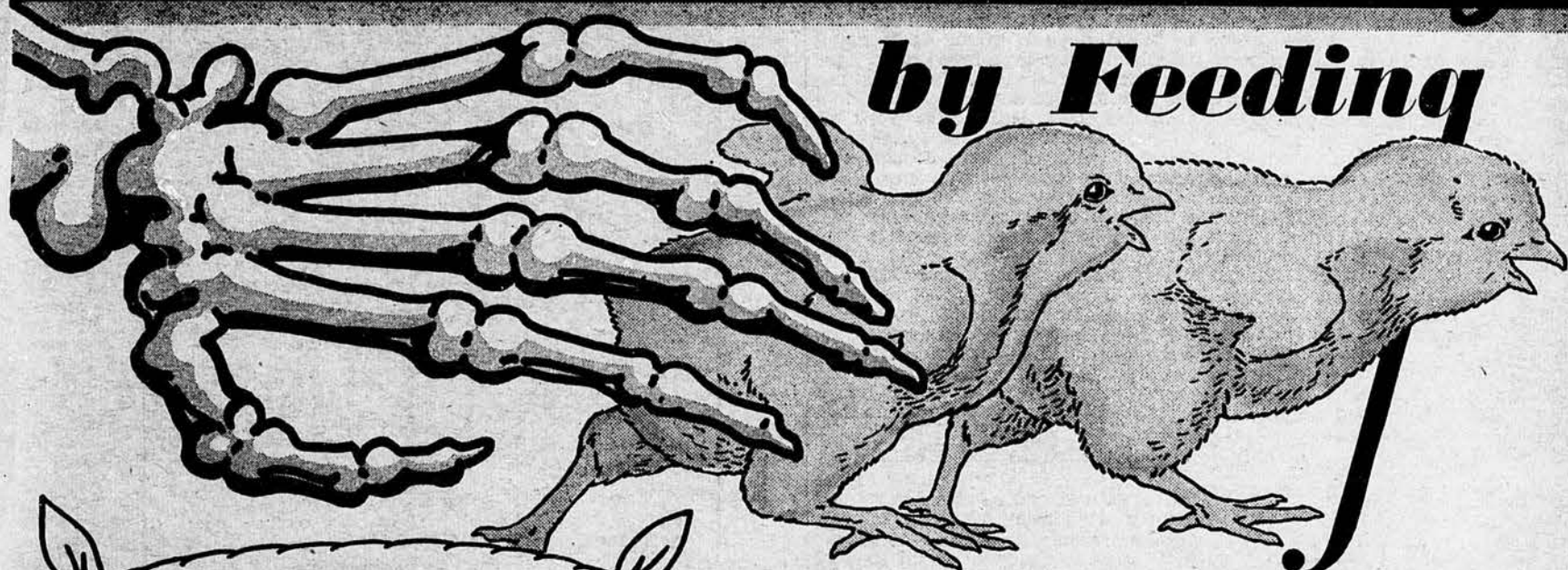
How essential are fences in livestock handling? Well, a successful livestock raiser always has good fences, so I would say they are the fundamental requisite in livestock management.

Fremont Steffel.
Norton, Kan.

Valuable as the Land Itself

I have no way of fixing the value of our fences. If it were not for them we could not raise cattle, and that is our main farm production. So I can say that the good farm fence is just as necessary and is of as much value to us as the land itself.

We make fences work for us by building good ones which we know will hold the livestock; then we turn the stock in to make a summer gain of 250 to 300 pounds a head, which is a surer net profit than we can



by Feeding

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The **FIRST COMPLETE** Chick Mash with **HI-LACTIK YEAST** and **MINERAL DIET**

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—This 24-ingredient feed—the first complete chick mash containing these newly-discovered, life-saving elements—gives chicks unusual health, vitality and strength! Causes them to grow into broilers weeks earlier!

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Good Wheat Root Growth?

But a Gentle Rain Would be Very Helpful to the Progress of Grain Crops

BY HARLEY HATCH

A LITTLE moisture fell in this locality during the last week, but for the most part the weather has been cool and dry, with a strong north wind blowing part of the time. Under such conditions not much growth has been made by wheat and oats, altho some farmers say that such weather is what is needed to make root growth. At any rate, the cool weather seems to have done no harm, unless it was to early blooming fruit trees such as the plums, which were out in full bloom the night the mercury went down to "28 above." A very few scattering blossoms are showing on the apricots, and even these have been killed. Our fruit this year seems likely to be confined to apples, grapes and the small fruits, such as strawberries, blackberries and gooseberries. So far as we can note the blackberry canes seem to have stood the winter well, and strawberry plants show a very thrifty growth. Prairie grass is starting very slowly; a rain is needed.

Fine Demand for Seed

Cane seed of any variety seems to be greatly sought after this spring. The 150 bushels we had for sale all went in two days, and we have had chances since to sell 1,000 bushels. Yesterday a buyer visited us who was ready to buy any kind of cane seed no matter what variety and how badly mixed. He said that he had that morning bought 350 bushels of Black Amber cane seed from one farmer; on our remarking that we wouldn't have that cane on the farm he replied that he wouldn't either; that he would as soon think of sowing Johnson grass. But I suppose some cattleman will sow it broadcast and so get away from filling his land with the seed, which is, to my mind, almost as bad as sunflowers. I expect that by the time this is read all our seed corn will have been sold! it is going at the rate of 50 bushels a day. A small advertisement in the classified columns of this paper brought us replies from all over Kansas. We made a number of sales of from 50 to 75 bushels, and have had inquiries for lots of 100 bushels of more which we cannot handle. Good seed seems to be so scarce for even the first planting that I don't like to think what would happen should we have an unfavorable spring which would mean much replanting.

Higher Butterfat Prices?

Dairymen are feeling a little better about the price situation since the recent rise in price of 4 cents a pound for butterfat. I can note on the farms all over Eastern Kansas that raising beef cattle on a small scale has given way almost altogether to dairying. In a trip to Osage City this week I saw very few herds of beef cows; there were a number of farms carrying large numbers of Hereford cattle, but they were all steers shipped in, I suppose, from the Southwest. I did not see a single young whiteface calf between Jayhawker Farm and Osage City, altho there might have been plenty of them away from the main road. Every farm, however, seemed to be carrying from six to 10 Holstein cows, and this is why the price of dairy products is so vital to Eastern Kansas farmers now. Emporia has a big cheese factory which will start operations early in April, and this will help out the butterfat market to that extent. With the coming of summer the demand for cream to make ice cream will be very great, and it is entirely possible that the price of butterfat will be higher this summer.

"Farm Relief" Needed?

Speaking of prices, it may be of interest to know what was paid for farm produce in England more than 500 years ago, in 1374, to be exact. In giving these prices a shilling is considered as being 25 cents, our money, and a pound \$5. It also must be remembered that a penny in those days

had almost as much purchasing power as 25 cents of our money today, for in those days a young lady going to school away from home could have her entire expenses, including board, room, school tuition and medical attendance for 2 shillings a week, or 50 cents present day money. Even in those days buyers made considerable price difference between grass fed and grain fed cattle, the best grass fed steers bringing 16 shillings and the best grain fed animal 1 pound, 4 shillings. The best cow could be had for 12 shillings or \$3, and "the best hog of 2 years old" cost 3 shillings, fourpence, or less than 85 cents. The best hen cost 3 cents, and eggs, which were then sold in lots of 20, cost 2 cents for the 20. I presume there was even then some pressure for "farm relief," and apparently it was needed.

Codfish in Big Bales

At a recent all-day meeting of the school boards and teachers of Coffey county at Burlington, one of the speakers, who gave a most intelligent and interesting address, said that of all the periods of which he had read he would have preferred to live in the Colonial time in this country, when every community was self-sustaining and independent. I do not think one need go back quite so far to find like conditions; the writer does not like to think himself so very old, yet he can remember in the country districts of Northern Vermont when nearly everything used was produced in the little country villages. The farmers brought their hides to the village to have them tanned, and the leather was made into shoes by the village shoemaker, or rather made into boots, for I cannot recall of ever wearing shoes when a boy. The village cabinet maker made the furniture—and good furniture it was, too—and local workmen made the pumps, local foundries made the iron work, blacksmiths made the shoes used on the horses, and virtually all the food consumed was raised on nearby farms. In my recollections of the shipments received on the little railroad, what seems to me the largest in quantity was codfish, which was bought by the farmers in 100-pound bales. Codfish was in those days a New England standby.

Farmers Wore Smocks!

When my mother was a girl in that same Northern Vermont locality there were no railroads, and the farms and local communities were still more self-sustaining. All cloth, except a little cotton print, was made at home—both woolen and linen—and I still have a blanket woven by my great-grandmother more than 100 years ago which for every good quality can scarcely be equaled by the best weaving of today. No boy or man had such a thing as an overcoat, but all wore homespun blue and white frocks, or smocks, belted around the middle. I can remember when all the country boys wore these frocks to school. All farm produce which was not required for home consumption was hauled to Boston by team, some 200 miles away. The farm products so sold consisted of dressed hogs, butter, wool and maple sugar. My grandfather had even freighted farm produce as far away from home as Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. Such a trip was considered a wonderful adventure, to be taken but once in a lifetime. My recollections of those days as told to me by mother and grandfather were that they were days of plenty; there was plenty to eat, plenty to wear and plenty of fuel and the houses of that time were warm and well constructed, so well that most of them are standing today altho remodeled. The news from the outside world was contained in one small weekly paper, the Danville North Star, which was delivered at the village postoffice by the stage.

Women, says one authority, are greater go-getters than men. Well, after a fashion, they are.

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Poultry Is Most Profitable

But Dairy Herd and Fields Get Attention That Makes Them Pay Good Returns

LAST year 452 White Leghorns made a profit of \$2.16 each for John Wilmore of Sedgwick, and averaged 154 eggs apiece. And that isn't as good as the flock will do some day because this Harvey county farmer is following a poultry program that will result in steady improvement.

If you had told Wilmore some years ago that he would have a high-producing flock in the near future, he likely would have smiled at the idea. He wasn't particularly interested in layers at that time, and furthermore he didn't know anything about them. But something did interest him to the extent of his going to the Kansas State Agricultural College, where he studied poultry and dairying. Needless to say those are the lines he is following today, and with real success.

Mr. Wilmore now is going on his fourth year with his White Leghorns. As an indication that he is following a system that means steady progress we may compare egg production three years ago, which was 146 to the bird, to the most recent year's record of something more than 154. For a time he bought baby chicks, and with good success. He emphasizes the importance of knowing the blood lines, production records and other necessary factors about the flock from which baby chicks are purchased.

Being a real poultry student, Wilmore naturally turned to the breeding flock end of the business for himself. He figured he might as well work for all the possible profits that seemed to be available. His training at the college and the ability to apply what he learned are bringing real success. "I am greatly interested in the work," Wilmore explained, "and see in it great possibilities. In fact I hope to work entirely to poultry in a few years." He shook his head and remarked, "All I knew about poultry when I went to the college was crude. I hadn't realized what a really big thing it is to handle a farm flock properly." The only eggs or chicks he plans to buy now are just enough to bring new blood into the flock and to make sure he has the best male birds he can obtain.

Wilmore is like a lot of other Kansas farmers. He studies his job all the time, and of course, it is the most interesting thing in the world to him. He wants new ideas. Along came the "all-mash" for chicks and it proved so satisfactory that it will be used this year and perhaps indefinitely in the future—or at least until something better is found. By testing various methods of feeding, Wilmore has proved to himself what is best to be done, and it isn't at all strange that his findings are exactly the same as those of the agricultural college.

Thru careful sanitation and other satisfactory methods, 90 per cent of the chicks are saved. Clean ground and thoroly scrubbed brooder houses make health and vigor that are hatched into the chicks, stick to them. Wilmore has found the orchard an excellent place for the youngsters. Brooders are moved to fresh ground every year. It is much better not to attempt to raise too many chicks and

have them crowded, this poultryman assures. They need room for development—if they are bumping into one another at every turn, like folks on a busy city street, they just don't have enough feeding and breathing room to the bird.

Having layers considerably better than the average, it was to be expected that other folks would wish to buy hatching eggs from the Wilmore flock. All last season this comparatively new poultryman had good market for all the hatching eggs he wished to sell. It just indicates the possibilities of the business. Perhaps nothing on the farm gives quicker returns, and Wilmore doesn't hesitate at all in saying that his flock of Leghorns is the most profitable thing on the farm. He isn't at all down-hearted over farming, but feels that if a man puts himself into the business he is bound to succeed.

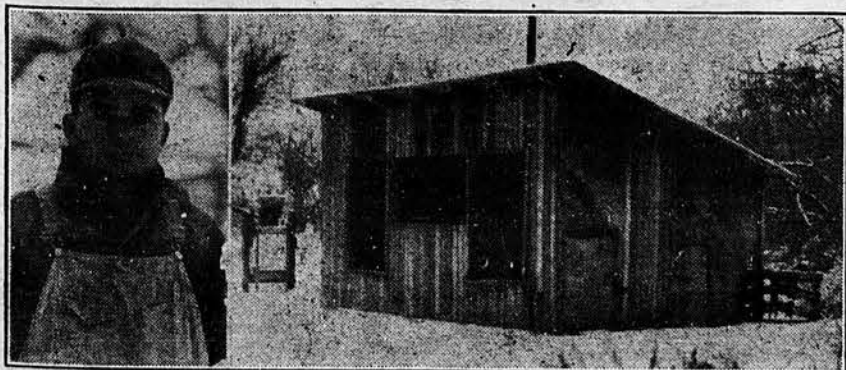
He has some ideas about feeding the laying flock, as well as the infant chicks. "Wet mash will help a great deal with egg production," he said. "It seems to keep the birds up in weight, and last year it made my hens lay all summer and until the new pullets were in good production. Of course, good stock, sanitation and all of those things must be watched, or profits will not be earned, but in my case the wet mash gets its degree of credit for holding up our egg average. I mix some semi-solid buttermilk with the mash in winter, but not in summer on account of the flies. I feed just what they will clean up in a few minutes." Scratch grain is made up of cracked corn and wheat, half and half. The layers get this grain in troughs at night, instead of litter, because they can find it easier and therefore, Wilmore believes, they eat longer. Lights are used in the mornings to make the birds get down early to work.

The straw loft laying house will beat the ordinary kind two to one, according to Wilmore. He built his out of lumber sawed up on the farm, and thus held down the cost. The outlay was not more than \$150, and out of that was a bill of \$42 for sawing the native lumber. So here we have conditions that should, and do, result in good poultry profits. But there isn't anything that cannot be followed on the average Kansas farm.

"Just watch these things," Wilmore advises. "Houses should be air tight on three sides, home-mixed feeds will cut down on the costs, alfalfa meal or green feed is essential, feed the right kind of scratch grain, wet mash will help to hold up egg production, know the quality of chicks you buy, and be willing to pay more for them than for those of questionable quality because I have found in my experience that it is a good investment. Sanitation is absolutely necessary and straw-loft laying houses will pay for themselves over and over."

Mr. Wilmore is farming with his father and a brother. They follow a feed-producing program, and these crops are marketed thru the 14 pure-bred and grade Holsteins and the poultry. The milkers get a 4-2-1 ration of corn, bran and cottonseed

(Continued on Page 34)



At Left, John Wilmore, Harvey County, Poultry Enthusiast. He Took Time Off From Farm Work to Study Poultry Management and Dairying at the Kansas State Agricultural College, and Daily He Makes a Study of His Work Since Going Back to the Farm. He Keeps Records and Knows What He Is Doing. The Building Is One of the Portable Brooder Houses That Keep Baby Chicks Comfortable

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at a time



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Farm Board Has a Big Job

And Its Technique is Complicated; But Here Are Answers to Some of Its Questions

THE Federal Farm Board is composed of Alexander Legge, chairman; James C. Stone, vice chairman; Charles C. Teague, Carl Williams, C. B. Denman, Charles S. Wilson, William F. Schilling, Samuel R. McKelvie and Arthur M. Hyde, who as Secretary of Agriculture is an ex-officio member of the board. Chris L. Christensen is the secretary. Its offices are at 1300 E Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Since the board was organized, many questions have been asked in regard to its organization and work. Here are the answers to the leading ones.

1. What is the Federal Farm Board?

The Federal Farm Board, created to administer the agricultural marketing act, is composed of eight members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The Secretary of Agriculture is ex officio member of the board.

2. Is the Federal Farm Board a division of the United States Department of Agriculture, or an independent unit?

The Federal Farm Board is an independent unit, but is co-operating with the Federal Department of Agriculture and other Governmental agencies to avoid duplication of services.

3. What is the length of term of the members of the Federal Farm Board?

Six years. The terms of the first board members expire as follows: Two at the end of the first year, two at the end of the second year, one at the end of the third year, one at the end of the fourth year, one at the end of the fifth year, and one at the end of the sixth year. In case of a vacancy, the appointment is only for the unexpired term.

4. When did the agricultural marketing act become a law?

June 15, 1929, when it was signed by President Hoover.

5. When did the Federal Farm Board begin its work?

Members of the Federal Farm Board met for the first time on July 15, 1929. The President called them into this meeting, which was held at the White House.

6. What general policy was laid down by Congress to guide the Federal Farm Board?

The Federal Farm Board is charged with carrying into effect the policy of Congress as expressed in the agricultural marketing act, which is as follows: "To promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, so that the industry of agriculture will be placed on a basis of economic equality with other industries." More specifically, the policy is expressed as follows: "To protect, control and stabilize the currents of interstate and foreign commerce in the marketing of agricultural commodities and their food products—

"(1) By minimizing speculation.

"(2) By preventing inefficient and wasteful methods of distribution.

"(3) By encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations or corporations under their own control for greater unity of effort in marketing and by promoting the establishment and financing of a farm marketing system of producer-owned and producer-controlled co-operative associations and other agencies.

"(4) By aiding in preventing and controlling surpluses in any agricultural commodity, thru orderly production and distribution, so as to maintain advantageous domestic markets and prevent such surpluses from causing undue and excessive fluctuations or depressions in prices for the commodity."

7. In what general way does the Federal Farm Board plan to help improve the farmer's marketing system?

First, by helping farmers organize into co-operative marketing associations. Second, by aiding in federating these associations into district or regional selling units and, wherever possible, into national sales agencies. Third, by assisting them thru loans and in developing highly efficient merchandising organizations.

8. What other major objectives does the Federal Farm Board have?

To assist farmers thru collective action in controlling the production and marketing of their crops; to encourage the growing of quality crops instead of more crops; to aid in adjusting production to demand.

9. What would be the effect on consumers of agricultural products if farmers limited production to harmonize with demand?

The Federal Farm Board is working on the theory that the production of farm products in excess of normal marketing requirements is a waste. It injures the producer without benefiting the consumer. The consumer requires and should have a normal supply of food and textile products of high uniform quality. The producer desires a supply which can be sold at prices that will assure him a reasonable profit on his farm business. The development and maintenance of a condition of stability with regard to production and price will benefit both producers and consumers. Such co-ordination of supply and demand is a problem to which the farmer co-oper-

atives must give further attention, and in the solution of which the Federal Farm Board must render all possible assistance.

10. Can farmers build up a co-operative system of marketing with the aid of the Federal Farm Board that will reduce fluctuations in prices of farm products, yield the farmers larger incomes, and yet not raise prices to consumers of farm products?

The Federal Farm Board believes this can be done.

Organization

11. Is there a blanket plan for the marketing of all kinds of farm products?

No. The co-operatives and the Federal Farm Board realized from the beginning that no stereotyped marketing plan could be used in the development of a system for the handling of all kinds of products. It is necessary to work out an individual plan for each commodity. For example, a plan has been developed for the marketing of grain, another separate and distinct plan for the marketing of wool and mohair, and still another for the marketing of cotton.

12. What producers of farm products are to be aided by the Federal Farm Board?

The Federal Farm Board will help producers of recognized agricultural products, no matter where they live in the United States, provided they organize themselves into co-operative associations for the business of marketing their crops.

13. Does the Federal Farm Board deal directly with the individual producer?

No. Congress realized that it would be impracticable for the board to deal directly with individual producers, and provided that the board should deal with farmers and ranchers thru producer-owned and controlled organizations.

14. Is it necessary for individual producers to join a co-operative marketing association to be benefited under the marketing provisions of the agricultural marketing act?

Yes.

15. Is it necessary for a producer to join any organization other than his co-operative associations?

No. It is not necessary for a producer to join any organization other than a commodity co-operative qualified to deal with the Federal Farm Board thru a central marketing agency for the commodity, or directly in the event there is no such central organization.

16. Does the co-operative marketing plan fostered by the Federal Farm Board provide for an organization that will take care of all products grown on a farm located in a diversified agricultural region?

Yes. In some diversified agricultural regions where there is not enough of any one crop produced to justify the establishment of a local commodity organization to handle only one product, the board has found it necessary to encourage the organization of associations equipped to receive various kinds of farm crops and co-ordinate the sale

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3. **Positive Action Racks**—The Rumely system of handling straw is far superior to any other. It is not affected by the level of the machine.
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6. **Built-in Recleaner**—Requires no tailings conveyor and distributes tailings evenly over whole width of cylinder.
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9. **Anti-friction Bearings**—Ball and roller bearings used on every important shaft. This means less wear and saves power.
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This new method cuts the cost of harvesting the old way in half. Saves labor—grain and time. Once over the field and your grain is ready for storage or market.

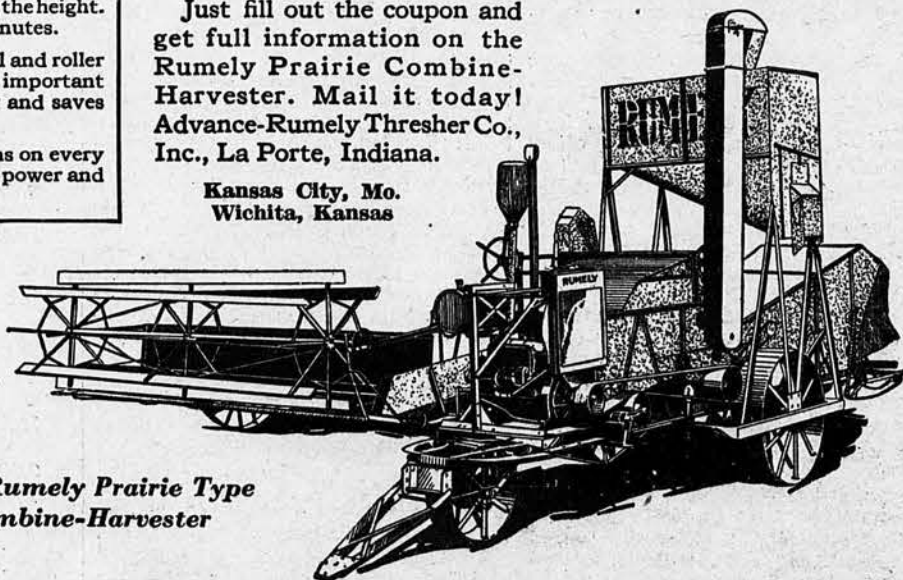
THE many exclusive advantages which the owners of Rumely Prairie Type Combine-Harvesters enjoy are the result of Advance-Rumely specialization in power farming equipment. The superior threshing principles built into these machines have been developed during nearly a century of experience.

Simplicity is the outstanding characteristic of Rumely Combines. They are easy to operate and maintain. Correct speeds and properly balanced weight make their use possible where a combine's usefulness has been doubtful in the past.

In many instances Rumely Combines save enough in labor, grain and time, to pay for the machine the first year. Harvest your crop when it is right—get top prices! No waiting your turn. Once over the field and the grain is ready for market or storage.

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- Oil Pull Tractors
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ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER CO., Inc., Dept. F., La Porte, Ind. Serviced through 30 Branches and Warehouses. Gentlemen:—Please send literature describing the items I have checked.

Name.....
Address.....
City..... State.....

- Grain and Rice Threshers
- Husker-Shredders
- Bean and Pea Hullers
- Silo Fillers
- Corn Shellers

of them thru central sales agencies dealing in specific commodities.

17. What must a farmer do in order to market his products thru a central or national sales agency, owned and controlled by farmers and recognized by the Federal Farm Board?

He must join a local or regional co-operative marketing association that has been organized to meet the conditions of the Capper-Volstead Act. Where an association does not exist in the farmer's immediate locality he will have to help organize one. The state agricultural colleges, state extension services, state departments of agriculture, state departments of vocational agriculture, and other agencies in many states stand ready to assist farmers in their organization work.

18. What is required of a co-operative association formed to meet the provisions of the Capper-Volstead Act?

The co-operatives must meet all of the provisions of the Capper-Volstead Act. The main provisions are:

1. That the members or stockholders shall be agricultural producers;
2. That the association must be operated for the mutual benefit of its members;
3. That the association shall be engaged in interstate commerce.
4. That the association shall not do more business with non-members than with members; and
5. The association must conform to one of the following: Either that it follow the principle of one vote a member, or else dividends on capital stock must be limited to 8 per cent.

19. Does the Federal Farm Board deal directly with the local co-operative associations?

The board deals with the national or central marketing organizations as soon as they are established. Thru these organizations the board aids district and local associations. It is the policy of the board to request that all local, state, or regional co-operatives affiliate with the central as soon as it is formed.

20. Will the marketing plan now being developed under the guidance of the Federal Farm Board eliminate existing co-operatives?

It is not the policy of the board to encourage the elimination of any co-operative association that is rendering an efficient and necessary service. The board will try to strengthen existing co-operative associations, help form new ones wherever they are needed, and bring them all into central marketing agencies.

21. Does the Federal Farm Board buy or sell farm products?

No. The Federal Farm Board does not buy or sell farm products of any kind. It is helping farmers establish organizations to market their own products.

Commodities

22. What constitutes a commodity?

The agricultural marketing act directs the Federal Farm Board to designate as a commodity any farm product or group of products whose use and marketing methods are similar.

23. How many commodities have been designated by the Federal Farm Board?

Eleven. (Up to March 15, 1930)

24. What are the commodities that have been designated by the Federal Farm Board?

The 11 designated commodities are:

1. Cotton.
2. Dairy products, including fluid milk, cream, cheese, condensed milk, butter, ice cream, evaporated milk, whole and skim milk powder.
3. Wheat.
4. Rice.
5. Livestock.
6. Wool and mohair.
7. Tobacco.
8. Poultry and eggs.
9. Seeds, including alfalfa, clover, timothy, red top and other field seeds.
10. Potatoes.
11. Coarse grains.

25. Will other commodities be designated by the Federal Farm Board?

Yes. The Federal Farm Board is studying the uses and methods of marketing other farm products and later will designate additional agricultural commodities when sufficient information is available on which to act.

26. What is an advisory commodity committee?

Advisory commodity committees are provided for in the agricultural marketing act. These advisory committees are to represent commodities before the Federal Farm Board.

27. Who selects the members of the advisory commodity committees?

They are selected by the co-operatives at the invitation of the Federal Farm Board. The manner of selection is prescribed by the board. Each advisory commodity committee is composed of seven members; the act requires that two members shall be specialized handlers or processors of the commodity.

28. How often are the advisory commodity committees to meet?

At least twice a year upon call of the Federal Farm Board, and at other times upon call of a majority of the advisory commodity committee's members.

29. Do members of the advisory commodity committees receive salaries?

No. The committee members are paid \$20 a day and expenses when attending committee meetings called by the Federal Farm Board and doing other work ordered by the board.

Stabilization

30. What is meant by a stabilization corporation as provided for in the agricultural marketing act and what is the position of the Federal Farm Board on the subject of stabilization?

According to the Federal Farm Board's interpretation, the process of stabilization divides itself into two rather distinct classes. The first class is what might be called normal operations, involved in almost everything the board is doing. Every measure taken to increase the effectiveness of co-operative organizations in any commodity, or improve their financial

position, to centralize or correlate their activities so as to make their operations more effective, is in itself a process of stabilization. It is the hope that as time goes on this activity will in most cases prove to be all that is needed, the result, of course, depending on how successful co-operatives are in working out large, well-managed organizations, which will control a sufficiently large percentage of the product to make their influence felt on the market.

The second form of stabilization might be termed extraordinary or emergency operations, whereby, because of a large surplus of any commodity, the operation would consist of buying and taking off the market some considerable part of the tonnage so as to relieve the pressure, and carrying the product until some future date in the hope there would be a more favorable opportunity of disposing of it. This second, or emergency, class of operation would, of course, be carried out strictly under the provisions of the agricultural marketing

act with money advanced by the board, and if the final result of such operation shows a loss or deficit, such loss will be borne by the revolving fund as provided by the act. The Grain Stabilization Corporation, with headquarters in Chicago, is an example of the latter, or emergency, type. (See sec. 9 of the act.)

Loans

31. How much Federal Government money is available for loans to farmers under the provisions of the agricultural marketing act?

Congress authorized 500 million dollars to be used as a revolving fund. At the outset only 150 million dollars of this amount was appropriated. The board will ask for more money as it is needed.

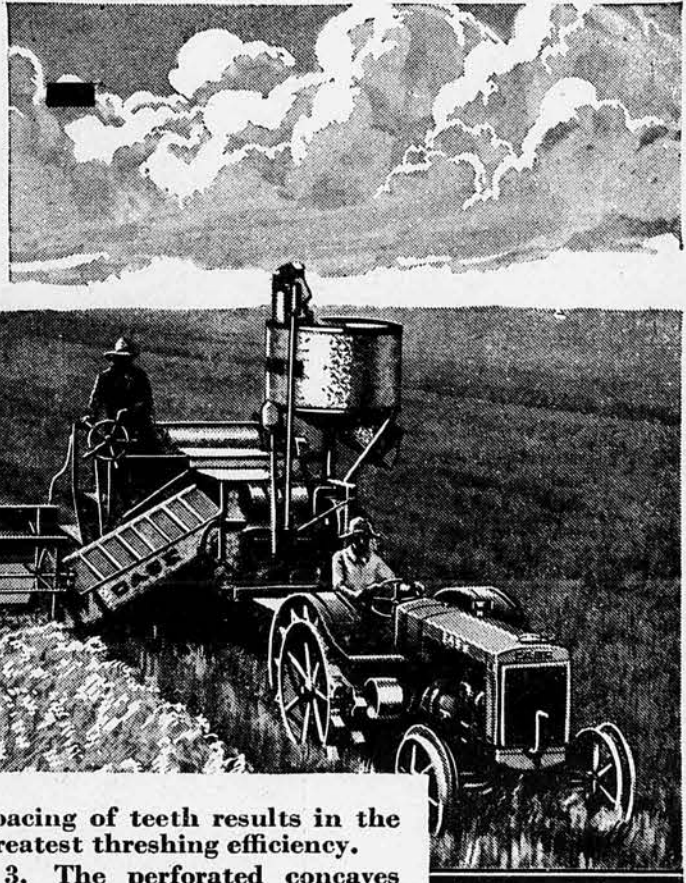
32. What rate of interest does the Federal Farm Board charge on loans made from the revolving fund?

The money is lent to co-operatives at a limited rate of interest—"in no case shall the rate exceed 4 per cent per annum on the unpaid principal." (See sec. 8 of the act.) Where-

(Continued on Page 42)

Above All Other Things -

Save YOUR Grain



YOUR grain, standing in the field, represents a season's work. You've put into it a lot of time, labor and expense. Now—don't lose it.

There is one sure way to save this grain. . .to cut it clean to the last head. . .to thresh it better and faster. . .to separate and clean it more thoroughly. You can do all this with a Case Combine—because:

1. The header cuts its full width, without passing over grain in low spots or striking ridges when cutting low. It is hinged to the combine by a universal joint in the main axle. This allows it to follow any unevenness in the field.

2. The large capacity steel cylinder sets a fast pace of threshing even in heavy straw. It is strong, unbreakable and accurately balanced. Scientific

spacing of teeth results in the greatest threshing efficiency.

3. The perforated concaves start the separation at once. Nearly 90% of the grain is removed from the straw in passing over the non-clogging concaves and spring steel finger grates. The efficient straw rack finishes the job.

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With a Case Combine you can reduce your cost of harvesting and make a greater profit for yourself. Let us tell you more about this. Send in the coupon for new book describing the many money-making advantages of the large line of Case Combines.

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Nine Sizes
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What Census Men Will Ask

It is of the Greatest Importance to Agriculture That the Data Should be Accurate

BY WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN
Chief Statistician for Agriculture,
United States Bureau of the Census

THE importance of the census of agriculture in 1930 can hardly be overestimated, since agriculture is still the great fundamental industry of the United States. This inventory of all the farm property together with the report covering the last preceding year's production of the important crops and livestock products will show the value of the investment in agriculture and the volume of the farmer's production.

It also will supply the data on which official estimates of farm products are based for the succeeding five years. Yet so vast is the farming industry and so elusive are many of the elements or conditions affecting the result of farm operations that crop and other estimates would quickly lose their significance and become practically valueless if they were not regularly revised in the light of actual census returns.

The farm census is taken primarily for the benefit of the farmer. Upon the accuracy of the information given by the farmer depends to a large extent the value of the statistical work to be carried on in the farmer's behalf by students of agricultural conditions in all parts of the world.

To what extent the very marked increase during recent years in the cost of living and especially in the cost of certain kinds of farm produce is due to shortage in production is a question of vital moment to a vast number of people. A complete and accurate census of farm areas and products will furnish data which, when studied in connection with the revised population figures, should throw more light on the great question of our national food supply.

First Farm Census in 1840

While the first census of population was taken in 1790, a census of agriculture, the one industry in which the great body of our people were engaged as a means of livelihood, was not authorized by Congress until the Decennial Census of 1840, and then less than 30 questions, relating principally to production and livestock, were propounded to the individual farmer. The wisdom of Congress in constantly increasing the scope of the farm census from its inception down to the present time has done much to further the gradual development of farming in this country from a primitive "means of subsistence," in which every farmer sought to work out his salvation according to his own ideas, into a great national industry, highly organized and specialized, and constituting a science in itself. A census of agriculture is now taken at five-year intervals.

The census of 1850 was the first in which a special agricultural schedule was used, and it carried 46 questions. It is a far cry from this meager beginning of a real census of agriculture in the United States to the census of 1930, which not only includes Continental United States but also Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands—wherever there is a farm, at home or in our outlying possessions, the Census Bureau must have a report.

The General Farm Schedule

The census of agriculture in continental United States in 1930 will not only be a census of all farms, but also of incidental farm products and livestock not on farms, and of irrigation and drainage enterprises. There are eight separate schedules. The first and most important of these is the general farm schedule.

It has become increasingly difficult to prepare a general farm schedule for a census of agriculture. This is due primarily to the necessity of making one form with basic inquiries for the whole United States. Various localities and sections of our country and various interests, some personal and some otherwise attempt in every

way possible to place questions in the schedule which are not of general interest and many of which are for selfish purposes. The field of agriculture in the United States has become so complex that it takes time and effort to make up a general farm schedule. The schedule for 1930 has been no exception to the rule. More than 20 months were given to its preparation.

What is a "Farm"?

Ordinarily, one would think that to define a farm would be unnecessary, because everyone, especially those who reside in rural areas, knows what a farm is. The census, however, has found it absolutely necessary to provide a very specific definition of a farm. "A farm, for census purposes, is all the land which is directly farmed by one person either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household or hired em-

ployes. The land operated by a partnership is likewise considered a farm. A 'farm' may consist of a single tract of land, or of a number of separate tracts, and these tracts may be held under different tenures, as when one tract is owned by the farmer and another is rented by him. When a landowner has one or more tenants, renters, croppers or managers, the land operated by each is considered a farm. Thus on a plantation the land operated by each cropper or tenant should be reported as a separate farm, and the land operated by the owner or manager by means of wage hands should likewise be reported as a separate farm." "Small tracts of land of less than 3 acres are not farms unless their products for the preceding calendar year (1929) were valued at \$250 or more." All market gardens, truck and fruit gardens, nurseries, greenhouses, poultry establishments and city or village dairies are considered as farms if they use 3 acres of land or more or if their products for the preceding calendar year (1929) were valued at \$250 or more.

The general farm schedule contains approximately 350 possible questions. One of those must be made out for each of the six and one-half million farms in the United States. However, each farm operator answers only the questions which apply to the farm he operates. A farm operator, as the term is used by the census, is the per-

son who directs agricultural operations of a farm, such as growing crops, raising livestock, or producing other agricultural products. He may be the owner, a hired manager, tenant, or cropper. All inventory items of the schedule are to be given as of April 1, 1930; and all production items relate to the calendar year 1929.

The schedule may be divided into seven parts:

- 1—Personal information regarding the farm operator.
- 2—General information regarding farm acreage, farm values, and farm expenses.
- 3—Farm tenure.
- 4—An inventory of all livestock, including poultry and bees on April 1, 1930.
- 5—A statement of the quantity of livestock products produced in 1929 with the quantity and value of certain products sold.
- 6—A statement of the acreage and yields of all crops harvested in 1929, as well as the quantity of the principal crops sold or to be sold.
- 7—Miscellaneous information relating to the farm.

The personal information regarding the farm operator is his name, postoffice address, color or race, age, period of his operation of present farm, number of days worked for pay in 1929 on jobs not connected with the operation of his farm and his "occupation" as reported by him in the population census. The question on occupation will yield data on number of persons who operate a farm merely as a side line.

The general information regarding farm acreage, farm values, and farm expenses covers a series of questions. The total number of acres in the farm is subdivided into crop land, pasture



One of the Test Pens

How much is it costing you to feed out your fattening hogs?

In the experiments conducted at our Research Farm the cost of producing pork varies considerably . . . varies with the different ways we care for them. The following summary of these experiments shows what a big difference a little extra care can make on fattening hogs. Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

107 hogs altogether were used in these experiments. Some were wormy runts and some good average shoats. Some were one breed and some another. Some were spring pigs and some were fall litters. Some were gilts and some barrows. All these widely varying conditions that you find on different farms were brought together in 7 experiments with fattening hogs at our Research Farm.

In these 7 experiments—the shoats that got a fattening ration composed of all the ear corn they would clean up, and a slop of 8 parts wheat middlings to one part tankage, produced pork at an average cost of \$7.28 per cwt.

In these 7 experiments—the shoats that were capsuled and then fed minerals in addition to the fattening ration of corn, wheat middlings and tankage, produced pork at an average cost of \$6.68 per cwt.

In these 7 experiments—the shoats that got Dr. Hess Hog Special in addition to the fattening ration of corn, wheat middlings and tankage, produced pork at \$5.58 per cwt.

—\$1.70 cheaper than the hogs that got the fattening ration only.

—\$1.10 cheaper than the hogs that were capsuled and then fed minerals with the fattening ration.

Here are the detailed figures—on time required to reach 200 lbs., on feed required per 100 lbs. gain, and on the cost of 100 lbs. gain. Compare them!

	The 38 that got fattening ration only	The 22 that got ration plus minerals and were capsuled	The 47 that got ration plus Hog Special
Average number of days required to reach 200 lbs.	146	139	123
Feed required for each 100 lbs. gain (corn at grain wt.)....	472	404	305
Feed cost for each 100 lbs. gain.....	\$7.28	\$6.68	\$5.58

Three different ways of caring for hogs. Three different hog profits. And the hogs that received the Hog Special came out far ahead of the other two.

Feed out a bunch on Dr. Hess Hog Special yourself. That's the way to see for yourself what its minerals and conditioning properties will do for fattening hogs. One and a fourth pounds of Hog Special (12 1-2c) is an ample allotment for the average hog for a month. Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

DR. HESS HOG SPECIAL

A Conditioner and Mineral Supplement

land, and other land. The value of the farm is the value of the land and buildings composing the farm and is the amount for which the farm would sell.

In any agricultural census of the United States today it is essential to classify all farms by the tenure of the operator. Are we becoming a nation of farm owners, or a nation of farm tenants? Does the farmer still own and operate his farm? Is the absentee landlord on the increase? Is the farmer of the United States headed for farm peasantry?

An Inventory of Livestock

The inventory of livestock on farms is one of the main features of the 1930 agricultural census. The term "livestock" is used by the census to designate (1) all common domestic farm animals, poultry, and bees. All the livestock on the farm whether owned by the farm operator or not will be reported by the farm operator on whose farm they are regularly kept. Domestic animals of each kind will be classified according to age and sex. Cattle will be classified further as beef, or dairy, according to the principal purpose for which they are kept. The classifications for all domestic animals will show the kind, and the number by age and sex for not only the United States as a whole but also for each state and county.

The livestock products to be reported in the 1930 census include milk, butter, wool, mohair, eggs and honey. The questions relating to dairy products probably will be the most difficult to answer. In some sections dairying constitutes an important part of the farming, and the farmer will answer inquiries fairly well because his sale of milk constitutes an important part of his income. In other sections the production of milk and butter is given no special consideration.

At no census of agriculture have the field crops, vegetables, berries, and fruits been asked for in the detail carried on the 1930 farm schedule. In general the inquiries are made as to acres and quantity of each crop harvested; quantity of principal crops sold or to be sold; acres and value of vegetables harvested, and value of farm garden produce; number of fruit or nut trees or vines not of bearing age and of bearing age, quantity harvested and quantity (on fresh basis) sold or to be sold.

Certain other inquiries on the farm schedule do not come naturally under any specific general head, but are classed as miscellaneous. Some of the more important of these are:

- 1—Mortgage indebtedness, if any, and interest, commissions and bonuses paid in 1929.
- 2—The total amount of taxes paid or payable in 1929 on all property of the farm which is owned and operated by the farmer, and the amount of taxes paid or payable on the land and buildings.
- 3—Acreage in rotation pasture; area of land terraced to prevent soil washing or erosion; and area of land provided with artificial drainage by tile or ditches.
- 4—Value of products purchased or sold to or thru a farmers' co-operative marketing organization.
- 5—Facilities on the farm, such as automobiles, motor trucks, tractors, electric motors, gas engines, combines, telephones, electrical lights and running water.
- 6—The acreage and quantity of each crop grown on irrigated land.
- 7—Amount received from sales by nurseries, seed farms, bulb farms, and from flowers, plants, and vegetables grown under glass and flowers grown in the open.
- 8—Number of persons residing on the farm who had moved from a city or incorporated place during the last year, and the number of persons who moved from the farm during the last year to the city or other incorporated place.

Sample copies of this schedule have been sent to many farmers that they may study them in advance of the actual enumeration which will begin April 1, 1930. Study the questions and enter in the proper places the answers to all inquiries which apply to the farm you operate. By doing this, you will then be in a position to readily answer all the questions which the enumerator will ask when he visits your farm. Discuss the questions on the farm schedule and the coming farm census with your neighbors and keep the completed schedule which you have made up until the enumerator calls in April. Do not mail the report to the Washington office.

Scales, 100 Years Old

Altho scales and weights have been in evidence since the earliest written records of the race, platform scales were invented only 100 years ago. Up to that time the only weighing apparatus was some modification of the Roman steelyard suspended some-

what crudely in a gallow's frame. In 1829 a boom for raising hemp came to Vermont. Thaddeus Fairbanks, as manager of the St Johnsbury Hemp Company, became dissatisfied with the cumbersome and inaccurate device which required chains suspended from the short arm to hook around the axle of the cart to be weighed and the shifting of weights upon a platform, suspended from the long arm of the beam of the steelyard.

The following year he contrived a platform scale, which, tho simple and relatively crude, proved so great an improvement over the older method that it was quickly accepted. Later the idea came to him of supporting a platform upon an "A" shaped lever in such a way that the top of the lever could be connected to the steelyard by a rod. In making the first scale after this design a pit was dug, the lever suitably supported and the platform balanced upon two bearings in the center of the lever and level with the ground. The platform was held in position by chains attached to posts opposite the four corners of the platform.

From this model came the idea that with two "A" shaped levers, or with four straight levers meeting at the steelyard rod, he could secure four knife edge supports for his platform from all of which the leverage as related to the steelyard beams might be the same. This model contained the

fundamental principles from which all modern platform scales have since been constructed.

The up-to-date farmer who makes almost daily use of platform scales in weighing cash sales of crops or livestock, feed, milk or cream can scarcely realize the magnitude of the losses which his grandfather sustained when practically everything was sold on a measured or too often on a guess basis.

How Kansas Grows

William Allen White reports that the Emporia Gazette has had to enlarge its quarters. In 30 years Lyon county has not grown more than 2,000 in population, but the Gazette is an altogether different product, an up-to-date eight-column-to-the-page newspaper of 12 pages, with a circulation of 7,000, in place of 1,000. The point is that the people are not so much more numerous, "but they are living so much better." Two years after White moved in, he says, the first linotype was installed, and six years later "another linotype or two."

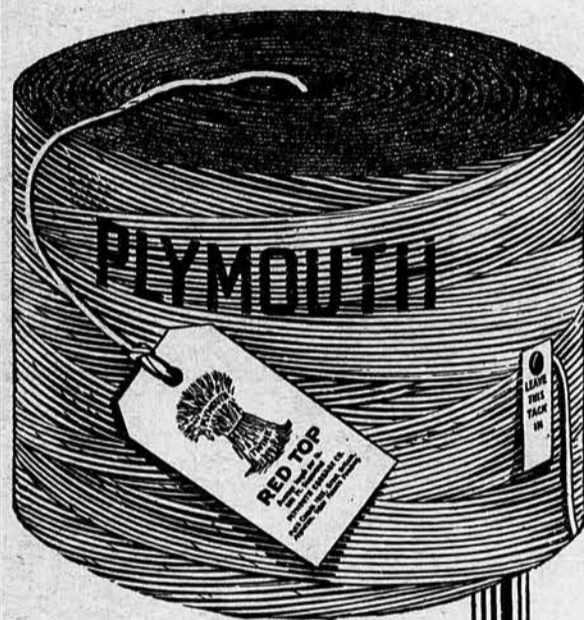
And that tells the story. At the time of the installation of the second linotype he knew well enough whether it was one or two—now what are two or three new linotypes to the Gazette. Even tho one costs more than the entire Gazette plant 30 years ago?

Kansas grows in prosperity, even if not in population or in new industries. It is a matter of "living so much better." We note little population gain, even in 30 years, and the 1,800,000 Kansas people of today are compared with as many as 1,500,000 a generation ago. But the comparison is misleading. In purchasing power and in enjoyment of all the "modern conveniences," in the character of homes, farm as well as city, in the possession of all the luxuries the new times afford, the present 1,800,000 are more nearly the equivalent of 5 or 6 millions of 30 years ago. So an increase of 2,000 population in Lyon county accounts for an increase of 6,000 in the circulation of the Emporia Gazette, and makes possible a daily newspaper in comparison with which the Gazette of 30 years ago looks like a hand circular stuffed under doorjamb's or bound around a front doorknob.

To Protect Stored Grain


Control of Insect Pests in Stored Grain, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,483, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

In these days of whoopsie grandmothers, "going like sixty" really means something.



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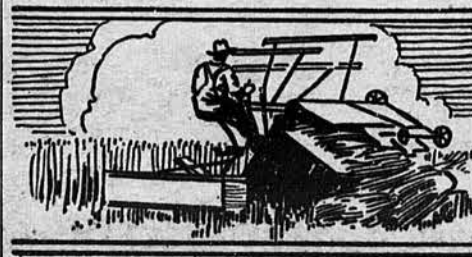
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Why Not Full Employment?

Prosperity for American Agriculture and Industry Is in the Pay Envelope

By James J. Davis

United States Secretary of Labor

THE most distressing phase of a business recession is the attendant unemployment. A condition that may mean more or less profit to employers spells hardship, suffering and mental anguish to the men and women who are crowded off the payrolls by the reduction in the volume of production. Moreover, unemployment further reduces consumption, and so tends to make a bad situation worse.

Thus a vicious circle is set up, which often results in a degree of business depression and unemployment out of all proportion to the original cause of curtailment. It is, therefore, highly important that a tendency to unemployment be checked in its early stages.

At the Turn of the Year

The business recession which set in during the last half of 1929 resulted in a marked increase of unemployment in November and December; in fact, the degree of unemployment was the greatest in some years. To my mind it was far more disturbing than the more dramatic stock market deflation with all its attendant losses. It was of the utmost importance that it should not become cumulative and chronic. It was highly gratifying, therefore, to find that there was a perceptible change for the better with the turn of the year. According to our figures, the week ending January 6 there was a gain in employment of 3.4 per cent; the next week showed a gain of 3.3 per cent, and the week ended January 20 recorded an advance of 0.5 per cent. The indications are that the employment situation will continue to improve, and that we shall escape a period of extensive unemployment in this business cycle.

The lion's share of the credit for this quick upturn after only two months of receding employment is due to President Hoover's action in promptly facing the problem as one that was subject in a considerable degree to conscious solution. It has long been recognized that business depressions are partly mental, just as business booms are. Booms keep on after the causes have been exhausted, and depressions tend to persist when the fundamental facts indicate revival. In warfare one way to stop an attack is to counter attack; the other is to await the shock. Without the President's leadership we should have followed the latter policy in dealing with the business recession.

Would Not Reduce Wages

The public is familiar with the successive steps the President took to maintain the morale of the business world and inspire it to take the offensive. It may be argued that there was nothing fundamentally weak in our situation and that it would soon have righted itself. It is true that we had no money or credit panic to contend with, and that there had been no commodity inflation. But in the normal course I believe that there would have been a precautionary tendency to reduce wages and payrolls and to unduly curb production.

The big, outstanding thing was the agreement of leaders of all industrial groups not to reduce the rate of wages. This had the effect of building up a determination to take action to justify the wages. Business leaders turned their thoughts to action. They were animated by the idea of hastening recovery instead of supinely submitting to recession.

Prosperity is enclosed in the pay envelope. The envelope represents demand and consumption. We must either stabilize employment or provide wage-earners with a reserve against periods of unemployment if we are to have steady prosperity.

A certain amount of employment fluctuation is due to weather conditions. Mother Earth gives us the means and the capacity to provide more than we can consume, but she also gives us periods of weather when we can produce but little. We can't

change nature, but in a country so large as ours and covering such a great range of latitude, we ought to be able to distribute production so that seasonal restrictions in some lines will be balanced by seasonal increases elsewhere. There needs to be a greater development of substitute or alternative occupation.

The window glass industry, for instance, is capable of producing a year's requirement in six weeks' full time. All our boots and shoes and textiles can be made in about six months' full time. Our steel mills need to run only eight or nine months. Our automobile factories alternate feverish activity with periods of feeble activity, if not shutdowns. I believe that there are 10 million wage earners and their dependents in this country who are affected by a low wage or insufficient

labor, and that means not only steadiness of employment but liberal wages. Industry is kept in the black ink more by volume of business than by paring of wages. It is now generally recognized that to reduce wages is to reduce buying, and if buying is reduced beyond a certain point profits disappear. Business loses momentum, personnel disperses, morale is dissipated and credit impaired. The revival does not come until production has sunk below the remaining buying power and then the climb back is slow and painful.

An Independent Problem

With exceptions in some lines, the characteristic of these later years, however, seems to be a considerable margin of unemployment when prosperity is at its highest. Industry appears always to have a cushion of reserved labor for times of peak activity, but labor is without a cushion of employment in times of depression. Fewer men in the manufacturing and agricultural industries are doing more work. Productivity is increasing so fast that heavy increases of production are accompanied in many industries by actually decreasing number of employees. We have here an employment problem that is independent of good or bad times. An increasing number of men are displaced by machines in their familiar occupations and they are finding it more and more difficult to find places in new occupations. In the manufacturing industries there are actually fewer employees now than in 1923. This technological unemployment constitutes a serious problem; it gives us a problem of unemployment in the flush and most active times. It is present in the face of high wages and increasing payroll amounts.

How much unemployment is there? We have no means of answering with accuracy. In the first place what is unemployment? Is the man voluntarily out of work, or involuntarily from sickness or age, to be counted among the technically unemployed? We undoubtedly have a large number of men who fall into this category, but they are a social rather than an industrial problem.

The present census will give us the figures of unemployment for 1930—the first complete actual count of the jobless we have ever had—but we need a means of keeping close account of the unemployed from month to month. The Bureau of Labor Statistics receives monthly reports of employment and payrolls from eight

groups of industry and about 34,000 establishments. These groups are manufacturing, coal mining, metalliferous mining, quarrying, public utilities, wholesale and retail trade, hotels, canning and preserving. In addition, the Interstate Commerce Commission reports give us the employment and payroll statistics of the Class I railroads. Normally, all these figures cover nearly 7 million employees. We assume that we thus have a representative cross-section of the status of employment in the United States.

But the bureau does not undertake to calculate the absolute number of unemployed persons. It simply endeavors to give a picture of relative employment by means of a series of index figures, taking the status of the reporting industries in 1926—an average year—as 100. However, in 1928 the bureau did, in response to a resolution of the Senate, undertake an estimate of the shrinkage of employment between 1925 and 1928. The estimate took the form of stating the number of employed persons in 1928, as 1,874,050 less than it was in 1925. The latter was a year in which there was no noticeable problem of unemployment, and the number of employed persons then was estimated at 23,348,692 wage and salary earners. No attempt was made to calculate the number of what might be called normally unemployed persons in 1925.

The index of unemployment in manufacturing industries in 1928 was 93.8, taking 1926 employment as 100—and there was only a fraction of 1 per cent more employment in that year than in 1925. According to the manufacturing industries index, 1929 as a whole was the best employment year since 1926, being 97.5, as compared with 93.8 in 1928. In the middle of the year the employment index was higher than at any corresponding time since 1923. In November, however the index dropped to 94.8 and fell still further to 91.9 in December, being 3.6 lower than in December, 1928, and about the same as the lowest month of 1928, which was January. The December index was actually the lowest for December in seven years and only January, 1928, was lower for that period, and that only by three points.

Trend of Employment

From these figures we infer that after 10 good months the end of 1929 ran into an unemployment condition that was worse than the average for 1928. To undertake to state the present number of unemployed persons would be only a guess of little value. The curious can take the indexes and figure to their heart's content from the 1928 estimate. But the most extravagant calculations will not produce unemployment totals at all comparable with the more than 5 millions of 1921.

The situation in November and December last year was certainly alarming, and if it had continued, a long period of business dullness and labor hardship would have been inevitable. That is one of the reasons why we attached so much significance to the President's prompt moves to stop recession in its tracks and eagerly watched for results.

There is normally a decline of employment—a seasonal decline—in November, December and January. Usually the upward turning point is about the middle of January. But this year the upward turn was evident in the first week of January. Employment fell off 4.7 per cent in the last week of December, but the next week it gained 3.4 per cent and for the third week in January the gain was 0.5 per cent. We are now getting back near the average seasonal situation.

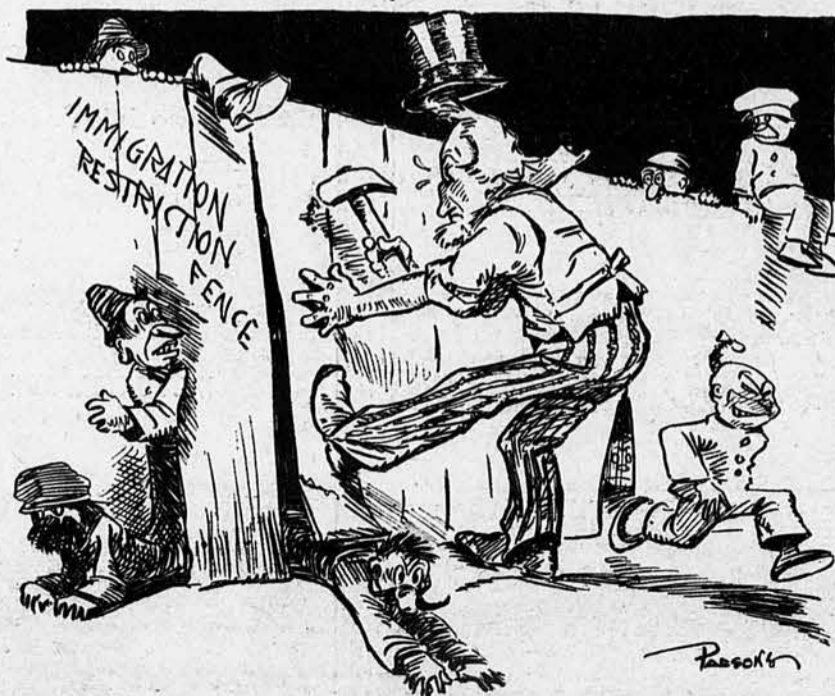
The rally is amazing, but we should not exult until we see how employment holds up for the next few months. It is my judgment that employment will keep its initial stride. It may not give us as good a year on the average as 1929, but it should be better than 1928.

The shortness of the employment

RECENT gains in employment suggest that the problems concerned with a surplus of production and a deficit of jobs may be solved by a united action of the leaders of American economic life—the generals and the admirals of the business forces. Economic historians of the future doubtless will give a great deal of credit to President Hoover for the prompt manner in which he met the business depression when it started last fall—which was something new under the sun. In this article, which appeared originally in *The Magazine of Wall Street*, Secretary Davis shows how the problem is working out, and also that there is a very close relationship between employment and American prosperity. It well deserves the study of everyone interested in the economic progress of our nation.

income. If their buying power were increased the resulting increase of consumption would contribute powerfully to closing the gap between productive and consumptive capacity. If that desirable end could be realized we ought not to worry about what the worker would get in the way of increased pay.

When I began to talk about a "saving wage" more than seven years ago, it aroused considerable opposition and criticism. I took the position then that the way to maintain prosperity is to maintain the buying power of



They Keep Uncle Busy!

slump being largely due to organized opposition to the depressive tendencies that were at work slowly in the last half of 1929 and swiftly in the last two months, we should be encouraged to set about fundamental planning to maintain employment on an even plane. Of course, the whole problem of business ups and downs is involved here. It is something far more than accurately ascertaining the facts of unemployment and organizing a super-efficient employment bureau. On the other hand, any contributions that can be directly made to the solution of the problem of unemployment will have a favorable effect on the larger problems of general industrial stability. Nothing will contribute more to steadiness of industrial demand than steadiness of employment.

Increasing Productivity

While it is theoretically true that there cannot be too much production in general, since products are merely the reverse of demand, inasmuch as we buy with what we produce, it is a grim fact that we are constantly suffering from relative overproduction in different industries. A large part of this overproduction is due more to the increasing productivity of industry than to a lack of understanding of the limitations of the markets. Every manufacturer seeks to profit from increased productivity by obtaining a larger volume of business. This competition results always in overproduction, over-selling and market satiety.

We must find some way to check the excess of production that results from increasing productive capacity. I believe there are a hundred men in America who, if they had the right and the authority, could get together and solve the problem.

Some countries meet the unemployment situation by "doles" or state insurance. Where the condition of unemployment was chronic, as in England, there was nothing else to do—even though such state assistance tends to perpetuate chronicity. All countries pretend to care for the dependent in some way or other. But I think that in America we should solve the unemployment problem thru industry. Unemployment is the other side of employment. If we didn't have the sort of industrial organization we have—highly mechanized industry—we would have the sort of unemployment we have. Industry must recognize that unemployment is a part of the cost of production. Experiments in this direction have been made in England by a firm which because of increasing mechanization finds it necessary to discharge employees. This firm carried the displaced workers for a period to give them opportunity to find employment. In other words, they kept them on the payroll long enough to tide them over the transition from the old job to a new one. The state can do as we are doing now, speed us necessary public works in times of depression, thus providing labor with a cushion of employment in emergencies. The state also can perfect the means and agencies of employment and re-employment.

I cannot believe that a nation that has answered the question of sufficient production will permit itself to be puzzled long by the problem of keeping sufficiency from being a social curse. It is incredible that now for the first time in history we have overcome want and poverty, resulting from insufficient goods to go around, we should permit ourselves to be baffled by the paradox of individual want resulting from general over-sufficiency.

Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

During the last 10 days it seems the wind has been demonstrating its boxing ability. It has the foot work down to perfection. It strikes from all directions, with strong blows, in rapid succession. The odds for a knock-out are about 10 to nothing in favor of the wind. There is a dryness about the March wind this year that is not particularly inspiring. A few light clouds have been hanging around occasionally, but for the most part they appear to be only empties going over. A good rain would be of great benefit. The oats and barley ground needs some moisture to pack the loose

soil around the plant roots. Most of the seed is sprouted and much of it is above ground, but the growth would be more rapid with some packing. The weeds are beginning to start, and many farmers are starting to disk the corn ground.

A number of farmers have remarked about the wheat not appearing just right this spring. Crop prospects are not so good as they were three weeks ago. There is need of moisture in a great many fields. It is bound to take a lot of moisture to keep such a heavy growth thrifty. The chances are that the small thin wheat may make the heaviest yield this season. The severe winter may have damaged the wheat crop more than most people realized.

Last Wednesday was "All Patrons Day" at the Consolidated School in the community. Nearly every family in the community turned out early and stayed late. The school grounds were filled in and trees and shrubbery were planted. There were 10 wagons on the job, each equipped with gravel beds. During the day something over 300 loads of dirt were hauled and placed on the school ground. As many as 15 shovelers worked in loading one wagon. The wagons were loaded almost as they drove along. There were about 50 men on the job all day. A new "slippery slide" was erected for the kiddies. At noon the women of

the community served a big dinner. In the afternoon the Ladies' Community Club had charge of the school chapel program. Work stopped and everybody went in and listened to the program.

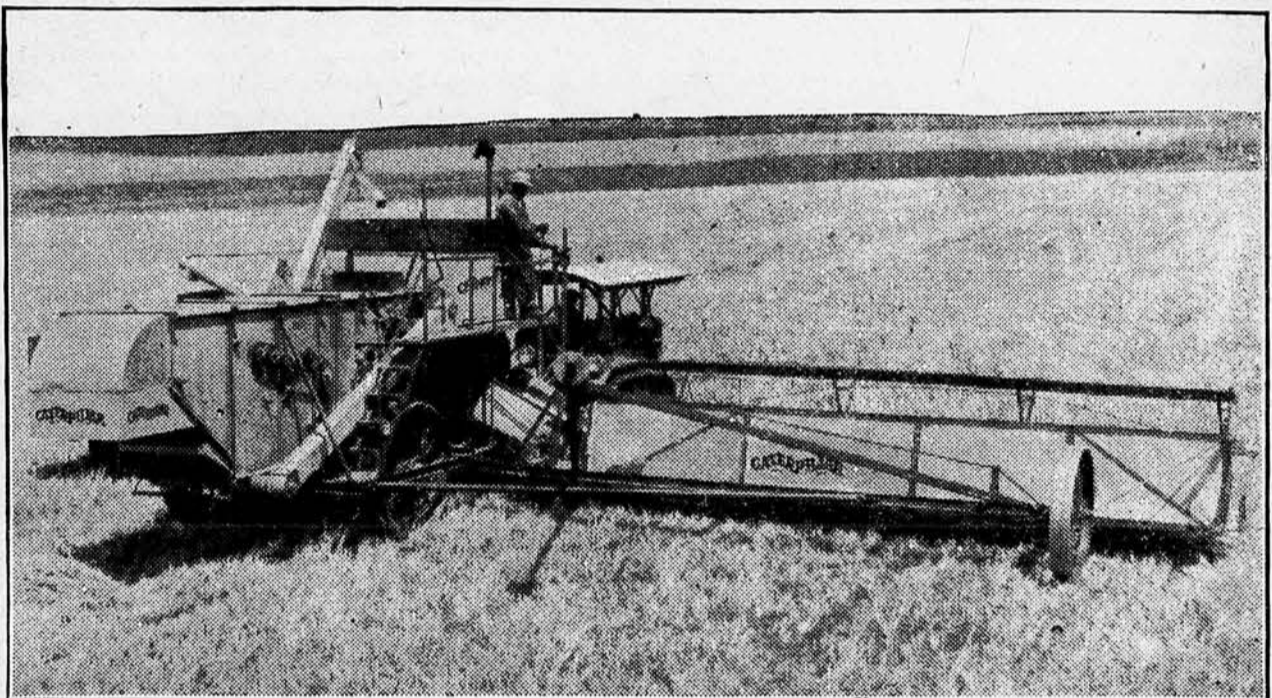
The program was rather unusual. It consisted of a sort of burlesque on the old family plush album. A large red album had been constructed about 4½ feet wide and 6½ feet high. The album was placed on end so the outside cover opened like a gate. A clown came out and would open the cover back and expose the different characters. While the characters were exposed to view an appropriate solo would be sung from behind the scenery. Such characters as Mother of Mine, Uncle Ezra, Aunt Jane and the Bride and Groom were pictured. After each character appeared in the album the clown would close the album cover, and when reopened a new character could be seen. This little scheme makes a very interesting program. It is one that can be put on anywhere with a minimum amount of work and expense, and any crowd will appreciate and enjoy its presentation.

The past week Larned was the scene of the annual Power Machinery Show. There was on display approximately \$150,000 worth of farm machinery and equipment. Every year one can see great steps in the development toward horseless farms. The time is not far distant in this

part of the state when horses will be a liability on most farms. Power machinery has been adapted now to most every farm need. The larger acreage it is possible to operate with power machinery makes the cost lower. Horses are too slow, and the year's feed bill is more than the cost of fuel. The amount of profitable return from investments in power machinery depends on the operator and the acreage he has at hand. Probably the greatest progress is being made in row crop power and row crop machinery. Since all row crops in this section of the state are listed and the soil is rather sandy it is difficult to get a tractor that will stay on the ridge and yet not push enough dirt down to cover the crop. The weight of the tractor flattens the ridge and covers the crop.

Several new combines are on the market this year. The older makes of combines have eliminated most of the bad features they had at the beginning. Some men who saw the machinery show at Hutchinson said the Larned show was as good, the only difference being that more row crop machinery was on display at the Hutchinson show.

Pawnee county is to have a 4-H Club chorus this year at the Annual Round-up in June. Twenty voices will make up the chorus. This is the first year such a club project has been attempted in this county.



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What the Folks Are Saying

Two of My Neighbors Produced an Alfalfa Seed Crop Worth \$100 an Acre

I HAVE followed with much interest the alfalfa articles in Kansas Farmer. These have covered the situation well from an educational standpoint, but the contributors all omit what I consider the heart of the problem. This is that there would not be any such mysterious alfalfa problem were it not that growers fail to practice a good deal that which they learn or already know about alfalfa management.

Much of the alfalfa decline in this section, it seems to me, has been hastened by overdoing a good thing, especially in a dry year. This consists in overpasturing, or in cutting too early, too often, or too late. The alfalfa acreage declined earlier in Western Kansas than in the state as a whole. The high point here was reached in 1910, followed by a sharp decline during the drouthy period of 1911 to 1913. The decline has since been gradual but steady, tho occasionally a stand has been re-established. The second stands are, however, usually much shorter-lived than the original stands.

It conflicts a good deal with other field work and the weather to get each cutting of alfalfa at just the right time, and keep down the grasshoppers and pocketgophers. Alfalfa has to give way to the care of corn and wheat, the predominant crops of this section. Gophers riddled most of the fields along the North Solomon here last fall while corn husking was going on, so it appears that a further decline in alfalfa locally is to be expected.

New stands of alfalfa are sometimes obtained here in wet years. It appears, however, as if we were going to have to fallow the land for part or all of a season to store up subsoil moisture. So far, this seems too much of a waste of time and land to most growers. I obtained a stand of alfalfa last fall from seeding about the middle of August on summer fallow. The fall is likely to be too dry, however, to risk seeding alfalfa, in which case one must wait until spring, and thus use a second year to get the crop established.

It appears to me that new stands of alfalfa can still be established and maintained on the bottomlands in Western Kansas if one will go to the necessary trouble. The requirements are more exacting, however, than they were 20 or more years ago. Still we need not worry about inoculation, lime or phosphorus, such as enter into the problem in Eastern Kansas.

A good many farmers have told me that after repeated failures to secure a stand of alfalfa, they have quit trying. With such experience in mind, a farmer has to feel pretty sure of his skill or luck or both in these modern days of high-priced land and high taxes, if he plans to give up the use of land long enough to get alfalfa into production. One could afford to invest a good deal in starting alfalfa, however, if he could duplicate the experience of two neighbors here whose seed crop alone last year sold for about \$100 an acre. R. E. Getty. Clayton, Kan.

Farrowing Time Suggestions

The number of pigs saved a litter is one of the most important factors affecting profits in hog production. The pig crop in the spring of 1930, if no better than the average for years past, which is four pigs a litter, will cost around \$8 a head, or \$20 a hundredweight, at weaning time. If, however, this year's pig crop averages eight pigs a litter the cost will be reduced to approximately \$4 a head or \$10 a hundredweight. Since almost 90 per cent of our pig losses are due to improper methods of feeding and caring for the brood sow, it is important that methods of management and feeding which will eliminate this tremendous loss should be adopted.

If one hopes to produce a large litter of strong, thrifty, vigorous pigs, the brood sow must be fed a ration that is rich in protein and contains

considerable mineral from the time she is bred until she farrows, because that is the time when pigs are made strong, vigorous and thrifty.

Just before, at, and just after farrowing is a most critical time in hog production. From the time the sow is bred until about 10 days or two weeks before she farrows, she should have been fed a ration that will have built her up into a good, strong, thrifty condition but not too fat. She should have had an amount of protein which is found in from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of tankage a head a day or its equivalent in skimmed milk, which would be around 1 gallon a head a day in addition to grain. It is fortunate that these splendid sources of protein also are comparatively rich in the minerals needed. She also should have had a liberal supply of some kind of leguminous hay, preferably alfalfa or clover, and plenty of exercise. A sow bred to farrow in the spring should have the equivalent of at least $\frac{1}{2}$ mile walk a day until close to farrowing time.

About 10 days or two weeks before farrowing, the amount of feed that has been fed up to that time should be reduced about 50 per cent, and just before farrowing time she should be placed in a farrowing pen that has been thoroughly cleaned with scalding

hot lye water to destroy any possible worm eggs that might be present. The sow herself should be thoroly scrubbed with warm soapsuds before entering the clean farrowing pen in order that she may not carry any worm eggs into it. The farrowing pen should have guard rails 8 inches from the floor and side walls and should be bedded with clean straw, but one should be careful not to use too much straw because baby pigs are likely to become entangled in deep straw and not be able to get away from the sow when she turns around or lies down.

Ordinarily the sow will need no attention or help, but one should always be on hand to render any assistance necessary and see that the little pigs are not allowed to choke or chill, and that they find a place to suckle as soon as possible after farrowing.

The sow should have no feed during the day she farrows, but she should have access to all the tepid water she cares to drink. A few handfuls of bran or shorts might be allowed the second day, and from then on one may gradually increase the feed until she is on what might be termed a full-feed by the end of 10 days. The feed of a suckling sow must be rich in protein.

Caked udders are the cause of a large percentage of pig losses. Even tho only a portion of the udder is caked, fever and infection may spread to the entire udder and poison the whole litter. This condition may not cause the immediate death of baby pigs, but it will cause many lingering deaths, weaklings that will never be worth much, and scours. Caked udders usually are caused by over-feeding and lack of exercise before farrowing, hence the necessity for cutting down on the ration but maintaining the usual exercise for 10 days or two weeks before farrowing.

A good hogman makes sure that milk is coming easily from each teat. A bit of attention to this important detail will save many pigs, and even tho it often seems that milk will not flow, in most instances persistent massaging will bring results.

Sows farrowing in the spring time should be gotten on to pasture as soon as possible. Most fall pigs are farrowed at a time when it is possible to get the sow immediately on to pasture. C. E. Aubel.

Manhattan, Kan.

The Insurance Refund

Insurance Superintendent Hobbs' circular letter defending the state settlement with the insurance companies by which about 50 per cent of the excess premiums impounded will be returned to policyholders, in lieu of the 100 per cent that is due them under the decision of the federal courts, is criticized, which is not unexpected, since the policyholders are entitled, if they can get it, to the entire sum impounded. Thousands of policyholders will get among them 3 million dollars, in some instances the checks to be sent them being a few cents and in others a considerable sum.

It appears that the settlement was based on actualities and the distribution was not as simple as it would seem on the surface. The superintendent states that the companies could have carried on their litigation for "six or eight years longer." If at the end of that time the policyholders would receive the full sum, settlement out of court probably would have been inadvisable, provided there were nothing more to it.

Undoubtedly the concessions extorted from the companies in the 50 per cent settlement were what decided the matter, from the state's interest, which is that of the policyholders. New rates were conceded, other concessions were made by the companies, and the cost of the litigation on both sides was paid by the companies, with the result that the Superintendent of Insurance calculated that policyholders will save \$500,000 a year. If this is the case, then by accepting 3 million dollars now, the policyholders will benefit by the terms of the settlement by 3 or 4 millions more in reduced premiums and other benefits in the next six or eight years, so that the settlement seems to have merit.

It is possible, of course, that in the next six or eight years, even with the money still impounded and litigation continued, the reduced rates could be obtained by order of the insurance department and defeat of the companies in the courts, if they carried the order up. This is speculative, and nobody can say in advance whether such results would be obtained, tho if the companies are now willing to make these reductions, in consideration of being let off 50 per cent on the impounded money, there would perhaps be a good prospect of forcing the reductions. It does not follow, however, that reductions granted in exchange for some 3 million dollars of present cash impounded, less the cost of litigation to the state, would be allowed by the courts without any equivalent return to the companies.

The question was a technical one, and the settlement was made in the discretion of the state as being in the best interests of policyholders.

Topeka, Kan. Harold T. Chase.

Farm Refinancing Is Expensive

By John Fields

INVESTORS who own farm loans now becoming due are being criticized for their desire to collect the loans which are due when they are due, and for their reluctance to renew such loans in all cases for the full amounts of the original principal. Borrowers almost invariably expect to obtain renewals of their short-time farm loans, and comparatively few of them give any thought to what may happen if it is necessary to refinance these loans when due. Many farmers are having good reason for giving serious thought to the problem of refinancing now. In many instances, the lender as well as the borrower finds the problem most difficult.

The average loan conservatively made in the United States on the basis of 50 per cent of the value of a farm in 1920 was 73 per cent of the value of the farm in 1929. A farm valued at \$17,000 in 1920 was considered good security for a loan of \$8,500 then, but the decline in farm values thruout the United States brought the value of the same average farm down to \$11,600 in 1929.

The present owner of a mortgage for \$8,500 on a farm worth \$11,600 now should not be expected to do anything else than try to collect that loan when it becomes due. The best he should be expected to do is to require a reduction of the loan to 50 per cent of the present value of the farm, or \$5,800.

The owner of the farm may have paid interest and taxes promptly when due, and that always helps. But a payment of \$2,700 is necessary to bring that farm loan down to a sound investment basis for new loans at the present time. That is something to which the borrower gave but little thought when he made the loan. But he is thinking overtime now.

More than 400,000 farmers in the United States, who have farm loans from the Federal Land Banks, are not troubled by having to refinance their loans. The \$1,309,476,584.50 which they borrowed comes due only a little at a time, every six months, and has been reduced \$110,962,667.98 by small, semi-annual payments on principal.

A loan from a Federal Land Bank for \$8,500 at 5½ per cent, if made in 1920 on a farm then valued at \$17,000, would be reduced to a loan of \$7,386.67 on the same farm valued at \$11,600 in 1930, because of payments made regularly as they became due. The loan would be 64 per cent of the present value of the farm instead of 73 per cent, as is the case with a 10-year farm loan for \$8,500, on which the principal has not been reduced by amortization payments. And the total payments of interest and principal on the Federal Land Bank loan would in most cases be less than interest and commission payments alone on the 10-year loan.

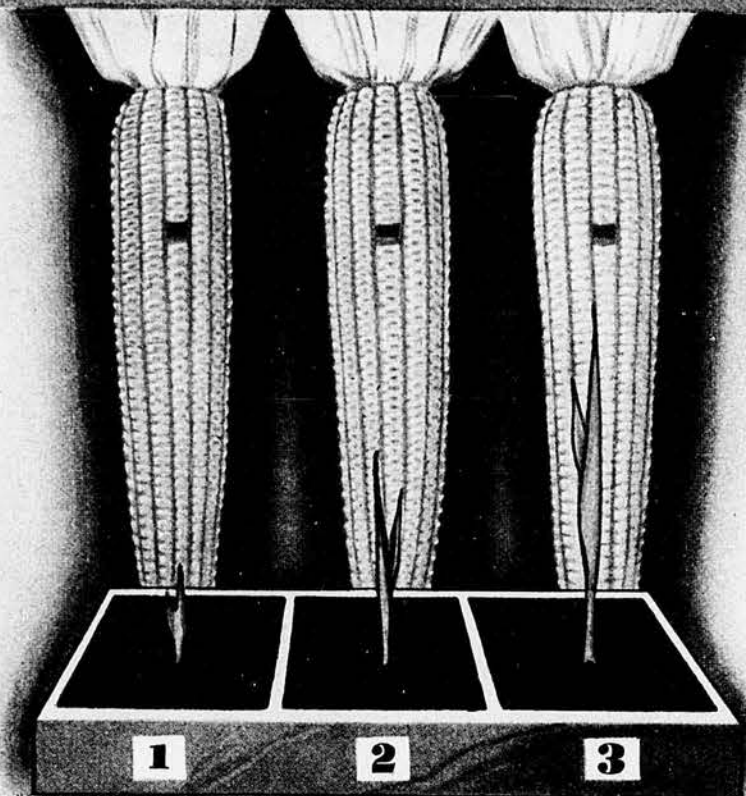
In the Ninth Federal Land Bank District, the decline in land values has been less than the average decline for the United States.

In Kansas, a farm loan equal to 50 per cent of the average farm's value in 1920 would be a 67 per cent loan in 1929. If a Federal Land Bank loan, it would be reduced to a 53 per cent loan by amortization payments.

The figures on which these statements are based are reported in Circular No. 101 of the United States Department of Agriculture, "The Farm Real Estate Situation, 1928-'29." It may be obtained for 15 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

Owner-operators of farms would have avoided the difficulty and expense of refinancing their farming operations now if they had obtained loans from The Federal Land Bank when they secured the loans now coming due. If they do not wish to borrow more than 50 per cent of the present value of their farms and 20 per cent of the insurable value of the buildings to the farms, and are solvent, they may now finance their farming operations for a lifetime with a loan from The Federal Land Bank of Wichita at 5½ per cent. The bank will not, however, take up and pay off farm loans based on 50 per cent or more of the value of the farm in 1920. If the bank made such loans, they have been reduced at least 13 per cent, and in many cases 39 per cent, by amortization payments, and no more of them are desired.

Judge by Results Alone



Three ears—all look alike. But note the difference. Seed from ear No. 1 would produce a poor crop; No. 2 a fair crop; No. 3 a prize-winning crop. U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin 414 says: "Seed selected from the high yielding rows of a breeding plot produced 18 bushels more per acre than equally fine-looking seed from a general field of the same corn."

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JUST as you carefully select and test seed corn to get the greatest yield, so Firestone selects and tests rubber and cotton to give you the greatest yield of mileage and safety.

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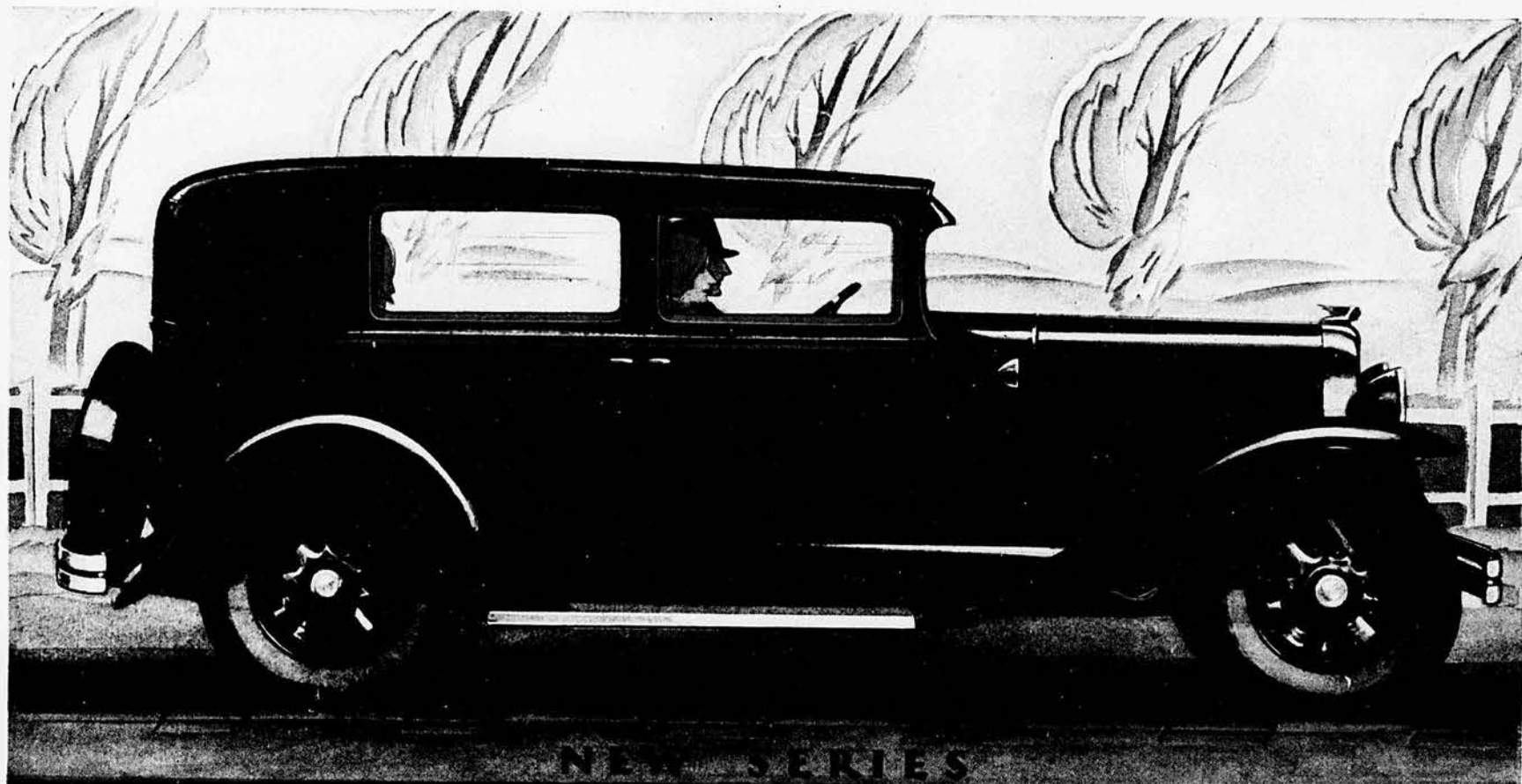
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A FAMOUS NAME . . . A FINER CAR



A finer car for those who buy with care



PONTIAC BIG SIX

Illustrated above: The 4-Door Sedan, Body by Fisher

Some people are more careful than others when they spend their money. They don't buy until they see full value for every dollar.

Perhaps you are like that.

If so, it is quite possible that there is a Pontiac on your farm right now. Cars bearing this famous name have always been popular with those who insist upon exceptional motor car value.

But you will find added reasons for this popularity when you see the latest Pontiac—the New Series Pontiac Big Six. This finer car is all that its predecessors were, and a great deal more besides.

Its powerful engine, yielding 60-horsepower at 3000 r.p.m., is much smoother than before. For not only does it have the Harmonic Balancer which eliminates torsional vibration, and the G-M-R cylinder head which removes spark-knock and roughness—but the engine now has a stiffer crankcase and rests upon new-type rubber supports which

completely insulate it from the frame. A new steering mechanism which acts upon roller bearings makes the New Series Six easier to handle. Its big, non-squeak, enclosed, four-wheel brakes have been made even more positive in their action. New-type Lovejoy Hydraulic Shock Absorbers, at no extra cost, give added riding ease. A sloping non-glare windshield—a Fisher body feature—increases night driving comfort and safety by deflecting the glare of approaching headlights.

And with all these finer features goes the same solid economy which Pontiac owners have always enjoyed and which releases so many dollars for the other things farm families need.

See this New Series Pontiac Big Six at the showroom of your Oakland-Pontiac dealer. Let him take you for a trial drive in this finer car bearing a famous name. . . . Seven body types. Prices f. o. b. Pontiac, Mich., plus delivery charges. Oakland Motor Car Co

Write for an interesting booklet which illustrates and describes the design of the New Series Pontiac Big Six with its important improvements.

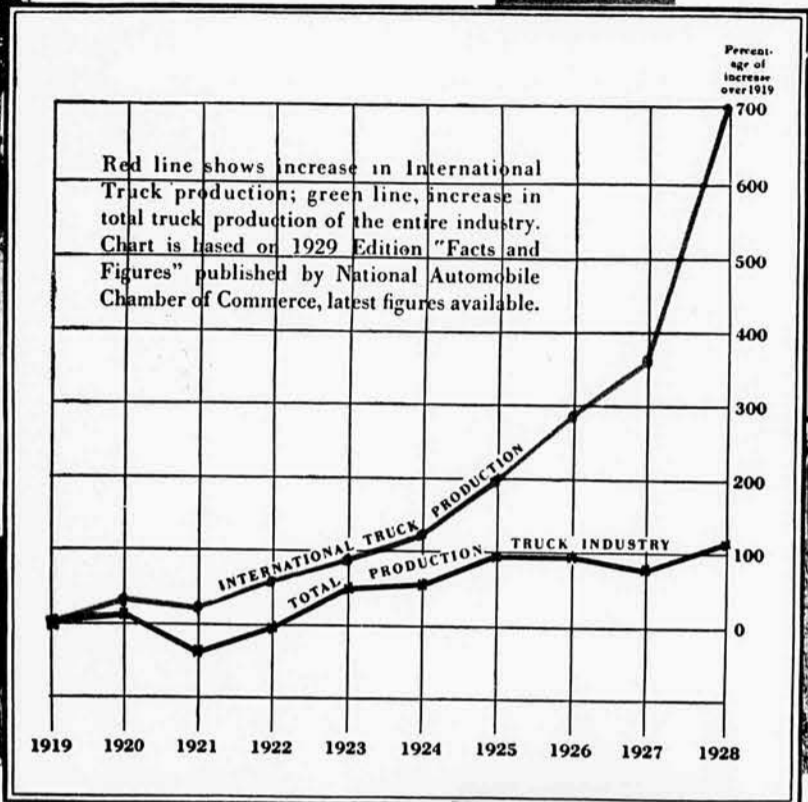
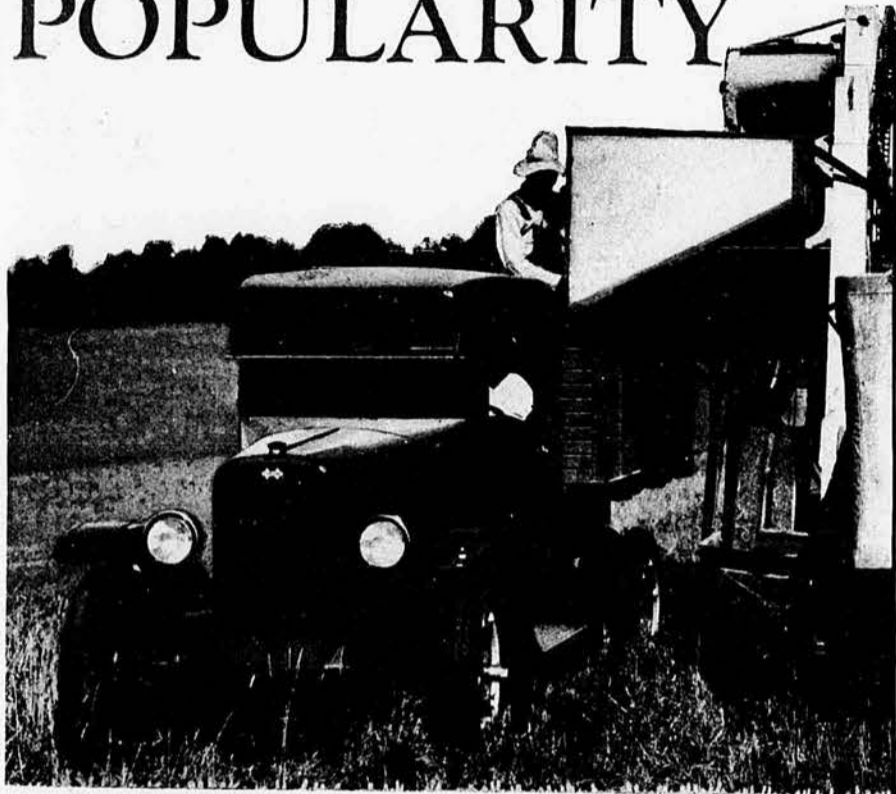
\$745

Remember . . . you can buy a Pontiac on special G. M. A. C. terms offered to farm buyers exclusively with payments at convenient intervals during the year.

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

AND UP, F. O. B. PONTIAC, MICH.

This CHART Shows the Wonderful Growth of INTERNATIONAL POPULARITY

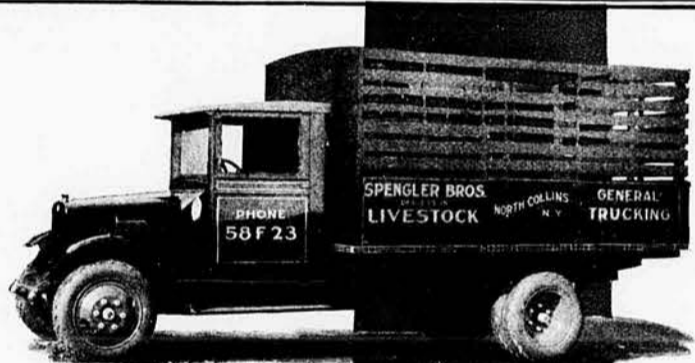


BACK in 1919 International trucks were already very popular. On the farms and in the cities, many thousands of men were saving their time and money by hauling their loads in trucks made by International Harvester. In that year Internationals were already in the front rank of production.

Yet that was only a start. See what has happened since 1919. Although the manufacture of all trucks has only DOUBLED in the ten-year period, the manufacture of Internationals has multiplied SEVEN FOR ONE. The lines on the chart above show clearly how the need for low-cost hauling has brought people to the International Harvester product.

There can be no better recommendation than this, for the proof of the pudding is in the eating. The proof of complete hauling satisfaction is in the hands of the truck owner. Today you can see the proof of International success everywhere on the roads.

On such evidence, do your own hauling by International. Choose your truck from this line: the Six-Speed Special shown and described here; the Speed Trucks, 1/4, 1/2, 2, and 3-ton; and the Heavy-Duty Internationals, 2 1/2, 3 1/2, and 5-ton. A Company-owned branch nearby, or a dealer still nearer, will deliver the International truck you choose, and see that it gives you many years of faithful, economical service.



International 1 1/2-ton Speed Truck

The Six-Speed Special

The scene at the top of the page shows the popular Six-Speed Special—a truck which is fast on the hard road and powerful in deep mud. Have you seen a demonstration of this sturdy International? It is the original heavy-duty Speed Truck with six forward speeds. Through its 2-speed axle it combines high road speed with tremendous pulling power for gumbo, steep hills, and soft fields. It has sturdy members throughout, good looks, and 4-wheel brakes. The Six-Speed Special is the great favorite for rural hauling. Capacity loads always come through, so long as the wheels can reach the road bottom, when the Six-Speed Special is on the job.

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Surely, your friends would never think of asking this question . . . nor does anyone ever ask any Buick owner—"Did you buy your Buick new?"

Most unconcerned of all, as to whether it's "new" or "used," is a Buick itself. It performs in the same smooth, reliable Buick way whether it has traveled fifty miles or fifty thousand *plus*.

Why wait, then, to own the Buick you have long wanted? Why deprive yourself any longer of the joys of this car—a car so *good* that from two to five times as many people buy Buicks as any other car of its price.

Thousands are buying used Buicks, from \$500 up, as a preferred type of transportation.

The purchase of a Buick at resale prices will bring you the same *extra value* and the same superior motoring satisfaction which have built this tremendous Buick popularity.

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Buy your Buick *now*, when prices are lowest. *And buy it from a Buick Dealer*. He has a thorough knowledge of Buick construction. He conditions his Buicks carefully and prices them fairly. His establishment is *the* place in your community to buy a used car.

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Turkeys, a Real Sideline

The Business Is Expanding in Kansas, With Due Attention to the Modern Methods of Hatching, Sanitation and Feeding

By J. B. Hays and G. E. Annin

TURKEY raising may be made a profitable sideline on many Kansas farms. To be successful, however, one must adopt modern methods. The days of stolen nests, housing with the chicken flock, and unlimited range for turkeys are gone. Present day success depends on good stock and sanitation, suitable feed mixtures and proper management. The business of raising turkeys has "moved West." Years ago a large proportion of the turkey crop was raised on the general farms of the eastern and central-western states, but this was before blackhead became common.

Blackhead is caused by a parasite. Chickens are often infected but may not die, altho they infect the soil. The soil also is infested with round worms and caeca worms, as a result of poultry. When young turkeys are fed on this range, the worms gain entrance to the intestinal tract. They injure the walls so that the blackhead infection gets into the blood stream and is carried to the liver. Since the liver is a regular strainer to remove impurity, and the caeca is the place where infection is started, one usually can detect blackhead by the appearance of either the caeca or liver.

Blackhead may appear at any time during the development of the turkey, and its presence is not always indicated by a purple or black color of the head. Discoloration of this sort is an indication of digestive disorder and a resultant sluggish blood flow and congested veins. A post mortem is the only definite means of determining the presence of blackhead. One usually will notice that the liver is spotted with grayish areas, irregular in shape and size, resembling rot in apples. With this indication, one can feel reasonably certain of blackhead regardless of the head color of the bird.

Successful turkey raising depends on the ability of the grower to prevent infection of the growing stock. Since blackhead disease is soil borne, it is particularly important that only clean range, free from infection, be used.

Six Leading Breeds

Attempts have been made to operate on the poults and remove the caeca. It was thought that this operation would remove the seat of infection and prevent spread into the blood stream. In most instances, about half of the turkeys died as a result of the operation, which was a higher loss than the mortality from disease might have been. The entire range of medicines from mild disinfectants through ipecac and vaccination have been tried without much success.

The following breeds of turkeys are raised in Kansas: Bronze, Bourbon Reds, White Hollands, Narragansett, Black and Slate. Each breed has its particular merits. Breeders claim for their specialty such advantages as domesticity, dressing quality, size, rate of growth and less disease susceptibility. All of these claims are made for each breed. The following are standard weights in pounds:

Breed	Adult Yearling			
	Tom	Tom Cockerel	Hen	Pullet
Bronze	30	33	25	20
Narragansett	30	25	20	18
White Holland	28	24	20	18
Black	27	22	18	18
Slate	27	22	18	18
Bronze	36	33	25	20

Standard weights for a breed are not always an indication of size within a strain, since our breeders are constantly making changes in their stock by their system of selection, mating and feeding.

Mature stock should be kept separated from the chicken flock at all times. One can well afford to fence a range for the old stock or establish a separate range for turkeys and keep the chickens away from this yard. Only the large, best developed, quick maturing birds should be kept as breeders. A large proportion of the turkey failures can be credited to selling all the early hatched birds for market stock and retaining the late hatched, immature, small stock for breeders.

New Blood is Required

Most of the laws of breeding apply more specifically to turkeys than to the rest of poultry. One should give particular attention to the following points in selecting the breeding flock.

Introduce new blood lines at required intervals to prevent close inbreeding, which lowers both the vigor and vitality which are essential to turkey success. Since there is a greater chance of inbreeding with small flocks, one should toe punch the poults at the time they are removed from the incubator so they may be identified the next fall. Close inbreeding results in poor hatchability and weak stock. On many farms, the turkeys are too closely bred for good results, largely because only a few are usually kept for breeding. Few farms have more than one breeding male. People buying foundation stock often

buy a pair or trio from another farm, and, in this way, close inbreeding has resulted. The fear of bringing in disease (and such fear is well founded) has often resulted in good flocks becoming very closely inbred. Breeding stock should be obtained only from reliable persons and from flocks that are free from disease. All purchased stock should be placed in quarantine for at least two weeks before ranging with one's flock.

Almost any system of mating may be followed if the foregoing points in selection are observed. One may use a vigorous young tom and carry him over for one or two more breeding seasons. An old tom with hens or pullets is also used. A heavy old tom may injure the females.

It is important to keep only the early hatched, well grown stock, since late hatched poults do not attain full size. Such poults also lay small eggs that hatch weak birds. Discard any that have crooked breast bones or crooked wings. Do not keep a breeder that stands with its legs close together—"knock kneed," nor one that is "bow-legged." Very often the largest cockerels will be very deep bodied but narrow, and such birds do not fill out until they are 2 or 3 years old. The market demands a plump, meaty bird and does not want one with a "hatchet shaped" breast. In selecting breeding males, choose those that reach good size quickly, stand squarely on their feet and have good plump breasts.

Many poultry shows offer a premium for the largest turkey. This sort of thing has a tendency to put all the emphasis on size to the neglect of

To Succeed With Turkeys

Despite the low prices paid for turkeys last fall, there is a real interest in expanding many of the flocks in Kansas. Conditions in the western part of the state are especially well adapted to turkeys. As the authors of this article show, the business of producing these birds is moving westward. There is less competition from the producers of the East. Success requires that one should use vigorous stock, incubate properly, hatch early in the season, have a brooder stove, provide a portable colony house, give the birds clean range, feed a complete ration and follow a sanitation program.

market type. This is comparable to offering a prize for the largest bull at the fair; a practice that would not be tolerated by our breeders of beef cattle.

Turkey raisers often find that preference in mating is shown by the hens. A female may refuse to mate with one tom, but can be changed over to another and produce fertile eggs. If a female does refuse to mate with the tom in the pen, it is advisable to change her over to another breeding pen with another male.

Hens vary in their egg production. Usually from 22 to 23 eggs are obtained in the first clutch and from 16 to 18 more in the second. There is only one mating to fertilize each clutch of eggs. Turkey hens often produce into the late summer or fall, laying as many as 100 eggs in a year.

A mating consists of not more than 10 to 12 pullets to a young tom; eight to 10 to a yearling tom, and probably not more than five or six to a 2-year old.

Most turkey breeders supply a good ration, such as a grain mixture of equal parts of yellow corn, wheat, barley and heavy oats. In addition, they feed a mash mixture that contains not in excess of 5 per cent meat scrap, when egg production is not wanted. A limited amount of milk, either sweet, sour, buttermilk, dried or condensed also is advisable. All the feed is given in clean hoppers, troughs and vessels. Our successful turkey growers do not feed any of their birds on the ground.

Previous to the laying season, the mash is changed to a good laying mash, consisting of 200 parts ground corn, 100 bran, 100 middlings, 100 meat scrap and 5 of salt. Codliver oil is added to the ration during the winter. About 1 per cent, or a pint, to 100 pounds of mash is used. Some succulent feed such as cabbage, mangels, beets or carrots is supplied as well as good alfalfa or clover hay.

The necessity for housing is a debatable question. Some turkey raisers use a semi-monitor and others a shed roof type building that is tightly boarded on three sides and covered on the south with 1-inch chicken netting. Others make a practice of housing the turkeys every night and also

keep them confined during storms or inclement weather. It is possible for the turkeys to roost in trees at all times during our winters, but this practice may result in a lowered egg production the following spring. If one uses a house it should be free from drafts and tightly boarded on three sides.

Nests are arranged in secluded places. Barrels placed on the side and securely anchored, boxes or other containers make suitable nests. The barrel opening should not face the prevailing wind, and the barrel itself must be anchored by stakes on either side and then wired across the top. Some of the men also partially cover these nests with branches, straw or other material to increase the seclusion. As a precaution, most of the turkey breeders now treat each turkey for worms previous to the breeding season. Nicotine sulphate capsules for round worms have been found as satisfactory as any method.

Turkey eggs have been artificially incubated for years. The larger turkey farms incubate all of their eggs in an incubator. The turkey hen goes broody when the clutch of eggs has been produced, but she can be broken up and brought back to producing.

A 28-Day Incubator Record

Turkey eggs require a 28-day incubation period. Incubating temperature requirements are the same as with chicken eggs, except that the egg tray is lowered to the level of the chicken eggs. If the egg tray is not lowered, the incubating temperature will not be correct. One breeder said that it was possible to make a good selection at the time of hatching. He claimed that the first half that hatched were profitable, on the next quarter, one broke even, and the last quarter were raised at a loss. Rate of growth was indicated at time of hatching in this way.

Hatches obtained during April and early May make the most profitable poults. Early hatches are the most profitable, since one can get the turkeys developed for the earlier markets and still have sufficient size.

When hens are used for incubating, it is advisable to treat them with nicotine sulphate capsules, and also delouse with sodium fluoride at least twice during the incubating period. The hens are kept confined to clean houses, clean yards or clean range. A chicken hen is given from seven to 10 eggs and a turkey hen from 15 to 20 eggs. The variation is dependent to some extent on the season and the temperature. Turkeys can be brooded artificially just as successfully as chickens.

One should first be convinced that a poult in its needs and demands is not basically different from a baby chick. What is possible with one is possible with the other. Poults show a greater tendency to crowding because of the natural timidity of turkeys, and one must guard against this habit during the day, as well as night. Crowding causes smothering and a weakened condition of the entire flock, resulting in an increased mortality.

Prevention consists in part in banking the corners; using a guard around the stove to cut off floor drafts; maintaining an even temperature sufficient to satisfy their needs; and avoiding any cause for fright. The use of a night light has been found satisfactory.

Range Must be Clean

The range must be clean. A new seeding of alfalfa or clover makes an ideal spot on which to rear the poults. It is very questionable whether one can cultivate an old range in any way or use any soil treatment that will make it really clean and sanitary.

For the sake of convenience one can start a lot in confinement until such time as heat can be discontinued and the colony house moved to the range. A flock of 42 poults on one farm last year was June hatched. They were started and reared to market age for Thanksgiving in a 10 by 10 foot house. No range was given them and constant housing was practiced. This may offer a practical solution for the person interested in market stock only. Probably it is not the best method to follow in producing breeding stock.

The colony house is yarded in four directions. Fencing is made of 3 foot 1 inch mesh chicken wire stapled to 1 inch by 4 inch frames. A convenient size is a frame 3 feet 4 inches by 12 or 16 feet in length.

One opens the door into yard A and allows the poults to start on this range. Within a week, when the green feed gets short, the door opening into A is closed and that into B is opened. By the time yards B, C and D have been used, that in A is again in condition to be used. The opening into the house should be in a corner of the yard.

One Bourbon Red breeder uses chicken hens in a portable 6 feet by 8 feet house. The hen is

(Continued on Page 45)

Design and Color Play on Your Fancy

Cotton Print Frocks May Lead Spring's Fashion Parade

By Naida Gardner

IN YEARS gone by it was a social understanding in city and town that on Easter Sunday everyone was to step forth from her home arrayed in fashion's latest notes, a comely new bonnet, slippers, frock and coat or suit.

But with the coming of the wartime flapper the custom, because of finances, was partially dropped. However, the modern miss, with her desire to appear at her best in the new fitted lines, is gradually bringing back the custom of a complete new Easter outfit.

How are your thoughts for Easter turned this year? Are they visioning a new dress, bonnet, slippers and accessories to match, or will just one new item be yours? Easter Sunday is marked so late on the calendar this year, perhaps some of the outfit which you have been imagining to possess as soon as spring arrived, is already in your wardrobe. But you must act soon if you plan to make your own frock.

Cotton prints with a delightful springy tone are gracing store counters, ready for you to purchase an amount necessary to make your Easter outfit.

Lawn, batiste, organdy, cotton net, eponge, shantung, broadcloth, pique, linene, and cotton suitings are some of the most popular. You will be able to bring out individual tastes in style and color by adapting one of the prints to a favorite frock line.

This year your friends will recognize immediately upon seeing you where you are going, by the length of your dress. For the school or street frock the hem will be about 4 inches below the knee, and the line will be straight; the dress suitable for a social gathering will be slightly longer, have flares or godets and fit snugly thru the bodice; while for formal dancing the dress will reach the ankles, preferably with net from the knee down.

Sports jackets, ensembles, and capes or capelets are featured for any type of dress.

Style No. 580 is a becoming frock with high waistline and smartly flared skirt. The bottom of the skirt has a wide band of contrasting plain material and there are applied bands at the neck. The armholes are finished with clever cap sleeves. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

The summery, vine print in cool lawn pictured here will make up attractively in a pattern of this type.

How charming a frock style No. 8232 will be with its wide Bertha cape collar, tied with a graceful bow, its bloused

effect, tight bodice and flared skirt! With or without sleeves, the good lines of this number remain. Designed in sizes 12, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The distinctly outlined floral hatiste print pictured here could not be made up into a more attractive pattern.

Style No. 3495, a charming morning dress of the slenderizing type with large roomy pockets will work up well in pique. This dress is designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Here is a pique print in modernistic floral design especially adaptable to this pattern.

The stout woman will delight in style No. 543, which features slenderizing lines. A peplum



Afternoon Frock No. 580



gracing store counters, ready for you to purchase an amount necessary to make your Easter outfit.

Lawn, batiste, organdy, cotton net, eponge, shantung, broadcloth, pique, linene, and cotton suitings are some of the most popular. You will be able to bring out individual tastes in style and color by adapting one of the prints to a favorite frock line.



Bertha Cape Model No. 8232



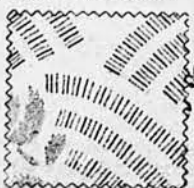
Morning Frock No. 3495



effect, tight bodice and flared skirt! With or without sleeves, the good lines of this number remain. Designed in sizes 12, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The distinctly outlined floral hatiste print pictured here could not be made up into a more attractive pattern.

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Slenderizing Style No. 543

jacket hugs the hips by means of two bands of ribbon. The skirt has a rippling flare. The dress is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. The clever sunburst print in linene shown here is adaptable to this dress for the stylish stout.



Ensemble No. 231



Ensemble No. 231 features a long tailored coat made up delightfully in a floral printed cotton suiting such as the one pictured here, with a dress of plain material in one of the outstanding colors of the print. The coat also shows turn back collar and cuffs of the plain material. The ensemble is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

The junior miss must have her Easter frock, too, and style No. 191 is a fine representation of her tastes. The high waist is featured, with a wide flaring skirt. Tiny ruffles of contrasting color trim the bottom of the skirt, the neck and tiny butterfly sleeves. The marigold print in broadcloth illustrated here will please the miss too. Dress designed in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

Hats fashioned of the same cotton material as these dresses are to be seen this spring. Possibly you have an old hat whose covering has outworn its foundation and which could easily be converted into a new spring bonnet.

You needn't stop at having bonnet, dress and accessories matching—you can even have slippers of the same color. New styles in shoes show pastel shades of crepe cloth, or leather, some in printed patterns of paisley cloth besides the dark leathers and reptile skins.

All patterns mentioned in the above article may be ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price is 15 cents each.

Paint Works Miracles

BY RUTH T. LARIMER

SURPRISING how much sunshine a bit of paint can capture for your home! The days of dark green and brown drabness are gone. Paints, enamels and lacquers are now made so that even if you have never done any painting at all you won't have any trouble in handling them.

When we first moved into our home, money and furniture were scarce. At my mother's suggestion we dug some cast off chairs out of her basement. These might have been eye-sores indeed, but painted a gay yellow, striped in the grooves of the legs and the back spindles with blue to match the color of the breakfast room, they looked quite homey. Calico cushions repeated the colors used on the chairs and gave additional beauty and comfort.

These chairs were so successful that I made a tour of second hand stores and purchased two old chairs for 25 cents each and a chest of drawers for \$2. The chest was lacquered black, the front of the drawers Chinese red with black knobs.

Before any of these pieces came into the house they were thoroly scrubbed. One of the chairs, a rocker, had been painted white. The other was a straight chair that had been painted yellow many years ago. The rocker required some gluing with good wood glue, because one of the rounds had been pulled loose. Then they were both given an under coat of flat black paint, followed by a coat of black enamel. When the enamel had dried thoroly I rubbed them down with a paste made of pumice stone and paraffin oil. The paste was later wiped off with the oil alone.

This paste is so inexpensive, the total cost being 10 cents, and the use of it makes a piece look so finished that I use it on everything I re-finish. It takes away any home painted effect, giving the desirable dull waxy finish.

The seats still looked bad, and bright cretonne in a small chintz pattern was purchased for cushions. The pattern was cut by placing newspapers on the seats and cutting it to fit. Around the cushion a 4-inch ruffle was sewed, leaving an

open space for the chair legs. This ruffle hangs down around the edge of the seat and the cushion is prevented from slipping by fastening the ruffle to the legs.

These chairs fit in the bedroom nicely because they are the right size and color. But if there are guests and extra chairs are needed they are brought into the livingroom and there they are not out of place, but fit in a corner, take up little space, and are comfortable.

Several pieces of furniture have been renovated since with paint, enamel or lacquer. If you wish a quick drying surface use lacquer. It dries in a few hours. In fact I find that it evaporates so quickly that lacquer thinner is necessary when painting large pieces of furniture.

If you desire a color that does not come already mixed and your dealer will not mix it for you, mix it yourself, it is great fun. All dealers furnish a mixing chart. For one bedroom chair I mixed ivory and carmine to make a charming old rose shade. When the furniture was painted for the baby's room the same combination was used but with a much larger proportion of the ivory, making a dainty shade of rosy ivory.

Easter-Time is Party Time

BY PHYLLIS LEE

EASTER-TIME is party time for both young and old. The very young will be thrilled with an Easter egg hunt and their elders will enjoy an Easter Bonnet Eggsibit. For the Easter Bonnet Eggsibit, cut crude shaped hats out of white stationery or pastel colored cardboard. The merry widow hat with large crown and brim will be excellent. Write the invitation on these hats and slip them into envelopes. A tiny feather will make the hat more realistic.

This is the invitation, the time and place to be added:

"We are having an eggsibit of old-fashioned eggstinct Easter bonnets. Come and eggspress yourself with the most eggsilering eggssample of millinery you can find in eggistence. A prize will be eggstended to the one who eggcells with the most eggstreme bonnet, which will surely eggasperate the other eggsibitors. No eggsplications will be heard if you do not eggsert yourself to find an eggciting eggstreme."

Have the rooms where the party is to be held decorated with pastel shades of crepe papers. Streamers and festoons are always effective. Have the lights softly shaded.

Stage the Easter bonnet eggsibit the first thing and be sure to give a prize, a large chocolate Easter egg, to the winner of the contest. Easter Slippers is a good game. Easter Eggs and Eggshilarating Eggs will keep the guests in merry spirits. The girls might like to make crepe paper hats for the boys or vice versa.

The centerpiece for the table could be a gaily decorated hat box with a large bow of pink tulle and a cunning rabbit, on top. For favors and place cards use tiny hat boxes with tulle bows



Entertaining on Easter? Then you'll want the leaflet that Phyllis Lee has prepared for Easter parties. This leaflet is full of ideas for games, decorations and food. Send 5 cents to Phyllis Lee, Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The leaflet will be sent at once.

and tags with the guests names written on them and fill these boxes with candy Easter eggs. Chicken salad with little egg shaped sandwiches will be pleasing both to the eye and to the taste. Or you might serve ice cream in Easter moulds and small white cup cakes with Easter stick-ups.



Griddle Cakes Are Family Favorites

And They Offer Possibilities for Tempting Desserts

HAVE you ever used your favorite waffle recipe for making griddle cakes? If the batter is thin, hot cakes so made are unusually delicious. They are fine served piping hot for breakfast. And for the dessert in an otherwise light dinner, they are a welcome change.

Filling the kitchen with smoke during the baking process is not necessary. Grease need not be

By Nell B. Nichols

to be used add the molasses and melted butter. Mix together lightly and bake on the griddle.

If there is batter left after breakfast, pour it into the 2 cups saved out and set away. The night before using add 2 cups lukewarm water, 1 teaspoon salt and sufficient buckwheat flour to make a pour batter. In the morning add 1 teaspoon melted butter and 1 tablespoon molasses. Stir in 1/4 teaspoon soda, which has been dissolved first in a little cool water. In case one wishes to use the batter several mornings in succession, always save out some of the batter before adding the molasses and melted butter.

Cleaning Kettle Handles

BY HILDA RICHMOND

CLEANING the places where kettle handles were fastened to aluminum or graniteware, places on the nickel of the range where the ordinary brush will not go and all the other little places difficult to reach always were my bugbear. Recently I tried a discarded paint brush and began to clean with a cup of hot water and soap. I use the soap as one would paint after putting the kettle on a thick newspaper to catch the droppings. It was almost instantaneous in its work brushing out the grease easily. In obstinate cases I used a weak solution of lye in boiling water. It is a great saver of time and temper. A long handled rather stiff brush that costs 10 cents and is of the type used in reaching places on the typewriter will do the work.

Warm Lunches Are Enjoyed

BY GRACE HERR

Home Demonstration Agent, Bourbon County

HOT lunches in rural schools is one of the marks of progress. Miss Rebecca Mason, teacher of Medura school near Wakefield, in Clay county, has placed her school on the modern list by arranging for one hot dish at noon. The patrons of this school are delighted to have a teacher who is interested in the physical as well as the mental progress of their children.

To serve the one hot dish at noon, Miss Mason has divided the pupils into groups of three. One group has charge each day. These three supply the material necessary to make the dish which they have chosen. One person in the group is cook, a second washes dishes, while the third

acts as inspector. Visitors at school find the kitchenette in the rear of the building in immaculate order.

Miss Mason thinks that the time required to supervise the hot lunch is worth while because the children eat better at noon when there is something hot to make the rest of the cold lunch more palatable. A warm lunch is more easily digested than a cold one so that the children aren't so restless in the afternoon. Better lessons are a result.

Keeping the Crib Dry

BY CATHARINE WRIGHT MENNINGER

THEY say there is safety in numbers. There is consolation, also. Mrs. G. C. of Iola who writes me this week about the old subject of bed-wetting will be relieved to know that it is an experience common to all of us mothers. I have had it with my two children, and most of my friends have experienced the same thing. Bed-wetting and toilet training must be handled with great patience, tho there are a few things that will aid the mother. My favorite complaint now is that the type of clothing a mother must buy, if she cannot sew, is not conducive to this training. Some day I am going to air all my views on this subject of clothes, but sufficient now to say that Roy managed to keep his bed dry when I put pajamas on him, instead of sleepers. Somehow the buttons on his sleepers seemed to confuse him, but self-help with the pajamas was simple.

In addition to taking my children to the toilet just before I put them to bed, I make an effort to take them up just before I retire. Always waken the child enough so he will know why he is out of bed. Usually this is sufficient, and we have a dry bed. In some cases, however, it has been advisable to take the child during the night, and often a mother can help establish the habit of dryness if she will waken just before the child. Many beds that have stayed dry all night are soaked just before the child arises. During this period of training it is best to reduce the liquids given in the evening meal. Many little folks are habitual bed-wetters because they fill up on soups and milk just before retiring. If, despite patient efforts, the habit persists beyond the age of three it is advisable to consult your doctor. Sometimes a physical defect is responsible.



Flowered Organdie

I spy some yards of fluffiness,
Enough to make a lovely dress,
A bolt of flowered organdie,
And memories drift back to me!

Oh, rosy flowers upon the white
You bring to me a summer night,
The soft glow of a yellow moon,
And hours that slipped away too soon;
You bring to me a lover's lane,
And youth and beauty once again!

The years have hurried, I confess
Since first I wore that flowered dress—
Oh, bolt of flowered organdie,
Sweet memories you bring to me!
—Rachel Ann Neiswender.

used on the griddle. The cakes will not stick if the batter contains both eggs and fat, provided the griddle is heated properly. A simple, yet telling test for the aluminum griddle's temperature is that of letting two or three drops of water fall on the heated surface. When these form bubbles, which dance merrily over the griddle's face, the temperature is just right for the batter to be added.

Accurate measurements are essential for certain success in making griddle cakes as they are in fashioning all hot breads. If the batter is too thick, the cakes will be gummy. They need to be served hot, as they will appear soggy if allowed to cool. Here are a few recipes that I use in making hot cakes:

Waffles

2 cups flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
3 teaspoons baking powder
2 eggs
1 1/4 cups milk
4 tablespoons butter

Sift all the dry ingredients into a bowl. Add the yolks of the eggs which have been beaten and mixed with the milk. Beat well and add the melted butter, or other shortening. Beat the egg whites until stiff and fold them into the batter. Mix, but do not beat, and bake on the griddle or waffle iron.

Bread Crumb Griddle Cakes

1 1/2 cups fine stale bread crumbs
1 1/2 cups scalded milk
2 tablespoons butter
2 eggs
1/2 teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 cup flour

Add the milk and butter to the crumbs and soak until the crumbs are soft. Add the well beaten eggs and then the flour which has been sifted with the baking powder and salt.

Buckwheat Cakes

1/2 cake compressed yeast
1/2 cup lukewarm water
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon melted butter
1 tablespoon molasses
8 cups water
Buckwheat flour

Break the yeast in small pieces and soak in the 1/2 cup lukewarm water. Then put it in a pitcher and add 8 cups lukewarm water, the salt and sufficient buckwheat flour to make a smooth pour batter. Let stand overnight. In the morning dip out 2 cups of batter and set aside. To the portion

Sweet Herbs Contain Magic

By Ethel J. Marshall

Assistant Professor of Home Economics, K. S. A. C.

In March and in April, from morning to night
In sowing and setting, good housewives delight.—Tussey.

THERE was a time when the herb garden was the joy and pride of the housewife. But for many years now, in America, the idea has prevailed that those old time gardens have served their day and passed from the field of usefulness. But herb gardens served too many practical purposes and were too closely bound with sentiment to be easily cast into the discard.

It was perhaps the realization of the futility of some of the old herb magic, together with the convenience of buying spices and flavoring seeds in packages that made it seem unnecessary to bother about growing the old fashioned herbs. But many women have happy memories of the fragrant corners of their grandmother's gardens as well as of the delectable cakes and cookies and the soups, salads and sauces made appetizing by grandmother's magic in the use of sweet herbs. And some of them are quite conscious of the fact that it would be possible to achieve greater variety and attractiveness in the family dietary, and at the same time save many a dime, by continuing the use of these humble garden plants.

Some of them, grown even in flower pots, can be depended upon the year round to furnish fresh green leaves for garnishes as well as to give flavor and piquancy to salads, soups, and meats. Many of them can be used as a cheap source of the vitamins which are found in green leafy vegetables. French cooks, noted for serving the most delicious foods with the greatest economy, have a list of herbs as long as our list of

vegetables. To them, parsley, savory, mint and thyme are everyday words for garnishes and use in sandwiches, cheese dishes and omelettes. Tarragon, mint, thyme, borage and fennel are almost as familiar for salad constituents as lettuce is to us. Some of these and basil, marjoram and sage are used with meats and soups almost as commonly as we use salt and pepper. For these last-named purposes the dried leaves are used.

The housewife who once was busy in the spring with sowing and setting of herbs was quite as busy in the late summer months with gathering and drying of them. And proud she was of her bags of dried leaves for the winter. The harvest did not stop with leaves. Flowers and buds of lavender were cut and dried for winter perfumery. Seeds of caraway, coriander and even of cumin, were gathered for use in the toothsome cakes and candies that many people still remember among childhood joys.

The American women who have been growing dill for pickles in recent years have learned how easy of culture are the herbs. These women face an ever-growing demand for money for other purposes and a constant difficulty in cutting down the food accounts. Perhaps more may attempt the French plan of saving money on the food budget by using old time herb magic to convert leftovers into salads, and cheaper cuts of meat into attractive dishes, capable of "pleasing the palate without offending the purse." If so, the time may come when herb gardens are once more established in honored places in American gardens.



Have You Tried Your Luck at Puzzles?

I AM 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to Plum Creek school. I have one brother and two sisters. Their names are Virginia, Muriel and Junior. For pets I have three cats, one dog and one horse. The horse's name is Ribbon. My birthday is April 3. Do I have a twin? I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls.

Nixola Marie Beason.

Orion, Kan.

Victor Has Three Pets

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. For pets I have a dog named Fido and a cat named Dirty-nose and a Jersey cow. Her name is Pet. I go to Mount Liberty school. I have 1 3/4 miles to go to school. I have one brother, his name is Milton. He is 8 years old. My teacher's name is Miss Hoopes. I take piano lessons. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.

Victor M. Stade.

Haven, Kan.

Suppose

Whenever I look at the sky
I'm glad because it's blue.
I think that is the loveliest shade
A sky could be, don't you?



Now just suppose the sky were green—
As green as grass instead—
I'm sure I'd always feel that I
Were standing on my head.

—Edna Becker.

She Drives to School

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Mrs. Wells. I like her. I have a brother named James. We have three pet dogs, Bingo, Chubby and Puppy. My cow's name is Ethel and our pet horse is Midge. We drive our horse to school everyday. We live 1 mile west of our



If the black pieces are cut out and properly fitted together, they will make a silhouette of an animal that is found in the barnyard. Can you guess what it is? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

school house. We carry the water for our school every day. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.

Mary Evelyn Tinsley.

Cheyenne Wells, Colo.

at \$15 a ton and two cords of wood at \$8 a cord? Coal and wood come to ashes.

Some Riddles to Guess

Why do most girls like ribbons? Because they think the beaus becoming.

How can hunters find their game in the woods? By listening to the bark of the trees.

Why is a lip-salve like a chaperon? Because it is intended to keep the chaps away.

Why should the poet have expected the woodman to "spare that tree"? Because he thought he was a good feller!

What age do people get stuck on? Mucilage.

What fruit is the most visionary? The apple of the eye.

What will five tons of coal come to

Has a Pet Pigeon

I am 13 years old and in the seventh grade. I go to Ashton school, one and a half miles away. For pets we have a dog named Shep and a cat named Bess. I also have a pet pigeon. I have two brothers and two sisters. Their names are Clyde, Kenneth, Lorene, and Ardelle. I enjoy the children's page very much.

Florence Lavenna Williams.

Isabel, Kan.

Music Interests Her

I am in the seventh grade at school, and in the fourth grade of music. I attend Friendship school, and my best chum is Virginia Vogel. Rags and Tags are my pet dogs, and we

also have 5 large sheep and 2 little lambs. We have a yellow cat that is half Angora. His name is Markie, and he is really smart. He followed me to school one day.

Edith Conrad.

Kiowa, Kan.

Diamond Puzzle

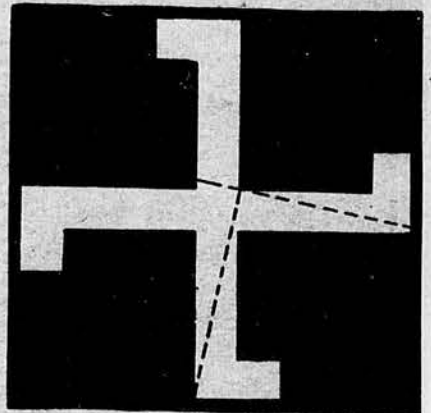
1. — — — — —
2. — — — — —
3. — — — — —
4. — — — — —
5. — — — — —

1. Stands for one thousand. 2. A very large snake. 3. A fungus. 4. A beverage. 5. Stands for five hundred.

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

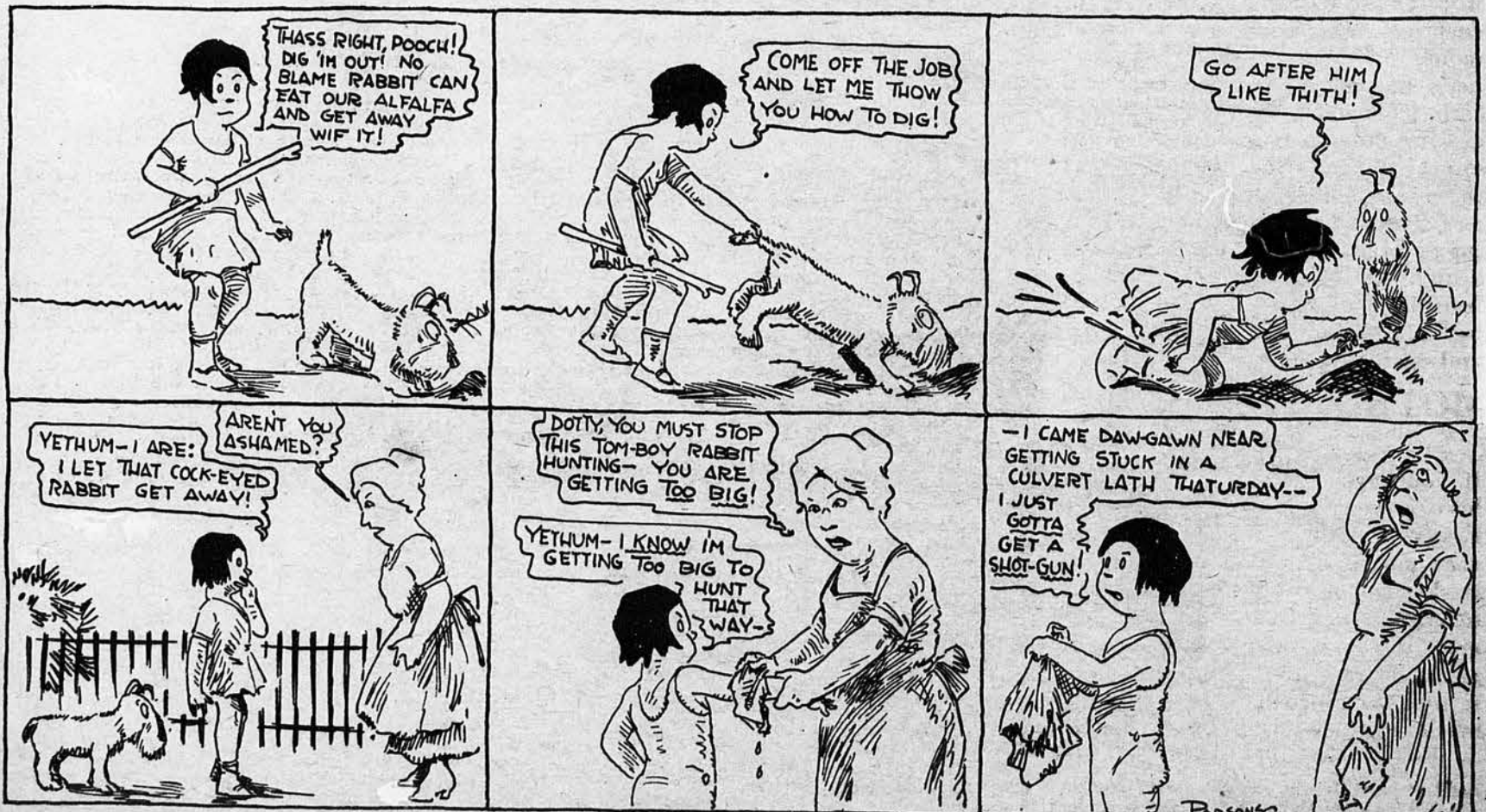
Swastika Puzzle

The Swastika is a Greek symbol or ornament in the form of a cross, and shaped like this. Make a Swastika about 4 inches square, with the arms of the cross 7-16 of an inch wide. The pattern may be copied on a piece of



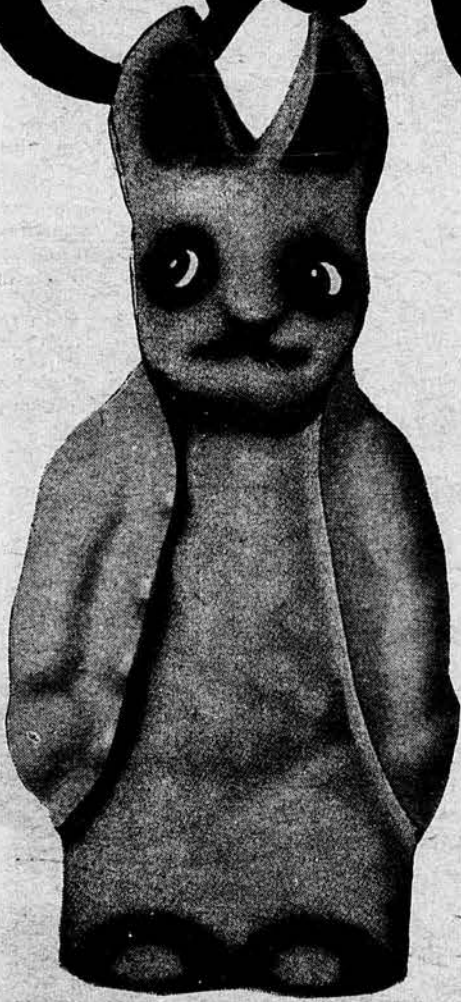
cardboard. Then draw across the arms of the cross two lines, as shown in the illustration. Cut out the cross and cut on the dotted lines, dividing the cross into four pieces. The puzzle now is to put the pieces together again so as to make a perfect square.

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



The Hoovers—Dotty Thinks That "Decorum" Means Waist Measure

Get this Bunny and Basketful of Easter Eggs Now!



WITH Easter morning just a few short days off, here are two Easter gifts that will make this Easter an enjoyable one for every boy and girl. Each year Capper's Farmer has given away thousands of Easter Outfits filled with delicious candy Easter Eggs. Our outfit this season is an unusual one—it consists of an Easter Bunny and a Basket crammed full of wholesome candy Easter Eggs.

This Bunny in attractive Easter colors is 10 inches tall and made of unbreakable material. It is what all boys and girls will want to set in their windows Easter morning. The Basket is full of Easter Eggs in assorted sizes and colors—a good big double handful in all. Get your Easter outfit now, and be ready for the egg hunt on Easter morning.

It's Going to Be Easy to Get This Bunny and Basket of Easter Eggs

Every boy and girl who will help us introduce Capper's Farmer in their neighborhood by securing four one-year subscriptions at 25 cents each, or two three-year subscriptions at 50 cents each—just \$1.00 in subscriptions—will receive this Easter Outfit all charges prepaid.

At the bottom of this page you will find a coupon on which to write the names and addresses of your subscribers. When you have written in the names of the subscribers, mail the coupon with \$1.00 to Capper's Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Be sure to write your own name and address on the bottom line of the coupon so we will know whom to send the Bunny and Basket full of Easter Eggs.



Everyone Likes the CAPPER'S FARMER

Over 925,000 farm men and women read Capper's Farmer each month. They do so because they are wide-awake folks interested in making the farm business pay. They are folks who are testing out ideas and are discovering the best ways of making money on the farm. They like Capper's Farmer better than any other farm paper on account of the money-making and money-saving ideas which appear in each issue. That is why all these farm folks use Capper's Farmer as a standard of value when subscribing to a farm paper. They want to get acquainted with their neighbors and learn their methods—they can do this by subscribing to Capper's Farmer and read it regularly.

MOTHERS— You Can Help

If you have children in your home, here is your opportunity to get an Easter Outfit which will please them very much. The Easter Bunny and Basket full of Easter Eggs will help to make this Easter an enjoyable one. If you want to see the sparkle of excitement and genuine pleasure in your children's eyes on Easter morning, then by all means explain to them how they may get this Easter Outfit—it won't cost them a cent, and will bring hours of fun and entertainment to every boy and girl.

CAPPER'S FARMER, Easter Egg Department, Topeka, Kansas

With this coupon I am enclosing \$1.00 for Capper's Farmer subscriptions listed below. Send me postpaid the Easter Bunny and the Basket full of Easter Eggs. You will find my name at the bottom of this coupon.

Subscriber's Name..... Address.....

Subscriber's Name..... Address.....

Subscriber's Name..... Address.....

Subscriber's Name..... Address.....

SEND EASTER OUTFIT TO..... Address.....



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Tuberculosis Infection May Not Mean Serious Illness, But It Should be Watched

I HAVE 10 healthy children," writes a mother. "I hear that 90 per cent of young people have tuberculosis before reaching 20 years old. According to that, nine of my children would have it." There is a misunderstanding about this matter, and we may as well set it right. It is true that infection with the germ of tuberculosis is very common among young people; but it is only in certain large cities that there is 90 per cent infection. Country life is another thing entirely. Even where we grant 90 per cent infection, that does not mean 90 per cent illness, for if infection is early overcome serious illness does not result.

Tuberculosis is so common that practically everyone meets the bacillus at some time. If met repeatedly (as in congested cities) there comes a time when the germs gain enough hold to set up an infection. However, the protecting glands of the body promptly surround and engulf the bacillus and do this so effectively in most cases that the disease is shut up to a limited area, walled in, so to speak. It is quite harmless so long as it stays so. This is called "latent tuberculosis." If a skin test were made the child would show a positive reaction. That would not mean that he was in danger. It would, however, be advisable to have an X-Ray of the chest just to determine if the glands had the trouble walled in or if it might be spreading. If the latter, the child needs treatment.

A good illustration of results in examining children for tuberculosis comes from Massachusetts, where (with the consent of parents) 51,000 children of school age were examined in the Ten Year Program Against Tuberculosis. Of the 51,000 given the tuberculin skin test, 30 per cent reacted. This means that 30 of every 100 children would then have chest X-Rays taken. The result in Massachusetts was that five showed suspicious shadows indicating the need of closer watch and study of the child. The final result was that 15 children in every thousand examined were found to have the childhood type of tuberculosis (a type that yields well to treatment). The advantage to this 1 1/2 per cent of the children is obvious. Their condition being known, they can be guarded from strain, favored in their mode of living and given treatment that will help them to overcome the disease before it has made serious inroads on the lungs and other organs. In this way is tuberculosis being conquered.

Undernourishment, Perhaps?

What causes the hands and feet to perspire? My daughter, 19 years old, has cold, clammy hands and feet much of the time. They perspire at times quite profusely. Mother.

People have natural differences as to this, some being born with a tendency to easy sweating. When a young girl is concerned it is often a symptom of undernourishment, and unbalanced nervous system and blood supply. I would insist on extra sleep in fresh air, extra nourishment, and especial attention to warm clothing,

without overdressing. Shoes should be large enough for easy circulation and there should nowhere be any restriction of blood supply.

'Tis Too Much Punishment

Would the excessive use of tobacco, about a pound a week (both chewing and smoking) by a middle aged man who has used it since the age of 14 cause sleeplessness, loss of memory and insanity? Please advise me thru the Kansas Farmer. M. J.

I doubt if excessive use of tobacco would cause insanity, but sleep disturbances and memory impairment are not uncommon symptoms. It is well to remember that the human body can take a lot of punishment. But few men can use tobacco to the extent indicated without having to pay the piper in some way later on.

Good Food is Essential

Aside from plenty of fresh air and good food, what would you recommend as a tonic for an underweight 14-year old boy? Mrs. J. B. F.

I suggest plenty of sleep in the fresh air and watchfulness that his play is not exhausting. Boys 14 years old are quite prone to overdo in this respect. Diet should be plentiful in vegetables and fruit. Spinach, carrots and apples are very good. No medicine is needed. Let the diet include a good supply of milk, butter and eggs.

A Cystic Goiter

Will you please tell me what is a cystic goiter? I mean, how are they different from other goiters? Will look for an answer in Kansas Farmer. Mrs. C. C.

A cystic goiter is one in which fluid has accumulated in the form of a cyst. This might be from degeneration or other causes.

Get-Rich Quick Maggie

"Yes, sister Maggie is a very fortunate girl."

"Yes? Why?"

"Dunno. But she went to a party last night and played blind man's buff all the evening. The gentlemen hunt around and find a girl, and then they must either kiss her or give her a dollar."

"Yes?"

"Maggie came home with \$30."

Poultry Is Most Profitable

(Continued from Page 17)

meal, with alfalfa hay and all the silage they will eat. Whole milk is sold, and a truck from there picks it up daily.

Where good methods are practiced with poultry and the dairy herd, one always finds that fields get "profitable" attention. And the Wilmore farm is no exception. Alfalfa and Sweet clover are going all over the farm, considerable barnyard fertility is used and it is the plan to spread some lime. Good effects are seen in crop yields. Corn last year averaged 50 bushels on 115 acres. Before this build-up program was started the corn averaged 28 bushels to the acre over a series of good years.

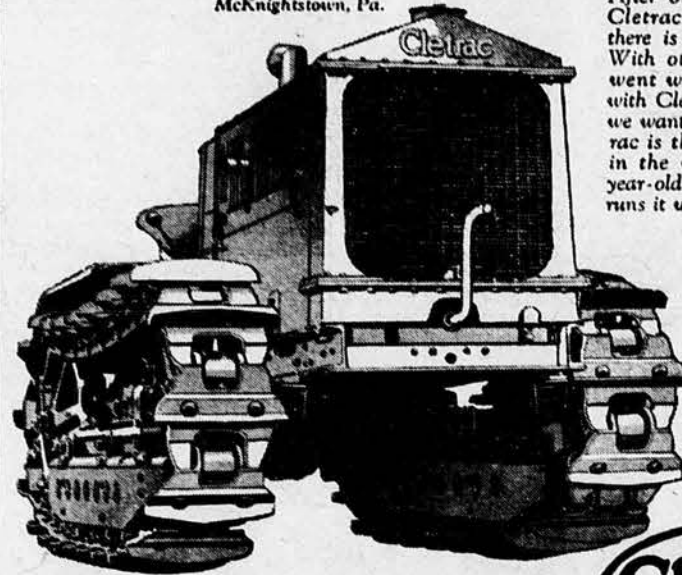


The Straw-Loft Laying House John Wilmore Built Out of Native Lumber at a Low Cost. He Says a Straw Loft House Will Pay for Itself Over and Over Again in Increased Production and Health of Flock.

POWER

"With other tractors we went where we could — but with Cletrac we go where we want to!"

S. C. Eshelman,
McKnightstown, Pa.



"I have used tractors for ten years, having had three different makes of wheel tractors during that time. After one year's use of Cletrac am convinced there is no comparison. With other tractors we went where we could — with Cletrac we go where we want to. I think Cletrac is the greatest tractor in the world. My ten-year-old boy starts and runs it with ease."

Cletrac
Crawler Tractors

FROM thousands of veteran power-farmers comes this same verdict on Cletrac—"a tractor that surpasses everything in the power field!" Only extraordinary service and uncommon ability could bring about such enthusiasm from so many owners.

You can easily see some of the reasons for Cletrac's outstanding popularity in the sturdy "20" pictured here. Note the ruggedness in every detail of its construction—the broad steel tracks that go sure-footedly into the muddiest fields and up steep slopes—the high standards of workmanship that show in its clean-cut build.

Here is a tractor you too would be proud to boast about. Its superb power, balance and economy—its ability to handle your field and belt jobs faster and more profitably—would add you at once to the long list of Cletrac boosters.

Let the Cletrac dealer demonstrate what Cletrac performance can mean in better, easier and cheaper work on your farm. See him or write for literature.

The Cleveland Tractor Company
1931 6 Euclid Ave. Cleveland, Ohio

Cultivate the Easy Way

No Long Steps To Make Adjustments!

The convenient double lever control which shifts beams in pairs and adjusts gangs for narrow or wide rows is only one of the many new improved features which make **DEMPSER** the outstanding Two-Row Cultivator of 1930. Gangs raised or lowered separately or together. Adjustable to every cultivating condition. Exceptionally easy to operate. Does a cleaner, more thorough job. Constructed of strong, shock-absorbing steel. All parts securely riveted. See it at your dealer's or write us for descriptive literature. **DEMPSER MILL MFG. CO.** 719 So. 6th St., Beatrice, Nebr.

DEMPSER
2-ROW Cultivator

Contentment is the Surest Way to Happiness!

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

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

WRITE US FOR FULL PARTICULARS

Kansas Farmer Insurance Dept.
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Sunday School by the Rev.

THE Teacher and his 12 men had arrived in Caesarea Philippi, and he thought it was time to ask them what the people were saying about him. The fact that he did not know what people were saying about him, but was obliged to ask, shows that he was not omniscient while on earth. That was part of his "self-emptying." As Paul says, he emptied himself. See Philippians 2:5-9. And Peter answers that he believes, and they all believe, that he is the Christ, the Expected One.

To this Christ gives an unexpected answer. He calls Peter a rock, and says that on this rock he will build his church. This perplexing passage has been explained as follows: One explanation which comes from an early church writer is to the effect that this statement was made to Peter as a confessor of Christ, as every confessor is a Peter in that sense. "You are Peter, the example of steadfast faith; and on this steadfast faith I will build my church." Another of the early fathers, St. Augustine, who lived in the Fourth Century taught that this passage means that Christ did not refer to Peter at all, but to himself. A modern interpretation is that Christ is the foundation, "other foundation can no man lay," and that Peter as the first confessor was the first stone laid upon that foundation; but that this honor is shared by every believer who takes up his confession and is built with him into the growing fabric of the Christian Church.

Binding and loosing has perplexed many. The meaning seems to be that Christian teachers, such as the apostles became, and others like Paul, and all sincere Christian teachers since them, teach certain truths. These truths will be as true hereafter as they are on earth. Christian teachers must be careful how and what they teach. If their teaching is real, it is not a string of words, but is full of vital meaning, which affects the lives of their hearers here and hereafter.

The law of self-giving comes in at this point. "From that time began Jesus to show unto his disciples that he must go to Jerusalem and suffer many things."

On the heels of the announcement of his Messiahship, or in other words, his divinity, comes the other announcement that he is to suffer and die. Does that sound like anti-climax? To our human ears it surely is very much like it. But to Him it was climax. He was to show what a life of love really means. He is to show love at his highest and divinest.

This law of dying to live, of serving to reign, of going down to the depths in order to rise to the heights, was new in Christ's day, as a working principle. It is new now, as far as practice is concerned. Not that it is not practiced, but it is none too common. However, he was only making plain as a spiritual principle what had been known in nature for a great while, and which obtains in nature today as fully as ever. Take bees. The workers die for the colony, millions of them every year. A worker bee will be old and worn out at 6 weeks, often, owing to the almost incessant labor to which she subjects herself. The drone which fertilizes the queen dies in the act. All is done and gladly done, that the colony may live.

Plants do the same. The petals fall, the stalk withers and dies, and the plant is dead. But that point has tolled for weeks that it may bear seeds and scatter them for the next generation. It dies content, knowing that the following year will be bright with blossoms. That is the principle in nature. In human life it seems to come much harder, for we know in advance and can choose. The bee is like an automaton and does not choose, and the plant is even more so. But the human is not an automaton and finds it difficult to choose so hard a path. And yet once embarked on, it is not so hard after all. Giving, we find ourselves. "Live for self, you live in vain. Live for Christ you live again." These people who live for themselves do not work out so handsomely, if you have noticed. Where do these nervous wrecks come from,

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. McCune

THE Teacher and his 12 men had arrived in Caesarea Philippi, and he thought it was time to ask them what the people were saying about him. The fact that he did not know what people were saying about him, but was obliged to ask, shows that he was not omniscient while on earth. That was part of his "self-emptying." As Paul says, he emptied himself. See Philippians 2:5-9. And Peter answers that he believes, and they all believe, that he is the Christ, the Expected One.

To this Christ gives an unexpected answer. He calls Peter a rock, and says that on this rock he will build his church. This perplexing passage has been explained as follows: One explanation which comes from an early church writer is to the effect that this statement was made to Peter as a confessor of Christ, as every confessor is a Peter in that sense. "You are Peter, the example of steadfast faith; and on this steadfast faith I will build my church." Another of the early fathers, St. Augustine, who lived in the Fourth Century taught that this passage means that Christ did not refer to Peter at all, but to himself. A modern interpretation is that Christ is the foundation, "other foundation can no man lay," and that Peter as the first confessor was the first stone laid upon that foundation; but that this honor is shared by every believer who takes up his confession and is built with him into the growing fabric of the Christian Church.

Binding and loosing has perplexed many. The meaning seems to be that Christian teachers, such as the apostles became, and others like Paul, and all sincere Christian teachers since them, teach certain truths. These truths will be as true hereafter as they are on earth. Christian teachers must be careful how and what they teach. If their teaching is real, it is not a string of words, but is full of vital meaning, which affects the lives of their hearers here and hereafter.

The law of self-giving comes in at this point. "From that time began Jesus to show unto his disciples that he must go to Jerusalem and suffer many things."

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and this procession of divorcees, and these persevering suicides? Something was radically lacking in the thinking of these people. Folks who give of themselves most freely are usually a well-balanced and cheerful lot. For discussion: Why did Jesus conceal from the Twelve the fact of his crucifixion until they were sure he was Messiah? What is meant by bearing the cross?

Lesson for April 6—"The Law of the Cross." Mt. 16:13 to 17:27. Golden Text—Matt. 16:24.

To Develop the Southwest

Realizing its obligations to the surrounding territory, Hutchinson, thru its Chamber of Commerce, is doing many worth while things to assist development in the Southwest. Co-operating in a five-year dairy develop-

ment plan with the Kansas State Agricultural College and the Kansas State Fair, \$500 in cash prizes are being underwritten to go to competing cow testing associations and farm agents in Reno and 14 other counties in the Hutchinson territory.

Thru its standing committee on inter-city relations, entertainments are being provided weekly for the farmers and residents of other towns.

These programs are brought to the country folks without charge. They usually are held in the high school auditorium or some church. Sometimes the local organization makes a small admittance charge and uses the funds to finance floats to be entered in the annual wheat festival held at Hutchinson every year in August. Hutchinson citizens are enthusiastic and anxious to assist in these entertainments. Included are the Hutchinson Municipal Band, Hutchinson Dramatic Club, the high school band and all of the different musical and dramatic groups of the schools and colleges.

This is all a matter of good will on

the part of Hutchinson. The Hutchinson Chamber of Commerce in turn invites folks from town and country to attend its weekly membership luncheons and give the city people the benefit of their varied experiences.

Away With White Ants

BY E. G. KELLY
Manhattan, Kan.

White ants, or the queens and drones of the White ants, are those which fly. When they are seen near the house it will be a good plan to look out for some injury to the house. They may be working on the woodwork. To get these insects out of the woodwork is not easy, and it is a task to keep them out. Information as to the control of these pests may be obtained from the county agent or insect specialist of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

If the Naval Conference can disarm suspicion the rest will be easy.

TOMORROW!

HEADS LIFTED from the job of today... the thoughts of Father and Son borne away on the wings of that man-made bird of the air... thoughts turned for the moment to build the things of tomorrow.

Yesterday... where Indians hunted... today farmers reap. Where covered wagons lurched... farmers' wives speed in automobiles. Where the hoe lay... a huge machine shed stands. Where livestock was fed just because it should be fed... livestock feeding has become a thinking job.

Into this rush of progress many years ago came the Purina Mills, the pioneer makers of feed. What a change since then! Pork to market in six months... dairy cows milking gallons instead of quarts... pullets laying heavily in fall and winter. Better feed has told its story!

Tomorrow... the Fathers and Sons of the farm will demand and realize many more things. Purina will be ready... with her big experiment farm... her huge feed testing laboratories... her power to gather the best raw ingredients possible for Checkerboard Feed. She will be ready always with a Checkerboard Feed which will satisfy the farmer's one demand which has remained unchanged through all the years... a feed which will make him the most money... yesterday... today... tomorrow!

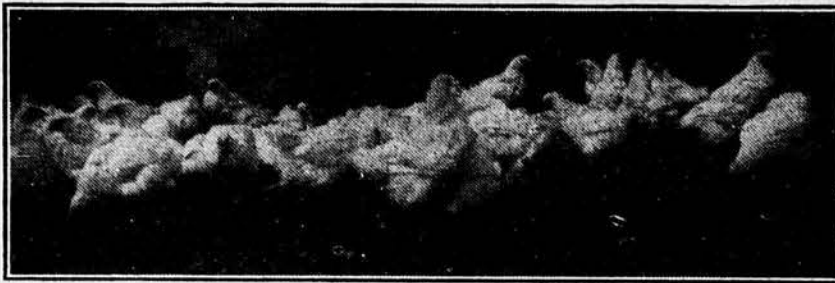
PURINA CHOWS

- SOLD AT THE STORE WITH THE CHECKERBOARD SIGN

Credit for April Meeting

This is the Month in Which Capper Club Teams Begin Working in Earnest for the Pep Cup

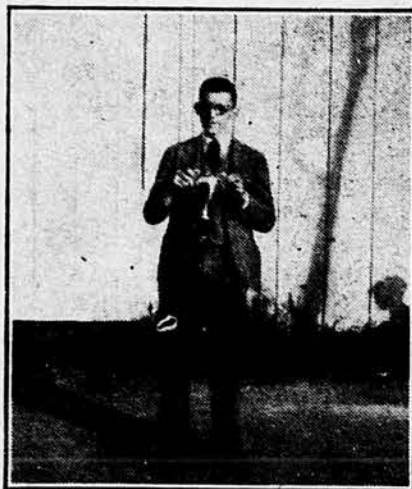
BY J. M. PARKS,
Manager, The Capper Clubs



Brooks Vermillion, Leader of the Shawnee Barnyard Boosters, Entered 75 White Wyandottes in the Baby Chick Department in the Early Part of February. This is the Way They Appear Now. The Best Ones Tip the Scales at 2 Pounds

IN THIS week's number of the Capper Club News every member will be requested to express his choice of leader for his local team. The club manager appoints some active member as leader, but he desires to select in every instance one who will be satisfactory to the majority of his teammates.

All local teams should perfect their organizations immediately in order to get an even start in the race for the



Brooks Vermillion Himself in Possession of the Egg Production Cup Awarded by Arthur Capper Last Year

pep cup. We quote below the rules from the club booklet, so all will have clearly in mind the duties regarding club organization and attendance at meetings.

"Clubs will be organized in every county having three or more members. All club boys and girls living in one community may form a club, thus making it easier to hold monthly meetings and to co-operate in all club work. There may be several community teams in one county, but each may work to win the trophy cup.

"Club leaders will be appointed in the early part of the year. Clubs should be organized as soon as possible after county leaders are appointed. Beginning with April, county teams will be given credit for monthly meetings. If bad weather prevents the regular meeting, others should be arranged.

"Every member agrees to read articles concerning club work published in the Kansas Farmer, and to make every possible effort to acquire information concerning the breeding, care, and feeding of livestock or poultry such as are entered in the department of which he is a member.

"The team scoring the highest number of points to the member wins a silver cup. This cup is valued at \$50 and will be engraved, 'Presented by Arthur Capper for Leadership.' Averaging the score to give the number of points earned to a member gives small teams an equal chance with the large teams. Here is the basis for scoring points: For every member's monthly feed report arriving on time, 25 points. For every member's report arriving late, 15 points. For each prize won by the club member on the contest entry shown at local, county or state fairs or stock shows during the year, 15 points. For each worthy newspaper item not duplicates, 10 points. The items must be sent to the manager's office at Topeka.

"Ten points are merited by published articles about club members, contest stock or club work. For the best scrapbook turned in by a county team at the end of the contest, 500 points. For the second best, 400 points; for the third best, 300 points; for the fourth best, 200 points; and for the fifth best, 100 points. For each final report of the year's work arriving on time, 100 points. For each final report arriving not more than 10 days late, 50 points. For bulletin reviews, 20 points each. For every good snapshot or picture of club member, or contest entry, 25 points. Regular (Continued on Page 50)

The Capper Clubs

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

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

I am interested in department checked:

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

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

Signed _____ Age _____

Approved _____ Parent or Guardian

Postoffice _____ R.F.D. _____ Date _____

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

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

The Cattle and Hogs were Saved

A Bell System Advertisement

THE STRAW-STACK in the barnyard of a farmer living near Austin, Minn., fell over one morning and buried four valuable cows and several hogs. Calling his neighbors who had telephones, the farmer asked them to come at once to help save his endangered livestock. The neighbors began arriving with their pitchforks within a few minutes, and their combined efforts succeeded in digging out the cows and hogs without the loss of one.

A farmer living near Oconomowac, Wis., one night noticed a car loaded with chickens in crates, standing along the road. Suspicious of thieves, he quickly drove to his home and telephoned his neighbors and the sheriff. The gathered farmers and deputies succeeded in capturing the thieves, and their arrest led to the breaking up of an organized gang of chicken thieves that had been preying on the surrounding country.

The telephone summons immediate aid to save lives and property, runs errands to town or about the countryside, and frequently pays for itself many times over by finding when and where to buy or sell.

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



Kill Rats Without Poison

A New Extremator that Won't Kill Livestock, Poultry, Dogs, Cats, or even Baby Chicks

K-R-O can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with absolute safety as it contains no deadly poison. K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, under the Connable process which insures maximum strength. Two cans killed 578 rats at Arkansas State Farm. Hundreds of other testimonials.

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

K-R-O
KILLS-RATS-ONLY



Ribstone SILOS

The most modern and efficient cement and steel silo made. Staves are steel reinforced, made of best quality wet mixed concrete. Guaranteed—prices reasonable. Liberal discount on early orders. Write for circular. The Hutchinson Concrete Co. Hutchinson, Kansas Exclusive M'frs. (PATENTED)

Good for 10 Cents

This ad is good for **10 Cents** in payment for developing and printing a roll of **Kodak Film**

or for making 6 or more reprints from loose negatives.

Send this ad and necessary additional money to pay for order.

We charge 3c for 2 1/4 x 3 1/4 prints, 4c for 2 1/2 x 4 1/4, 5c for larger sizes. No charge is made for developing roll films; we charge only for making prints.

We give a FREE Snapshot Albumette with every order.

This ad not good for 10c unless mailed to us before May 27th.

KAN-MO STUDIO
8239 Independence
Kansas City, Mo.

Good for 10 Cents

LOWER PRICES OFFERED NOW

STORE the feed you grow for use when feed prices are high. Turn into profits the 40% food value you now lose in shocked fodder. Feed silage, increase production, buy a **DICKEY SILO**

while prices are lower. Dickey Silos pay profits right from the start. You keep the savings it earns. No repairs. No plastering or painting. Made of Glazed Hollow Tile. Reinforced with steel. Will not wobble, shrink, burst, collapse or blow down. Direct-to-you factory prices. Write today for low early-order prices and other details. Address Dept. 20.

W. S. DICKEY CLAY MFG. CO.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
Established 1885



Protective Service



G. E. FERRIS
MANAGER

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

Reporting Violations of the Kansas Seed Law Assures Better Seeds and Crops

UNLESS every purchaser of agricultural seed promptly reports a known violation of the seed law, it will not afford Kansas farmers as much protection as the legislators and the State Board of Agriculture deemed that it should when the law was passed in 1925. All agricultural seeds transported by a common public carrier within Kansas for seeding purposes are subject to the provisions of the seed law.

The provisions of this act do not apply to untested agricultural seed, providing each package, lot or bulk or such untested agricultural seed sold, offered or exposed for sale, is labeled with the words "untested agricultural seeds." Agricultural seeds sold by the grower thereof on his own premises are not subject to the provisions of the seed law; provided, however, that said grower is responsible for any representation made in the sale of such agricultural seeds; and further provided, if such agricultural seed shall be advertised for sale or be delivered thru a common carrier, then the grower as a seller shall be deemed to be a vendor, and said seed and seller shall be subject to the requirements of the seed law.

Every lot or parcel of tested agricultural seed of 10 pounds or more in weight, whether in package or bulk, that is sold, offered or exposed for sale or distributed by any person, firm, corporation or association in Kansas must have affixed thereto or printed or stenciled thereon, in the English language, a statement certifying: the commonly accepted name of the kind and variety of the seed therein; the name and principal address of the person, firm, corporation, or association responsible for placing the seed on the market; the approximate percentage by weight of purity; locality where seed was grown or a declaration that origin of seed is unknown to seller, and the approximate percentage of germination and date the germination was determined.

Since July, 1925, the state seed laboratory, located at the Kansas State Agricultural College, has tested 16,900 lots of seed. Each year there has been a gradual increase in the number of tests, until the number of tests made the first two months in

1930 exceed the total number made the first year after the state seed law made the seed testing laboratory available. Farmers have had impressed on them the fact that the purchase of inferior seeds means not only the loss of the seed investment, but also the loss of a crop and the labor as well.

Weed Control is Aim

No tested agricultural seeds containing more than one seed of dodder or Johnson grass to 5 grams or one seed of field bindweed to 100 grams may be sold, offered or exposed for sale, or distributed in this state. No tested agricultural seeds containing a greater percentage by number than one-tenth of 1 per cent of each of the following named seeds, either singly or in combination, shall be sold, offered or exposed for sale, or distributed in this state: Canadian thistle, corn cockle, buckhorn plantain, wild mustards, French weed, quack grass, wild parsnip, wild onion and other obnoxious seeds not herein mentioned, unless the percentage by number of each of such seeds present shall be plainly stated on the label.

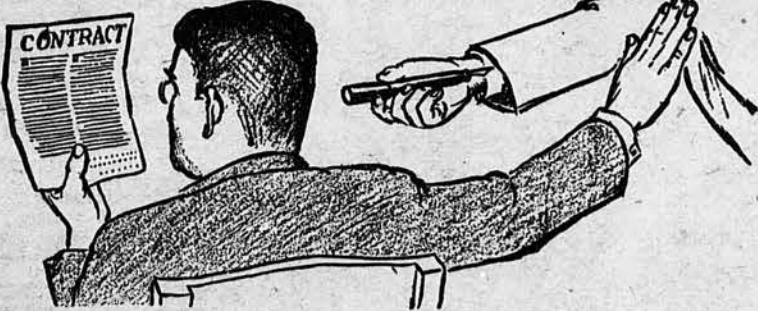
About Mulch Paper

Mulch paper is being used to an increasing extent in the United States in the control of weeds and soil moisture, especially by the growers of vegetables. It has been of great value, and evidently will be of tremendous service as agriculture gets adjusted to the new method. The Gator-Hide Mulch Paper Planting Manual may be obtained free on application to the International Harvester Company, Mulch Paper Division, 100 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Tells of Dairy Cattle

Dairy Cattle Breeds, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,443, just issued, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Professional Wall Street operators are reported to be passing sleepless nights—presumably because they can't count enough sheep jumping in.



READ BEFORE YOU SIGN!

If you are asked to sign a complicated contract, better not sign it until you understand these provisions:

1. Just what the seller agrees to deliver.
2. How much you agree to pay.
3. When you are to pay it.

If verbal representations are different from those in the contract, do not sign. Know your obligations in advance. Sign contracts with your eyes open.



When pigs are ready to wean

Weaning is a critical time in raising pigs. It must be accomplished without interruption to the steady supply of required nutrients provided by nature.

Gold Medal Pig Meal supplies those nutrients in correct balance, and in the concentrated, digestible form that the small stomach of the pig can easily handle.

Young pigs go for Gold Medal Pig Meal. They can be weaned at an early age and will grow into strong, healthy shoats.

Feed Gold Medal Pig Meal and you will have thrifty, seventy-five pound pigs in record time, with the bone, muscle, and frame development needed for quick, profitable meat production. Then, with your home grains, give them Gold Medal Hog Feed.

Gold Medal Pig Meal and Gold Medal Hog Feed are "Farm-tested", and scientifically balanced by the same specialists and the same exacting methods that made Gold Medal "Kitchen-tested" Flour unequalled in quality and popularity.

WASHBURN CROSBY COMPANY
Minneapolis Kansas City Buffalo

Fill in the coupon below and receive a free copy of our book entitled "Pig Sense and Hog Dollars". This book is full of helpful information on hog raising—send for your copy today.



GOLD MEDAL FEEDS

"Farm-Tested"

why not now?

Copyright, G.M. Inc. 1930

WASHBURN CROSBY CO., Dept. H-41, Minneapolis, Minn.

Please reserve free copy of "Pig Sense and Hog Dollars" for me.

Name _____

Town _____ State _____

My Feed Dealer is _____

Who Will You Nominate?

118 Candidates in 53 Counties Have Been Named for Master Farmer Award of 1930

NATURALLY you have read a good deal about the Master Farmer project, thru which Senator Arthur Capper and Kansas Farmer honors, in a very fitting manner, the outstanding agricultural leaders of the state. This is the fourth year for the project, and during the last three years the Master Farmer award has been made to 35 farmers.

During 1930, Kansas Farmer is going to add 10 more names to this agricultural honor roll. The opening of the project for 1930 was announced in our March 15 issue. At that time and in following issues the Master Farmer score card, or nomination blank, was printed, along with an invitation for anyone interested to nominate one or more candidates to be considered for the award. Again in this issue we are requesting you to name the most outstanding men in your community.

So far this year's invitation has met with fine response. At the present time 58 counties are represented by 118 candidates. But it doesn't matter how many farmers have been nominated, Kansas Farmer urges you to

make a nomination within the next day or two if you haven't already done so. You may have a Master Farmer living near you. There are hundreds more in the state who have not been named up to the present time. Please use the score card in this issue and nominate the farmer who seems most likely to come up to the standard that has been set.

Perhaps you feel that you do not know as much as you feel you should about the candidate you would select. We realize that you are not familiar with your neighbors' personal financial affairs, and we don't expect you to know them. But fill out the nomination blank to the best of your ability, and a representative of Kansas Farmer will call on your candidate personally, if he fills out his work sheet and seems to qualify, to check up on his operation of the farm, business methods, general farm appearance and upkeep, home life and public spiritedness in detail. And we assure you that every candidate will receive equal consideration.

Additional score cards will be supplied on request.

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Master Farmer Score Card for 1930

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

Name of Farmer Scored

Address

Name of Scorer

Address

Date

To Nominate a Candidate for the Master Farmer Award of 1930, Please Fill Out This Score Card to the Best of Your Ability, and Mail It, Before June 1, to the Master Farmer Award Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Every Nomination Will Be Acknowledged by Letter, and Every Farmer Nominated Will Receive the Most Careful Consideration

DON'T PAY OUT YOUR PROFITS FOR REPAIRS—

Use

Cities Service Oils & Gasolene



Excessive repair bills are as unnecessary as they are expensive. They can be avoided — your hard-earned profits can be kept intact—if you use Cities Service Oil and Gasolene in your farm equipment.

Your car, your truck, your tractor and other pieces of machinery will be kept constantly in service if Cities Service Oil is the oil in the crankcase. This sturdy, rich, full-bodied lubricant is built for real heavy duty service. It stands up and protects long after inferior oils have thinned out and broken down.

Cities Service Gasolene is a powerful, clean-burning gasolene that gives extra miles on the road and extra hours of service in the field.

For powerful, economical and dependable operation you will find Cities Service Oils and Gasolene an unbeatable combination.

Cities Service Radio Concerts, Fridays
8 P. M.—N. B. C. network, 33 stations.

Uniform Heat...No Fumes!

A LIFE-SAVER FOR BABY CHICKS



Plan now for the next brooding season. It's none too early!

By making careful preparations now, you can insure better results and more generous profits next season.

As the heating problem is of prime importance, it will pay you to get acquainted with D. L. & W. Blue Brooder Fuel.

Blue Brooder Fuel is Pennsylvania hard coal, mined and prepared especially for brooder heating purposes by the largest producers of anthracite in the world. A fine, free-burning anthracite—colored "blue" for easy identification and supplied in convenient 100-lb. sacks.

A real life-saver for baby chicks

The use of Blue Brooder Fuel means stronger, healthier, faster-growing chicks. It means protection for your baby-chick investment.

Blue Fuel burns evenly, requires very little attention and keeps the brooder at the correct temperature at all times. No dust or dirt.

No noxious fumes

Blue Fuel is safe. No smoke or soot. No fire hazard. No smoking lamp wicks. No unhealthy fumes. Economical, too. It more than pays for itself many times over in the number of baby chicks it brings through to maturity.

D. L. & W. COAL COMPANY, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City



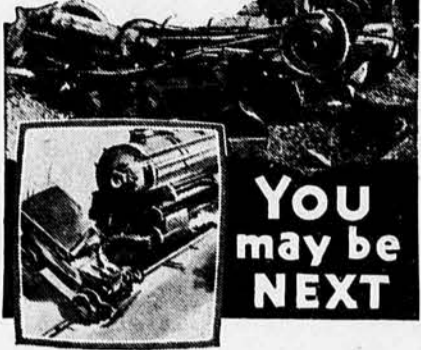
USE THIS COUPON

MISS MARY WILSON, 120 Broadway, New York City.
Dear Miss Wilson: Please send me name and address of nearest dealer who sells D. L. & W. Blue Brooder Fuel (Hard Coal). The make of my brooder is.....
Kind of Fuel Used.....
Name.....
Address.....

Check here if you want free sample



**2 Killed!
2 Badly
Hurt!**



**You
may be
NEXT**

Speeding train . . . auto driver didn't see it . . . C-R-A-S-H! . . . another crossing tragedy! What if it had been you? Too late, then, to mail the coupon.

Act, now, BEFORE it happens! Don't get caught without protection. Mail the coupon, quick, for Woodmen Accident details. See why it's the best policy ever written for farmers.

More farmers are seriously hurt every year. YOU MAY BE NEXT! Injuries are expensive. Provide against the costs.

Lowest Cost of Its Kind

Cost amazingly LOW! Benefits remarkably generous. Pays for ALL injuries—not just a few! Minor hurts, up to accidental death. Gives full, ample protection that saves you most money when injured. Starts paying the day you get laid up—DOUBLE if a hospital case. Non-fraternal. Not connected with any fraternal order.

Send NOW for Free Book

Get the facts! See how generously Woodmen Accident pays when you get hurt. See why most farmers prefer Woodmen Accident. Sign coupon and mail, TODAY. Don't put it off—decide NOW, to send.

Send NOW!

**Woodmen
Accident
Company**

LINCOLN, NEBR. Dept. B-45

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

Name _____
Occupation _____
P. O. _____
State _____ R.F.D. _____



**DR. HESS
Instant Louse
Killer . . .**

The standard for 35 years

For Lice on Poultry

Put it in the dust bath. Add one pound of Louse Killer to each bushel of dust. Your hens will do the rest. They'll work it into their feathers and scatter it about the premises. Or, sift Instant Louse Killer into the feathers. Sprinkle in nests, on roosts, dropping boards and floors.

For Lice on Stock

Instant Louse Killer is put up in handy sifter-top cans, especially adapted for lice on stock. Being a dry powder, it can be applied on calves and colts, all kinds of stock, even in zero weather.

For Vegetation

Excellent for bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, slugs on rose bushes.

Dr. Hess & Clark, INC.
Ashland, Ohio

Farm Crops and Markets

A Considerable Acreage of Corn Already Has Been Planted in Southern Kansas

A CONSIDERABLE acreage of corn has been planted in Southern Kansas, and splendid progress has been made in the preparation of fields all over the state. Wheat planting has been delayed somewhat by cooler weather and a lack of moisture. Good progress has been made in the preparation of alfalfa beds; an unusually large acreage of this legume will be sown this spring. Livestock is in fine condition; movement to market is below normal.

discussing declining prices for wheat, lambs, hides or other agricultural products in which we are directly concerned, we are likely to overlook the same tendency in other commodities. But that tendency is manifest in a long list of things aside from the staples of our country's farms. We might mention, for example, silver, coffee, sugar, silk and its competitor rayon, petroleum and its products, rubber, most of the metals, and many of the staple chemicals, all selling at lower prices. In a few cases, such as rubber, coffee and raw silk, this tendency has been in the face of attempts to raise prices by artificial means or by Government assistance. For prices are not regulated by government, no matter which way they go. Why, then, is the reason for concurrent declines in so many important commodities? That is the question to which no concise general answer can be given. In some cases the price of a commodity naturally affects the prices of others of the same class. Such relations exist among the different grains, among the various classes of the textile materials, and so on. The effect of high or low prices for wheat and cotton, according to the fertilizer market, is a good example. The breadth of the current movement toward lower price levels suggests something more than such influences as these. Probably it is very largely the effect of heavy production stimulated by past necessity and attractive prices. Certainly this is true in some cases, and in such cases the present tendency is natural and inevitable, not to be stopped by artificial interference. In other cases, any attempt to discuss at length deflation, normal prices, balanced production, increasing production, orderly marketing or what not, is a waste of time, for the tendency is the result of producing too much of anything.

A Larger Potato Acreage

speaking of overproduction, there is the valley potato crop! Naturally the yields depend on the season; the acreage, however, has been increased about 5 per cent, according to the estimates of J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. All of which may be good, especially if the yields are below normal. "Early" and "Second Early" potato crops of the United States, from 290,520 acres last year to 297,720 this season, are an early lamb crop for 1930 in the main. The lambing states is somewhat larger than a year ago. The condition for March was better than a year ago, when it was below normal. June will be above normal. In the meantime, there seems to be a temporary overproduction of wool. In speaking of a few days ago, Armour's Livestock Bureau declared that "the price situation in wool is the most serious that it has been during the dozen years since the war. A 65 per cent drop in wool prices has taken place since November, 1924, and during the last year since up of 30 per cent has brought prices to a dramatic level. These prices (tariff removed) are about the same as those prevailing in 1913. Today are below the cost of production world-wide. Forerunner of a decrease in volume is a sharp drop in a year or two, of a comparative scarcity of wool as well as higher prices. Difficulties in the wool trade are not based entirely on production. The average annual production of wool in the United States is constant at 250 million pounds, but under the abnormal conditions of the war, our consumption rose to 800 million pounds. This was possible only because of large additions to our capacity and the installation of new machinery. Once the heavy war demand was lost, we were in a situation of overproduction, with a surplus plant capacity that stimulated the severest price competition to keep machinery in operation. Not until recently has the woolen industry been closed down at scattered points, and recently the American Woolen Company has closed 10 of its units. Concurrent with the crisis in wool is a bad lamb market. The position of lamb dressings at this time is especially unfortunate. Their only safeguard lies in avoidance of the glut that is expected, and that market can be only slightly effective in the face of the increase in production. From the face of things, a new high point in the expansion of sheep numbers in the United States has been reached. A new annual record slaughter of sheep and lambs is expected within the next two years, and it seems improbable that next year for these increased supplies can be maintained at the high levels of the last three or four years. The situation is one which concerns sheep and wool producers as well as distributors of these commodities.

United States Sheep and Lamb Population

Year	Population
1924	38,876,000
1925	39,122,000
1926	39,730,000
1927	41,881,000
1928	44,554,000
1929	47,171,000
1930	48,913,000

New Tendencies in Consumption

Wool is a primitive necessity which is somewhat in a changing world. Humanity has shifted its relative demands from the prime necessities of life—food, clothing and housing—to luxuries and sources which satisfy secondary and perhaps more refined needs. Consumption in general are turning, in each category of goods they use, from the coarser to finer qualities. Black bread has been replaced by white bread, and cottons and silks by wools. The wool production of the world today is slightly greater than it was 15 years ago, only silk has practically doubled, and artificial silk has increased tenfold. The fundamental explanation lies in the

differential rates of increase between world population and world production of wealth. World population increase has slowed down markedly. Between 1909 and 1927 English population increases dropped from 11.6 to 4.3 to 1,000; in Germany the rate fell from 14.0 to 6.3; in Belgium from 9 to 4.8; and in Sweden from 11.0 to 3.4. Europe is not alone in exhibiting this phenomenon. The birth rate in Canada dropped from 18.0 to 13.6 between 1921 and 1927; while Australia dropped from 14.2 to 12.2; New Zealand from 13.0 to 11.8; and the United States from 10.6 to 9.0. Apparently these changing rates are a world phenomenon.

Contrast this fact with an increase in the output of raw materials and foodstuffs in Europe of 7 per cent per annum between 1923 and 1927, and an increase of 3 1/2 per cent in the world as a whole for the same period. A series of indices published by the League of Nations indicates that between 1913 and 1927 production increased 9 per cent, foodstuffs 13 per cent, and total raw materials 35 per cent. It is obvious that the old staple commodities are certain to lose ground in a situation of this sort.

Competition Between Commodities

"This focuses attention on the new problem of competition between commodities. World markets are no longer sellers' markets, but belong to the buyer. The greater the ingenuity of the seller, the more successful he is in maintaining his outlets, and the schemes in advertising, in credit, and in demand stimulation, which have been used by purveyors of commodities have been varied. Apparently they are only in their infancy for the producers and distributors of the old basic commodities are scarcely awakened to their problem as yet. Only in the current year (1929-30) has the wool industry shown any signs of a concerted effort, and it may be years before the wool market results become apparent. Yet in the long run its position is just as favorable as that of newer industries. "There has been an increase in population of the wool-using countries which should have some favorable effect in greater wool consumption. Again, since the wool market parallels in a general way the trend of the stock market, usually preceding its changes by some 90 days, the situation in the trend of stock prices can be looked to as an indicator of a higher wool price level. Indeed, in the near future, with light inventories on hand, mills will buy more wool during the coming spring and it will be in normal quantities. There should be a lifting of prices for wool of some 10 per cent before the year has expired."

A Livestock Sales Agency

A plan for the National Livestock Marketing Association and two subsidiaries was accepted by co-operative livestock sales agencies at the close of their two-day meeting recently in Chicago. The plan for the establishment of the national association, which will be capitalized at 1 million dollars, was worked out by representatives of farmer-owned and controlled livestock sales agencies in co-operation with the Federal Farm Board. The co-operatives and the board have been working on this plan for several months. It provides for two subsidiaries, the National Feeder and Finance Corporation and the National Livestock Publishing Association. It also provides a marketing agreement running between the National Livestock Marketing Association and its member agencies. The member agencies will include the various livestock sales agencies located on terminal markets throughout the United States, which in 1929 sold 300 million dollars' worth of livestock, and National Order Buying Company, the Western Cattle Marketing Association, and the state livestock marketing associations. The national livestock marketing plan and agreement is being submitted to the boards of directors of the different co-operative livestock sales agencies for approval. The national will sign and abide by the provisions of the contract. To have representative on the board of directors of the National Livestock Marketing Association, a member agency must have marketed during the previous calendar year not less than 2,500 single-deck carloads, or the equivalent, of livestock. Co-operative livestock sales agencies handling less than 2,500 single-deck carloads may become stockholders of the national association if approved by the board of directors of that association. An agency is not entitled to representation on the board until it is marketing 2,500 single-deck carloads a year. One of the main features of the plan is that the control of sales and policies of member co-operative sales agencies will be vested in the national association. This control will be effected by a sales board consisting of managers of the National Livestock Marketing Association, the National Order Buying Company and the National Feeder and Finance Corporation. In developing the plan for the proposed national agency, the co-operatives and the Federal Farm Board made an effort to establish marketing machinery adequate to meet the needs of every group of livestock producers in the United States. The national marketing association will serve the farmer who has five hogs as well as the ranchman with 20,000 cattle. In addition, the national association, when finally organized, will be eligible to borrow money from the Federal Farm Board, and plans have been provided for adequate financing facilities and services for all livestock producers. Under the national plan a way has been provided to finance livestock producers by assisting the co-operative marketing associations in establishing regional credit corporations in the districts of the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks. These corporations will function thru a national feeder and finance corporation, owned and controlled by the National Livestock Marketing Association, which will serve the members of the co-operative sales agencies. This is expected to aid in increasing membership of the locals.

Must Establish a Reserve

It is provided in the adopted plan that before any dividends are paid on the stock of the National Livestock Marketing Association, a reserve equal to the authorized capital stock shall be set up. The men who formulated the new plan of a national sales agency for livestock recognized that perhaps the greatest weakness in our present co-operative marketing machinery is a lack of centralization of sales and policy control. They also recognize the weakness of a co-operative marketing plan for any commodity built up of various regional or terminal associations which compete with one another. These weaknesses have been taken care of in the proposed marketing system. Co-ordination and control of sales in the national association is a service which none of the co-operatives have at the present time,



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and which none of the livestock associations acting alone could ever render. The sales board of the national will obtain the most authoritative information relative to the supply and demand situation with respect to livestock and livestock products. With this information as a basis, the sales board of the national will prepare and transmit reports to the member livestock sales agencies early every business day and during the trading hours for their direction. It is believed that the national association will be able to build up for the co-operative information concerning supply and demand conditions in the livestock and meat trade that will compare favorably with information that the buyers have when they send out their instructions every market day to their representatives over the United States.

Then, too, the national association is expected to perform another important function by standardizing and making effective prices and grades of livestock and livestock products. This will be brought about thru centralized control and information as to production and demand, and thru the association's work with the livestock advisory commodity committee which will later be established under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act. This probably will be the greatest stabilizing influence in the industry. The national will have control of the sale of the largest volume of livestock of any agency in the United States. It will have its finger on the pulse of the trade orders received by the National Order Buying Company. Thru the movement and financing of feeders, the national will be able to have more dependable information than any other sales agency that has operated in this country.

If the volume of livestock which is now being lost to co-operatives thru direct shipping could be added to the volume now handled by the co-operative livestock sales agencies, the National Livestock Marketing Association would be in a strong position to carry out the various recommendations that might be made by the livestock advisory commodity committee when it is brought into existence. For example, if the advisory commodity committee should recommend the standardization of hog production in the interest of economy and present-day demands, the national association could make effective such a recommendation.

The national will furnish transportation, legal and other services for stockmen. Various services will be added as the demand for them arises, to avoid saddling a large overhead on the associations in the beginning.

Ample Credit is Needed

The livestock industry is the largest branch of agriculture in the United States, and it takes hundreds of millions of dollars to adequately finance it. It is, therefore, evident that the Farm Board, with a revolving fund of only 500 million dollars with which to assist in financing the co-operative marketing associations handling livestock and all other commodities, would not be able to adequately finance the industry unless some plan is worked out to pyramid at least a portion of this revolving fund. This can be done thru establishing regional credit corporations authorized to discount their livestock paper with Intermediate Credit Banks. For example, the Farm Board makes a direct loan of a million dollars to an association, that association has a line of credit of only 5 million dollars. If the Farm Board lends 5 million dollars to an association with the understanding and agreement that this fund will be used to purchase the capital stock of a corporation, this original loan of 5 million dollars may then be pyramided under the law to 50 million dollars thru the discounting of its agricultural paper with Federal Intermediate Credit Banks.

The National Feeder and Finance Corporation is designed to meet the needs of the producers and feeders of cattle and sheep. Loans will be made only on stock being finished either on pastures or in feed lots. According to the proposal, the National Feeder and Finance Corporation will have a capital stock of 5 million dollars, consisting of 50,000 shares of common stock par value \$100. The National Livestock Marketing Association will then be eligible to borrow money from the Federal Farm Board from time to time and use it for the purchase by that association of common stock in the National Feeder and Finance Corporation. Under this plan, the latter corporation will use the money originally borrowed by the National Livestock Marketing Association to purchase the common stock of regional credit corporations which will be set up in the various Intermediate Credit Bank districts. The Feeder and Finance Corporation will operate so that the financing is concerned, as a holding company but also will operate as a marketing organization in that it will deal in feeder stock, both on and off the markets. It will be limited to handling the stock for member associations and individuals, and will not speculate in feeder stock.

The regional credit corporations will purchase Federal Land Bank bonds or Intermediate Credit Bank debentures, which will be deposited with the Intermediate Credit Banks, to secure a line of credit which will be approximately 10 times the capital stock. The common stock of the regional credit corporations held by the National Feeder and Finance Corporation could be pledged to the Farm Board.

Here is a specific example showing how the credit corporation would work in a given territory: Three states, Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas, are included in the district of the Intermediate Credit Bank at St. Louis. In these three states there are 10 co-operative livestock sales agencies operating—two at Chicago, two at National Stock Yards, two at Kansas City, one at Peoria, one at St. Joseph and one each at Springfield, Mo., and Springfield, Ill. A regional credit corporation would be set up in this district, with headquarters at St. Louis for purposes of expediting business. The various co-operatives in this district who wish to do business with the credit corporation would subscribe for preferred stock of this regional credit corporation. To qualify as a stockholder, each association would be required to purchase at least 50 shares of preferred stock, par value \$100 a share.

The plan provides for the establishment of a national livestock publishing association. This will be a subsidiary of the National Livestock Marketing Association with an authorized capital stock of \$10,000.

The National Order Buying Company has been recognized as a market agency. Its volume and service are now well established. Under the new plan, its volume will be under the same control by contract as any terminal, state, or regional co-operative agency. It probably will be the only agency which will own physical facilities. These will supply the volume for the National Order Buying Company which will have a voice in its control. It will have two classes of members or stockholders—regional concentration yard associations and individual marketing agencies—but will not have individual producer members. The National Order Buying Company will provide service at the various terminals by establishing branches at those markets where the terminal co-operatives request their service and are going to become stockholders of the order buying company.

Co-operatives are aware of the increase in volume of direct marketing and recognize the National Order Buying Company as necessary for taking care of this class of business, which should be under the same control as the volume handled by terminal market agencies. They also recognize the service which the company can render on the terminal market by filling orders.

Working out a plan for a national agency, feeders have recognized conditions that must be met as a result of a strong tendency toward decentralization of the livestock industry. Centralized sales control provided for in the plan takes care of the marketing of livestock whether it moves over the route from the farmer or local shipping station to

slaughter houses or thru the terminal markets on its way to the packer.

Direct taxes paid by farmers now amount to more than 600 million dollars annually, of which approximately 84 per cent is paid thru the general property tax, according to Whitney Coombs, agricultural economist in a report of a study of agricultural taxation on farm property just published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The report contains an analysis of the kinds of taxes paid by farmers, of trends in farm taxation, of taxes and agricultural income from various types of farm tenure, of farm assessments and farm values, and of the incidence and effects of farm taxes. Mr. Coombs believes that the period of rapid rise of farm taxes has passed and that any increase in the immediate future will be at a less rapid rate. He says:

"The rate of increase of state and local taxes will be less than it has been, but no general reduction in farm taxes is likely to come from a decrease in total expenditures. It may come either thru new methods of financing certain Governmental expenditures, such as more state support for the schools, or thru the introduction of new sources of local revenues to supplement the general property tax."

Mr. Coombs says that taxes are taking about 30 per cent of the net rent of farm real estate, and that an examination of the results of studies of the returns on farm property and on the owners' managerial abilities indicates that, on farms operated by their owners, taxes in the last six years have amounted to from 18 1/2 to 31 per cent of such returns. In 1924 taxes were reported to have taken on the average 11.5 per cent of the value of the farm real estate of the country. The slight increase in farm taxation since that year and the decline in the value of farm real estate had, by 1927 in Mr. Coombs' opinion, probably increased this to 1 1/2 per cent of the value of farm property.

Discussing various proposed types of tax reform, Mr. Coombs believes that "improvement in the administration of local farm taxes must be centered around the problem of assessment, because it has been that faulty assessment is the cause of much of the inequality of taxes among farmers. In many states the assessing districts are too small to provide full-time work for trained employees. In most rural sections a county assessor will be more satisfactory than a township assessor, and it is possible that in many places it might be desirable for two counties to agree to employ one assessor to do the work in both jurisdictions.

"Increased supervision of assessment methods and results by state authorities will aid in establishing uniformity. At present, 15 states give to state supervisory officials, usually to the state tax commission, the power to make reassessments on their own motion and by their own agents. Ten other states give supervisory officials the power to order reassessments. Such powers, although necessary, are rarely used.

"A state supervising body can do most to improve assessments by carrying on research activities that are impossible and would be uneconomical in the local assessment districts, by acting as a court of appeal for individual and group assessments, and by adjusting or equalizing assessments among the various taxing jurisdictions. Studies of the results of past assessments by comparing sales and assessed valuations, and of methods by which equality of assessment may be attained are among the useful activities to be carried on by the state commissions. The results of such research can be utilized by the local assessors to reduce the inequalities of farm taxation."

Mr. Coombs' complete report has been published by the United States Department of Agriculture in Technical Bulletin 172, entitled "Taxation of Farm Property," copies of which may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Atchison—The weather has been rather cool, and farm work has been almost at a standstill. Oats and clover seeding have been finished. Potatoes and early gardens have been planted. A warm rain seeded. There is enough rough feed on hand to take the stock thru to grass.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barton—We have been having dry, cool weather. A good rain would be of help. The Federated Club organization of the Ladies' Community Clubs of the county will hold its annual meeting April 10 at Great Bend. Wheat, 87c; corn, 65c; butterfat, 36c; eggs, 19c.—Alice Everett.

Cheyenne—We have been having rather unsettled weather. One or two sales a week is still the rule; everyone surely is getting well stocked up on second-hand goods by now! Some farmers are leaving the country, and others are moving to town. There is a considerable interest here in the progress of the Farmers' Grain Corporation; there also is a great deal of excitement over chain stores and corporation farms. Wheat is making a good growth; conditions have been favorable. The acreage of spring crops is about normal.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clay—The weather has been cold and windy recently, which has checked the growth of vegetation. Wheat needs rain. Oats are coming up slowly, on account of a lack of soil moisture. Hens are laying well. Hatcheries are doing an excellent business. Alfalfa and native pastures have not made much growth.—Ralph L. Macy.

Dickinson—The weather has been cool and unsettled, with a good deal of wind. Warm weather and moisture are needed. The top soil is dry; some oats have been in the ground for a month, and the plants are just coming up. Wheat is not in as good condition as it was three weeks ago. There are a great many chicks on the farms here, and hens are laying well. There is plenty of feed.—F. M. Lorson.

Douglas—Increasing interest is being shown in terracing fields, under the direction of the county farm agent. There also is a real interest by Farm Bureau members in landscape gardening, which is a mighty encouraging item in the progress of the agriculture of this county. The country easily can be made much more attractive by a little intelligent effort, both to the folks who live in it and also to the travelers. The weather has been unsettled; a recent rain was helpful to the crops and with the water supply.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Franklin—We have been having windy and cool weather, with some rain. Farming is somewhat ahead of the normal schedule; some corn, and especially sweet corn grown for the commercial trade, has been planted. Some commercial fertilizer will be used here this year, and there is a considerable interest in the construction of terraces to prevent soil erosion. Alfalfa fields are greening up nicely. There is a great deal of interest in the work of the Federal Farm Board. More meetings of farmers have been held recently than usual. I hope that the folks who go on the Jayhawker Tour of the Northwest will have as good a time as the members of the party of 1929—the tour last year certainly was a big success. Heavy hens, 18c; eggs, 21c; butterfat, 33c; butter, 44c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Harvey—The weather has been cool and unsettled; winds have done some damage to the wheat and oats. Livestock is doing well and is bringing good prices at public sales. Wheat, 82c; corn, 70c; oats, 42c; butter, 45c; eggs, 20c; potatoes, \$2.—H. W. Prouty.

Johnson—Very little moisture fell here in March. The weather was cool much of the time, with considerable wind. Early gardens and the Kaw Valley potato crop have been planted. The oats acreage is unusually large. A large number of chicks will be raised here this year. Alfalfa is selling at from \$10 to \$20 a ton, depending on the quality. Eggs, 22c; hens, 20c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Leavenworth—The weather has been cool, with some showers. Potato planting is mostly

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all done. Wheat is growing nicely. Incubators are hatching. Farmers have been quite busy with their field work. Few public sales are being held. Corn, 75c; oats, 65c; shorts, \$1.15; eggs, 22c; cream, 32c.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lyons—The weather continues cool; this has put a check on the growth of crops. Early gardens and potatoes have been planted. The wheat outlook is excellent. Roads are in fine condition. Eggs, 19c.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Wheat needs moisture; the weather recently has been dry and windy. Farmers are much concerned over the seed corn this year, which evidently is low in germination. A large acreage of oats was sown, with seed at 60 cents a bushel. Wheat, 90c; corn, 60c; cream, 35c; hay, \$8; seed potatoes, \$1.50.—J. D. Stosz.

Ness—We have been having plenty of wind recently, and the top soil is dry. Spring work has been delayed somewhat by the cold, windy weather. Oats and barley are coming up.—James McHill.

Rice—We have been having cool weather. Wheat has made a good growth, but it needs more moisture. Fruit trees are in bloom. There is considerable activity in Farm Bureau work, especially in the women's clubs. There still is a great deal of interest here in the oil development. Wheat, 82c; eggs, 19c; cream, 31c; hens, 18c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Scott—We have had a great deal of windy weather recently. A considerable amount of wheat was winterkilled. Eggs, 19c and 20c; cream, 28c; barley, \$1 a cwt.; corn, 60c to 64c; wheat, 90c.—Ernie Newenschwander.

Wallace—We have been having favorable and unsettled weather by turns. A good many public sales have been held here recently; there is an especially good demand for cattle and hogs. Livestock is in excellent condition. Cream, 34c; eggs, 19c and 20c.—Everett Hughes.

Farm Board Has a Big Job

(Continued from Page 19)

tional or central agencies exist the Federal Farm Board lends the money to them. These central or national agencies, in turn, lend the money to district or local co-operatives at a slightly higher rate of interest to cover handling charges and build up a reserve to the association against losses. Profits resulting from their operations will go to build up the reserves of the national or central, in which ownership is shared by members in proportion to their patronage.

33. Can an individual farmer borrow money directly from the Federal Farm Board?

No. Money is being lent by the board to producers thru their co-operative organizations and not to individuals.

34. Can individual co-operative associations borrow money directly from the Federal Farm Board?

It is a policy of the Federal Farm Board to make loans to farmer-owned co-operative central commodity marketing organizations as soon as they have been established instead of lending directly to local associations. The National Wool Marketing Corporation, the Farmers National Grain Corporation, and the American Cotton Co-operative Association are examples of national commodity marketing organizations. In the absence of such central associations or corporations, the board has advanced money directly to qualified co-operatives. Application blanks are furnished by the Federal Farm Board to prospective borrowers, with the necessary forms of exhibits which will develop the detailed information that should be before the board when it considers the application of the association for a loan.

35. What associations are eligible to borrow money from the Federal Farm Board?

The organization applying for the loan must be a co-operative association meeting the provisions of the Capper-Volstead Act, marketing agricultural products and doing an interstate business. The organization must show satisfactory management and sound operating policies.

36. Are there any restrictions on the power of the Federal Farm Board to lend money to associations?

No loan shall be made to any co-operative association unless, in the judgment of the board, the loan is in furtherance of the policy of the agricultural marketing act. The co-operative association applying for the loan must have organization, management and business policies of a character that will insure the reasonable safety of the loan.

37. Is the Federal Farm Board compelled to make a loan to an association merely because it is eligible for a loan?

No. The Federal Farm Board has complete discretion with respect to the making of any loan.

38. May a co-operative association borrow money from the Federal Farm Board for the purpose of buying farm supplies?

No. There is no authority under the agricultural marketing act for lending money to a co-operative association for the purchasing of farm supplies.

39. In making loans, are there any restrictions for which the money may be used?

The purposes for which loans may be made are all specified in the act.

40. For what purposes may money be lent by the Federal Farm Board to qualified associations?

Loans may be made from the revolving fund to assist associations as follows:

1. In the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities and food products thereof.
2. In the construction or acquisition by purchase or lease of physical marketing facilities for preparing, handling, storing, processing or merchandising agricultural commodities or their food products.
3. In the formation of clearing-house associations.
4. In extending membership of the co-operative association applying for the loan by educating the producers of the commodity handled by the association in the advantages of co-operative marketing of that commodity.
5. In enabling the co-operative association applying for the loan to advance to its members a greater share of the market price of the commodity delivered to the association than is practicable under other credit facilities.

41. Are there any restrictions on loans which the board may make to co-operative associations?

Yes. The board is prohibited from making any loan that "is likely to increase unduly the production of any agricultural commodity of which there is commonly produced a surplus in excess of the annual marketing requirements."

In addition, there are special restrictions on loans for acquiring physical facilities. They are: "No loan for the purchase or lease of such facilities shall be made unless the board finds that the purchase price or rent to be paid is reasonable."

Also: "No loan for the construction, purchase, or lease of such facilities shall be made unless the board finds that there are not available suitable existing facilities that will furnish their services to the co-operative association at reasonable rates; and in addition to the preceding limitation, no loan for the construction of facilities shall be made unless the board finds that suitable existing facilities are not available for purchase or lease at a reasonable price or rent."

42. Will the Federal Farm Board supervise the operations of a co-operative to which it lent money?

As long as the organization is indebted to the Federal Farm Board its management will be subject to the approval of the board and its records open to the board's inspection and audit.

43. Does the Federal Farm Board have offices outside of Washington?

The Federal Farm Board has a regional office at 519 New Post Office Building, Portland, Oreg., and 419 Arctic Building, Seattle, Wash.

Any of the following publications, which explain the work of the board, may be obtained free on application to the Federal Farm Board, 1300 E Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

1. Agricultural Marketing Act.
2. Capper-Volstead Act.
3. Co-operative Marketing Act.
4. Farmers' Co-operative Associations in the United States, 1929. U. S. Department of Agriculture Circular No. 94.
5. Legal Phases of Co-operative Associations, U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 1108.
6. Co-operative Marketing, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1144.
7. Organization and Development of a Co-operative Citrus-Fruit Marketing Agency, Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 1237.
8. Management Problems of Co-operative Associations Marketing Fruits and Vegetables, U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 1144.
9. Co-operative Marketing of Livestock in the United States by Terminal Associations, Technical Bulletin 57.
10. A Business Analysis of the Producers Live Stock Commission Association of National Stock Yards, Ill., Department of Agriculture Circular 58.
11. Co-operative Marketing of Grain in Western Canada.
12. Co-operative Marketing of Cotton, Department of Agriculture Bulletin 1392.
13. Practices and Costs of Cotton Gin Operations in North Central Texas, 1924-25, Technical Bulletin 13.
14. Farmers' Co-operative Business Study, The Staple Cotton Co-operative Association, Department of Agriculture Circular 397.
15. Operating Methods and Expense of Co-operative Citrus-Fruit Marketing Agencies, Department of Agriculture Bulletin 1261.
16. Demand, Marketing, and Production of Region and Washington Prunes, Department of Agriculture Circular 416.
17. Co-operative Livestock Shipping Association, Department of Agriculture Bulletin 1502.
18. Some Economic Aspects of Marketing of Milk and Cream in New England, Department of Agriculture Circular 16.
19. Business Analysis of the Tobacco Growers Co-operative Association, Department of Agriculture Circular 100.
20. Some Factors Affecting the Marketing of Wool in Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, England, and France, Technical Bulletin 124.
21. Business Set-up of a Co-operative Marketing Association, Department of Agriculture Circular 403.
22. Pooling as Practiced by Co-operative Marketing Associations, Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 14.

O. K. by Her

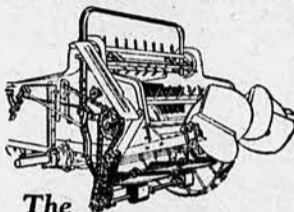
"Did you know, dear, that tunnel we just passed thru was 2 miles long and cost 12 million dollars?" said the young man to his sweetheart.

"Oh, really, did it?" she replied, as she started to rearrange her disheveled hair. "Well, it was worth it, wasn't it?"

be sure to see the 1930 NEW IDEA

the ONLY Spreader with the Automatic Feed Safety

IT is characteristic that NEW IDEA should invent and perfect the trouble-preventing Automatic Feed Safety, just as it has led the way in so many other spreader improvements. This new device, found only on the 1930 NEW IDEA, automatically shuts off the feed when you stop the beaters. It prevents accidental crowding of the load into the cylinders, with consequent annoyance, delays and breakage.



The Lime Spreading Attachment

Turns any Model 8 NEW IDEA into a perfect one-man Lime Spreader. No shoveling back of load, no dusty labor. Controlled feeds, 1 1/2 to 5 tons per acre. Large capacity. Attached in 30 minutes.

\$35

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Spreaders, Two-Row Corn Pickers, Husker-Shredders, Transplanters, Corn Shellers, Portable Elevators, Hay Loaders, Hay Rakes, Gasoline Engines

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PRICE **\$170** F.O.B. Factory



With this machine you can't jam the feed or run the load into the idle cylinders



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After you read your Mail & Breeze, hand it to a neighbor who is not a subscriber. He, as well as you, can profit by the experience of others engaged in similar work.

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 should such a time come. 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 should something happen, 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.

Kansas Farmer, Insurance Dept., Topeka, Kansas

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We will send you full particulars on this protection.

Kansas Farmer, Insurance Dept., Topeka, Kan.

Gentlemen:

Please send me full particulars on this exceptional accident protection.

Name

City

R. F. D. Street

Right System Found Profit

Miller Has Made Great Improvement in Buildings, Equipment and Soil Fertility

THE right system will make practically any farm pay its way, and enable the operator to expand and gratify his desires and the wishes of his family, to make the farm the most inviting place in the world to them. And in this agriculturally enlightened day it is possible for every farmer to work out the most profitable program for his particular farm.

Apparently F. J. Miller of Phillips county has. He moved to the farm he owns almost 20 years ago. At that time the house on the place was a small, four-room structure and the farm buildings were just as pinched and inadequate. But today the Miller family lives in a strictly up-to-date farm home, which has all of the advantages and comforts folks could wish. That contrast between the four-



F. J. Miller, Phillips County, Who Follows a Well-Diversified Farm Program

room structure at the start and the present dwelling is sufficient proof that Mr. Miller has studied the problems of profitable production on his farm, and has found the right solutions. And the buildings of 19 years ago have been replaced with others that are entirely adequate. The farm isn't all Mr. Miller wishes it to be because he is progressive. But he has made great strides in the past and no doubt will continue to advance in the future. No man in any line of business deserves more credit than the farmer who is able to farm successfully. In agriculture the "big boss" must be everything from producer and soil expert to a marketing specialist.

In Mr. Miller's case a well-rounded system of farming has been worked out. This includes soil improvement, increased yields, a safety carry-over of feed and livestock, poultry, cash grain crops and an abundance of home-grown feeds. Also the power on the farm is being edged up to near perfection.

The dairy herd is one of the most important factors. This consists of 19 head of purebred Holsteins, with a dozen of milking age. Obviously Mr. Miller would have a purebred bull. He always has done some milking, but during the last seven years

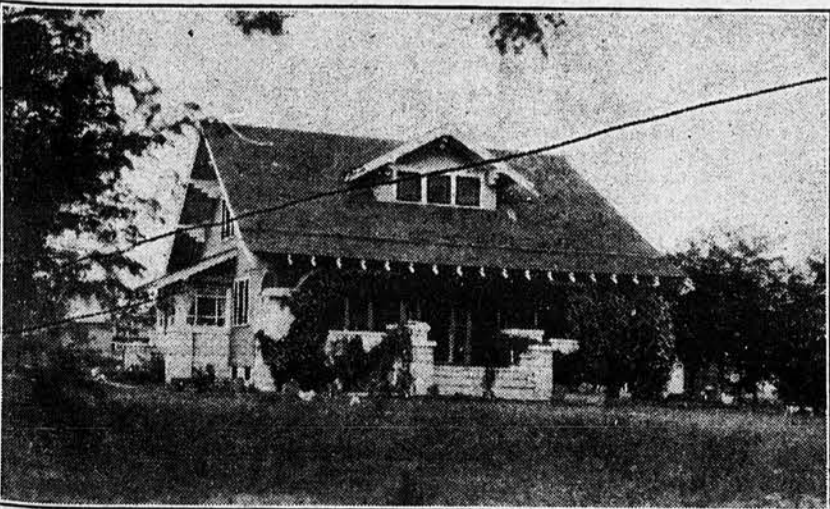
he has been working with the purebreds and has earned a high degree of success. An indication of this is seen in his records where the dairy animals show up their cash value. The herd averaged \$125 a month from September to July, which is "the milking season" Mr. Miller emphasizes. He allows the cows to rest in hot, fly weather and so far hasn't felt it necessary to feed them while they are on pasture. In the season of production the cows are fed according to their ability to fill the milk pail. That leads to mention of the fact that every animal that doesn't pay a good profit over her feed costs leaves the farm; and more farmers should cull more closely, judging from present dairy markets.

Home-grown alfalfa, corn and barley form the major part of the ration. And here is a point worth notice: "I never have to buy these dairy feeds," Mr. Miller explained, "not even in dry years, because I do not sell very close and always have a good supply to carry over in case I need it." He produces all the alfalfa his dairy herd needs and is working his rotation so that he can plow under about 10 acres of the legume every year. The crop rotation includes corn one year, wheat two years and alfalfa eight years. As you know, this system plus the farm-produced fertility is building up the crop yields.

The steer calves are vealed while the best heifers are kept to strengthen the milking herd. As an additional ready market for his crops, Mr. Miller buys stock pigs to feed out. In this connection he said: "I think it is cheaper to buy shotes in winter to feed out than it is to raise them. At any rate it has worked out real well for me during the last two years. The poultry flock pays well, and it is managed so efficiently by its owner that it is accredited. Chicks break out of their shells for this flock either at the hatchery or in incubators operated at home. Mr. Miller has found that either way is quite successful. And he finds himself forever behind on the supply of hatching eggs. Customers willingly pay 10 cents more than market price for them and ask for more than the flock can produce. Miller will carry 250 layers thru the winter but they must be good ones because he culls with a vengeance.

An average of 150 acres of wheat out of the 400 acres of land Mr. Miller controls holds his close attention in season. With him early plowing is necessary, and there is a good reason. "Early seedbed preparation produced 33 bushels of wheat for me on 50 acres," he explained, "while 50 acres plowed the last of August made 18 bushels. It was exactly the same kind of land, seeding was done at the same rate and time and it all started to come up at the same time. But the difference 'in the bin' was proof of the value of early work. And I know that early plowing will do that

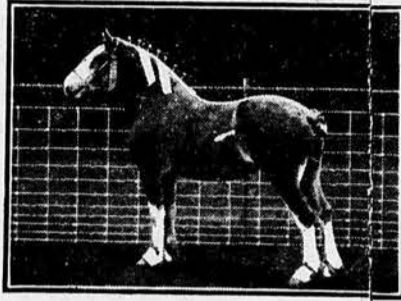
(Continued on Page 50)



Here is the Fine, Modern Home Which Replaced the Pinched, Inadequate, Four-Room Structure Mr. Miller Found on the Farm When He Took It Over Nearly 20 Years Ago. He Has Made Similar Improvement in Crop Yields

COLORADO Fence NEWS

Matters of Interest to Western Farmers and Ranchers. Published by The Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.



CHAMPION CLYDESDALE—Lady Trojan, who won the grand championship for Clydesdales at the 1929 International. There are still millions of horses on western farms. Keep yours safely enclosed with COLORADO fence.

Strong Fences -- Strong Friends

THE quickest way to lose the goodwill of that accommodating neighbor of yours is to let some of your stock tramp thru his wheat or ride down his corn.

"Friendship," Ruskin said "is the most precious thing in the world." He might have added that it is also one of the most profitable. The well-liked man usually does the best business.

The wise farmer doesn't take any chances of losing the friendship of his neighbors. He keeps his livestock where they belong—behind strong, well erected fence that will last thru the years.

Thousands of western stock raisers are keeping the goodwill of their neighbors with COLORADO woven and barbed wire fences.



Uncle Charley Seiz

An oil stock feller nabbed Harry Petit awhile back and sold him \$5000 worth of "gilt edge securities" . . . They were printed on nice paper and looked mighty pretty—but they didn't mean anythin' . . . I always advise a friend to put his money in COLORADO Fence, Inc. . . . It's safe as Gibraltar and pays handsome dividends. . . . Good fencin' ain't an expense at all—it's a darn sound investment.

Farmers Welcome Fence Law Books

HUNDREDS of requests for the new free booklets on state fencing laws have already been received from farmers throughout the west.

As previously announced, this is the first time in history that state laws on fencing have been condensed and printed in booklet form. Be sure to request your copy immediately, as it may save you expensive litigation.

Just write to The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, 708 Boston Bldg., Denver, Colorado, and the booklet for your state will be mailed to you free of charge.

"It Outlasts Ordinary Fence"

J. C. Dibrell of Coleman, Texas, is well known throughout the southwest as an up-to-date and successful rancher.

"In erecting COLORADO fence," says Dibrell, "I noticed the difference in stretching and the ease with which it handled in comparison with the other brands. I find that COLORADO fence is satisfactory in every regard and outlasts the ordinary wire fence. COLORADO Cinch fence stays are also a big help in maintaining a fence that will not wear out."

"Silver Tip" your farm

FINEST copper-bearing steel, specially rolled . . . Famous heart-shaped anchor plate that holds post rigid and won't shear off . . . Special green paint that prevents rusting . . . Silver Tipped to increase visibility. Quality is built in to every part of COLORADO Silver Tip posts . . . Try them and you'll stick to them.



COLORADO Silver Tip Posts

Used Machinery

Can be sold or traded by using classified advertising in KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE which is read in over 60 per cent 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.

Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

National Egg Week Will Be Observed May 1 to 7, and Kansas Producers Can Help

EDUCATION is a wonderful thing, and is quite necessary from production to consumption. The particular reason for mentioning this subject just now is that housewives—for they are the head of the family when it comes to eating—need to know more about the value of eggs in maintaining family health. If they know more about them it is likely that more will be used, and that is something of interest to every poultry flock owner.

Forecasts and outlook reports indicate an increased production of poultry, and the volume of egg production for 1930 promises to exceed that of last year by 5 to 10 per cent. Those happen to be figures obtained from the National Poultry Council. Low prices which are prevailing throughout the country for eggs seem to be evidence of heavy production. Obviously, it will be good business to educate the housewife in the fine art of feeding her family more eggs. This will help considerably in the net returns to the producer.

The producer can help in this, but it isn't left to him alone. The united poultry industry, working thru the National Poultry Council, again is sponsoring a vigorous campaign, May 1 to 7, during "National Egg Week," to develop greater consumer interest in eggs. If your community wishes to take a part in this the council suggests that news stories about the food value of poultry and eggs in local papers and effective displays in local stores will help.

Then in the meantime we suggest those essentials to good egg production which "Kansas Poultry Talk" has mentioned so many times—good stock, adequate, pest-free housing; proper feeding, plenty of fresh water, clean nests, sanitary conditions throughout, frequent gathering of eggs and marketing and grading where it is practicable.

High Production This Month

In "Poultry Management on the Farm," published by the department of poultry husbandry of the Kansas State Agricultural College, is a list of suggestions for each month. For April we find these: "This is the month of highest production; hens should average 17 eggs each. Keep the incubator running to full capacity; five eggs must be set for each mature pullet saved. Four hundred chicks is the maximum to put around one brooder. Don't destroy dead chicks without trying to locate the trouble. Let a lot of sunshine in all the poultry houses. Add more clean litter to the floor, refill nests and keep the hens in when it is muddy."

Good All-Year Feature

You have been reading about the values of the straw-loft poultry house for winter. The layer of loose straw regulates the temperature and ventilation by air seepage. Drafts simply are out of the question in a properly constructed house. Warm winter

THE BEAUTY OF MY SPORT IS, I DON'T HAVE TO GET NEW TACKLE EACH SEASON—JUST SHARPEN THE OLD SUCKER HOOK AND PUT ON THE SAME OLD RELIABLE BAIT!



IN SPRING THE GON-MAH'S FANCY LIGHTLY TURNS TO THOUGHTS OF (POOR) FISH

quarters and plenty of clean, fresh air add up the net profits. But the straw-loft isn't a one-season feature by any means. It acts as an insulator between the birds and the sun-scorched roof in summer. Straw-loft houses are cooler than other types.

A Complete Hendriks Method

Again we wish to call your attention to the booklet on the "Hendriks Method for Baby Chicks and Hens." This is available thru the Capper Book Service, Capper Building, Topeka, for 25 cents, postpaid. Mr. Hendriks is a poultry expert. His method has helped cut chick losses from as high as 60 per cent to 10 per cent, and in some cases no losses have occurred. In this pamphlet the author gives the results of his years of experience with poultry. He not only discusses baby chicks, their feeding and care, but also the best methods he has found of handling and feeding pullets and hens. Considerable attention is given to disease control, housing and ventilation.

B. W. D. Spreads in Incubator

Bacillary White Diarrhea, also known as pullorum disease, may spread from infected chicks to healthy chicks in the same incubator, altho the chicks are not actually in contact, the United States Department of Agriculture announces in reporting progress in the study of the cure, prevention and eradication of this serious disease. This work has been under way two years at the Bureau's Maryland experiment station.

The eggs used in the experiments came from two flocks, one known to have the disease, the other free from it, as shown by the agglutination test. Separate trays for the two kinds of eggs were used in the incubators, and the chicks when hatched, were prevented from coming in contact with those in the other trays.

In four different types of incubators, it was found that pullorum disease was transmitted from infected chicks to normal chicks. The infection ranged from 45 per cent in the still-air type to 81 per cent in the agitated-air type. In all cases the spread of the disease occurred within 18 to 24 hours after hatching, apparently as a result of air circulation. In no case did any of the chicks from one tray have direct contact with those in another tray. Deaths of healthy chicks exposed to the disease showed that even when the chicks were brooded under the most favorable conditions, a large percent died within two weeks as a result of the infection. The experiments showed that from the minute it comes out of the shell, an infected chick is a menace to all other chicks in the same incubator. An infected chick also is a menace when placed in a brooder with healthy chicks.

So We Buy Baby Chicks

Several years ago "the boss" came into the kitchen where I was working and said: "I see the farmers who are getting ahead have milk cows and hens. Now I have the milkers and I'm going to get you a good incubator and we'll roll in the money."

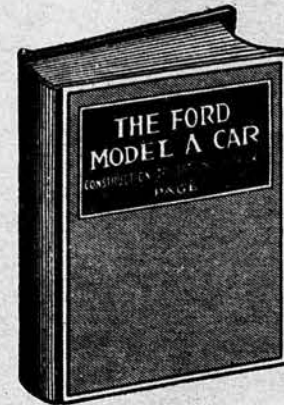
I had been reading about the day old chicks, so I meekly said: "Hi, why not put that money in purebred chicks? If I could get as many as I wanted, and when I wanted them, the pullets all would come into production at one time, cockerels could be marketed together and capons could be made before summer work begins."

He fairly shouted at the woeful waste of money and told me that no hatchery got his money—no healthier flock existed than his. He would go to a poultry house and buy some cheap but good roosters and have some cheap chickens.

The incubator was installed. No matter ever watched over her first-born as I watched that machine. Result—medium hatch. Then trouble be-

Attention MODEL "A" Ford Owners

Here's a book that is indispensable. A practical book for owners of the New Ford car. Just published.



The Ford Model "A" Car

Its Construction, Operation and Repair

By VICTOR W. PAGE, M. E.

Author of "The Modern Gasoline Automobile," etc., etc., etc.

545 PAGES

251 Specially Made Engravings

Price \$2.00

An invaluable treatise for Ford owners, drivers and all interested in repair and maintenance of the Model "A." A new book from cover to cover. All New Ford Model "A" improvements and changes described. It contains no old or obsolete material. It is up-to-the-minute and the only book of its kind. Written so all can understand—no theory, no guesswork. Authoritative, unbiased, instructive.

A complete work for every owner, dealer, salesman and repairman, garage owner and general mechanic. You can do your own repairing by following the instructions given.

This is the most complete and practical instruction book ever published on the Model "A" Ford car. Illustrated by nearly 300 specially made drawings and photographs. All parts of Model "A" cars are described in a comprehensive manner—nothing is left for the reader to guess at. The construction is fully treated and operating principles made clear to everyone. Complete instructions for driving and repairing are given. Every detail is considered in a non-technical yet thorough manner. Considers all service and repair processes in great detail. Prepared with the co-operation of Ford Service Experts. Many specially posed photographs show repair processes in such a simple way anybody can understand and do them.

A new chart of the New Model "A" Ford car. Location of New Ford Model "A" Power Plant Troubles Made Easy - - Price 35 Cents

An enlarged chart showing clear sectional views depicting all portions of the New Ford Model "A" power plant and auxiliary groups. It outlines clearly all parts of the engine, fuel supply systems, ignition group and cooling system, that are apt to give trouble, detailing all derangements that are liable to make an engine lose power, start hard, or work irregularly. This chart simplifies location of all engine faults, and includes instructions for locating Ford electric starter troubles. Among the troubles treated are: Motor will not speed up—Motor will not stop—Motor loses power—Starter will not turn—Motor speeds up suddenly—Motor runs irregularly or misfires—All lights go out—Ignition fails—(Starting motor dead—starting motor O.K.)—Ignition and starting motor O.K.—Ignition fails—Lights and starting motor O.K.—Generator test—One light goes dim—One light flickers—Tail light goes out—Cowl light goes out—Head lights go out—One head light goes out—Fuses blow out—Motor will not start or starts hard—Motor stops without warning—Motor stops gradually—Motor races—Motor noisy in action.

Regular Price of Book and Chart \$2.35. Special Price \$2.00

Capper Book Service, Topeka, Kansas

gan. Those chickens died of every known disease and invented some. Oh! they were cheap. All they did was sit around and yell "cheap! cheap!" Every hatch was just a repetition. That winter we had very few eggs.

The next spring when I mentioned setting the incubator, Hi said: "Burn the thing. Nothing to the chicken business." Then I proposed he lend me money to buy a thousand chicks and I would pay him back in a few months. He told me I might get some fool banker to believe my fairy tale but no he-man. I thanked him for his suggestion. The bank accommodated me. I sent an S. O. S. call for the Hendriks method, and it arrived just 24 hours ahead of the chicks.

Thanks to good, healthy chicks and a perfect method of raising them I made \$1.39 clear on each fowl and raised more than 900 of them, losing only 10 from disease. The capons paid the banker and bills accumulated under the old regime.

I followed closely the Hendriks method of feeding and caring for pullets and hens, and that winter our eggs kept up all expenses.

I feel that if all the Capper Publications had done was just to introduce the Hendriks method to the farm woman, they have justified their existence.

When Hi saw the money I had made he quit scoffing about the day-old chicks and the method and crawled into the band wagon and began to make "whoopie."

When visitors come he takes them to the capon pens and proudly boasts, "No roosters eat their heads off on my farm!" Then to the laying house and says: "It is surprising to see how blood tells even in an old hen."

Poultry is profit making. I have found health and happiness. Winters I read books and magazines the eggs buy, listen to the radio capons bought and look forward to spring.

When it is time for my chicks to come by express, I can scarcely wait to go get them. Hi says: "You just remind me of an old widow with an 'oyster' feather stuck in her hat going to meet her third prospect." Why shouldn't I be thrilled? The Hendriks method has taken all the risks out of the chicken raising for me.

Oh, toiling farm women, raising your chicks in the old-fashioned way. I know the path you are taking, I walked in it. It leads to worry, discouragement and failure. Come, go with me. Try the Hendriks Method for care of chicks, for herein lies health, happiness and success.

Howard, Kan. Helen Clubine.

Turkeys, a Real Sideline

(Continued from Page 29)

kept confined to a pen in the house and the poults allowed the range of the house and pen. The house and pen are moved to new range as the green feed supply becomes short.

Successful chick rations are satisfactory for any other class of poultry, altho for a long time a turkey ration was used that changed in amount, composition and time of feeding each day. The principal ingredients were cracker crumbs, stale bread, boiled eggs, dandelion greens, lettuce and milk curd. No one ever had any plausible reason for using a ration of that sort. It was just accepted.

During the last few years many of our turkey raisers have adopted a good chick mixture. Some have fed the mixture consisting of 80 pounds ground yellow corn, 20 pounds standard wheat middlings, 5 pounds high calcium lime rock grit (chick size), 5 pounds chick size raw bone, 1 pound salt and milk to drink. Others were a little dubious of that content of corn so they have changed the mixture to 60 pounds ground corn, 20 standard wheat bran, 20 standard wheat middlings and the other ingredients as given.

Many breeders have changed the method of feeding. The mixture has been placed in an open hopper and kept available at all times. Hopper feeding lowers mortality because a mash is not particularly palatable and the poults do not overeat. Overeating also is avoided when an abundant supply of succulent green feed such as alfalfa or clover is available, or when extreme hunger is avoided by placing the mash before the poults when they are put under the brooder.

Overeating usually is caused by allowing the flock to become very hungry before feeding. Hopper feeding makes possible a sanitation program. Some turkey raisers use condensed milk as a 7-1 dilution when liquid milk is not available. Oyster shell should be available at all times in open boxes, troughs or hoppers.

In addition to the green feed supplied on range, cut alfalfa or clover is fed. The ground grain mixture usually is a supplement to the green feed supplied. No change is made in this mixture or the method of feeding at any time during growth except when some form of milk other than liquid is used. With condensed milk, many breeders change the rate of dilution for economy and with the expectation of growing the flock a little slower and larger.

When the poults reach the size of Leghorn hens the small yards are discontinued. The number of poults in the house is also reduced as they grow. Overcrowding must be avoided. A range of about an acre of good alfalfa or clover seeding is ample for about the number of poults that are brooded in each house. Constant confinement to clean range is practiced. The turkeys are never allowed to use the chicken range.

When the poults are artificially brooded there is less possibility of louse and mite infestation. There is, however, always a chance and one must watch out for that trouble. Treating the sitting hens with sodium fluoride is one control. Greasing the poults with some mild treatment such as sweet oil on the head and under the wings will help.

Mites also may appear in the house. A treatment of carbolineum before the house is used and a spray with some good disinfectant helps during the brooding season. Lice and mites are as disastrous as any disease. With confinement brooding of poults, it is advisable to add 1/2 to 1 per cent of codliver oil to the mash mixture.

To succeed with turkeys one must do all of the things outlined in this article. It is not enough to do a part of them. The breeding stock must be vigorous and not closely related. Breeding males should be selected that have made rapid growth and developed into first class market birds. Only the sturdiest young females should be selected and whenever possible care should be exercised that the young females are selected from hens that lay a large number of good sized eggs and eggs that hatch well.

The young stock to be held for breeding should be marked and should not be fattened with the market birds. The aim is to build large, well-formed and well-fleshed bodies so they should be given a full range on a clover or alfalfa field, while the market stock should be finished with as much fat as possible.

The old and young breeders may be allowed to run together during the winter. It is a mistake to have breeding turkeys too fat, and a decided mistake to allow them to get thin in flesh. Good condition usually can be maintained by allowing access to a mash and a rack of hay during the day, and then feeding all the yellow corn the birds will eat in the late afternoon.

When the weather begins to get warm toward spring, increase the amount of meat scrap and milk allowed, to encourage egg production. See to it that all of the hens have good nests available. Gather the eggs regularly and whenever possible mark the hen's number on the egg and the date it was laid. Have a good, cool storage place in the house for the eggs. Do not hesitate to discard small eggs—use them for the table.

A sanitation program is the key to success especially so with the poults. Feed a complete ration the same as for baby chicks and take particular care to have green feed for the poults at all times. Good breeding stock, complete rations and rigid sanitation insure success.

207 Eggs a Hen

Oscar Jones of Burrton owned an average of 1,026 hens in 1929. These birds averaged 207.15 eggs a bird for the year.

A literary critic suggests that nowadays books can sometimes be made to sell by their labels. And also by their libels.

CONTROL BACTERIA... IN MILK

85% of the bacteria that gets into milk at the farm comes from contact with non-sterile utensils and containers. Much well water used to rinse utensils is contaminated with bacteria. Eliminate bacteria with the B-K plan of sterilization.



1 Milking machine parts should first be rinsed with clear, cold water, followed by hot water—the n soaked in a B-K dilution.



2 To prevent contamination and make easy cleaning, run a B-K dilution through separator just before using.



Order B-K from any store carrying Dairy and Poultry Supplies, Feeds, Drugs or Hardware.

3 Cans, buckets, strainers, coolers, fillers and bottles should be rinsed with a B-K dilution just before using.

Use B-K according to the direction charts in every package. They comply with Federal Law. Send for Bulletin 124 on Dairy Sterilization.

GENERAL LABORATORIES, Inc., 411 Dickinson St., Madison, Wis.

NATIONAL B-flow TILE SILOS
Last FOREVER
Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble.
Buy Now Erect Early
NO Blowing in Freezing
Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile.
Write today for prices. Good territory open for two agents.

NATIONAL TILE SILO CO.
R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Get Low Factory Prices on Building Tile.

CONQUER Poultry Lice



PAINT IT ON THE ROOSTS
SAVES TROUBLE SAVES TIME SAVES EXPENSE

Ridding your flock of lice is no longer a difficult, tiresome job. Just "paint" "Black Leaf 40" on top of the roosts, to delouse your entire flock over night. Only a small paint brush, "Black Leaf 40", and a few minutes' time, are required. When chickens perch, fumes are slowly released that permeate the feathers, killing the lice. "Black Leaf 40" is endorsed by Experiment Stations. The \$1.25 package "paints" 100 feet of roost. If your dealer cannot supply you, order direct.
Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp. Incorporated
Louisville, Ky. 6

Black Leaf 40
Works While Chickens Roost

for Sprains and Bruises

ABSORBINE reduces thickened, swollen tissues, soft curbs, filled tendons, soreness from bruises or strains. Does not blister, remove hair or lay up horse. \$2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Horse hook 1-B free. Write for it today.

Read this: "Horse had large swelling just below knee. Now gone; has not reappeared. Horse good as ever. Have used Absorbine for years with great success."

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 607 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

Lock Joint, Concrete, Stave
SILO
Scientifically made concrete. Erected by us. Freight paid. Big discount now.
INTERLOCKING CEMENT STAVE SILO CO.
Wichita, Kansas

COWBOY HATS
Cowboy Boots, Rodeo Shirts, Saddles, etc.
The West's largest exclusive Cowboy Outfitter. Big values. Money back if not satisfied.
Write for free catalog.
STOCKMAN FARMER SUPPLY CO.
1615 Lawrence Street DENVER, COLORADO

HAY MOWERS
TRACTOR-DRIVEN
Cut twenty to thirty acres a day. Models for use with McCormick-Deering 10-20, Fordson, Caterpillar 10 & 15. United and other tractors.
Write for particulars.
DETROIT HARVESTER CO., Detroit, Mich.



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

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13	1.30	4.16	30	3.00	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	31	3.10	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	32	3.20	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	33	3.30	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	34	3.40	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	35	3.50	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	36	3.60	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	37	3.70	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	38	3.80	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	39	3.90	12.16
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25	2.50	8.00	42	4.20	13.12

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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.

POULTRY

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

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS—9c TO 13c. SHIPPED C. O. D. GET our prices. Younkens 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, Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

YOUNG'S CHICKS FROM BLOODTESTED and heavy laying flocks. Alfred Young Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

DROWN'S A.P.A. CERTIFIED CHICKS. CIR- cular and price list on request. L. E. Drown, Licensed Judge, Manhattan, Kan.

BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS from State Certified flock. Pedigreed males eight years. Wm. Bauer, Clay Center, Kan.

WHOLESALE CHICKS: ASSORTED \$7.00 hundred. Low pure bred prices. Prepaid live delivery. Laclade Hatchery, Lebanon, Missouri.

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, ELEC- tric hatched; Rocks, Reds, and Wyandottes 14c. Leghorn, 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, 7 1/2c UP. FILL YOUR OR- der 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.

CHIX WHOLESALE, 10,000 WEEKLY 20 breeds, 7 1/2c up. Prepaid, 100 per cent guarantee. Free catalog. Book orders now. Midwest Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

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 culling, four years blood testing. Ozark's oldest hatchery. Catalog free. Kennedale Hatchery, Route 4, Springfield, Mo.

PLEASE YOU CHICKS—BRAHAM'S PLEASE you. Chicks are pure bred, vigorous, easy to raise; prompt 100% live delivery; write for prices. Braham's Hatchery, Box 86D, Sturgeon, 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. Schlichtman Hatchery, Applington City, Missouri.

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

ACCREDITED A. P. A. TRAPNESTED, blood-tested, Blue Ribbon exhibition matings of 30 varieties; guaranteed chicks to live 30 days. All the methods of better breeding introduced. Write for free catalog and low chick prices. Sunflower Poultry Farm, Box 63, Newton, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

THE SUN NEVER SETS ON BAKER'S CHIX

Get More WINTER EGGS!

NEW PRICES - BABY CHICKS

Hatched from Carefully Graded, Fully Tested, Healthy, Purebred Flocks of Baker's "World Famous" 200 egg type stock. Every fowl in every flock has passed the most rigid inspection. You cannot buy better stock at these prices anywhere.

S. and R. C. Rhode Island Rock, Buff Rocks, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, 50 100 150 to 200 to 250
Buff Orpingtons, R. C. Rhode Island 15c 14c 13c 12c
White Minorcas, each..... 16c 15c 14c 13c
White Leghorns (extra large, heavy layers), Buff Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Assorted Heavy Breeds, each..... 13c 12c 11c 10c

BAKER'S HATCHERY
Abilene, Kansas
It tells you about Poultry!

FREE Catalog

FROM BLOOD TESTED FLOCKS Guaranteed-to-LIVE

SEX GUARANTEE—COCKERELS OR PULLETS

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

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

know that Livability and Layability are the factors determining the quality of chicks. From the best of purebred Kansas Accredited breeding stock we produce S. C. Reds, Bar. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, English, Tancred and Hollywood White Leghorns. Chick prices \$7.50 per 100 and up, prepaid, live arrival guaranteed. Chicks closely graded and right or they're made right.

POTTER HATCHERIES 102 West 1st., Pittsburg, Kansas.

A dependable name. A human interest hatchery. That's why "We Can't be Satisfied, Unless Our Customers Are"

Write now for information and price list. Satisfaction will follow.

People Who Think

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

SUNFLOWER CHICKS 7c up

Mayhood S.C. Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White Langshans, R.I. White, R.C. Red, White English Leghorns, Buff Rocks, R.C. Red, 100, \$12; 300, \$35.50; 500, \$59

Barred Rock, White Rock, S. C. Red: 100, \$11; 300, \$31.50; 500, \$50

White Leghorns, Accredited: 100, \$10; 300, \$28.50; 500, \$45

Assorted heavies, \$8; Assorted all breeds, \$7.50

10c dollar per hundred books your order, balance C.O.D. if you wish, 100% alive prepaid, guaranteed. Sunflower Hatcheries are one of the oldest accredited hatcheries in Eastern Kansas. More money does not buy better chicks than Sunflower chicks. Order from this ad.

SUNFLOWER HATCHERY, Bronson, Kan.

Prompt Service BRED-TO-LAY CHICKS

TRIPLE TESTED FOR LIVABILITY No other flocks have been put to this test. Accredited. Utility strain, per 100: Leghorns, \$10; Anconas, \$d. Rocks, \$11; Wh. Rocks, Reds, Wh. & S.L. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, \$12. Ass'd, \$8; Heavy Ass'd, \$10. Famous winter laying strains. Prepaid 100% live delivery of vigorous healthy chicks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue Free.

STANDARD POULTRY FARMS, BOX 106, CHILLICOTHE, MO.

BARTLETT FARMS White Leghorn Chicks

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

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

MATHIS CHICKS Guaranteed-to-LIVE

\$7.95 per 100 Up

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

MATHIS FARMS Box 156, Parsons, Kan.

CHICKS 200 EGG BRED At Cost of Ordinary Chicks

State Accredited, 100% live delivery, prepaid. Catalog Free.

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

Per 100: Assorted \$8; Heavy Assorted \$10. Get our special prices on large orders.

Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 2, Columbia, Mo.

4-Square Quality

chicks. Kansas Accredited, at standard prices. S. C. Reds \$11 per 100. White, Buff, Barred Rocks, R.C. Reds \$12. White Wyandotte, Buff, White Orpingtons \$13. Lt. Brahmas \$15. Buff, Brown, White (English) Leghorns Anconas, Assorted heavies \$10. Postage prepaid. Live del. guaranteed. B & C Hatchery, Neodesha, Ks.

BABY CHICKS

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.

GUARANTEED TO LIVE CHICKS, 7c UP. Big boned husky stock. Bred on Missouri's largest trapnest breeding farm—200-329 egg pedigrees. 12 varieties. State Accredited. Catalog free. Booth Farms, Box 615, Clinton, Mo.

KULP, ROSE COMB, BROWN LEGHORN chicks, using selected eggs from culled hens and large type cockerels (Kulp direct) \$12.00 hundred. Book orders now. Mrs. H. Spielman, Rt. 1, Seneca, Kan.

GOOD STANDARD BRED CHICKS, WHITE Langshans, 12c; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, 11c; Leghorns, 10c; Assorted 8 1/2c. Live delivery, postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

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

BETTER BABY CHICKS THAT ARE GUAR- anteed to live. Electric hatched in our own plants from blood-tested flocks. Lowest prices. Get our free catalog at once. Address Western Electric Hatcheries, 4611 Gilpin St., Denver, Colo.

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

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

MCMASTER'S REAL QUALITY CHICKS, BIG strong healthy fellows—that live and grow. Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, R. C. Reds, White Rocks, \$12.00; Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds, \$11.00-100; White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, \$16.00. Live delivery, prompt service. McMaster Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

BUSH'S CHICKS LIVE REAL WINTER EGG production. Greater profits from Mother Bush's Winter-Egg Bred Chicks. "1,058 eggs in December," writes Langston, 20 leading breeds, 7 1/2c up. Liberal guarantee; prepaid. Immediate shipments. Free catalog; Book spring orders now. Bush's Poultry Farms, Route 1, Clinton, Mo.

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

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

BABY CHICKS—ORDER TUDOR'S "SUPERIOR Quality" chicks and be sure of the best. 21 years in business. Always reliable and honest in our dealings. 13 varieties of pure bred, strong and healthy chicks. Blood tested, and state certified stock. We also assure you of the best in custom hatching. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, 1277 Van Buren, Topeka, Kan. Phone 5417.

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

HERE'S A BARGAIN—BIG, STRONG, LIV- able, electric-hatched chicks. Per 100; White or Brown Wyandottes and Heavies, \$10; Red, White and Barred Rocks, \$11; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, \$12. Assorted all kinds, \$9. Rush your order. 100% alive, prepaid. Catalog free. Steele's Hatchery, Box 108, Wellsville, Mo.

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

ENGLISH SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN chicks and hatching eggs from our thousand choice breeding hens mated to cockerels from dams with records of 300 to 350 eggs, bred to the bone winter layers, ten years' breeding for high egg production of big white eggs, 18 leading varieties hatched from high egg producing bloodtested farm flocks are true to color and type. Big husky chicks prepaid, 100% guaranteed. White's Hatchery, Rt. 4, Topeka, Kan.

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

BANTAMS
BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS, 15 EGGS \$1.75. Lois Morgan, Rt. 3, LaCygne, Kan.

BRAHMAS
GIANT LIGHT BRAHMAS—BRAHMA EGGS. \$5-100. Prepaid \$5.00. Wm. Schrader, Sharfer, Kan.

BRAHMAS—EGGS
FANCY LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS \$5.00 HUNDRED. Victor Pearson, Lindsborg, Kan.

DUCKS AND GESE
WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, EGGS and ducklings. Walfred Johnson, McPherson, Kan.

DUCKS AND GESE—EGGS
PURE EMBDEN GESE EGGS, 25 CENTS each. Emma Bauer, Beattie, Kan.

HAMBURGS
SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG EGGS, heavy laying strain, 100-\$5.00. Special pen, 15-\$1.50. Mrs. Geo. Larson, Harlan, Iowa.

JERSEY WHITE GIANTS
WESTHAVEN, SIGNIFIES QUALITY SUPREME. Received \$120 egg orders one day. Why don't you? Westhaven Farms, Kansas City, Mo.

JERSEY WHITE GIANTS—EGGS
JERSEY WHITE GIANT EGGS—\$5.00 PER 15. Dr. Rostetter, Canton, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS
MARCUS MAMMOTH GIANTS, NOTHING BETTER. Chicks; Eggs. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE
PURE TANCREDS—LARGE HENS, LARGE eggs, select matings; eggs, \$5-100. Clifton Buckles, Clyde, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE
ACCREDITED WHITE LEGHORN BABY chicks 11c, postpaid. Unruh's Hatchery, Goessel, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE
HOLLYWOOD WHITE LEGHORNS LEHIGH type, blood tested, real egg machines. Eggs \$6.00, chicks \$15.00 per 100, prepaid. Beeley Poultry Farm, Coldwater, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE
290-314 EGG STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn chicks. Range flock \$10-100. Pen, males from imported stock, \$12-100. Catalog. Silverside Leghorn Farm, Farmington, Iowa.

LEGHORNS—WHITE
IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST pedigree blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns. Trapped record 303 eggs. Chicks, eggs, guaranteed. Geo. Patterson's Egg Farm, Melvern, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE
BIG EGG STRAIN ENGLISH LEGHORN chicks, trapped breeding farm. Chicks \$12.00 per hundred delivered. Eight years expert breeding behind them. Million Smiles Farm, Pelee City, Mich.

LEGHORNS—WHITE
ENGLISH BARRON STRAIN S. C. WHITE Leghorns, chicks, \$12.00 eggs, \$5.00 per hundred, postpaid. Our booklet on raising baby chicks sent free with every order. Morrison Bros., Box 266, Chapman, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE
DIARRHEA TESTED LARGE ENGLISH White Leghorn hens mated to 307 Egg Pedigreed males. Large eggs 100-\$5.00. Case \$15.00. Chicks, same mating, 100-\$14.00; 500-\$65.00, all prepaid. John Woodward, Barnes, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE
AMERICAN STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN chicks, proven heavy egg producers and show winners; standard size, day old and three weeks old. Also English strain chicks. All chicks guaranteed to be strong and healthy. Write for circular and prices. Sirtz Hatchery, Enterprise, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE
BABY CHICKS SIBED BY PEDIGREED males, records to 320 eggs. New low prices. Quick shipment. Guaranteed to outlay other chicks or part of your money refunded. Big type White Leghorns that lay big white eggs. Hatching eggs, 8 weeks old pullets. Hens and males half price after May 1st. Shipped C.O.D. on approval. Write for free catalog and special price bulletin. George B. Ferris, 949 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

LEGHORNS—WHITE
SELL LOTS OF EGGS WHEN PRICES ARE TANKED and English White Leghorns Baby Chick, 600 big type hens, 200 eggs, bred under continuous trap—274-310—R.O.P. m & t in g. Cheap chicks are only low price spring layers—buy better quality at reasonable prices. Write for full information. Shaw Hatcheries, Box 230, Ottawa, Kansas, or call at our nearest hatchery, Emporia-Ottawa, Herington-Lyons.

BABY CHICKS

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

Not An Ordinary Hatchery Where Just Chicks Are Sold
202 Up to 315 Egg Record. R. O. P. Approved.

Our hatchery originated with our breeding farm. The quality of our stock and chicks made it necessary for us to add our incubators. Heavy egg production, combined with standard qualities, are the necessary requirements for a flock to qualify as a Blue Ribbon Certified Flock

We Also Hatch From R. O. P. and State Certified Eggs
We only accept the above flocks with an A or B grade classification. C and D grade flocks do not qualify to become a Bockenstette Blue Ribbon Certified Flock. Guaranteed to live! Prepaid. B. W. D. tested. Free catalog that will help you to succeed with your poultry.

Losses occurring first 3 days after arrival are replaced free. Loss for the next 11 days replaced at one-half price.

TRAPNEST RECORDS PROVE OUR CHICKS ARE EGG BRED. Big 4 Foot Reel Type Feeder Free

with every 250 chick order booked for May delivery. Everybody wants this feeder. Eight feet of feeding space. No wasting of expensive starting mash. Included in this offer we give a base holding feeder up out of litter. Keeps feed sanitary. Prevents disease.

1-3c off 300; 2-5c off 500; 1-2c off per 1000

Table with columns: CHICKS GUARANTEED, AAA Chicks, Sired by males, sons of hens with a 365-day trap-nest record of from 202 up to 315 eggs.

BLUE RIBBON HATCHERY, Box 565, Sabetha, Kansas.

Johnson's Peerless Chicks For Sure Profits

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

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

Salina Hatchery

Try an order of our big, strong, healthy purebred chicks. It will help you decide where to buy chicks in the future. Twelve breeds. Our Tom Barron and Tancred strains of Leghorns that are bred to lay and pay are real egg producers. Write for Catalogue.

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

95% Pullets Guaranteed Certified Flocks

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

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

Big Husky Chicks Guaranteed to Live 200-300 Egg Strains

ONLY 7c UP
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PAY THAT MORTGAGE BY RAISING MY new pop corn. Sells like wild fire at 25c a pound. Big yielder and best corn grown. White me. F. G. Nightingale, 5134 Garland, Lincoln, Nebr. (Cut this out).
IMPROVED REID'S YELLOW DENT AND Johnson County White seed corn. Germination test 95% and better. Selected, graded, \$3.00 per bu. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. C. Olsen, Jr., Rt. 4, Hiawatha, Kan.
CEDARS AND CHINESE ARBORVITA ONCE transplanted 15 to 18 in., \$15.00 per hundred. Seedling cedars, Chinese arborvita or bridal wreath, 20 for \$1.00. Write for catalog. Pawnee Rock Nursery, Pawnee Rock, Kan.
PLANT ASSORTMENT, 200 FROSTPROOF cabbage, 200 tomatoes, 200 onions, 25 peppers, all prepaid \$1. Large, hand selected, prompt shipment, satisfaction guaranteed. Jacksonville Plant Co., Jacksonville, Texas.
TOMATOES, FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, Onions. Strong hardy plants, 100-40c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75; 5,000-\$7.50. Peppers, eggplant, 100-50c; 1,000-\$2.50. Prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. East Texas Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.
INCREASE FARM PROFITS BY PLANTING certified seed of alfalfa, Sweet clover, oats, corn, kafir, sweet sorghums, sudan and soybeans. Send for list of growers. Address Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.
GARDEN PLANT COLLECTION—MOSS packed—Strong Transplanted, 50 Cabbage, 50 Tomato, 10 Pepper, 5 Eggplant. Any variety desired. All \$1, prepaid. Delivered when wanted. Weaver Nurseries, East Central, Wichita, Kan.
SPECIAL OFFER—FIFTEEN SPIREA VAN Hout shrubs (bride wreath), 2 to 3 feet; fine quality plants, postpaid 300, Wichita, for \$1; inclose \$1 and order from this ad; send for bargain catalog. Wichita Nurseries, Wichita, Kan. Box K.
LOOK—TEXAS FIELD GROWN FROST- proof cabbage and Bermuda onion plants; 100-40c; 300-\$1.00; 500-\$1.50; 1,000-\$2.50. Delivered promptly, shipment and satisfaction guaranteed. It pays to buy good plants. T. T. Moseley, Rt. 4, Jacksonville, Texas.
HIGH TEST KAW VALLEY SEED CORN, Hiawatha Yellow Dent, Reid's Yellow Dent, Imperial or St. Charles, Boone County White. In seed corn business twenty years. Price \$2.50 per bushel, sacks free. Ask for samples. Wamego Seed & Elevator Co., Wamego, Kan.
PLANTS—SPECIAL HAND SELECTED TO- matoes and Frostproof Cabbage. All varieties, 100, 40c; 300, 75c; 500, \$1.10; 1,000, \$2.00; 3,000, \$5.25. Onions, Bermudas and Wax, 500, 75c; 1,000, \$1.00, \$0.50. All Postpaid, satisfaction guaranteed. Handle Riddle, Mount Pleasant, Texas.
RED CLOVER, \$9.00; WHITE SWEET clover, \$3.75; alfalfa, \$8.50; alsike, \$9; mixed alsike and timothy, \$4.50; timothy, \$3.25; Mixed Red clover and Timothy, \$4.50; all per bushel, bags free. Samples and catalog upon request. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo.
MILLIONS TOMATO CABBAGE, LETTUCE plants, strong open field grown, all standard varieties, no order too large for us to fill. 100, 40c; 500, \$1.25, 1,000, \$1.75. Sweet hot peppers: 100, 60c; 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$2.50. All varieties onion plants; 1,000, \$1.25. Postpaid. Not prepaid. Tomatoes, Cabbage, Lettuce, \$1.25; Onions, 75c; Peppers, \$2 per thousand. Lind Plant Farms, Cotulla, Tex.
FROST PROOF CABBAGE, OPEN FIELD grown, well rooted, strong, each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled variety name. Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Dutch. Postpaid: 200-75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00. Onions Crystal Wax and yellow Bermuda, postpaid: 500, 75c; 1,000, \$1.25; 6,000, \$6.00. Tomato large, well rooted, open field grown, mossed, labeled with variety name. Livingston Globe, Marglobe, Stone, Baltimore, June Pink, McGee, Earliana, Gulf State Market, Early Detroit, postpaid: 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Pepper Mossed and labeled, Chinese Giant, Bull Nose, Ruby King, Red Cayenne, postpaid: 100, 75c; 200, \$1.00; 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.50. Porto Rico and Nancy Hill Potato Plants, postpaid: 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$3.00; 5,000, \$12.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival. Satisfaction guaranteed. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Ark.

FARMER'S CLASSIFIED AD USE THIS FORM—IT SAVES DELAY.

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Rate: UNDISPLAYED CLASSIFIED, 10 cents a word on single insertion; 8 cents a word each week if ordered for four or more times consecutively. Count initials and abbreviations as words. Minimum charge is \$1.00. DISPLAY CLASSIFIED, (Poultry, Baby Chicks, Pet Stock or Land advertising. Illustrations and display type permitted.)—70 cents an agate line; \$9.80 per column inch each insertion. Minimum space, 5 agate lines.

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SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

GUARANTEED SEEDS: WHITE ELEPHANT... of Saline, Iowa Silvermine at \$2.25... bushel. Goldmine, Yellow Dent, Golden Beauty, at \$2.75 per bushel Commercial, Blue and White, at \$2.00 per bushel. Lots of fifty bushel special price, sacks free. United Farmers, Council Grove, Kan.

CHOICE NEW CROP. RED'S YELLOW DENT, St. Charles Red Cob White, extra white cap yellow, 30 day for early. Swogging-down or Northwestern, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Minnesota 90 or better. Corn must suit you or money back. Price \$3.00 bushel; bags free. Frederick Seed Co., Greenwood, Nebr.

POMATOES, CABBAGE, A L L VARIETIES, millions ready, big stem, open field grown. Sacked with damp moss, 300-75c; 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.75. Sweet Pepper, 50-50c; 100-75c; Porcico potato slips, 500-\$1.75; 1000-\$3.00. Bermuda onions, 500-75c; 1000-\$1.25 prepaid. Weaver Plant Company, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

PLANTS THAT GROW FROM TREATED seed, true to name. Guarantee plants to thrive in growing condition. Sweet potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, Kohlrabi, Brussels Sprouts, Peppers, Eggplant, Celery, Onions, Tobacco. Varieties too numerous to mention here. Write for price booklet. C. R. Goerke, Sterling, Kan.

ALFALFA SEEDS, HARDY-GROWN, NON-irrigated, common varieties, \$8.40; \$10.20; \$12.00. Giran Variety Alfalfa, \$14.00; \$18.00; \$22.00. Scarified White Sweet Clover, \$3.90; \$4.50; \$5.40. Alsike or Red Clovers, \$9.00; \$11.40; \$13.50, all per bushel, 60 pounds. Bags free. Get our bargain prices on all farm seeds. Write today for free samples, catalogue, prices, etc. Kansas Seed Co., Dept. 1, Salina, Kan.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE AND ONION plants—Large field grown, strong, well rooted, hand selected, roots mossed. Cabbage, all varieties: 200-75c; 300-\$1.00; 500-\$1.25; 1,000-\$2.00. Tomato plants, all varieties, same price cabbage. Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda onions, pencil size: 500-75c; 1,000-\$1.25; 2,000-\$2.00. All postpaid. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

SEED CORN, KRUG YELLOW DENT, HIGH-est yielding variety. Expertly grown selected seed, tested 1929 crop guaranteed to show not less than 95% of strong compound sprouts at \$5.50 per bu. 1929 crop, early hung and dried, guaranteed to show not less than 98% of strong compound sprouts at \$5.00 per bu. either crop sold in the ear or shelled and graded. Sacks free. Herold Corn Farms, Lewiston, Pawnee Co., Nebraska. Reference: Beatrice National Bank, Beatrice, Nebr.

CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS, NOW ready. My Frost Proof Cabbage Plants will head three weeks earlier than home grown plants. Varieties: Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch, Golden Acre and Copenhagen Market. Prices on first-class hand selected plants, parcel post paid, 500 for \$1.50; 1,000 for \$2.75. By express, \$2.00 per 1,000. Bermuda Onion Plants same price. Write for prices on large quantities. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. D. Fulwood, Tifton, Ga.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—OPEN field grown, well rooted tied 50 to bunch, mossed, labeled variety named absolutely true: Early Jersey, and Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Early and Late Flat Dutch: 500-\$1.25; 1,000-\$2.00; 5,000-\$9.00 postpaid. Bermuda Onions grown from Tenerife Seed: 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75; 6,000-\$8.50 postpaid. Full count, prompt shipment. Safe arrival guaranteed or duplicate shipment free. Potato, Peppers and Eggplant plants ready about April 15th. Write for illustrated price list. Hunter Plant Co., Hunter, Ark.

TOMATO PLANTS—OUR "STANDARD QUALITY" Open-field grown, hand-selected, large stalky tomato plants, live better, produce more. Let us prove it. We specialize on fine tomato plants. Why risk failure, time and money on weak, spindly plants? Varieties: Earliana, John Baer, Bonny Best, Livingston's Globe, Marglobe, New Stone, assorted as wanted and labeled. 100-50c; 200-75c; 300-\$1.00; 500-\$1.50; 1,000-\$2.50; 5,000-\$10.00. Sweet pepper same price. Cabbage, 200-75c; 500-\$1.25; 1,000-\$2.00. Onions, 500-75c, all postpaid. Prompt shipment, safe delivery, satisfaction guaranteed. Dealers, associations, write for quantity prices. Standard Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—OPEN field grown from seed imported from Denmark, well rooted, tied 50 to bunch, mossed, labeled, variety named absolutely true—Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Early and Late Flat Dutch: 500-75c; 1,000-\$1.25; 5,000-\$6.25. True Copenhagen Market from Suhr's Danish seed. \$2.00 per thousand fob. Bermuda onions from Tenerife Island seed: 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.60; 6,000-\$6.00, postpaid. Improved Porto Rico Potato Plants—from certified seed—500-\$1.25; 1,000-\$2.25; 5,000-\$10.00. Tomatoes—large, well rooted, open field grown—mossed, labeled with variety named—Baltimore, Stone, Bonny Best, John Baer, Favorite, Earliana, Ponderosa: 200-60c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75; 5,000-\$7.50 fob. Peppers—Ruby King, Royal King, Ruby Giant, Large Bell, Sweet & Express: 100-60c; 500-\$1.75; 1,000-\$3.00, postpaid. Express \$2.75 thousand. Cauliflower—Early Snowball, from Suhr's Danish grown seed: 100-75c; 500-\$1.25; 1,000-\$4.50, postpaid. Express \$4.00 thousand, full count, prompt shipment—100% safe arrival guaranteed. Illustrated price list free. Fairview Farm, Quitman, Ga.

TOBACCO LEAF TOBACCO, SMOKING, CHEWING, 6 pounds \$1. Pay when received. D. Williams, Chatham, Virginia.

LEAF TOBACCO—CHEWING, 5 POUNDS \$1.25; 10, \$2.25. Smoking, 5 pounds, \$1; 10, \$1.75. United Farmers, Mayfield, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO—GUARANTEED CHEWING 5 lbs. \$1.25. Smoking, 5 lbs. \$1.00. Pay postman. Tolbert Lyell, Hickory, Ky.

GUARANTEED, POSTPAID, GOOD REDLEAF chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.50; 10 pounds, \$2.75. Smoking 20c. Homer Prince, Agent, 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 PUMP OR SHALLOW WELL AUTOMATIC pumps. No other as simple to operate. R. E. Marsh, 300 Southwest Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

FENCE POSTS EDGE POSTS FOR SALE—CARLOTS. Write for prices. The Everlasting Fence Post, George Brothers, Earleton, Kan.

GRAIN BINS WHILE THEY LAST, GENUINE BUTLER 1,000 bu. grain bins at only \$99.50, retail at \$26.00. Voss & Verhage, Downs, Kan.

KODAK FINISHING

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.

TRIAL OFFER—FIRST FILM DEVELOPED, six prints, 25c silver. Enlargement free. Superior Photo Service, Dept. P, Waterloo, Iowa.

KODAK FILMS, 25c. ANY ROLL DEVELOPED and six Glossy Lifetime Prints, 25c. 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.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE OR TRADE; BEST SMALL town Ford Agency in Central Kansas. Did over \$50,000 business last year. Will invoice about \$10,000. Will trade for unencumbered 50 or 100 Reason for selling, have other business. Box HF, Kansas Farmer.

RABBITS

PEDIGREE CHINCHILLA GOLD CERTIFICATE, price right. Fred Carritt, Soldier, Iowa.

CHINCHILLAS—YOUNG STOCK FROM PEDIGREE registered parents. Mrs. A. Millyard, Lakin, Kan.

DOGS

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

REGISTERED PIT BULL TERRIERS. Consider exchange for chickens. Sunnybrook, Vilas, Kan.

RAT TERRIER PUPS—BRED FOR RAT-ners. 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, qualify 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.

LUMBER

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

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS—TIME SCHEDULE 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.

MISCELLANEOUS

TRAPS FOR CATCHING POCKET GOPHERS. Circulars sent free. A. F. Renken Trap Co., 4-426, Crete, Nebr.

MALE HELP WANTED

DEALERS SELL REPLACEMENT FARM Lighting Storage Batteries. Write for particulars. Western Cable & Light Company, Baldwin, Wisconsin.

AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

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

MEN WANTED—TO DEMONSTRATE AND take orders direct from motorists. Amazing Magnetic Trouble Light. Sticks on metallic surfaces. Our men earn as high as \$75.00 weekly. Write for demonstrator. Magno, Beacon Building, Dept. 574, Boston, Massachusetts.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE 15 MILKING SHORTHORN HEIFER CALVES. Write Riverside Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.

NOW OFFERING BROWN SWISS HEIFER calves. Lakewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN DAIRY calves from heavy, rich milkers, write Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

"REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS"—Bulls of excellent type and production, ready for immediate service. Walter Farmer, Washington, Kan.

NOW OFFERING FIFTEEN MILKING Shorthorn heifer calves. Greenwood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

HOLSTEINS FEW CHOICE HOLSTEIN heifer calves shipped express on approval. Also carload yearlings. Clarke Bros., New Brighton, Minn.

HOGS

REGISTERED DUROC BOARS, 125 LBS., vaccinated, \$24.00. Frank Yost, Culver, Kan.

HEAVY BONED CHESTER WHITE FALL boars. The "Old Reliable" Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE BOARS, pedigree, cholera immuned. Write for circulars. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

LAND

KANSAS BEST PRICES on new wheat land. E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kan.

THREE QUARTERS LOGAN COUNTY LAND, 380 acres under cultivation, improved, cheap. C. F. Erbert, Owner, Ellis, 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.

320 ACRES, 2 1/2 MILES SOUTH OF PEN-dennis, improved. Owner living on place. Exceptional opportunity. Write or see C. M. Weber, Fendennis, Kan.

COLORADO

WHEAT 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. Soil improvements, soft water, near church, school; reasonable terms. Edw. F. Tasset, 557 Knox Ct., Denver, Colo.

IDAHO

NO PAYMENTS, NO INTEREST FOR 5 years. 20,000 acres of fertile cut over soil, dairying, fruit, diversified farming, ample rainfall, mild climate, good markets, four railroads, near Spokane, wood, water plentiful, low prices, 15 years. Humbird Lumber Co., Box G, Sandpoint, Idaho.

MINNESOTA

PROSPER IN MINNESOTA. RICH SOIL AND plenty of moisture and crops and pastures here. Improved and unimproved land at low prices, easy terms. Healthful climate, good schools, churches, towns, creameries—and 10,000 lakes. 1929 Minnesota farm products worth \$663,-863,000. Share in this wealth. Write today for free book. Ten thousand lakes. Greater Minnesota Assn., 1501 University Ave., Dept. 513 St. Paul, Minn.

MISSOURI

OZARKS—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.

STOP! LISTEN! 40-ACRE IMPROVED VAL-ley farm, \$650; terms; 80-acre farm, \$985. Free list. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANGE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

120 ACRES ON HIGHWAY SURVEY, 3 HORSES, 2 cows, 50 poultry, wagon, harness, plow, harrow, disc; 2 1/2 miles village, easy drive town; all tillable, 70 in cultivation, chocolate loam soil, 25 cow pasture, wood, timber; family orchard; good 5 room house, screened porch, good well, maple and walnut shade; good barn, garage, poultry houses; exceptional value for quick sale \$3,600, \$1,500 cash. D. E. Calton, Laclede Hotel Building, Lebanon, Mo.

TEXAS

IN THE GULF COAST country of Texas, there is now a splendid opportunity to buy forty acre farms at very low prices with long, easy terms. Down payment within your means. Deep, black fertile soil with excellent drainage. Long and favorable growing seasons permits wide range of crops including cotton, corn, magnolia figs, satsuma oranges, all kinds of vegetables. Especially well adapted for dairying, hogs and poultry. Lands ready for cultivation. Excellent railroad facilities afford ready access to large markets, good roads, schools, churches. For detailed information address C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 970 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

CITY PROPERTY

FOR SALE—TWO HOME SWEET HOME apartment buildings, each containing twelve 5-room apartments, modern sleeping porches; income \$1,000.00 per month. Roy Crawford, Majestic Building, Topeka, Kan.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAINS—E. Kan., W. Mo. farms, sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payments or easy terms. Free literature. Mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Nor. Pac. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

CROP PAYMENTS, PURCHASE LIKE RENT. Low cost production is the basis of live-stock and dairy success in Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana. Sweet clover and alfalfa 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 and their low priced land. Soil requires no lime or special treating. Write for Free Book on Zone of Plenty. C. Leedy, Dept. 200, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn. Low Homeseekers' Rates.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

FOR WHEAT LAND PRICES, WRITE Clement Wilson, Tribune, Kan.

WESTERN FARMS; CHOICE WEALTH PRO-ducting. Get listings. Dahnke Realty, Strat-ton, Nebr.

WANTED—FARMS FROM OWNERS. SEND cash price with description. Emory Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

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

Clearing the Tracks

"A Boy Scout doesn't procrastinate." "No," agreed the small wearer of khaki. "That's why I always do my good deed first thing in the morning and get the darned thing over with."

Knows His Eggs

Sam W. Henn, one of the best-known poultry experts in the United States, will give a day to the poultry growers of this section on Tuesday.—Osborne County (Kan.) Farmer.

By the Light of the Moon

Prof. M— will give a talk on poultry stealing, a work of which he is at the head in the United States.—Brockton Daily Enterprise.

Guerdon of Labor

Arthur—"I think she's as pretty as she can be." Jean—"Most girls are."

Kitchen Surgery

He underwent an operation by the American Can Company in Portland.—East Oregonian.

Skin 'Em Alive

Wanted 100 men to peel pulp, painters, paperhangers, and pipefitters.—Ad in a Canadian paper.

Three's a Crowd

It is requested that at least two persons share one bath.—Announcement card from a Saratoga Hotel.

Strong Language

LAWYERS TO TALK GARLIC—Headlines on a Dublin cable to the Syracuse Herald.

Seldom Is

Certified Maternity Nurse—Moderate terms, work no object.—Lowell Courier-Citizen.

Pass the Prunes

Wanted—2 or 3 Ladies for gentlemen boarders.—Ad in the St. John (Newfoundland) Teleg. ram.

Any Trade-in?

JUNE BRIDE SALE Starts Today—Ad in a Syracuse paper.

Pure Guesswork

BLAZE IS LAID TO COMBUSTION—Toledo Blade.

Versatile Worker

Young man, show-card writing experience, can do some widow trimming.—Ad in the Albuquerque Journal.

Flapper's Proverb

Better the lips be caloused than he feet.

THEFTS REPORTED

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

Ira Hassenpflug, Rose. Six White Wyandotte hens. Marked with bands from Cantrell's arms Hatchery of 1929-1930 series. E. A. Long, Bayneville. Ten hens. Marked in web of wing with KF994.

J. G. Isenberg, Wichita. Trailer with new Oldfield and Courier tires. Left wheel runs crooked. D. S. Allen, Baldwin. Fifty Rhode Island chickens.

C. S. Moore, Howard. Pair of brown gelding horses weighing about 1,450 pounds each. One long and rangy and the other is blocky. One has wire mark on right front foot, other has small white spot in left eye. Both have ear in forehead, roached manes and collar marks on shoulders. Fetlocks on front legs have been trimmed. Mr. Moore offers a \$25 reward for the return of the horses to him.

Clark Kinney, Carbonade. Seventy-five White Wyandotte hens and pullets. Most all hens marked KF882. Mrs. Charles Weaver, Wakarusa. Forty Jarred Rock and White Wyandotte chickens. N. L. Olsen, Marion. Sweep cap from stump puller.

G. E. Remus, Glen Elder. Hundred newly set hedge posts. Mrs. Hannah George, Ingalls. New suit of clothes, silk dress, new radio battery, gold watch and a saxophone.

J. R. Jones, Douglass. Red trailer with 3 1/2 Western Giant tires. Ford front axle. Grain-tight bed 15 inches high with two end-cates. One board on top of trailer not painted. R. C. Leslie, Nashville. Six-year old red milk cow, just fresh. Bar on left hip.

Copper Engraving ARTISTS ENGRAVERS DEPT-M TOPEKA-WICHITA Write for PRICES on CATALOGS & LETTERHEADS

This System Works

(Continued from Page 3)

With dairying as the main livestock project, thru which legumes, silage and grain are marketed at a profit, it is easy to understand that Mr. Duwe is returning even more to the soil than the crops take out. He feels like quite a youngster in the dairy game, but you likely will agree that he is following the right methods. The dairy start was made with Shorthorns. It appealed to him. Cow testing association work pointed out the possibilities. It got to the point where he wanted strictly dairy animals, and now he is working in his fourth year with a fine Brown Swiss herd. There are 29 head in all, and something like 15 will be milking during the winter. Last year the cows averaged 323.1 pounds of butterfat, and they paid an average of \$134.09 over feed costs. The highest cow produced 461.9 pounds of butterfat and returned \$192.62 in addition to paying for her feed.

Those are good profits. And here is something that no doubt enters into the reason. Mr. Duwe feeds grain to his cows in summer as well as in winter. This ration is made up of corn, oats and cottonseed and is fed 1 to 3 1/2 in winter and 1 to 5 in summer. All the legume hay and silage needed are produced on this farm and these two excellent feeds are used liberally. "I am sure that silage is one of the best and most economical dairy feeds," Mr. Duwe assured. "I feed plenty of alfalfa and corn or cane silage and find in my records that they are very profitable. I can't say too much for the cow testing association. Before I joined I didn't make more than half of what I now get from my cows. The things I have learned thru this organization make me capable of giving my herd better care." Efficiency doesn't stop there. A new milk house added to the barn will bring the separator out of the basement of the home and "save half the time it now takes." And here is where electricity figures in, as well as for household conveniences.

A purebred Duroc head for a small hog herd indicates that the pork end of farming is keeping on a par with the dairy. And the poultry flock, 150 or more White Langshans, give a good account of themselves. One of the best years was 1927, when they returned an average of \$5.27 gross. Eggs from accredited flocks or the home flock, are hatched by experts in the business, and when Duwe gets the chicks home they enjoy the advantages of clean brooder quarters and clean ground. The all-mash has proved very satisfactory in this case. Chick losses are small—13 out of 620 in one instance and 42 out of 415 in another, up to 8 weeks old.

Duwe's system for his particular farm must be nearly right. His success with dairy herd, Durocs and poultry are backed up with better-than-the-average crop yields. And he doesn't live unto himself alone, because he is active in his community affairs, takes a real interest in the school—and of course, his six children will receive good educations. The Farm Bureau appealed to him, and he is a strong supporter of that organization. A study of his methods and accomplishments made the board of judges decide that Mr. Duwe deserved recognition as a Master Farmer of Kansas and he was included in the class of 1929.

Power Farming an Aid

(Continued from Page 3)

showed up three or four years ago, but treating the seed since then simply has eliminated this worry. These are points which surely must have been taken into consideration in naming Mr. Shier a county wheat champion.

We get to the power farming point now. This farmer adopted the new ideas that would fit his needs. Most of the heavy field work is done with the tractor—he has the third one in nine years. "With this very helpful machine I have been able to farm more land in less time and do a better job of it," he said. So with power equipment, this change in farminal plans for the good of college educations, really is profitable. "We can

plow 25 acres with the tractor as against 12 acres with 10 horses and two men," Mr. Shier explained. "It saves two weeks in plowing alone, saves a lot in harrowing and more than doubles the speed of drilling as we can pull two drills with it and make better time with them than with horse-drawn equipment."

By way of illustrating the value of the tractor, Mr. Shier recalled that last summer he did the plowing while his son went in to breakfast one morning. And he wasn't trying to indicate that this boy is a big eater either when he said, "While my son was gone—2 hours—I did as much plowing with the tractor as five horses could have done in a half day." Adding that the tractor makes it possible to get the harrowing done when conditions are right, we'll let the subject drop.

And naturally we follow in with the Shier experience with a combine. It is equally as optimistic as the tractor story. "It costs 80 cents an acre to put wheat in the truck and wagons last year," Mr. Shier said, "and we figure that means 4 1/2 cents a bushel, counting wages, oil and gasoline. That was our second year with the combine. It used to cost as much as 20 cents a bushel for the same results under the old methods, and in addition there was the loss of time and loss of fertilizing value of straw going back to the soil. The figures I give do not include depreciation on machinery.

"My combine cost \$1,200 and it paid for itself in two seasons on our farm. In addition it earned \$300 clear for combining wheat for neighbors, and that money paid all overhead expenses for running the machine for the two years. You can't tell me a combine doesn't pay! I can harvest with it and have all of my wheat in the bin within eight or 10 days and get it out of the weather. The old way it might require six weeks. One important thing to remember is to have a machine big enough to handle a job in a short time." It is safe to say that power farming is doing some real service as an aid to education.

Right System Found Profit

(Continued from Page 43)

every time. I always try to get over all of my wheat land in July, but certain conditions out of my control made it impossible this one time, and it sure sold me on the right method."

Tractor power has been used only in harvest in the past, but this type of power will come in for plowing and a good deal of other work in the future. Mr. Miller has had nine head of work animals, but they are gradually getting old and he doesn't plan to replace them with other horses or mules. He is doing it this way because it is his nature to work into anything gradually. The combine has proved its worth by harvesting the wheat so cheaply that Miller gets it in the bin now for 6 cents a bushel, harvesting costs only, of course.

Credit for April Meeting

(Continued from Page 36)

monthly meetings held in the home county earn 100 points. Each club member in attendance counts 25 points. All members being present at meetings, who live within 10 miles of the place where the meeting is held, counts 100 points. Each father, mother, member of family or guest attending earns 10 points. The term 'guests' applies only to those who attend the meeting in the interests of the local team. It will not be permissible to get credit on the entire crowd at a general picnic or other gathering. For 30-minute program at meeting, 100 points. For special talks by county agent or breeder, 50 points.

"One point for each mile will be granted for miles traveled by club members going to and from meetings the nearest available route. Newspapers got out by club members will count 50 points for each monthly issue. These newspapers need not be printed—pencil is good enough. The club manager reserves 500 points to be awarded to the team that shows the most originality and loyal club spirit."

Write to the club manager for club booklet containing full particulars.

Signs Thieves Hate

Thieves do not like to have a cash reward offered for their capture and conviction. That is why they steal mostly from farms where the Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign and the Thieves Beware—Cash Reward Poultry Marker sign, pictured below, are not posted.



This is the New 14-Inch Protective Service Sign Kansas Farmer Subscribers Can Obtain for 10 cents. Its Protection Covers Everything on the Premises of the Farm Where It is Posted. One Sign Protects One Farm. Order as Many Protective Service Signs as You Need to Protect Your Farm Property. Use the Coupon Below.

Rewards Schedule

Send for Free Booklet, "Kansas Farmer Protective Service Explained"

\$50 reward if thief is sentenced to the Kansas Penitentiary, including the Industrial Farm for Women, or to the Kansas Industrial Reformatory. \$25 reward if thief is sentenced to jail or to the State Boys' or Girls' Industrial School. \$25 extra reward if poultry marked with Kansas Farmer's Wing Poultry Marker causes capture and conviction of the thief.

Extra Protection Against Poultry Stealers



Thieves Will Steal Poultry Mostly From Farms Where This Sign Is Not Posted. Use the Coupon Below to Order as Many Signs as You Need to Protect Your Poultry. You Cannot Afford not to Warn Poultry Stealers.

How to Get "Thieves Beware Sign and Wing Poultry Marker"

This 14-inch sign, telling that the poultry on the farm where it is posted is tattooed with Kansas Farmer's Wing Poultry Marker and that the sheriffs of Kansas have recorded the non-duplicated wing tattoo number, is available only to Kansas Farmer Protective Service members who have ordered the Protective Service to register with every sheriff in Kansas the tattoo number of their Kansas Farmer Wing Poultry Marker. With an order for a Wing Poultry Marker, the sign is obtainable. Mark your poultry so if any is stolen you can tell your sheriff and neighboring poultry buyers positively how you can identify your fowls—by a tattooed number in the web of the wing. The \$2.50 price of Kansas Farmer's Wing Poultry Marker includes enough marking ink to mark 100 birds and gives you an exclusive number assigned by the Protective Service and registered with every sheriff in Kansas. Extra marker ink is priced, 80 cents for 250 markings.

Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, Kansas

Use This Convenient Coupon

Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, Kansas.

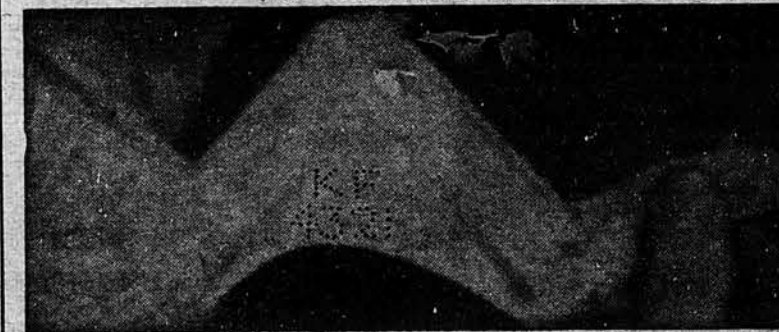
I am a Kansas Farmer Protective Service member as shown by the attached address label from my last issue of Kansas Farmer. Herewith please find proper total remittance in payment of the following:

Parcel Post Prepaid	Total
New Protective Service Sign.....\$.10
Wing Poultry Marker Sign..... .25
Wing Poultry Marker (Including tattoo ink for 100 markings)..... 2.50
Extra Poultry Marker Tattoo Ink..... .80
(Enough to mark 250 hens)	Total.....

Name.....

Address..... Kansas Only.

(Please Print Name and Address)



With Such a Non-Duplicated Mark Tattooed in the Web of the Wing and the Number and Owner's Name Registered With Every Sheriff in Kansas and available to Every Poultry Dealer, Who by Law Must Record His Purchases, Thieves Will Find It Mighty Risky to Sell Stolen Poultry.

Fill Out This Coupon and Send It to J. M. and Get a Start for

This Flock Pays!

By F. E. CHARLES

An answer to the question "How to make money on the farm flock?" can be found at the Frey Brothers' farm near Manhattan, where a flock of 300 to 350 layers are one of several projects of a well diversified farm business.

Their principal cash "crop" comes from their herd of 35 Jersey cows. They sell whole milk to a Manhattan distributor, getting a premium of 5 cents a gallon for high butterfat test.

While John Frey looks after the dairy, Lester is chiefly responsible for the flock. He believes in producing the bulk of the egg crop in the winter when prices are high.

In November, the beginning of the demonstration calendar year, the Leghorns netted \$98.15 above feed costs. From 348 hens and pullets, the Freys got 4,365 eggs, an average of 12.54 eggs a bird for the month, and a high proportion of the eggs graded "extra."

The December production dropped to 3,695 eggs from 335 hens. The weather was not very favorable part of the time and egg prices slumped, but even so, the profit for the month was \$73.29.

Frey keeps his breeding flock tested, and introduces new blood every year by careful choosing of well-bred males. He believes in keeping only those hens which produce. "I cull all the time," he explained. "That's the best way to get rid of the loafers."

He uses the Kansas straw loft type laying house and confines his pullets most of the time. Unless they get unhealthy he keeps them in the building until early summer. The old hens, which make up the breeding flock, are given free range. To increase production in winter the pullets are set to work at 3 a. m., by electric lights turned on at this hour by an automatic switch.

Frey brothers think poultry flocks on many farms could be made to pay as well as theirs. "It just takes a good house, good feed, and some attention," Lester Frey says. "If you want them to lay you've got to look after them. As sure as you neglect them one day, production will fall off the next."

two 15 months old heifers and an old bull not related for a price. I'd like to see the price of one animal write him at once if you are interested of this kind.

C. H. Wempe, Seneca, Kan., is advertising in this week's Kansas Farmer, seven Percheron stallions and some brood mares a three young jacks. His Riverside stock farm is located about two miles north of Seneca on highway 38 and if you like Percherons you will enjoy a visit to this farm and you will find it a good place to buy if you are in the market for Percherons or jacks.

D. L. Wheelock's Shadow Lawn Jerseys at Clay Center are attracting considerable attention among Jersey cattle breeders over the country, not alone because of the fact that it is one of the strongest island bred herds in the west but because of the fact that the herd placed third in the United States in the Jersey herd improvement testing division for the year ending July 1, 1929, and the average production on 30 cows was 666.52 pounds of butterfat.

In this issue of Kansas Farmer will be found the advertisement of the A. J. King estate dispersal sale. In this sale there are 140 Holsteins, sold with a positive guarantee that they are free from tuberculosis and abortion, two important things to breeders who own valuable herds and are prospective buyers in this or any other sale. The late A. J. King was a modest man in the matter of advertising and it is doubtful if there has ever been a herd of the breeding and outstanding merit of the King herd that has received so little publicity and it is hard indeed for Sale Manager Mott in the short time he has for advertising this sale to do it justice in the matter of letting the buyers of quality Holsteins over the country know of the great opportunities in this sale.

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.

A "Private Informer"

(Continued from Page 8)

10:30 p. m.—Bert Low and his Biltmore Orchestra (CBS)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news, weather
7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Reveille (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
9:00 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.—Women's Forum
11:15 a. m.—The Sunshine Hour
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
1:30 p. m.—Syncopeated Silhouettes (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—On Brunelwood Platters
4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:10 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria—Five Musical Masseys

6:30 p. m.—Jayhawk Trio
7:00 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
7:30 p. m.—The Sod Busters
8:00 p. m.—The Crystals Gazer
8:30 p. m.—The Crystals Gazer
9:00 p. m.—Voice of Columbia (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:05 p. m.—Hank Simmons' Show Boat (CBS)
Courtesy Nat'l Reserve Life Co.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news, weather
7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Reveille (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
9:00 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.—Women's Forum
11:15 a. m.—Spic and Span Program
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
1:30 p. m.—American School of the Air (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—The Sunshine Hour
2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:10 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
3:30 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band
4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:10 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria—Five Musical Masseys
6:30 p. m.—Jayhawk Trio
7:00 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
7:15 p. m.—Five Power Naval Conference (CBS)
7:30 p. m.—Douglas Shoe Program (CBS)
8:00 p. m.—Songs at Twilight (Courtesy Capper's Farmer)
8:30 p. m.—The Sky Boat
9:00 p. m.—Grand Opera Concert (CBS)
9:30 p. m.—Nat'l Forum from Washington (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:05 p. m.—Dream Boat (CBS)

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today for photograph pamphlet and sale catalog to

W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.

sale must and will start promptly at 10 o'clock A. M.

Owner, A. J. King, Estate

Auctioneers: Mack and Newcom.

Holsteins

11 miles south of Kansas City on highway 71

Mo., Monday, Apr. 21

at the A. J. King real estate office, 112 East 9th street, Kansas City, Mo.

and best known herd of Holsteins including the great show herd of 1929.

and six sons of the great show bull, Berylwood Prince. 17 daughters and three sons of Billy Homestead Dekol, Billowouac show bull. Granddaughters of King of the Masby Sensation, Creator, K. P. O. P., and Matador Segis Walkers, cows and heifers, many of them fresh or heavy springers. 25 open heifers, 15 choice bulls and 25 heifer calves.

He is absolutely free from tuberculosis and abortion and sold with positive guarantee.

W today for photograph pamphlet and sale catalog to

W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.

sale must and will start promptly at 10 o'clock A. M.

Owner, A. J. King, Estate

Auctioneers: Mack and Newcom.

JERSEY CATTLE

SHADOW LAWN JERSEYS

Third highest herd in United States A. 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

10:30 p. m.—Will Osborne and his Park Central Orchestra (CBS)

FRIDAY, APRIL 20

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news, weather
7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Reveille (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—The Sunshine Hour
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
10:30 a. m.—Women's Forum
11:00 a. m.—The Sunshine Hour
11:15 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
11:45 a. m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
12:25 p. m.—State Livestock Dept.
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
1:30 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:10 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
3:30 p. m.—Club Plaza Orchestra (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:10 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria—Five Musical Masseys
6:30 p. m.—Jayhawk Trio
7:00 p. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
7:30 p. m.—Kansas Farmer Old Time Orchestra
8:00 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
8:30 p. m.—Topeka High School Girls' Glee Club
9:00 p. m.—Quaker State Oil Program (CBS)
9:30 p. m.—Curtis Institute of Music (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:05 p. m.—Will Osborne and his Orchestra (CBS)
10:30 p. m.—Jan Garber and his Hollywood Orchestra (CBS)

SATURDAY, APRIL 12

First Shot at Ft. Sumpter, 1861
6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news, weather
7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Reveille (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health 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
11:00 a. m.—Adventures of Helen and Mary (CBS)
11:30 a. m.—Women's Forum
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
12:25 p. m.—State Vocational Dept.
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
1:30 p. m.—Dominion Male Quartet (CBS)
2:30 p. m.—The Sunshine Hour
2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:10 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
3:30 p. m.—Club Plaza Orchestra
4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:10 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria—Five Musical Masseys
6:30 p. m.—Commodore Ensemble (CBS)
7:00 p. m.—Exploring the Jungle for Science (CBS)
7:15 p. m.—The Sod Busters
7:45 p. m.—Dixie Echoes (CBS)
8:00 p. m.—Nit Wit Hour (CBS)
8:30 p. m.—Around the Samovar (CBS)
9:00 p. m.—Paramount Publix Hour (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:05 p. m.—Roy Ingraham's Paramount Orchestra (CBS)
10:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS)

To the Modern Girl

She wears her hair, also her skirts, As style demands. She often flirts; Steps on the gas, in frequent spurts; But a woman's a woman, for a' that. She dabs the paint and powder on; She dances thru the night—till dawn; She does her courting on the lawn. But a woman's a woman, for a' that. And when square in the heart she's hit, She'll settle down, and do her bit— And in her old age sit and knit; For a woman's a woman, for a' that.

The main trouble with an epidemic of psittacosis, or a situation in Manchuria, is that the crisis is passed before you can spell it.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

NELSON BROS. Spotted Polands

Biggest sale of the season. Sale at the farm, four miles south of

WATERVILLE, KAN.

MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1930

All are purebred, eligible to registry, cholera immune. All sired by The Roll Call, Last Roll Call, Whizo and The Standard. 80 head, 32 fall boars, three spring yearling boars. 45 fall gilts, weighing from 150 to 200 lbs. Send mail bids to Clyde Scott, auctioneer in our care. Write for information.

NELSON BROS., Breeders
Waterville, Kansas
Waterville is on highways 77 and 9.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Henry's Poland Chinas

Fall boars and gilts. Trios, not related. Best of breeding, well grown. Prices reasonable. JOHN D. HENRY, Lecompton, Kan.

FALL BOARS AND GILTS
Large, forage, pure-bred Immuned Poland China, the tops of 150 fall farrow by sons of The Redeemer and Giant, Pathfinders for sale at \$25 each until April 15. Updegraff & Son, Topeka, Kan.

FOLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Established 1907

"Royal Clipper 2nd" first at State Fair 1927 heads one of largest herds of Polled Shorthorns, 20 reg. young bulls, \$100 to \$300. Some halter broke, choicely bred. Reds, Whites, Roans. \$10 off price list at barn. Write for price list. You will find us at Home if you phone or write at our expense. J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Ks.

Polled Shorthorns Heifers

20 yearling reg. Polled Shorthorns heifers, also 10 bulls to 13 months old. Shipping stations Phillipsburg and Stockton. T. S. SHAW, GLADE, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

WOODLAWN FARM GUERNSEYS

For sale a nice two year old bull and some springing cows. Also some fresh and springing first calf heifers. Also baby bull calves and heifers. Address WOODLAWN FARM, Rt. 9, TOPEKA, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Red Polled Bulls

for sale. Extra good. GEO. HAAS, LYONS, KANSAS

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Young Foundation Herd

for the price of one. Two 15 months old heifers and unrelated 8 months old bull, \$300. A few choice 8 to 15 months old bulls for sale. Stephenson's Ayrshire Dairy, Cawker City, Ks.

HORSES AND JACKS

Seven Purebred Stallions

1 to 6 years old. Some brood mares, \$300 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 columns \$2.50. Change of copy as desired

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

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., has for sale seven registered Holstein bulls old enough for service that he will price very reasonably to move them right away. They are out of cows with good C. T. A. records and of the best of breeding.

Monday, April 14 is the date of Nelson Bros. Spotted Poland China sale at Waterville, Kan. They are selling 80 head. Forty-two are fall gilts and there are some nice fall boars. All of the best breeding and immunized and eligible to registry. Waterville is on highways 77 and 9. The farm is about four miles south of town.

The Stephenson Ayrshire Dairy, Cawker City, Kan., offers any one interested in purebred Ayrshires a fine proposition to get started with

