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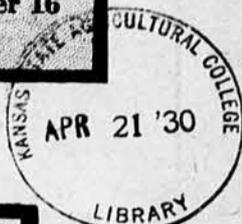
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 68

April 19, 1930

Number 16



When April Means Blossom Time

THE EQUITABLE

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of the

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But Moisture Would Help

Grass Has Been a Little Backward, However the Feed Supply Holds up Well

BY HARLEY HATCH

APRIL brought warmer weather but it did not bring the desired moisture. None has fallen in this locality since the January snow; we did not like that at the time, but now we realize how dry things would be without it. Wheat is making slow progress and prairie grass is even more backward. Oats seem to be going the other way. Probably the cold weather set them back more than the lack of moisture; anyway the crop does not promise well at this writing. As always in Kansas, however, a good rain would put an entirely new face on things. Stockmen would be very glad to see the grass grow more rapidly, but most of them seem to be supplied with feed enough to carry the stock until the last of the month, and it surely will rain before then. The dirt roads never were better at this time of year and a well-graded dirt road now is better to travel over than gravel, chat or pavement. Much road work is being done by the county; this year they have a three months start as compared with one year ago.

merits of Atlas vs. Sumac cane. This friend says: "I note in a late issue of Kansas Farmer that Harley Hatch has repented and is going to plant 5 acres of Atlas cane. He has been such a booster for Sumac that I would like him to split that 5 acres in half and plant part Atlas and part Sumac and compare them. Atlas is so superior to Sumac that if I had to discard one it certainly would be Sumac." I thank this friend for his interest, but could not think of planting either variety close to the other. Our Sumac cane, so a seed dealer told us a short time ago, is about the only pure Sumac he knows about in the whole country and he said: "Just keep it so." I have talked with a number of cattlemen in the three counties—Coffey, Lyon and Greenwood—all of whom have tried or have seen Atlas tried, and their verdict seems to be that as cattle feed Sumac is best for this soil and climate. I can well understand that in different soils Atlas might be superior, but here the verdict seems to be that if kafir is wanted Blackhull should be planted, and that if cattle feed alone is the goal Sumac is difficult to beat.

An Early Start With Corn

Corn planting started on this farm April 4, and on the morning of April 5 we had a 23-acre field planted—for the first time. While this seems a little early it is two days later than we started one year ago. It looked then as if we were rushing the season a little, but had we kept right on planting we would have raised more corn than we did by waiting until later, and then finding only a day or so at a time when planting could be done. In the 34 years we have planted corn in Kansas I can count five seasons when we started planting the first week in April and I cannot recall a single instance in which we had any of this early seeding to replant. Our replanting has followed planting done much later in the season and which was followed by heavy rains and hot weather which seems to sour the seed. As a rule, this early planting does not produce as much stalk growth as corn planted about May 1, but stalks are not what we are after. This spring we had to plow up the last of our alfalfa; this grew on the best land on the farm and we will plant this to Midland Yellow corn instead of a white variety. I like to have yellow corn to feed, but our experience with yellow on common upland, especially in an unfavorable year, has not been of the best.

"Not All That Glitters"

I am in receipt of a very interesting letter from an office man living in Chicago who has been in that work for 45 years. He owns a farm in a western state and on this farm has a tenant who is, as our friend says, an intelligent, progressive type of farmer, but who has of late begun to be dissatisfied with his financial returns and has thoughts of seeking some other occupation, perhaps in a city. Both this farmer and his wife are young people, were born and always have lived on farms and understand farming, stock raising, dairying and poultry keeping. Would it be wise for a couple so situated to leave the farm and take up with some unfamiliar business, perhaps even working out by the day? It does not seem so to me; city life often looks better to the man outside than to the man who has to follow the round of common labor. I know there are drawbacks to farming; one does not have to follow it for nearly 50 years to find that out. But on the whole the common man has a safer and better living out on the land than he does if working for the common city wage.

Good Place for Children

A young couple who have the starting of a family will remain in the country if they consider the welfare of their children. Perhaps later in life it may be wise for some of these children to go to the city, but even then they will find their country training a great asset with the average city employer. The country boy or girl may not know quite so much along some lines but, on the other hand, they will not know so much that isn't so. One of the best bankers in Kansas said that in breaking in a new man in the bank he would prefer a green country boy right from between the corn rows because he would not have so much to unlearn. There is a fortunate class in the city who have good positions, draw good salaries and, in a certain sense, "live easy." But for every one of such there are 10 who live from month to month or perhaps from day to day, who have not 30 days' reserve in case of the loss of the job. It is the opinion of our Chicago friend that a man, in 25 years, will live on the farm more securely and have much more property at the end of that time than will the average city office man and a great deal more than the average city laborer. The man, owner or tenant, who, today is making a good living out on the farm had better stay there, for the next five years at least.

Stir Well and Apply Freely

As is usual at this time of year I have received a number of inquiries regarding the use of refuse motor or tractor oil as a base for a paint-substitute to be used on old buildings, buildings so old and weathered that they would drink up more than their worth in real paint. I often have given this formula but many forget it and many new readers perhaps never have seen it. Add 6 pounds of Venetian Red, which is a dry color, to each gallon of used oil; stir well and apply freely, keeping it stirred as it is used. This Venetian Red is sold by most paint dealers and should cost not more than 6 to 7 cents a pound. The Venetian Red is bright and blends with the dark oil, making a color much like which the Santa Fe used to paint their stations, hence is called "Santa Fe red." This is a mineral oil paint and, of course, does not have the value of linseed oil, but it does help to preserve wood and it makes the old buildings look much better for two or three years. It has the merit of being cheap and as one does not care for waste, it can be applied very rapidly. Some use part linseed oil but if one is going that far he might as well make it all linseed oil and have a real and lasting paint.

Wouldn't Plant Close Together

Thru the Kansas State Agricultural College a letter from a friend at Russell has reached me regarding the

As was to have been expected, the Latin name for the new-fangled parrot disease is polysyllabic.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 68

April 19, 1930

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Cows Don't Have to Work Cheap Here

When Town and Country Pull Together It's a Winning Combination

FORTY-FOUR cents a pound for butterfat! The most recent arrival took another look just to check up on his vision. It was okeh. The price card hanging in the office of the Larned cheese factory still offered its twin-fours in mute assurance that cows don't have to work cheap in this particular territory.

"That is net at the plant to all of our customers," offered Hugo Wilkowske, the manager, as the visitor turned to him. Forty-four cents a pound! Considering prices that had prevailed thruout the state up to that time, it looked as if the dairy slump had failed to locate this thriving section of Western Kansas. But of course, it had. Here is the point, tho. Regardless of how hard the regular market was hit, the Larned plant has been able to pay its customers a premium of 10 to 15 cents a pound.

"When we came here," the manager said, "we told our customers that our price would hold about that much above regular market prices. But of course we have been able to do much better than that." This plant was started on March 1, 1928, by the Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corporation. It is easily figured that this company was looking for just the right kind of location. On the other hand, we know that Larned folks—and that means those living in town and country alike—always are on the lookout for means of improving their community. At any rate, Larned had so many outstanding features that it got the plant.

Is Help to Community

Of course, it was somewhat of an experiment for all concerned. But the party of the first part—the factory, told the party of the second part that really great things could be done if said party of the second part, including dairymen and business men, would lend support. That is exactly what happened. The job of turning rich, fresh milk into cheese started in a discouraged powdered milk plant. Dairymen were interested. The local Chamber of Commerce put a man in the field at \$40 a week and car expenses for a year to boost the project.

The same atmosphere prevails there today. We not only interviewed the manager of the cheese plant, but farmers, banker, Chamber of Commerce secretary and folks at the Farm Bureau office. The answer is the same at every turn. Everybody agrees that the coming of this factory was one of the big things for the good of the community.

Such an investigation points out the fact that Kansas needs more factories conveniently located, that can turn more farm crops into many different products. If every community were to go after a cheese factory the thing would be overdone. The same thing might occur in the case of butter making. But if Kansas can strike the right balance with these, and have a wide variety of plants, then the "regular" market price lists will read much higher than they have in the past.

But let's talk cheese. After two years of operation we find the plant at Larned in excellent condition. It is the only one within a radius of 100 miles, and the territory from which sweet, whole milk comes in stretches out to St. John, Burdette, Trousdale, Hudson and Kinsley. Ten routes now are being operated and most of them "come in on sanded roads." It is logical to believe that Pawnee county would have worked out the present satisfactory road system without the cheese factory. But it seems just as logical to think that the plant had something to do with

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

pushing this work ahead. Or if you choose to look at it from another angle, and one just as true, we can say that the excellent road system for the county was a big drawing card for the Kraft folks. The roads are there and improvement continues at good speed. The net result is that farmers thruout this territory are much closer to town. Good highways in any community have proved to be really profitable business equipment, just as much as a farm truck or telephone or radio.

Some 360 patrons now send their whole milk to this Larned factory. It is picked up daily by the trucks which are operated by the company. All the dairy herd owners have to do is to produce good, clean milk and have it ready for the route men. Night milk is cooled properly so it will keep well, and morning's milk gets to the plant soon after it is produced.

Right in that connection something progressive has happened. The cheese plant officials, the

to bring more dairying to this territory. Our 360 or more patrons supply 45,000 to 46,000 pounds of milk daily now, which we buy on a butterfat basis here at the plant. Our quoted price on that card you see there on the wall tells the story for March. We paid 44 cents a pound net to our customers, so there isn't any deduction for truck service to come out of that. I am sure there is 100 per cent more milk produced in this section of the state now than there was when we came here two years ago. If I am not mistaken the cream stations are getting as much or more cream than ever before, and you can see how much this cheese plant is doing.

"In March we bought \$22,000 worth of milk. At the first of the year we were getting around 32,000 pounds a day; now it is right at 46,000 pounds." The price changes only every two weeks at this plant, so there isn't the day to day fluctuation like in the case of butterfat sold in the regular way. When cream prices go up, the price for whole milk at this plant still holds its position of 10 to 15 cents as extra margin. Local cream prices at Larned during March ranged from 27 to 33 cents, with a single day's exception of 36 cents. At the same time, farmers were getting 44 cents for their butterfat thru selling whole milk to be turned into cheese. And it must be remembered that this factory has a tendency to boost prices at local cream stations.

Paid \$22,000 in March

What has all of this meant to the community? One banker interviewed said it has resulted in bringing something like \$15,000 extra into the community each month. It might be thought that this isn't all additional income, and that only the part representing the premiums over the local butterfat market could be considered extra cash returns. But on the other hand, it must be remembered that good authorities estimate the total milk production in the community at 100 per cent more than before the factory was started. Take the March figures from the plant manager's records. He paid out \$22,000 last month. The amount will vary some from season to season, but it seems reasonable to put the average extra monthly returns from this source at the \$15,000 as stated previously.

The plant has been running a night crew since December 10, to take care of the milk that comes in. This extra shift at the factory in itself indicates the huge increase in production in the territory. And to show their faith in this territory, the officials of the cheese factory now are enlarging the plant so that it will have double the present capacity.

"We will get the milk," the manager assured. "It takes some time to fully develop a dairy community, but great progress has been made here. This is a fine country for dairying. In fact, I don't know of anything that beats it." Let us take time here to tell something about this man Wilkowske, the manager. He came to Larned from Wisconsin. His father was a dairyman, one of the first in his county, and he built the second silo his particular section of his state ever had. So pioneering in dairy work isn't new to the family. The Larned Wilkowske has grown up in a knowledge of dairying, and he has been in cheese factory work for 26 years.

And he goes on to say: "Folks in this Larned territory have it all over Wisconsin for economical production of milk. Of course, we don't quite have the quality in our dairy herds here, but

(Continued on Page 35)



Here We Get a Glimpse of the Cheese Factory at Larned, at the Top, and the Lower Photo Shows Several Trucks Going up the Incline with Their Daily Loads of Sweet, Whole Milk. This Plant Has Added \$15,000 a Month to the Farm Income, and in March Paid 44 Cents a Pound for Butterfat. Results Will be Even Better in the Future, as Additions Are Being Made to the Factory That Will Double Its Capacity

county agent, the cow testing association and other interested individuals and organizations have worked with dairy herd owners to improve the milk. This has included information on everything from feeding to culling. Great emphasis has been placed on sanitation and cleanliness, and on cooling the milk in a proper manner at the earliest possible time after milking. "As a result," Mr. Wilkowske said, "the milk we are getting today is 25 per cent better than was the case two years ago. The farmers have done a wonderful job themselves. I'm sure you will understand that the milk we received at first was of very good quality, but thru better care and improved system in the whole dairy job, I can safely say the quality of milk has improved at least a fourth in the time we have been here.

"Prices we have been able to pay and other profitable features, have been inducement enough

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

PERHAPS the most serious question in the United States today is that of unemployment. The very fact that the country has been enjoying a long period of exceptional prosperity makes the matter of unemployment more serious than it otherwise would be.

All of us are creatures of habit to a large extent. We become accustomed to a certain style of living; maybe it is not a very luxurious living, or it may be. In either event we get accustomed to it and so long as things go along about in that manner, we are likely to be reasonably content. But having become accustomed to getting our meals regularly and wearing comfortable, if not elegant clothing, and having a reasonably comfortable place to live, and enough money to supply our present wants, and a steady job at fair wages, it throws everything out of gear to suddenly lose those things. People who have long been accustomed to hardships and scant living do not, as a rule, do much complaining. It is the folks who find themselves deprived of their comforts and luxuries who do most of the kicking.

During the long period of prosperity a great many working people in the United States have risen to a higher level of living than they formerly enjoyed, and when the period of unemployment came to them the results were more painful than if they never had experienced prosperity. There always have been a good many unemployed in the United States. If it were not for the starting of new industries like the automobile, and now the radio and airplane industries, there would be many more out of employment in all probability than there are at present. The invention of labor-saving machines which do the work of many men, and which in some cases have put whole trades out of business, adds to the sum total of unemployment and makes the situation more serious than it might otherwise be.

Unemployment of the individual who must depend on his labor for the support of himself and family, if he has a family, is a matter of immediate and very serious concern to him and those dependent on him, but the evils resulting from any long-continued and widespread unemployment are more serious than the immediate results to the individuals unemployed. Long-continued unemployment breaks the morale of the individual. It destroys his courage and dims the light of hope in his heart. It tends to destroy respect for authority, undermines patriotism and weakens the foundations of government. It weakens, if it does not destroy, individual integrity and is an incentive to crime.

The individual who happens to have a good and permanent job, or who has sufficient means to live in comfort or perhaps in luxury, whether or not he works, may be rather indifferent in regard to the unemployment of others. Unfortunate no doubt he thinks, but after all it is something which does not directly or indirectly concern him. That this is a mistake ought to be evident to every thinking man or woman.

Your security either in person or property depends on the stability of the institutions devised by society for the orderly conduct of affairs; in other words, your general and local governments. Destroy these institutions and your property would become of no value and your fancied security would be at an end. The best modern illustration of that fact is the revolution in Russia, which beggared the property-owning and ruling class almost overnight. Whether or not you like it, you and your less fortunate neighbor are bound together for good or ill. Unemployment, if it becomes at all general, menaces the security, not only of the unemployed but of the rich, the smug and comfortable citizens as well.

Can unemployment be done away with? In my opinion it can. I believe it quite possible to bring about a situation so that no man or woman able and willing to work would need to be out of a job. The fault is with the present system of distribution and a general lack of information.

Unemployment is confined entirely to the cities and towns. Let us take Topeka as an example. If I were mayor of Topeka the first thing I would do would be to make a city-wide survey thru the police, of unemployment and general economic conditions. This survey would show every person involuntarily unemployed and why. Having this information the city administration

would know just what the problem was and would be in a position to intelligently consider the remedy.

Next I would find—and this information could be gathered at the same time the information about unemployment was being collected—how much demand there is for labor. This would comprise all sorts of demands, from caring for lawns and domestic labor up. I then would assemble the representatives of the various organizations, religious, business and social, and ask that they co-operate with the city administration in mobilizing the labor market. If the private demand for labor should be sufficient to take care of all those willing and able to work, that would solve the problem so far as Topeka is concerned. If this private demand were not sufficient, then the city should take up the slack. If the city taxes levied in the regular manner did not provide enough funds, raise an unemployment fund by private donations under the general direction of the city. It could be done and work no hardship on any individual, because it also would be systematized and collected according to the ability of the donors.

There is a great deal of work that could be done by the city, enough to employ all the idle workers there are in the city. It may not be known that the parking along the streets belongs



ALICE IN BLUNDERLAND

to the city altho, of course, a good deal of it is taken care of by private individuals. It would be greatly to the advantage of the city if every park were kept up as it should be kept up. It would mean that Topeka would take rank as the most beautiful city in the United States. The city has a great deal of power which it might use to advantage, and if it needs more the legislature would grant it.

I have spoken of involuntary unemployment. There always is some voluntary unemployment with which I have no sympathy. The individual who is able to work, but who will not work, is not deserving of either sympathy or charity.

Let's Keep Some Liberty

I AM giving space to the following letter from Emery L. Baer, because it seems to me to be as frank and intelligent a statement of the Socialist position as I have seen:

"Mr. Editor: In the March 29 issue of the Kansas Farmer you wrote an article headed, 'Twas an Independent Life.' It has inspired me to write on co-operation and independence. The word co-operate means to act or work together. You believe in the farmers acting or working together. You probably believe in other industries acting or working jointly. You have no objection to labor co-operating. Now the question comes, is this co-operating to be limited to individual interests such as farming, manufacturing, transportation and labor? Is co-operation to be with-

held from these groups and make the farmer's necessity the manufacturer's opportunity, or labor's necessity the employer's opportunity? Or is there to be no limit to co-operation?

"Those who support the capitalistic system say in effect that co-operation shall be limited; the Socialist says there shall be no limit to co-operation, and his goal is the combining of the entire human race into one great co-operation. I agree with you that the greatest obstacle in the way of getting the farmers to co-operate is their reluctance to giving up the independence which they think they have. It also is the greatest argument against Socialism.

"A noted economist says that under Socialism the various tasks necessary in production would not be done without some form of compulsion and states that compulsion is tyranny, and whether practiced by a selfish despot or by an enlightened majority, seeking only the general good, must react unfavorably on the character of those concerned. If the economist is right in this assumption of compulsion, then why use it in education and war? Compulsion is used with the child in the home for his benefit; it is used for the protection of industries by laws governing people's conduct which result in benefits for all. Is not compulsion imposed on the human race by nature? Is not man compelled to produce by his natural environment and necessities? Is there any essential difference between compulsion applied by government or by nature? Is there any essential difference between being compelled to labor thru necessity, as is the case under capitalism, or being compelled by his government? We think of a man being free under a capitalistic system; there is no law compelling him to labor, but unless he is fortunate enough to have money or property to bring him interest or rent, he is compelled by the nature of things to labor or starve. If government, thru the application of compulsion, can guarantee an equitable share of the wealth produced, would not compulsion in that event react favorably rather than unfavorably?

"If the farmer or anyone else wishes to be independent, he will have to return to a state of savagery. Independence is impossible in organized society.

"By what manner of reasoning does a man convince himself that he should be independent? He was dependent when he came into this world and for years afterward he was largely dependent on others. The earth he inhabits was created before he came into it; the laws, institutions and methods of production were made before he came into being. And yet he does not like to co-operate with his fellow men because he does not wish someone else to tell him what to do."

Emery L. Baer, Niles, Kan.

What I like about Mr. Baer is that he is willing to go to the logical conclusion of the Socialistic philosophy. A good many Socialists are not willing to admit that Socialism necessarily leads to despotism, but that does not depress him at all. Possibly his dream of a Socialist world may sometime come true, altho I do not think so. But if it does, then the word liberty may as well be eradicated from the dictionaries of all the languages of men as a word that is obsolete. His argument is exactly the same as has been used by the defenders of human slavery thru all the ages during which that institution flourished. They insisted that the slave was better off under slavery than when free, because he was cared for and had no worries or responsibilities.

Possibly Mr. Baer may recall the fable of the meeting of the dog and the wolf. The dog was trying to persuade his lean and hungry cousin to come with him and become a servant of the dog's master. He painted a rosy picture of his life, saying that his master fed him plenty and gave him a comfortable house to sleep in. The wolf was impressed, for he was hungry and often hunted by men. But just then he noted that the hair on the dog's neck was worn off and asked the dog why it was. The dog answered: "Oh, that is the mark of the collar my master puts on my neck at night so he can fasten a chain to it." "Good day," said the wolf. "I do not care to have food and comfort at that price."

Of course, our liberty is restricted, but let us at least not surrender all of it to a selfish and arrogant ruling class, as we certainly would do under the system advocated by Mr. Baer.

Just as an Example

THE Norris bill, which has passed the senate and probably will pass the lower house of Congress and which provides for Government operation of the Muscle Shoals water power, is strongly opposed by the water-power interests. The burden of their objection is that Government operation would fail. The fact probably is that they are afraid it would succeed. If they were dead sure that Government operation would fail they would be willing to have the demonstration just as a horrible example.

Congratulations to Mr. Huff

I AM glad to know that C. E. Huff, of Salina, has been elected president of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation. As president of the Farmers' Union, Mr. Huff has shown that he has executive ability and good common sense. His selection will go a long way to create a feeling of confidence among the farmers in the Farmers' National Grain Corporation.

Would Be a Political Power

I DO not know much about the political situation in Illinois. During the campaign for the senatorial nomination, a great many mean charges were made by both sides. How much truth there was in these charges I do not know. But one thing is certain. If Mrs. McCormick wins at the general election, as she probably will, she will be the most powerful woman in American politics, and may become the first woman President of the United States.

What the Law Says

What is the Kansas law in regard to inheritance tax? How much is allowed before any tax can be collected from the parents of the children or from an estate derived from the husband by the wife or from the wife by the husband? After their death will there be taxes charged against the estate to the children? W. R. E.

Heirs of the estates of deceased persons are divided into three classes, A, B and C, under the Kansas law. Class A consists of the surviving husband or wife, lineal ancestors, lineal descendants, adopted child or children, lineal descendants of an adopted child, wife or widow of a son or husband of a daughter of the descendant. Class B consists of the brothers and sisters of the deceased. Class C consists of relatives of all degrees of consanguinity except those included in classes A and B, and it also includes strangers in the blood of the deceased.

In class A the wife is allowed an inheritance

of \$75,000 free from inheritance tax. All the other members of class A have an exemption of \$15,000. The brothers and sisters of the decedent have an exemption of \$5,000. Other heirs have no exemption further than that if the inheritance amounts to \$200 or less there is no tax. The children, of course, would be taxed on any inheritance they might receive from either their father or mother, altho the father or mother might have paid taxes on the same inheritance. For example: if a husband wills all of his property to his wife she has an exemption up to \$75,000. If at her death either by will or by the law of descents her property descends to her children, they are exempt only to the extent of \$15,000 each. If the wife should will all of her property to her husband he would have an exemption of \$15,000, and at his death if his property descended to his children they would have an exemption of \$15,000 each.

Can Trim the Trees

Does a power and light company in Kansas have a right to trim trees if they interfere with their wires whether the owner agrees or not? If so would they have the right to cut over the fence line? Would I be entitled to damages for these trees or in case of any damages occasioned by the wires after the line was built? Could I stop them from trimming the trees? They were walnut and maple. Does it make any difference if the trees are on the inside or outside of the line? G. D.

Light and power companies are granted the right of eminent domain in Kansas, and this carries with it by implication the right to establish the line and do whatever may be necessary to a reasonable operation of that line. If it should be necessary to the operation of the line that the trees should be trimmed along the right of way, my opinion is the power company would have a right to do so. The right of eminent domain also carries with it an obligation to the company which exercises that right to pay all damages resulting from the exercise of the right. This would mean the owner of the land would be entitled to whatever damages he suffered. And if they marred or destroyed his trees the company would have to pay him whatever was a fair and reasonable amount for such damage. Of course, I could not say how much would be allowed a tree.

How Did Injury Occur?

If a man is working on a farm for wages and gets hurt, is B, the owner of the farm, liable for damage or can A, the hired man, collect his wages? Subscriber.

That would depend on how this injury occurred. If it occurred thru the carelessness of the hired man, then the farmer would not be responsible. If it occurred thru the fault of the

farmer, then he would be responsible. If suit were brought in a case of this kind it would be partly a question of law and partly a question of fact. In other words the court trying the case would instruct the jury as to the law in the case and the jury would determine what the facts were.

Can Hold This Poultry

A and B were ordered to put in a legal fence a year ago. A has put in his share but B has not. If the viewers put it in, or if they have it put in, how can they get their pay for it? I have White Leghorn pedigreed chickens. I have a poultry fence half way round my neighbor's lot and he has no fence and has Minorca chickens. They are trespassing on my farm and mixing my breed. J. F. D.

Where a division fence has been ordered to be erected by the fence viewers and one party neglects or refuses to erect his share, the other party may erect the fence and collect from the party who refuses or neglects to put up his share.

You would have a right to take up your neighbor's trespassing chickens and hold them for damages. And in addition to that you have a cause of action against your neighbor for whatever damages his chickens cause you.

Chickens Go Visiting?

1—Can a man set a trap for trespassing chickens, providing he does not hurt them, and hold them for damages when the owner of the chickens absolutely refuses to keep them up? 2—We have quite a time in this county enforcing the game law. Why not pass a law making it a fine of \$100 or 30 days in jail, or both, when a man hunts on your farm without permission? C. H. H.

1—Chickens are not permitted to run at large under the Kansas law, and the owner of land would be permitted to take up trespassing chickens and hold them for damages.

2—In regard to this suggestion it would seem to me this might be a rather heavy penalty for the offense.

This Would Be Legal

Town property in Kansas belonging to an estate was sold in August last. One heir living in Pennsylvania cannot be located. He was last heard of in Canada. Could a court order be obtained to sell this property, the share belonging to each held in escrow by the court? What would be the probable cost of the transaction? A. B.

There would be no legal objection to an order of this kind being made, if it was to the best interest of the other heirs that the estate should be sold and the proceeds divided. I am not able to tell you what the cost of a proceeding of this kind would be. It would depend on the amount of the property. The fees would be regulated in proportion to the size of the estate.

The Wets Have No Plan

ANTI-PROHIBITION hearings before the House judiciary committee and the early returns from the Literary Digest poll have centered public attention upon the liquor problem again. As I understand it, the Digest poll is one-tenth complete. When it is completed, it will be time to pass judgment upon that, to dissect the returns, and analyze them.

For the present, I will only say this. I would not advise candidates to run for office on a "wet" platform except in a very few states in these United States, on the strength of the Literary Digest's poll to date.

This country will not stand for the return of the saloon. And the return of the saloon is what the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is after.

The 18th Amendment prohibits the manufacture for sale and the sale of intoxicating liquor. Repeal the amendment and you will legalize the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor except in states which have their own prohibition laws.

And the place of sale will be the saloon.

Making Uncle Sam the bartender in a government dispensary would not change the fact.

Legalizing the liquor traffic again without bringing back the saloon is just one of the impossible things. It cannot be done. South Carolina tried that plan. And it failed. Canada is trying it. And the plan is meeting with failure.

To my mind, the outstanding fact in all the mass of contradictory claims made before the House judiciary committee, is this:

The wets have offered no better solution of the liquor problem.

They have offered no better plan than prohibition.

Their suggestion that the cure for lawlessness is to repeal laws, while charming in its simplicity, is lacking somewhat in logic and commonsense. Followed to its logical conclusion, if all laws against crime were repealed, there would be no lawlessness, and therefore no crime. The absurdity of such a proposal is apparent on its face.

For myself, two of the most interesting developments in the hearing, aside from the impressive statements of Thomas A. Edison and Henry Ford in favor of prohibition, were the letter from the late William Howard Taft, for-

mer president and former chief justice of these United States, and the clear, concise and convincing statements made by Irving Fisher, noted economist, of Yale University, for the committee record.

Before the adoption of the Amendment Mr. Taft did not believe in it. Mr. Fisher also was not a believer in prohibition as the cure for the evils of drink until he had given the matter years of study and observation. Now he declares that prohibition is the only workable remedy.

Mr. Fisher says that even "wet" economists are unanimous in their conviction that prohibition has contributed toward American prosperity, adding thousands of millions of dollars a year in increased productivity.

The most reliable statistics show that consumption of alcoholic liquor is not one-fifth, probably not one-tenth even, of what it was before prohibition and wartime restriction.

Expenditure for alcoholic liquors by the poor is now almost negligible. It used to be a crushing burden.

Only the richer 1 or 2 per cent of the population patronize the bootlegger to any great extent.

The main purpose of prohibition was its anti-saloon purpose. This has been achieved in the practical disappearance of the open saloon.

I quote the following significant statement from Mr. Fisher:

No one has shown how to repeal prohibition and yet prevent the return of the saloon except by putting our government into the liquor business. Such government sale has usually proved more of a failure than prohibition. This was true in South Carolina and seems now to be true in Canada.

Mr. Fisher's conclusion that the problem is unsolvable for at least a generation agrees with the experience of my own state of Kansas. You will notice in the Literary Digest poll that Kansas which has had the longest consistent and continued experience of effective prohibition of any state in the Union, is not in favor of either repeal or modification. And the country as a whole will take the same position at the end of 25 years of prohibition.

Wets may scoff at this statement, but it is the truth. After a few years of prohibition there is a "backwash" such as this country has gone thru in the last seven or eight years. Then comes the steady progress toward law enforcement and

law observance by the great mass of the people concerned. I believe we are just about thru "prohibition at its worst" as Irving Fisher puts it, and the next few years will see the tide turn toward enforcement and observance.

I know there are many good people who are sincere in their opposition to prohibition. I can agree with Mr. Fisher that all the evils of prohibition claimed by the sincere wets exist, tho not at all to the extent claimed.

But even if they did exist as the most rabid wet claims, what is the wet program for coping with these evils?

They have none, or perhaps one should say so many that they have none that are practicable.

In the first place, they cannot get 32 states to reverse themselves on the 18th Amendment as the Constitution requires.

Even if they could raise the permissible alcoholic content and declare liquor non-intoxicating that always has been held intoxicating—how would that insure less intoxication and less disrespect for law? Would that prevent the return of the saloon or bring back the saloon? Would making Uncle Sam a bartender guarantee he would be the only bartender, and have no competition from the speakeasy and the bootlegger? It does not work that way in Canada where bootlegging is as common as in the United States.

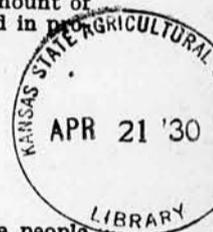
And you know all the enemies of prohibition declare they do not want the saloon, they do not want the speakeasy, they do not want the bootlegger, and above all things they desire respect for the law.

This is my prediction, they will get their wishes. The saloon will not come back. The speakeasies will become scarcer and scarcer. The bootlegger will go the way of the saloon-keeper. The law will be respected to a greater and greater extent as years go by.

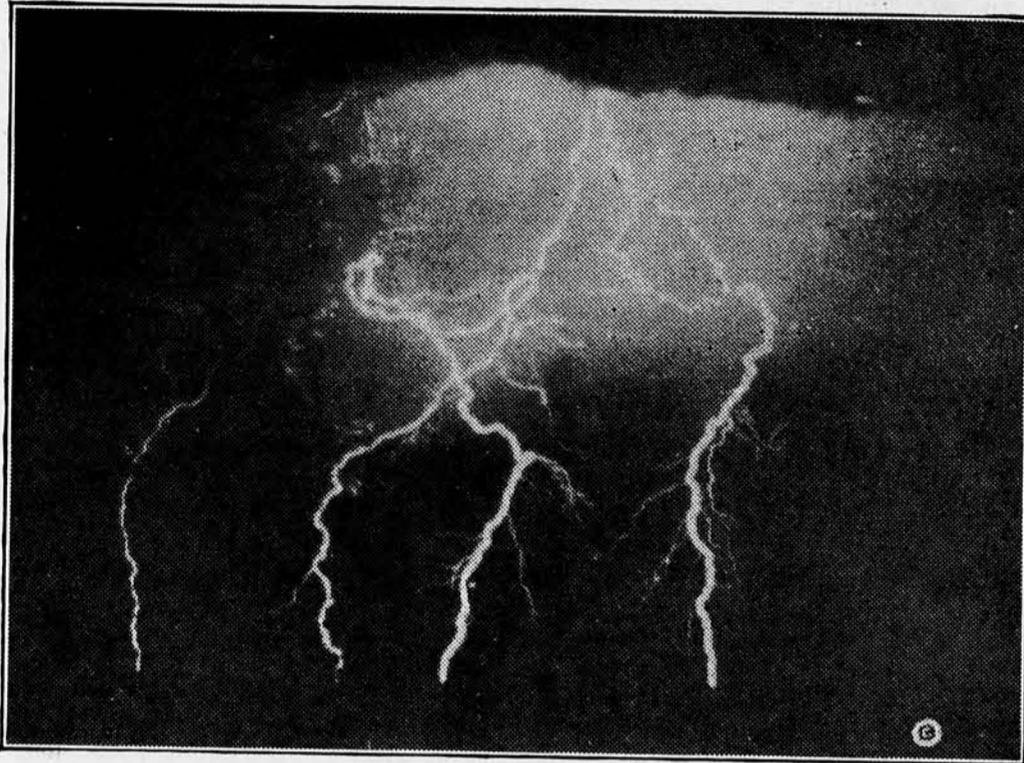
They will get all these things thru law enforcement, not thru law repeal.

Let's have aggressive, honest enforcement. All I ask is that the law be given a chance. It has not had it up to this time.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.



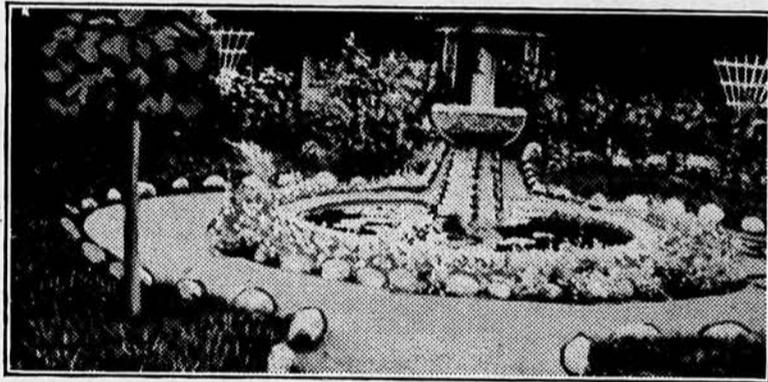
Rural Kansas in Pictures



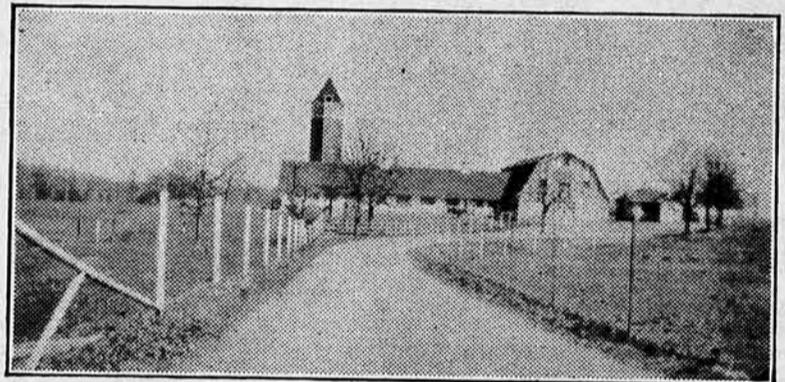
You Have Witnessed Some Rather Remarkable Lightning Displays at Times, But Do You Recall Having Seen a Flash That Sent Four Forks down Simultaneously, and So Evenly as Is the Case in This Photo? D. J. Yoder, Owner and Operator of Elmwood Farms in Reno County, Took This Picture and It Was so Unusual That He Had It Copyrighted. It Is Used With His Special Permission



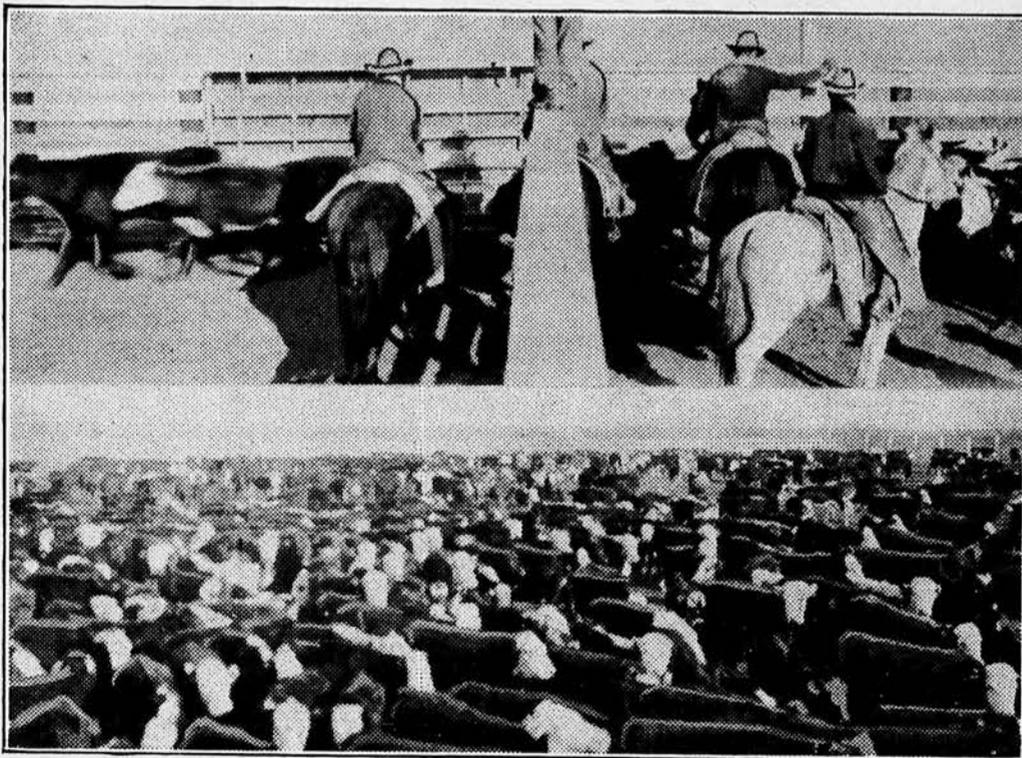
Wilma Fulker, Marysville, Designed and Made This Huge Clover Leaf Emblem of 4-H Clubs of America. It is 2 Feet Square and Contains 1,000 Petals Made of Crepe Paper. Wilma Spent 25 Hours Making This



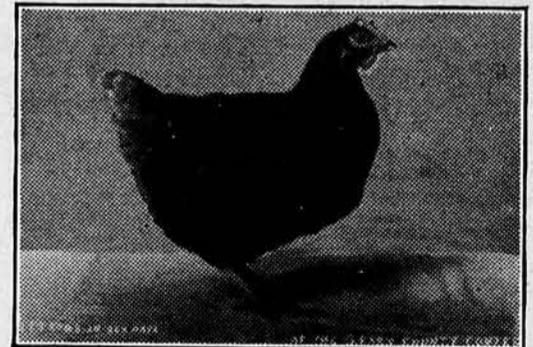
"I Am Sending a Photo of Our Flower Garden and Lily Pool," Wrote Mrs. H. G. Bronleene of Ellsworth County. "This Little Spot Has Been a Great Pleasure to Us, and Does Not Require Much Time or Care." More Kansas Farms Can Be Beautifully Landscaped



A Snapshot of the Cattle Barn on Glenncliff Farm, Located 2 Miles North of Independence. This Most Certainly Is a Good Advertisement for Agriculture in That Part of the State. Kansas Has Reason to Be Proud of Her Many Fine Farm Homes and Farm Buildings



The First Cattle to Come Into the Blue Stem Grazing Area—This Year. At Top We See the Men "Counting Them Thru." Below, Some of the 1,339 Head in the Shipment. They Came from Texas, Were Unloaded at Cassoday and Driven 30 Miles to Chase County Farms Where They Will Consume Surplus Rough Feed Until They Go to Pasture on Clover Cliff Ranch at Elmdale About May 1. These Pictures Were Sent to Kansas Farmer by E. A. Stephenson, County Agent at Cottonwood Falls. He Took Them on March 22



Single Comb Rhode Island Red, Highest Official Record Hen at Geary County Laying Contest, 1929. She Laid 297 Eggs in 365 Days. Mrs. A. H. Moon, Junction City, Is Owner



Sons of C. F. Oursler, Burns, Doing a Standing-up Riding Act on One of the Favorite Farm Teams. Mr. Oursler Likes to Use a Six-Horse Hook-up on His Two-Row Lister

As We View Current Farm News

A Pumping Outfit Makes Sure These Crops Don't Go Thirsty

THINGS have been getting rather dry. No need to tell Kansas farm folks that, but it leads up to a conversation we had with T. J. Charles of Republic county recently. When it doesn't rain he gets busy with his pumping plant so his crops will not suffer from thirst. We'll pass the visit on to you, because you may be interested.

"How long have you been irrigating, Mr. Charles?"

"Three years."

"How much land do you irrigate?"

"I have irrigated 40 acres but can double that amount."

"What did it cost complete to install this irrigation system?"

"Less than \$100. I happened to purchase a second-hand pump and I use my all-purpose tractor for power."

"How much of a water lift do you have?"

"Twenty-eight feet."

"What do you think it costs an acre to irrigate?"

"Less than 80 cents after installation."

"How many times do you irrigate your land in any one season?"

"Once, or when needed."

"What crops do you irrigate?"

"Melons, potatoes and corn."

"Will it pay more Kansas farmers to irrigate?"

"Yes."

Mr. Charles pumps from a natural reservoir, the White Rock creek, so he was able to avoid expense for this. He is planning on sinking wells on part of his farm not so favorably located to the water supply he now is using. He gave \$55 for his pump, which he says was bought at a bargain, but it does the business of throwing 600 gallons of water a minute. "In 1929," Mr. Charles said, "thru irrigation our corn yield was increased from what would have been stalks and nothing more, to 50 bushels to the acre and better."

Starting Back to Normal

THE dairy industry is recovering from the recent slump which hit the dairy farmers a considerable blow, according to members of the Kansas Dairy Council who met in Topeka to discuss the campaign being waged for more consumption of butter and allied products.

Ben F. Copley, Wichita, president of the council, said that the surplus products which were in storage during the winter, due to decreased consumption, had been reduced 58 per cent. The educational campaign has had good effects, it was said by the council members, composed of men engaged in the dairy industry.

The low prices of dairy products during the past few months has given the industry an excellent opportunity to push the sale of all kinds of dairy foods, and the dairy manufacturers took advantage of the chance, according to I. D. Graham, vice chairman.

The only difficulty confronting the industry at present is the imminence of the pasture season, with the certainty of increased production. Just when the dairymen had almost succeeded in overcoming the competition of butter substitutes by teaching the people that nothing is quite so wholesome as pure butter, too much butterfat is just around the corner, it was said.

Prices are on the upward trend, it was said by the dairy manufacturers. They are not all that could be hoped for yet, but if consumers will continue to buy dairy products instead of the cheaper substitutes, the Kansas dairy industry soon will be back to normal.

They Boost Their Profits

RILEY county is making rapid gains in the amount of permanent farm equipment, according to a survey just completed of the farms of members of the Dairy Herd Improvement Association. This survey has been made each year for the last three years, and comparisons made with each preceding year to determine the increase.

In most every phase of improvement, Riley county shows gains over 1928 and 1927. Ninety-two hundredths silos to the farm is the average on D. H. I. A. farms in the county this year, while last year it was .85 and in 1927, only .74. Every dairy barn in the association is equipped with stanchions, while in 1928 the percentage was 96 and in 1927 it was 93. Sixty per cent of the dairy barns have concrete floors, and 52 per cent have concrete mangers. In 1928 the percentages were 54 and 31, and in 1927, 37 and 26 respectively, which shows a steady gain for more permanent improvements. Forty per cent of the stock tanks are of concrete construction, while

a year ago only 11 per cent were reported of this type. Forty per cent of these dairymen have milk-cooling tanks of which 60 per cent are concrete. A year ago the percentages were 33 and 44, while in 1927 they were 22 and 50.

Some interesting comparisons also can be made between Riley county and the average of all 27 counties included in this survey. Silos in Riley county average .92 to the farm, while the average of the 27 counties was .77. Fifty-seven per cent of all silos reported were of concrete construction while the average of the state was 47 per cent. One hundred per cent of the dairymen in Riley county have stanchions while the state average is 89 per cent. Sixty per cent of the dairy barns have concrete floors as compared with 56 per cent for the state. Fifty-two per cent of the dairy barns have concrete mangers; the state average is 45 per cent. Forty per cent of the stock tanks are of concrete construction; the state average is 26 per cent. Sixty per cent of the cooling tanks are of concrete; the state average is 38 per cent.

Riley county is above the average in seven out of ten items covered by the survey, which shows that the dairymen of this county realize that good improvements help to make added profits from the dairy business.

Another Victory for Women

A WOMAN'S brain is as good as a man's—that is the latest verdict of science. Well, science is making progress. It is up to the point now where it can tell us something that women have known ever since—well, how old is the world, anyway?

There is nothing in the outer organization of the female brain which would make it much dif-



ferent or inferior to that of the male, according to Dr. James W. Papez of Cornell University. "Given the same opportunities and incentives, the intellectual attainments of women need not be inferior to those of the men," he said. You are right, Doc. Because we have met farm women who know as much about agriculture as any he-man farmer we ever saw. And maybe the poultry industry would have prospered without farm women, but there is room for doubt on the subject.

Dr. Papez also says the male brain frequently is larger and averages somewhat heavier than the female brain; but you know the Bible story of David and Goliath, and the ladies can just say men are more thick headed than they are. The brain areas controlling vision and sensation in the hands are better developed in the female brain, so the doctor explains, and the frontal lobe, which often is considered the most vital thinking part of the brain, is equal in both cases.

To See Talking Cow

TWO mechanical cows are to be exhibited at the two big Kansas fairs, according to I. D. Graham, vice chairman of the Kansas Dairy Council. One of these will come from the bureau of dairy industry at Washington, the other from the National Dairy Council, Chicago.

The dairy council cow is a mechanical wonder. Visitors at the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, and state fair Hutchinson, will see and hear this replica of the bovine species as she eats hay, converts it into lacteal fluid, explaining the processes as she goes along. "She" tells how food is converted into milk. The other mechanical cow has some distinctive features, but she doesn't talk so fluently.

Graham says the exhibits at this year's fairs will be the most elaborate ever shown the people of Kansas. The consumers will be given a liberal education in the value of milk as a food. The board of agriculture is arranging for larger space, both at Topeka and Hutchinson.

An Early Combine User

IT IS believed that D. E. Dalgarn was the first to use a combine in Meade county. In 1909 he bought a Russell three-cylinder, three-wheel machine. Then in 1918 he surprised his neighbors by purchasing an International combine. Dalgarn was producing wheat in quantities from 1,000 to 2,000 acres a year in Meade county, before wheat growers generally had started sowing on that scale. It would be interesting to learn whether there is any farmer in the state who has a longer "combine" record.

This Doesn't Beat Kansas

BY REDUCING hazards that cut yields, the newspaper says, Gibson county, Indiana farmers have developed a corn culture that produced 100 bushels or more an acre. Close spacing, proper fertilization, good seed, cultivation and rotation are features of the system. But that doesn't beat any Kansas record. We have quite a number of farmers belonging to the 100-Bushel Corn Club.

Food From the Air

NOT long ago H. C. Loewen, who lives near Peabody, drove home from town without the bread his wife had ordered. To save the situation Roger Leonard, who owns an airplane, flew from town and delivered the loaf via parachute a few minutes later, as he swooped down low over the Loewen home. Well, that's one loaf of bread that did a real rising act. Maybe we'll have flying deliverymen in the future, so farm folks can order their groceries and have them dropped in once or twice a day.

This Crop Goes East

WESTERN Kansas turkeys are relished in New York City, evidently. John Goodwin of Jetmore recently shipped two carloads of the birds there. And Western Kansas seems to be a very logical place for this particular farm crop. This part of the state isn't the single-crop country it once was supposed to be. Everything from fruits to alfalfa can be and are being grown there.

Roads Are Getting Better

THE State Highway Commission celebrated its first anniversary early this month under the new law which gives the department absolute control over 8,695 miles of state highways. During the year since the present commission took over the entire system, contracts were let for 1,406 miles of new road construction work, and for the building of 178 bridges. Added to what already had been done, we have a grand total of 4,422 miles of 365-day roads on the state system and 942 bridges, completed to January 1, 1930.

Something New In Collars

LEATHER collars for men! That is the style innovation being pushed by a Kansas City leather merchant, and it is said he has worked up a sizeable business. Of varying colors, the leather collars resemble the standard detachable linen ones. That ought to help hide prices.

Where Deer Agriculture Pays

AGRICULTURE in Alaska seems to be running a right smart to livestock. At any rate the biological survey reports that the reindeer industry there can stand immediate export of 350,000 carcasses annually. Average weight of a carcass is 140 pounds, which gives a possible export of 50 million pounds of deer meat at an estimated value of 5 million dollars. In addition to the value of the meat there would be approximately 2 million pounds of by-products, including hides worth from \$1.50 to \$8 apiece.

Not So Far Behind Now

THRU the use of power machinery, California rice growers have lowered the acre cost of production to approximately half that in the far East, where hand labor is utilized. Well, California is catching up.

Women's Forum Is Popular Feature

Speakers Include Some of Most Outstanding Editors and Homemakers

YOU will be happy to get acquainted with some more of WIBW's home folks this week. These are the members of the Women's Radio Forum, who broadcast every week day at 11 o'clock in the morning. This program features some of the most outstanding women editors and homemakers in the country.

This group of speakers includes Rachel Ann Neiswender, home editor for Kansas Farmer; Julia Kiene, women's editor of Capper's Farmer; Harriet Allard, director of the model experimental home maintained by the Household Magazine at Topeka; Zorada Titus, food and equipment specialist of the experimental home; Ada Jarboe Montgomery, society and club editor of the Topeka Daily Capital; Irene Westbrook, of the editorial department of the Capper Farm Press, and Lucille Mischke, otherwise known as Aunt Lucy. No doubt you would like to know something about each one of these editors, so let's start right here.

Harriet Allard, the Women's Forum speaker every Monday, is director of the Household Searchlight model experimental home maintained in Topeka by the Household Magazine, one of the Capper Publications. The stamp of approval or

highest type of pure food tests. Utensils must prove genuine worth. If they pass these tests, they receive the Household Searchlight Seal of Approval. It is interesting to hear Miss Titus tell of her work every Wednesday on the Women's Forum.

On Tuesday mornings, Rachel Ann Neiswender, home editor of Kansas Farmer, talks over WIBW about new plans in homemaking and gardening. She is well-qualified as she is an expert on architecture and landscaping. She has been in farm newspaper work for a number of years, and in addition is the mother of two happy, healthy children.

Julia Kiene, who talks on Thursdays and Saturdays, is not only a farm homemaker, mother and highly trained home economist, but also is a consistent prize winner in state and district fairs with her home products, and has had a great variety of experience in rural community work.

She formerly was home demonstration agent of Shawnee county, and later was with a large milling company for several years as demonstration agent of food products and cooking. She is home editor of Capper's Farmer, with more than 800,000 subscribers, and one of the most interest-

expense, gives her a wide fund of ideas which she passes on to the women of the radio audience.

Lucille Mischke has a degree in home economics from one of Kansas' leading colleges. Her work at the Capper Publications has to do largely with the compilation of recipe books, and the preparing of recipes for publication in all the Capper papers. Thus she has wide experience in checking over the hundreds of recipes which are received and tested every week. She lives on a farm and has a chance to determine the practicability of the foods tested. She is eminently qualified to read the recipes over the radio every day on the Women's Forum.

Another speaker on the Women's Forum is Irene Westbrook, who is editor of the "Us Brides of a Year" department in the Household Magazine. Being a comparatively new bride herself, Mrs. Westbrook knows first hand the problems and joys that confront the new homemaker. So in her articles and radio talks she tells of her experiences and those of her friends. All that she says is practicable and full of human interest appeal.

Judging by this department all the world is interested in brides, for while the "Us Brides of



Seal of the Household Searchlight is eagerly sought by manufacturers who sell nationally-advertised products. New materials for use in the home, covering the range of everything from wallpaper and window draperies to floor coverings, furniture, lacquer, varnishes, and similar products, are sent to the Household Searchlight. They are put to rigorous tests to see whether they wear well, fade, have general utility, compare favorably in price with other products of similar utility and are easily accessible to the women in small communities and on farms. After months of testing, these products receive, if they pass the test favorably, the Household seal which the manufacturers can use in their national advertising. Look for this seal in national advertising. Mrs. Allard tells of her interesting work over WIBW.

Zorada Titus is the food and equipment specialist of the Household Searchlight. She is a laboratory expert and has a Master's Degree from the Iowa State University, Ames, Ia. Hundreds of food products brought on the market by manufacturers all over the country are sent to the Household Searchlight to be tested by Miss Titus, along with scores of utensils, new kinds of ranges, ovens, and so on. Food products must meet the

Perhaps You Have Met Several of the Women Editors Connected with the Capper Publications, Who Talk to You Every Week Over WIBW. But Just to be Sure, Allow Us to Introduce Them This Week. You Will Find Each One Eager to Help with the Problems of Homemaking. Left to Right, Top Row, Mrs. Julia Kiene, Women's Editor of Capper's Farmer; Harriet Allard, Director of The Household Searchlight, Topeka; Zorada Titus, Food and Equipment Specialist for The Household Searchlight; Ada Jarboe Montgomery, Society and Club Editor of the Topeka Daily Capital. Bottom Row, Mrs. Rachel Ann Neiswender, Home Editor for Kansas Farmer; Irene Westbrook, Editor of "Us Brides of a Year"; and Lucille Mischke, Otherwise Aunt Lucy

ing speakers on the women's home hours in the United States. She has broadcast over a number of the big stations of the country.

Ada Jarboe Montgomery, who speaks every Friday morning on the Women's Forum over WIBW, is society and club editor of the Topeka Daily Capital, the leading newspaper of Kansas. She usually discusses correct social usage and gives party suggestions. Her wide experience in reporting dozens of parties every week, from the most fashionable social gatherings to entertaining little parties that could be put on at small

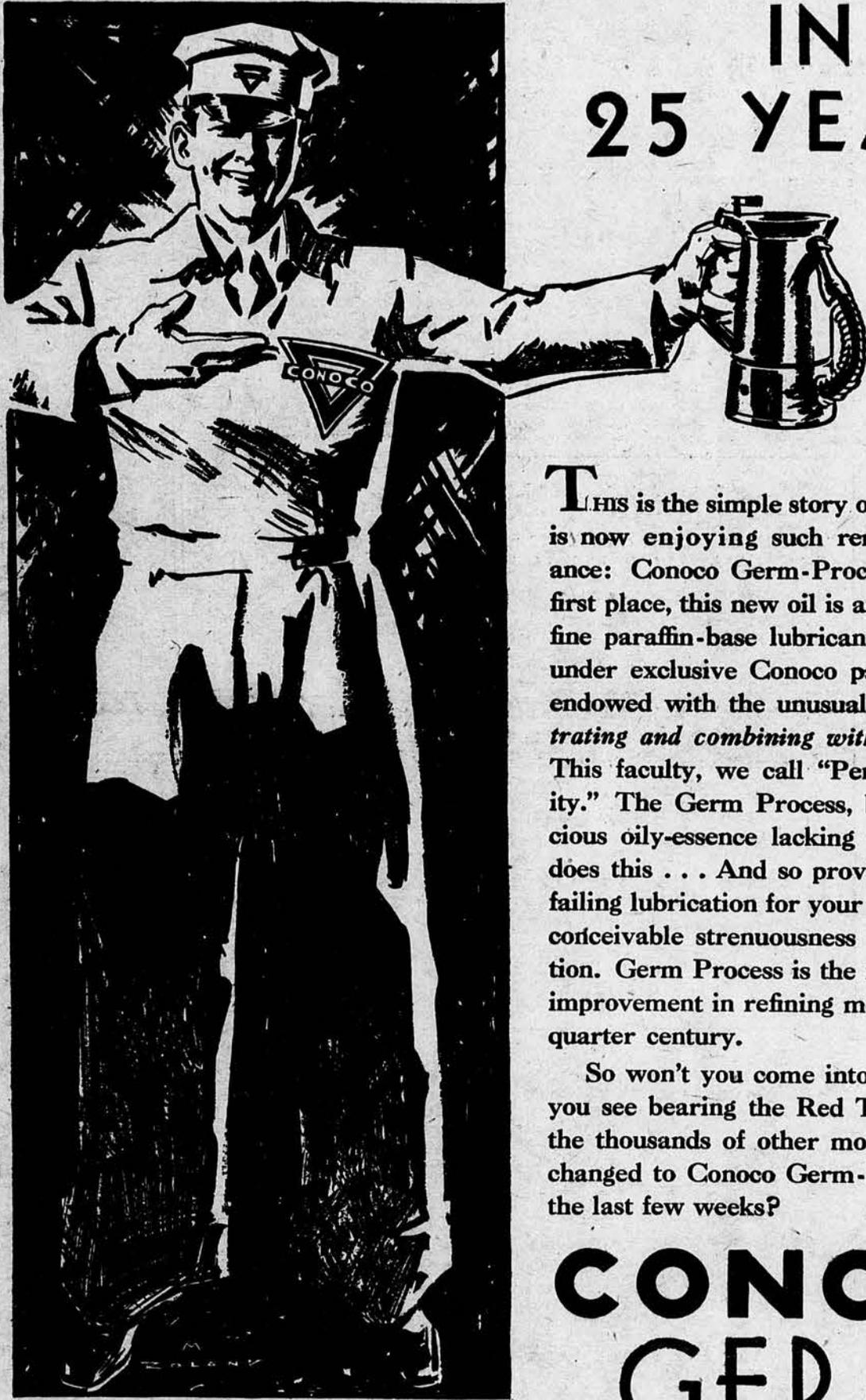
a Year" department is only a year old, and Mrs. Westbrook's appearances on WIBW are for a still shorter period, she receives hundreds of letters every month. Readers and listeners express their appreciation when they write for help with purchasing plans for their new homes, suggestions for the wedding, and about other things in which brides are particularly interested.

WIBW's Program for Next Week

SUNDAY, APRIL 20 (EASTER SUNDAY)

- 8:00 a. m.—Morning Musical—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.—Studio Program (Recording)
- 12:00 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria—Five Musical Masseys
- 12:30 p. m.—Ballad Hour (CBS)
- 1:00 p. m.—Watchtower Program IBSA
- 1:30 p. m.—LaPresse Symphony Orchestra from Montreal (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Columbia Male Chorus (CBS)
- 2:30 p. m.—Conclave of Nations—Mexico (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—Cathedral Hour (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 4:30 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 5:00 p. m.—Rabbi Levey's Question Box
- 5:15 p. m.—Recording Program
- 5:30 p. m.—The Gauchos (CBS)
- 6:00 p. m.—The Globe Trotter (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Leslie Edmond's Sport Review (Continued on Page 12)

THE FIRST REALLY NEW OIL IN 25 YEARS



THIS is the simple story of the new oil that is now enjoying such remarkable acceptance: Conoco Germ-Processed . . . In the first place, this new oil is an extraordinarily fine paraffin-base lubricant. And then . . . under exclusive Conoco patents, this oil is endowed with the unusual faculty of *penetrating and combining with metal surfaces*. This faculty, we call "Penetrative Lubricity." The Germ Process, by adding a precious oily-essence lacking in all other oils, does this . . . And so provides constant un-failing lubrication for your motor under any conceivable strenuousness of motor operation. Germ Process is the first fundamental improvement in refining methods in the last quarter century.

So won't you come into the next station you see bearing the Red Triangle and join the thousands of other motorists who have changed to Conoco Germ-Processed Oil in the last few weeks?



CONOCO
GERM
PROCESSED
PARAFFIN BASE
MOTOR OIL

Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

Experience of These Dickinson County Folks Shows What Can be Done With Poultry

ONE cannot help being inspired by letters like the one received by this department from Mrs. Roy M. Taylor, of Dickinson county. It is about the poultry experiences she and her husband have had. Mrs. Taylor admits she didn't know anything worth-while about the business of managing a poultry flock when she was married eight years ago. She was a town girl. Mr. Taylor hadn't given much attention to chickens, because he had so many other things to do.

But despite a lack of knowledge at the start, the Taylors have built up a flock that is especially profitable, and some of the birds have won all the top ribbons in their class at local, county and state shows. Mrs. Taylor now is a poultry expert, as is her husband who is an inspector for the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association. Mrs. Taylor's letter is bound to find interest with successful poultrymen over the state, and some who are not so successful, so we print it here. It shows what can be done with poultry.

"Eight years ago when I was married I had very little farm experience as I was a town girl and knew nothing or very little of the duties of a farmer's wife," writes Mrs. Taylor. "We had a flock of chickens composed of a half dozen breeds. Our poultry equipment was a shed-type chicken house, 12 feet wide and 36 feet long with a dirt floor and no dropping boards. We kept account of the receipts and expenses and were badly disappointed at the end of the year when our accounts showed a loss.

Remodeled the Laying House

"I decided then I must find the reason for this. After study and planning, as our means were limited, I persuaded my husband to remodel the old house. We made it into a 20-foot by 36-foot open-front with a straw loft. We obtained some Single Comb White Leghorn eggs and when hatched I put the chicks on clean ground and fed them a growing mash and had wonderful success raising them. I put them in the laying house in October and fed a good laying mash and for the first time in our experience we gathered eggs all winter.

"My husband was now beginning to become more interested in poultry. The following spring we built a brooder house and raised more stock. We began to study culling for egg production and soon found poultry raising was very interesting as well as profitable.

Mr. Taylor was beginning to study and give much of his attention to our flock. We saw we had a good flock of chickens but wanted better, so we sent to a breeder in New York for some eggs. These cost us \$1 apiece but it was a good investment. We started to pen-mate and line-breed and then decided to enter some of our birds at the local shows. We won most of the ribbons at these shows and then decided to go out for larger game. Since that we have exhibited our stock and won at the leading shows thruout Kansas and adjoining states.

Keep the Mash Fresh

"My husband is an inspector for the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association and travels around considerably. We get new ideas this way and our poultry flock has been growing from year to year. We now have three poultry houses all the Kansas, open-front, straw-loft type.

"We have a feed mill and find that we can cut our feed costs by mixing our mash, as we raise most of our feed here on the farm. We have no fault to find with the commercial feeds; in fact it is, no doubt, cheaper in the long run to feed a good commercial mash than a poor home-mixed ration. But where one has the feed and equipment to grind with, it

cuts the cost of feeding our flock and the results are just as good.

"We keep mash in open feeders before the flock at all times and by adding fresh mash each day it makes the hens eat more, which helps out on production. At noon each day we feed a damp mash to the amount of what they will clean up in about 15 minutes. Many people do not approve of the damp mash, but in most cases too much of it is fed so it stands and gets sour and then when eaten causes digestive troubles. Scratch grain is fed each evening composed of wheat, corn and oats at the rate of about 15 pounds of grain to each 100 birds, or so that when they go to roost they have a full crop. Only a limited amount of the grain is fed in the morning as an eye-opener. Fresh water is very important to egg production and we use every means to encourage the hens to drink more water.

"We keep the house free from mites by the use of equal parts of kerosene and creosote. This is applied with an

Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

IF YOU can answer correctly 50 per cent of these questions without referring to the answers, you are keeping mentally fit. Readers are cordially invited to contribute interesting questions with authoritative answers. Address, Question Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

1. What important astronomical discovery was made by a Kansan recently?
2. Who wrote the poem, "Quivira-Kansas"?
3. What is a polyglot?
4. Who first raised the American flag over Kansas soil?
5. How many people are living in the world today?
6. Name the six largest cities of Kansas in order of size.
7. Who is the present United States Ambassador to Great Britain?
8. What position is held by Will H. Hays?
9. What Kansan was a member of the recent investigating commission sent to Haiti?
10. What book written by Dr. Charles M. Sheldon of Topeka, has been printed in several different languages?
11. Who was the first person to make a solo, non-stop flight across the Atlantic?
12. Who wrote the book of Revelation?

(Answers will be found on page 16)

air spray on the dropping boards, roosts and walls. For body lice we once used sodium fluoride. This was a lot of work dusting each bird, so we have done away with that method and now use Black Leaf 40. We paint the roosts with it just before the hens go to roost and the fumes penetrate the feathers and kill the lice. Each fall we worm our entire flock.

Hens Are Not Crowded

"Our layers are confined to the house from November 1, until the following spring. We have found this to be best if high-production is expected thru the winter. We allow 3 1/2 square feet of floor space for each hen as crowding is poor practice.

"We start December 1, of each year to feed cod liver oil at the rate of 1 pound to each 100 pounds of mash. This helps the general health of the flock and also helps the fertility as well as the hatchability of the eggs.

"When I look over our egg receipts and the ribbons we have won at the many shows thruout the country and then at our beautiful flock, I am convinced I would not give up my country life and chickens for the life I lived before coming to the farm."

Records Tell the Story

Hatchery chicks pay. I purchased 500 Single Comb White Minorca chicks from a reliable hatchery last year, and I lost only 21 out of this bunch; they were the small ones. I think the hatchery chicks are much stronger than home-hatched chicks.

With the larger incubators the temperature is more even day and night, regardless of wind or weather conditions, which is impossible with a small incubator in the home.

I have raised incubator chicks for 15 years, and I have kept books and records on them. I have made more when I sold eggs and bought chicks. Every poultry raiser should keep records on the flocks and know just where they stand.

I have had as high as 700 or 800 baby chicks at a time, but I have found it better to have a small bunch. Before my chicks arrive, I always go over my brooder house with a hot lye solution, made by dissolving a can of lye to 5 gallons of water, scrubbing all parts of the house, using a stiff broom. Then I start a fire and make sure the house is dry.

My chicks are not fed until about 48 hours old. If left longer, I think they get weak. Their first feed is 3 eggs with a tablespoon of Epsom salts to 100. Feed this just the one time, and then finish the rest of the day with 3 eggs at a feeding. This regulates the chicks. The second day, feed 4 eggs to the 100 and just a little starting grain on strips of cardboard for the last feed at night. Then the third day I give them grain and increase this every day until I can put them on mash hoppers. I give them all the buttermilk they can drink.

When I receive my chicks, I give every one a drink of milk. I do not



Come with the Jayhawkers to SEATTLE!

SEATTLE'S Chamber of Commerce invites you to come this summer with the Third Annual Jayhawkers Tour of the Kansas Farmer to the Evergreen State—to the Charmed Land—to Seattle, wonder city of the West.

Party will spend a full day and evening in Seattle, August the 16th. And Seattle is delightful in August! It's an opportunity you should not miss to see, even briefly, the Pacific Northwest Wonderland. Here, amid marvelous scenic surroundings, a thriving industrial and commercial metropolis is building, chief city of a growing empire of wondrous destiny.

A part of the Jayhawkers' Seattle program will be a land-and-water trip which will take you over the waters of Puget Sound, through great Government Locks, across two lakes, over city boulevards and Seattle's picturesque "seven hills."

You will have time to see... the water front

and harbor of this busy world port; the famous city markets; the Oriental quarters; the great State university; the amazing building activities; the snow-capped mountains (including Rainier), which lie to east and west.

Seattle, nearest American gateway to the Orient and Alaska, is a city grown to metropolitan proportions (more than 400,000) since the Gold Rush days of '98. It combines with its atmosphere of youthful energy, important cultural attainments—symphony

orchestra; art institute; famed Cornish School of Music, drama, dance; University of Washington; splendid school system.

A region green, fresh and cool in summer—Seattle's average for 39 years—62 degrees.

Ask Kansas Farmer for details. And send coupon so that we may help you get the most out of your visit.

Seattle

Center of the "CHARMED LAND"

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Room 86, Seattle, Washington

I am planning to join the Jayhawkers Tour. Send Seattle literature.

Name

Address

past our greatest return from wheat has been in the years of light yield. Harvesting expenses are much less and the price usually is enough higher to make up the loss of a smaller yield.

Oats and barley have come out wonderfully the last week. The damage from freezing was only slight. The plants have rooted down thru the dry top soil and have reached the moist subsoil and can grow for some time without additional moisture. Stands are very good and the crops are showing up nicely. Our Chinese elms are almost in full leaf. Buds on most of the other trees are just beginning to come out. Little garden planting has been done so far. The planted potatoes are very dry and without rain soon the stands will be thin and scattering. Alfalfa is showing up nicely and getting away to a good start.

This is the week for the annual school elections in Kansas. Since we have a rural high school we have two elections instead of one. In many communities the school election is a time for everyone to turn out and tell the old board how they have failed and what should have been done to have a good school. There is more talking done about the past than constructive planning for the success in the future. In other communities no one takes any interest in the school election. The whole matter is just left to the board which holds over from year to year. In our local community people generally take quite a live interest in the school election. It seems proper that considerable interest should be taken in our schools and their management. It is our money that goes to operate the schools and our children that go to the schools and get the benefits. Why shouldn't the people in the district be interested? They have a perfect right to demand any report or explanation desired from the board. The board in turn should be more than willing to give any information desired. Patrons should exercise their voting privilege and elect board members that are capable and run their business successfully.

The new crop of teachers is buzzing around trying to locate a settling place for the coming term. The supply seems to grow a little every year. There is a general call it seems for positions of administration. Or in other words they want to do the managing of the school and have someone else do the teaching and the common work. Of course, there is more honor and wages to the job of administration, but somebody has to start at the bottom. The top rung to the ladder of success is not reached by one grand jump from the bottom, but it must be climbed slowly, rung by rung. It seems that the majority of the school applicants today all are trying to get to the top by the one grand jump method. A good teacher is a wonderful asset in any community, but a poor one can be considerable of a liability. After they have been hired and the contract signed there is not much the board can do to get rid of them if they want to stay. The laws are made for the teachers' protection, and about all the board can do is just to be as diplomatic and good-humored as possible. Good teachers are in demand and they have little trouble finding desirable positions that pay a good salary. Few good teachers are paid too much salary.

The baby chicks are to arrive on this farm this week. We have moved the brooder house to a new location. The house has been swept and thoroughly cleaned. The stove has been scrubbed free from rust and all openings have been cleaned so that the covers fit tightly and unnecessary air cannot get into the stove. We tested the thermostat wafers and found one of them was no good so we obtained another. The stovepipe damper had rusted some during the winter so we bought another. Stoves that have been used several seasons should be cleaned and inspected thoroly before the chicks are placed under the hover. We ran some light wires out to the brooder house and wired it up so we will have light in it this year. We bought a 25-watt bulb and will use it part of the time to keep the chicks from crowding. At least we are going to try the light for a while.

The Desire for GREATER SAFETY makes necessary this

80 mile-an- hour



Built to save human lives, a firemen's net will stand much greater force than the weight of a falling man—giving an EXTRA MARGIN OF SAFETY.

Falling off a desk will not break a telephone. It will stand such abuse since it is made with a MARGIN OF SAFETY.

"I NEVER drive 80 miles an hour—how does this 80-mile-an-hour oil benefit me?" is a natural question for you to ask when you first hear of this new lubricant road-tested to withstand racing speeds.

But The Improved Tagolene was made for you—to give you the greater safety and protection you have wanted at 30, 50 and 70 miles.

Here is a simple way to understand why you need a Margin of Safety: Pick up a 350-page book measuring one inch between covers. The thinness of ONE PAGE corresponds to the maximum thickness of your lubricant at the points of severest abuse—between cylinders and pistons, and around the bearings. Only 1/300 to 1/400 of an inch! Should this page-thin seal of lubricant allow fiery hot, speeding metal parts to touch, what then? Put on the brakes, pull up at the side of the road, and put in a call for the repair man. Facing the responsibility of keeping you on the road, shouldn't lubricating engineers provide a generous Margin of Safety?

The Improved Tagolene is the result of six months' test to discover new speed-proof formulas without the sacrifice of other desirable qualities. These tests finally proved a specially selected Mid-continent stock to be the best (paraffin base, of course), and the problem then was to develop to the highest degree the possibilities of this oil. The result, we believe, is a lubricant which can stand abuse better than any other oil on the market today.

Now that this new Margin-of-Safety lubricant—The Improved Tagolene—is available wherever you see the Skelly diamond, why not start benefiting today?

The Improved **TAGOLENE** OIL that STANDS ABUSE

Women's Forum Is Feature

(Continued from Page 8)

- 6:45 a. m.—The World's Business—Dr. Jullus Klein (CBS) Courtesy Columbia Securities Co.
- 7:00 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria—Five Musical Masseys
- 7:30 p. m.—Pipe Dreams of the Kansas Poet
- 8:00 p. m.—Majestic Theater of the Air (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Robert Service Violin Ensemble
- 9:30 p. m.—Arabesque (CBS) Courtesy Kansas Power and Light Co.

MONDAY, APRIL 21

- 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
- 9:45 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:15 a. m.—Senator Capper's "Timely Topics from Washington" (CBS)
- 10:30 a. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Harriet Allard. Aunt Lucy
- 11:15 a. m.—The Sunshine Hour
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—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 Dramatic Period
- 2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:10 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 3:30 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—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.—Dr. Martine Dewey N. Y. Attending Kansas State Dental Society Meeting speaks on "Kidding the Public"
- 6:30 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria—Five Musical Masseys
- 7:00 p. m.—Topeka Federation of Labor
- 7:30 p. m.—Capper Club Skit
- 8:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill, the Harmony Boys. Courtesy Better Travelers' Assn.
- 8:15 p. m.—The Story Behind the Song
- 8:30 p. m.—I. G. A. Homesteaders
- 9:00 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.—Hotel Paramount Orchestra (CBS)

TUESDAY, APRIL 22

- 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
- 9:15 a. m.—Skelly Oil 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. Rachel Ann Neiswender. Aunt Lucy
- 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. 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.—Commodore Ensemble (CBS)
- 7:00 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 7:30 p. m.—The Sod Busters
- 8:00 p. m.—Topeka High School Orchestra and Soloists
- 8:30 p. m.—The Srenaders
- 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)
- 10:30 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Biltmore Orchestra (CBS)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23

- 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. Zorada Titus. Aunt Lucy
- 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.—Grace Hyde, Soprano and Columbia Little Symphony (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—H. T. Burleigh Girls' Quartet
- 2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—On Brunswick Platters
- 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
- 5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:10 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria—Five Musical Masseys
- 6:30 p. m.—Jayhawk Trio
- 7:00 p. m.—The Srenaders
- 7:30 p. m.—Kansas Farmer Hour
- 8:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill, the Harmony Boys. Courtesy Better Travelers' Assn.
- 8:15 p. m.—Show Hits
- 8:30 p. m.—Modocs
- 9:00 p. m.—The Crystal Gazer
- 9:30 p. m.—Voice of Columbia
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:05 p. m.—The Roustabouts (CBS)

THURSDAY, APRIL 24

- 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
- 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. Julia Klene
- 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 (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.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 7:15 p. m.—Five Power Naval Conference (CBS)
- 7:30 p. m.—Manhattan Moods (CBS)
- 7:45 p. m.—Skelly Oil Program
- 8:00 p. m.—Songs at Twilight. Courtesy Capper's Farmer
- 8:30 p. m.—The Sky Boat
- 9:00 p. m.—The Srenaders
- 9:30 p. m.—National Forum from Washington (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:05 p. m.—Dream Boat (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Will Osborne and his Park Central Orchestra (CBS)

FRIDAY, APRIL 25

- 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. Ada Montgomery. Aunt Lucy
- 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 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.—Markets KSAC
- 5:00 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria—Five Musical Masseys
- 6:30 p. m.—Jayhawk Trio
- 7:00 p. m.—Nit Wit Hour (CBS)

- 7:30 p. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
- 7:45 p. m.—Leo and Bill the Harmony Boys. Courtesy Better Travelers' Assn.
- 8:00 p. m.—The Sod Busters
- 8:30 p. m.—The Srenaders
- 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 a. m.—Will Osborne and his Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Orchestra (CBS)

SATURDAY, APRIL 26

- 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 KSAC
- 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.—Adventures of Helen and Mary (CBS)
- 11:30 a. m.—Women's Forum. Julia Klene
- 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.—Duyfloo Male Quartet (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.—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 Musical Masseys
- 6:30 p. m.—Commodore Ensemble (CBS)
- 7:00 p. m.—Serge and Nonsense—Strickland Gillian (CBS)
- 7:15 p. m.—The Sod Busters
- 7:45 p. m.—Dixie Echoes (CBS)
- 8:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons' Show Boat (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Paramount Publix Hour (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:30 p. m.—Hotel Paramount Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS)

Pound for pound, potatoes have about the same feeding value as silage.

Ducks for Good Profit

BY W. W. MOLLHAGEN
Frederick, Kan.

Of the four species of fowls, the duck is the oddest appearing. It has been said the legs are placed so far back they nearly miss the running gears. The duck is the nearest immune from disease of the four species. It would be difficult to say where the most casualties from disease among chickens or turkeys, occur, but we know that ducks will survive and thrive where the others will not exist.

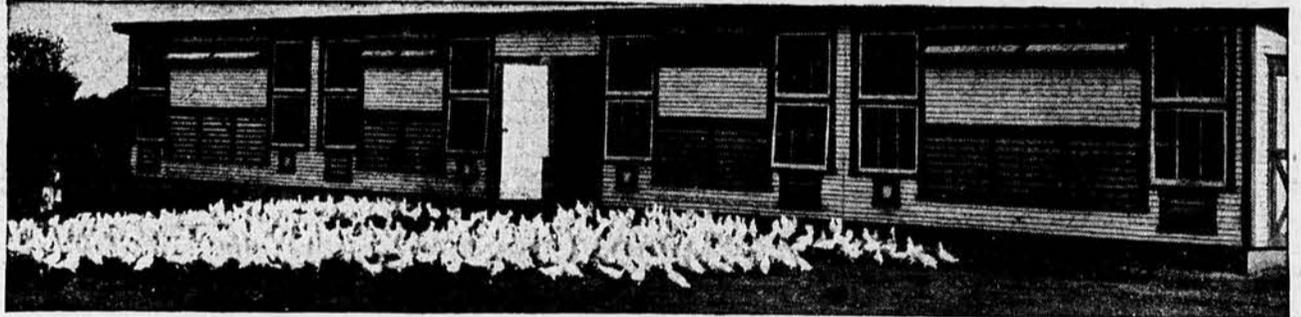
Young ducks can be raised on cheaper feeds than the young of other fowls. They are good rustlers and will gather a large portion of their feed. They will eat most any kind of green weed that chances to be in their path and relish any young crops sown for them.

As egg producers, the duck excels the turkey and goose many times. If properly cared for, ducks lay an abundance of large eggs. Where they are mated for breeding purposes, their eggs are high in fertility and are readily hatched.

Ducks supply an abundance of soft, fluffy feathers, which can be plucked regularly during the summer.

Considering their disease resistance, small cost of maintenance and their ability as producers of meat, eggs and feathers, we must admire them as "ducks for profit."

50,248 eggs from 910 April-hatched pullets by midwinter



This flock of pullets was used in an experiment conducted on a Northern Ohio farm under the direction of the Research Farm of Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio. Results given in detail below.

Without any special care or attention, a pullet will lay the first spring following her hatching date. It's only natural that she should do so. But the pullet that lays her first fall and winter . . . she's not fulfilling any command of nature. What she is doing is repaying her owner for the special care and attention he gave her while she was a baby chick and during her pin-feather days.

THOUSANDS of pullets that lay the first fall and winter are repaying their owner for giving them Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min regularly. For many poultrymen have learned to rely on Pan-a-min to grow and develop their pullets into early profit.

In the picture above is a typical Pan-a-min flock. Starting with 2000 day-old chicks early in April, 3 pounds of Pan-a-min was mixed with each 100 pounds of starting mash to build up vitality and to help the chicks avoid the little-chick ills. Pan-a-min was mixed with all their developing mash, and finally, in every pound of mash fed to the layers.

At 10 weeks, 1975 of the original 2000 chicks

were alive and vigorous. Only 25 had died. The cockerels were sold . . . 987 pullets remained.

On Sept. 1st, 77 culls were cut out—leaving 910 pullets. These were placed in laying quarters.

In September these pullets laid 2698 eggs. And by the first day of February—midwinter—they had laid 50,248 eggs that sold for \$1959.42.

Charging all feed consumed from the beginning, the original cost of chicks, fuel for brooding, cost of Pan-a-min used—crediting eggs, cockerels and culls sold—this flock has produced \$906.66 over and above all expenditures.

Allowing credit for 910 hens valued at \$1.50 each, there was a net profit on the first day of February—less than ten months from the day the chicks were hatched—of \$2371.66—before the average flock had started to lay in earnest.

If you expect your pullets to start laying ahead of the crowd, you'll have to commence now to speed them along to early maturity. Start now feeding them Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min.

Remember, Pan-a-min does not take the place of feed. But no feed can take the place of Pan-a-min. Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-MIN

A Conditioner and Mineral Supplement

Co-op School to Manhattan?

The American Institute of Co-operation Has Been Invited to Kansas in 1931

THE job immediately ahead of Kansans who are interested in furthering agricultural co-operation is to induce trustees of the American Institute of Co-operation to bring the 1931 session to Manhattan. The 1930 session will be held at Ohio State University, Columbus, June 16 to July 23.

The American Institute of Co-operation is a non-profit educational enterprise incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia. It is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. It is controlled by 33 participating organizations. It is managed by a board of trustees. It has the following objects:

First Session in 1925

1. To collect and make available a body of knowledge concerning the co-operative movement in America and other lands.

2. To serve as a means of clarifying thought as to what the co-operative movement really is and of bringing about more harmony and unity of action among organizations directly or indirectly connected with co-operation.

3. To serve as a means of training and developing leaders and workers in the co-operative movement.

4. To serve as a means of assisting educational institutions thruout this country to improve their teaching courses in co-operation and their investigational work in co-operation.

5. To focus the spirit of the co-operative movement as a means of community and national development.

The Institute held its first session in 1925 at the University of Pennsylvania, with an attendance of 364 persons, from 33 states, four provinces of Canada, and from Japan, Russia and Denmark.

In 1926 the Institute's summer session at the University of Minnesota had an enrollment of 550 persons from 35 states, four provinces of Canada and from the foreign countries of Australia, China, Denmark, England, Germany and South Africa.

In 1927, the third summer session of the Institute at Northwestern University, Chicago, had an enrollment of 383 persons from 31 states, the Philippine Islands, three provinces of Canada, and from the foreign countries of England, India, Ireland, Germany, Japan, Mexico and Poland.

The fourth summer session of the Institute, at the University of California, Berkeley, Calif., had an enrollment of 465 persons from 32 states, three provinces of Canada and from nine foreign countries.

1,318 Persons: 32 States

In 1929, the fifth and largest summer session of the Institute was held at Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge. It had an enrollment of 1,318 persons from 32 states besides Porto Rico, Philippine Islands, Canada and Germany. They officially represented 125 co-operatives, 17 institutions of learning, and numerous other public and private agencies.

At the annual meeting of trustees in Chicago in December, 1929, three sections of the country presented invitations for the Institute's 1931 meeting—the mountains, the plains and rock-ribbed New England, as respectively sponsored by the Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins; Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, and the University of New Hampshire at Durham.

"There are many reasons why the 1931 session of the Institute should be held in Manhattan," says Ernest R. Downie, general manager of the Kansas Wheat Pool, Wichita, and one of the trustees of the Institute. "Kansas is the center of the grain and livestock producing industries and, generally speaking, we are much in need of co-operative education. Especially is that true when better marketing for grain and livestock are two of the most important problems confronting the Federal Farm Board. I feel I am justified in saying there is no other place in the United States where the 1931 school could do as much good as at Manhattan."

Manhattan, a beautiful little city of 11,000 inhabitants, is located in the Kaw Valley district of Kansas just above the junction of the beautiful Blue and Kansas rivers. There is a country club with an excellent 18-hole golf course that will be available

for entertainment of the visitors of the Institute; also a swimming pool and other attractions of this nature. Fort Riley, one of the oldest military reservations in the United States, is only about 15 miles distant, and there are a number of other places of interest that can be reached by short drives. The secretary of the Manhattan Chamber of Commerce has pledged his support to the Institute, and as soon as the Institute is assured for Manhattan he will start preparations immediately, in conjunction with the officers at Fort Riley, for entertainment features during the Institute.

The Kansas State Agricultural Col-

lege, with its beautiful campus of 160 acres, and its buildings valued at more than 2 million dollars, is one of the largest and best schools in the United States. There are unlimited facilities for housing the Institute, and Dr. F. D. Farrell, president, and his entire faculty are ready to do everything within their power to make the Institute an unqualified success. There are two large hotels in Manhattan and, in addition, unlimited rooming facilities which are used by students during the school months that will be available for students and others visiting the institute in 1931. (Continued on Page 33)

COLORADO Fence NEWS

Matters of Interest to Western Farmers and Ranchers... Published by The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company

Maintenance of Soil Fertility Demands Stock-Tight Fences

NO FARM was ever operated successfully over a period of years without proper maintenance of the fertility of the soil.

Nature put phosphates, nitrates and potash into the ground. Without these elements in correct proportion, plants cannot thrive. If man expects to grow crops year after year on the same land, he must return these essential elements to the soil or his crops will gradually diminish in quantity and quality.

Without good stock-tight fences, a farmer cannot follow the modern farm practices that best preserve the fertility of his soil and bring him an ever increasing profit through the years.

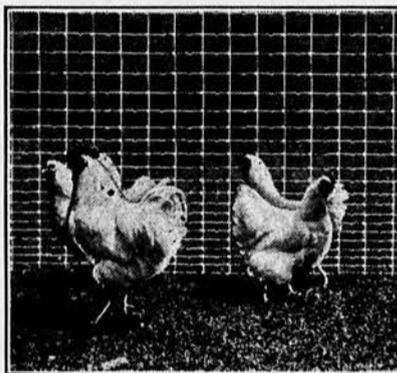
Many Requests for Fence Law Booklets

FARMERS everywhere seem to feel that state fencing laws, condensed in booklet form, are worth while to own. At any rate, the rapid flow of coupon inquiries shows the intense interest of western farmers in this subject.

So many farmers have sent for the new booklets on state fencing laws that more copies have had to be printed.

One farmer writes, "I received your attractive and instructive booklet on the fence laws of California and want to thank you. There sure are some mighty interesting things in it that every farmer ought to know. I have read mine carefully and am going to keep it in a safe place for future reference."

There is a separate booklet for every state west of the eastern boundry of Kansas. If you have not yet received your copy, send in the coupon today. There is no cost or obligation.



FINE FENCE for FINE FEATHERS—COLORADO Sunrise Poultry Fence safeguards these pure-bred white Orpingtons for their owner

Hipp Hipp Hooray!

Carl Hipp of Boise, Idaho, says, "I bought my first lot of COLORADO copper-bearing fence nine years ago. It is still in perfect condition and looks like its life is unlimited. I have gradually added to the fencing until now my entire farm is enclosed with this western product... I have learned that my COLORADO fence dollar is the best one I ever spent."



Uncle Charley Sez:

I been forgettin' that I'm workin' in these ads of the COLORADO fence boys and I really ought to say somethin' about their stuff...Wal, all I kin say is that a fence made out of COLORADO woven and barbed wire, Silver Tip posts and Cinch fence stays makes as pretty an 'strong and long lastin' a fence as a feller could ever hope for.

From Tiny Nails to Heavy Rails

NAILS so small that it takes 9,432 to make a pound... Rails so big that one quarter inch makes a pound... Wire so fine that one pound will stretch a mile.

Myriad and diversified are the steel products made at the great Pueblo Works of The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company. Here are some of the major classifications:

Rails, angle bars, tie plates, track bolts, track spikes.

Grinding rods, grader blades, slabs, reinforcing bars, billets, blooms, bolts, pipe bands, spikes, nuts, rivets.

Structural shapes, cast iron pipe, merchants bars and shapes, mine rails and fittings.

Plain wire, barbed wire, nails, staples, brads, tacks, bale ties, woven wire fence, ornamental fence, reinforcing mesh, chain link fence, wire netting, highway guard, gates, wire rods, fence stays, fence posts.

And under each of these classifications come hundreds of different kinds and shapes and sizes.

Then there is coal—all kinds of coal. The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company is not only the largest steel manufacturer west of the Mississippi, but the largest producer of coal as well.

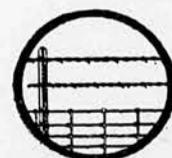
Truly a great company—a company that for forty years has been making steel and mining coal for the people of the west.

If you were a Prize Hereford...



You'd feel insulted by anything less than the finest fencing that could be bought.

Don't take any chances with your cattle's self respect—fence them with COLORADO woven and barbed wire and Silver Tip Posts.



COLORADO WOVEN AND BARBED WIRE WITH SILVER TIP POST

COLORADO Fence

THE COLORADO FUEL & IRON CO.,
708 Boston Building, Denver, Colorado

Please send me your free booklet on the fencing laws of my state.

Name _____

Street or R. F. D. _____

Town _____ State _____

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. M. Cune

ONE thing about the resurrection is the wealth of details given in the description of it. In other words, it is described by eye witnesses. Not that any one saw the resurrection. But shortly after, by daybreak, the witnesses had arrived at the empty tomb. What took place there, as described by John's gospel, and in the others, is so put down that it must have been told either by persons who were present or by persons who got their information at first hand from those who were present. That is the beauty and the power of the crucifixion and the resurrection narratives. Nobody doubts but that Christ was crucified. It does not take any faith to accept that. But the resurrection is too good to be true, many people feel, and they cannot believe it. Besides, they say, it is contrary to the order of nature, and so it must have been impossible.

Are they so certain it is contrary to nature? Do they know just what is the order of nature, and what is not? If, a few years ago, someone had said that we would soon be able to turn on a powerful light which would have all the beneficial effects of sunshine on the body, bringing life and vitality, we would have said that it would never be. If someone had declared that we would sit at home some winter morning and hear the king of England talk, that also would have been declared impossible. We do not know nearly as much about the "order of nature," as we think we do. How do we know that the resurrection was contrary to nature? We know nothing of the kind. Besides, we as Christians are supposed to believe in a God of omnipotence, and "with God all things are possible."

But to come to some of these details. There go Peter and John, running. And the one outruns the other. That is an interesting detail. But they get to the empty tomb. John, with the characteristic reverence of his nature, stoops and looks in. Immediately comes Peter. He does not stop to look in, but goes in. There they see the grave clothes that had been about the dead, and the napkin that had been wound around the head. The napkin is not with the cloths, but is in a place by itself. There are but a few of these intimate details which give this story such a powerful grip on the reader, speaking as they do of things which only eye witnesses would observe.

When it is stated that these men "knew not the scripture that He must rise," probably it is Psalm 16:10 that is referred to. "For thou wilt not leave my soul to Sheol; neither wilt thou suffer thine holy one to see corruption. Thou wilt show me the path of life; in thy presence is fullness of joy; at thy right hand there are pleasures forever more." It is a passage that gives warmth to the mind and comfort to the soul. As they thought of it, no wonder they were filled with awe and anticipation. And any Bible passage means more to us when it has been connected with some event that we have experienced.

A knowledge of the Bible would save us many a bad bump, and strengthen us in many a bad hour. The knowledge of some heartening passage is like a stone wall at our back, in the hour of trouble. Thomas L. Masson, the writer and humorist, says he reads the Bible 2 hours a day. He says it is a great time saver, be-

cause in reading the Bible he does not need to read many books which others feel they must wade thru.

The gospel of John, from which the Easter lesson is taken, is not like the other three gospels. It does not pretend to be an accurate history of all that took place. It is more like a book of reminiscences. He tells what he remembers most vividly. The picture of Mary and Christ is one of these incidents. Mary Magdalene had much to thank Christ for. Naturally she was early at the tomb. She ran into the city and told Peter and John. Then she came back and stood there in utter desolation at the thought that someone had taken the body, and that she would never see the Great Companion again. But when she mistakes Him for the gardener, and He speaks to her in the old familiar tone, "Mary!" the cloud vanishes with light-

ning stroke, and she falls at His feet in an ecstasy of joy and adoration.

The resurrection means, (1) that Christ's claims about himself as the Messiah sent from God are true; (2) that His teachings about life and its meaning, about God and our relation to Him, are to be taken as coming from God; (3) that life and strength and gladness are to be found in Him as in no other.

To discuss: Is belief in immortality as general as it was 20 or more years ago?

Lesson for April 20—The Risen Christ. John 20:1-16. Golden Text, Matt. 28:6.

We Buy Baby Chicks

BY IRENE WAGNER
Lorraine, Kan.

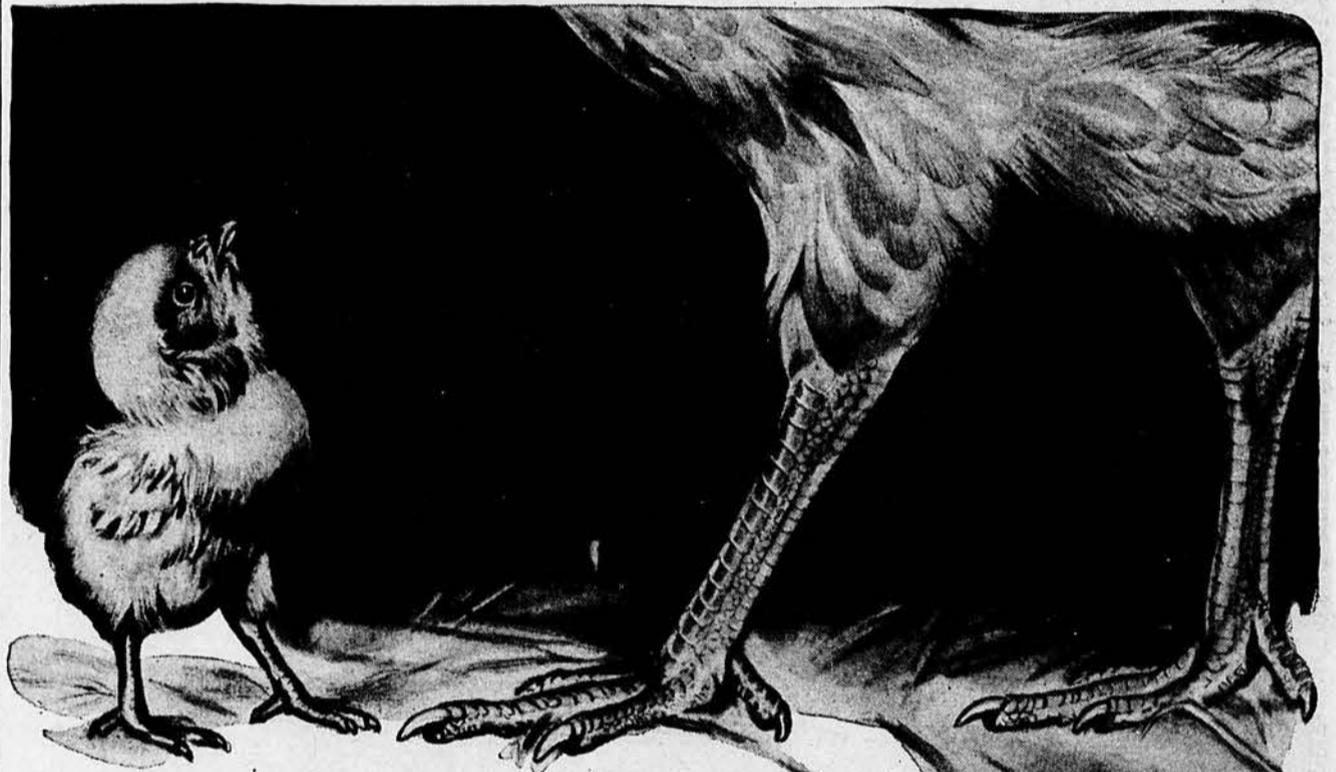
The modern hatchery of today provides a reliable source for quality baby chicks at a reasonable price. As the hatcheries are obtaining their hatching eggs only for state accredited flocks, we are certain that the parent stock has been rigidly culled

for type, color, weight and other breeding qualifications.

Hatchery chicks are more economical than home-hatched chicks in actual dollars and cents and in time and labor. During the brooding period, the hens lose weight and are out of egg production several weeks, and it is not uncommon to lose a hen or two. We can do away with time and labor in caring for brood hens or incubators.

Incubators to me are costly equipment and are a great fire hazard. Why take the risk? Home hatched chicks are unsatisfactory due to the different ages. By purchasing chicks, we have them all one age and of the same reliable quality. These chicks will reach maturity about the same time and production starts more evenly.

When I consider the reliable quality of hatchery chicks, their economy in money, time and labor, the elimination of risk and the satisfaction of working with a strong, healthy group of chicks, all one age, I will purchase my baby chicks from the hatchery.



WHAT A DIFFERENCE 90 DAYS MAKE!

TODAY A TODDLING CHICK . . . in 90 days a proud pullet about to lay. There's something to think about! Tiny bones and little muscles have grown several times in size . . . a delicate fuzz has sprouted into hundreds of feathers . . . a chick weighing grams has grown into a pullet weighing pounds . . . all in 90 short days!

A wonderful change . . . and only one thing can do it . . . good feed! Pullets are made of feed. What they are . . . what they do for you . . . depends on what you feed from the time they're a few hours old. This year consider either Purina Startena Chow (mash) and Purina Chick Chow (scratch) . . . or Purina Startena Chow (all mash) for the first six weeks . . . and then Purina Growena Chow (mash) and Purina Intermediate Hen Chow (scratch) until your pullets are laying at 16 weeks.

Put these Chows before your chicks. In Startena Chow and in Growena Chow are all the needed ingredients mixed in just the right proportions to tell you a wonderful story in 90 days! You will see pullets that are built right . . . pullets that will lay eggs aplenty in fall and winter when eggs are always worth good money. Let Purina Poultry Chows build your pullets . . . they'll build up the dollars and cents in your bank account every time!



AT THE STORE WITH THE CHECKERBOARD SIGN





Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Codliver Oil is One General Medicine That I Can Recommend for Everyone

MY OLD friend is gray, but he carries his 6 feet of stature just as well as 30 years ago. I supposed he was about 70 years old. "Don't you believe it," said he. "My folks will be sticking 80 candles around a big birthday cake for me in just a few weeks."

I looked up the weigh tables to see how much he ought to weigh. They do not run to age 80, but at 60 he should have weighed 185 pounds.

"Never did it in all my life," said he. "Around 150 pounds is as much as I've ever had to carry. Figure on the fact that I've escaped carrying 35 pounds a day, 365 days a year, and perhaps that explains my look of 70 when so close to 80."

It does in some measure. It is verified truth that if there must be a departure from normal weight you do much better playing with the Leans than the Fats. This is so true that if I find a man who has reached middle age without putting on any extra pounds, and that man feels well and shows no organic disturbance I advise him to carry on as he is. There is no question that normal weight differs and it may be normal for you to be thin.

Unfortunately, however, the individual who is "just naturally thin" often has chronic ailments. They make him miserable, keep him working at less than full efficiency, and often sour his disposition. It is not much good trying to fatten up by eating good food under such conditions, unless you give consideration at the same time to the following important details.

Sleep and rest: One way to acquire weight is to reduce wear and tear. Get longer hours of sleep at night, a nap in the afternoon if you can, and take off the strain at every possible point.

Clothing: Thin people should be particular about wearing clothing enough to preserve body heat, so that food fuel will not be wasted. At night they should sleep in well ventilated rooms but be protected by warm bedding.

Medical care: You may not need medicine, but certainly you should have a thoro examination to see if some hidden trouble is wearing on you. The only general medicine that I can recommend is codliver oil, which often does excellent work in body building.

Age: Many a person of the "thin type" finds a change as age advances. At about 40 the development of the body no longer demands so much fuel, and some fat may accumulate. People under 40 should bear this in mind.

Concerned About Herself?

What causes a flushed face? I am a girl 18 years old, and when I get in company I get a flushed face, which causes a headache. Is it because I have too much blood? My face hurts and it swells. I have been told that getting married is a cure. R. M. B.

Flushing of the face is sometimes a symptom of disturbed circulation, in which case it can be successfully treated. If in doubt a doctor should

test blood pressure and heart action. Nine times in 10, however, it is a nervous symptom that can be cured only by the patient. It is caused by self-consciousness. Once the patient ceases to be self-conscious it disappears. It is not much use for you to determine that you will not blush. The thing to do is to bring yourself to the feeling that you do not care whether you blush or not. You can be helped to this by keeping in mind that the average person is much more concerned about himself than anyone else, and that your appearance does not give

anyone else so very much concern. Getting married cures a great many cases because it is a great destroyer of self-consciousness.

Examination is Needed

My left side hurts me most of the time. The doctor says it is ovary trouble. Is there any kind of medicine I could take that would give me any relief? R. W. N.

I may as well admit that I cannot tell you. Probably there is medicine that would help, but so many varieties of ovarian trouble are possible that no one can prescribe medicine without personally examining you and finding all of the symptoms. Rest in bed is always helpful and always safe, but if the trouble is due to a tumor or something of that nature it is not the way out.

See a Real Specialist

I have headaches quite often. It always is about my eyes. And my eyes hurt too if I have it bad. The left one seems to be worst. What causes it and what can I do? Is there a way of getting spectacles without going to a doctor? Mrs. K. G. S.

Such headaches are the result of eyestrain. They can be relieved by

proper fitting glasses. Do not wander into a cheap store and try to fit your own eyes. Go to a well-qualified eye doctor who knows exactly what he is doing. It will cost you a little more cash down but save a lot of time, trouble and money in the long run.

Too Much Fat, Maybe?

I would like to know what is the cause of floating kidney, its effect on the general health, and can it be cured? T. W. C.

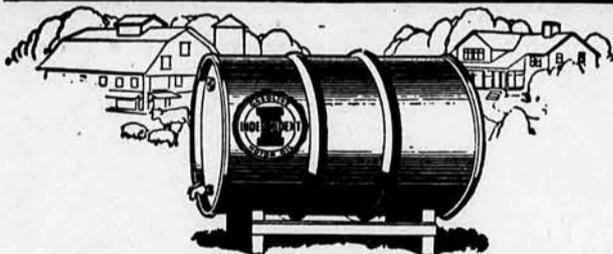
All kidneys are more or less "floating" for the kidney does not hold a firmly fixed position in the body. A floating kidney is one that has so much latitude in its mooring that it may give rise to symptoms of pain and interference with kidney function. Unless these symptoms are severe it should be ignored. Sometimes feeding the patient to the point of fatness produces internal fat that serves to embed the kidney. The only other treatment is surgical, but rarely is it advisable.

A scientist declares that many animals laugh. They could hardly help it if they observed people closely.

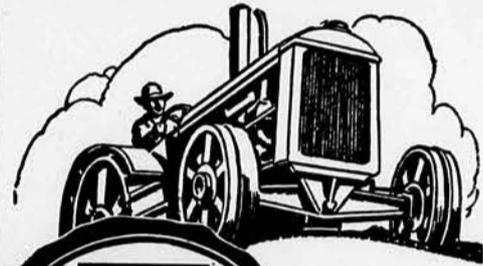
A Quality Product of LUBRICATION SPECIALISTS

"10-Test" INDEPENDENT

De-Carbonized MOTOR OIL



Keep a barrel of INDEPENDENT "10-Test" De-Carbonized Motor Oil on hand to use whenever you need it. It will save you time and money. The INDEPENDENT Oil and Gas Man in your vicinity can supply you promptly.



PROFITABLE farming depends on getting things done right at the right time. When there's work for the tractor you can't take chances. Most repair stops are caused by the untimely giving way of some friction point due to improper lubrication.

You can save time and money by using INDEPENDENT "10-Test" De-Carbonized Oil for your tractor and all other power equipment.

In "10-Test" Oil you have a tough, heat-resisting, De-Carbonized lubricant. It gives double protection. It lubricates perfectly and it guards against carbon trouble . . . pitted valves, loss of power, undue wear on your motor.

INDEPENDENT OIL AND GAS COMPANY

Depend on **INDEPENDENT** GASOLINE MOTOR OIL



What the Folks Are Saying

Inoculation Means Placing Proper Living Bacteria on the Seed

WHAT is seed inoculation? What kind of seed should be inoculated? When should seed be inoculated? These are questions now very much in the minds of the farmer and gardener. The subject is very little understood by many persons.

Food for man and animals is produced largely from two great families of plants, the grass family and the legume family. The grass family contains such common crops as wheat, oats, corn, millet and rice. The legume family can be recognized readily by the flower and seed pod. The commonly known sweetpea blossom is typical of all legume flowers. The pod of the common garden pea is characteristic of pods found on all legumes. There are very few pod bearing plants, including trees, which are not legumes.

The world requires great quantities of that essential substance called protein. No class of plants is richer in protein than legumes. Some legumes are grown for oil as well as for protein, such as the soybean. The black locust tree grown for fence posts is a pod bearing legume plant.

In the roots of legume plants only, special bacteria may live. These bacteria help the plant to grow. The little homes of these bacteria are called root nodules. These are small ball-like forms growing on the roots. Seed inoculation is the placing of the proper living bacteria on the legume seeds.

These bacteria grow best on a moist jelly-like substance called agar. The bacteria can be washed off the surface of agar. The water containing the bacteria is sprinkled over the seed to be inoculated, covering all the surface of each seed as completely as possible. Grasses, grains and other crops than legumes cannot be inoculated with these nitrogen-gathering bacteria.

Only seed of legumes should be inoculated with legume bacteria. Some of these are sweet peas, garden peas, the clovers, alfalfa, beans, peanuts, cowpeas, and various legume or pod bearing trees. The purpose of inoculating legumes is to utilize the natural partnership between nitrogen-gathering bacteria and growing legumes which enables the plants to feed on the nitrogen in the air. All soils are not able to supply sufficient nitrogen at all times for uninoculated legumes, therefore it may be profitable to inoculate seeds of legume plants with these special bacteria before planting. The seed should be planted soon after being treated with bacteria-laden water because the bacteria soon die if the seed becomes dry or exposed to sunlight. Freezing does not hurt them.

Nitrogen in chemical fertilizers costs the most, and is soon lost in soil leaching. It is also carried off in other ways. Nitrogen is our greatest soil problem. Artificial inoculation of legume seeds contribute much to the solution of that problem. It is said "Inoculation is Nitrogen Insurance" for legumes.

C. E. Buchanan,
State Board of Agriculture,
Topeka, Kansas.

Dividends from Comfort

One of the impelling motives to better farming is the laudable desire to obtain for the farm family more of the comforts that should rightfully be theirs.

Even on the rented farm the investment of a comparatively small sum for the more important conveniences may yield the landlord surprising returns, as, frequently, this may be the means of securing or holding a good tenant. And according to studies by the University of Illinois, the difference between a good and a poor tenant is computed at \$1,000 or more a year.

Reports recently issued indicate that while many of the poorer farms are still untenanted, the better ones have been at a premium in several states.

Other things being equal, the places that have running water and lights in

the house and barn will attract a better class of tenants than those lacking such aids to better living.

Since the farm wife, too, usually has something to say about where the family shall live, it is but natural that her influence should be cast on the side of the well-equipped home. Certainly there are more enjoyable tasks than lugging heavy pails of water, day after day; and even cleaning countless lamp chimneys has its limitations as a form of pleasure. So why shouldn't the wife of the good tenant favor the home where water comes at the turn of the faucet and light at the click of the switch?

While electric lights and running water may not, directly, return an income, the indirect return may be great indeed, and on the basis of the University of Illinois report, they should not take long to pay for themselves.

Everyone benefits when the standard of living on the farm is improved.
Chicago, Ill. Robert A. Jones.

A Demand for Quality Horses

The years 1915 to 1919 are particularly outstanding in the minds of men who were then engaged in horse production or who were interested in horse sales. War time demands stimulated both production and sale of almost every kind of serviceable horse, and things certainly moved along. In 1916 nearly 1½ million horses were consigned to the various public yards of the United States—the two largest market points being East St. Louis and Kansas City. Prior to 1915 total receipts at yards of the country had ranged up to slightly

cently mentioned the shipment by express of a load of 28 head of just this kind. The correspondent refers to them as being beautiful, heavy horses," and they doubtless were, since the buyer expressed the load to Utica, Ohio, at a cost of something like \$1,000. Horses of no particular value hardly get that kind of a ride. Another incident of a similar nature recently came to light in the country between Newton and Wichita. A buyer from New York City secured 12 head in that community and placed a valuation of \$1,000 on the top four animals. One of these teams, by the way, had a sea voyage after it reached New York, so you know they had class. The buyer expressed the opinion that in his estimation the time was not far away when animals of even less quality would bring as good prices.

It is no one's business to advise all Kansas to raise drafters, for not every one is equipped to produce this kind. It is safe to say, however, that best prices are today being paid for good quality sound animals which carry considerable weight—buyers like them all the way up to a ton.

W. A. Atchison.

State Board of Agriculture,
Topeka, Kan.

To Control Cutworms

Cutworms are here again. Some of them are coming from the grassy fields to the wheat and some are after the garden stuff. The fat cutworms have been under the trash all winter and are now coming out for food. They are hungry for anything that is good to eat. The fields where

am beginning to feel lonesome with my permanent hog-tight fence clear around the farm, with some cross fencing added. But I am collecting some very good dividends from these fences every year by being able to turn my hogs and cattle out whenever I see fit, to clean up feed which otherwise would go to waste. We have no stock roaming at large in this section, so fences to the grain farmer are a liability so long as the farm is able to produce good crops, but some day the fences will have to come.

Livestock and fences offer the cheapest means of keeping up the fertility of the farm. A rotation system without livestock finally will come to grief, so my plan is to have the livestock all the time and a permanent fence around the farm all the time. Cross fences, of course, can be of temporary nature in many cases, to make farming easier. The value of a fence depends on a man's ability to keep that fence working, and if kept at work it is worth a good deal more than we think.

O. J. Olsen.
Horton, Kan.

Lime Paid Very Well

Sixty tons of Red clover hay from 27 acres was the yield secured last year by Charles Warren of Wellsville. "Every time that I have used lime on the ground when seeding Red clover I have secured a stand. When no lime was used the results have not been so good," said Mr. Warren. Mr. Warren had limed all of the field except a strip on the west side. A part of the east side of the field received a coating of manure as well as the lime. It was figured that where both lime and manure were used the yield was about 3 tons an acre.

Where the lime alone was used the yield was 1½ tons an acre and where the soil received no treatment the yield was about ¼ ton an acre. Mr. Warren has been using lime every year and is making plans for securing some this spring. He will keep on with this program until every acre is limed.

Another piece of Red clover seeded in 1927 on ground that was limed the fall before is a good example of what this legume can do in this country. Half of this field was manured and half was not, and anyone seeing the field at the time the first crop of hay was taken off would feel that this is one place where manure gave good returns. However, the entire field yielded 60 tons of hay or 3 tons an acre. In addition to this the second crop yielded 1 bushel of seed an acre. By doing his own threshing with his small machine the production cost of this seed was quite low, and it has never been necessary to buy any seed to establish new fields. Mr. Warren uses the Red clover hay to good advantage as a feed for his dairy cows and beef calves on feed. He is a board member of the Franklin-Miami Dairy Herd Improvement Association.

Paola, Kan. J. T. Whetzel.

On the Clean Ground

Pigs become infested with worms when kept on ground where worm infested pigs have been before. They swallow the eggs left from the droppings of the previous seasons. To avoid the worms keep pigs on new ground, or ground that has been plowed and reseeded. This can be accomplished by keeping the sow and litter on a dry floor for a few days after farrowing and then moving them to the clean ground.

Manhattan, Kan. F. W. Bell.

Boost for Dairymen

That article about the Washington County Co-operative Creamery Company in your issue of March 22 certainly was mighty fine. It gave us a lot of good publicity, and I hope it was of value to your readers.

Linn, Kan. H. J. Meierkord.

A Louisiana woman, it seems, is in pretty serious trouble, having shot a man who, it turned out, wasn't her husband.

Answers to Questions on Page 10

1. The 9th planet by Clyde Tombaugh, of Burdett.
2. Eugene F. Ware.
3. A person who speaks or writes several languages.
4. Zebulon Pike, September 29, 1806.
5. 1,750 millions.
6. Kansas City, Wichita, Topeka, Hutchinson, Pittsburg, Leavenworth.
7. Charles Dawes.
8. President, board of directors, "The Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America."
9. William Allen White, of Emporia.
10. "In His Steps."
11. Charles Lindbergh.
12. St. John.

over 500,000 a year, but since the close of the war the number has gradually diminished until in 1928 it reached 450,000 horses, which indicates that the volume of shipments has returned to about prewar conditions.

Strange tho it might seem, peak prices did not occur during war time when heaviest shipments were being made. The average price paid producers of the United States for horses in 1916 was \$130 each. Prewar values consistently averaged more than \$10 a head higher than prevailed during the war, the high mark being \$148 in 1910. Not since 1920 has there been an average of \$100 received by producers having surplus animals to sell. The 1920 average for the United States was \$82 a head.

As late as 1920 Kansas was credited with owning more than a million horses. Decline in use and subsequent reduction in breeding stock since that time has brought the state total down to something like 766,000 head. Authorities outside the state consider Kansas to be potentially in a good position to supply demands for draft stock. Fully 75 per cent of the stallions in use for years past have been of draft blood, and at present breeders are maintaining seed stock and are in position to supply special purpose animals. A news item from Sylvan Grove, out in Lincoln county re-

volunteer wheat grew luxuriantly last fall will be ideal places for cutworms this spring. If anyone is planning to plant corn where there was a heavy growth of wheat last fall, prepare to poison the worms as soon as the corn is planted.

Make the poison mash of 20 pounds wheat bran, 1 pound white arsenic; mix these two in a large tub. Then mix 2 quarts sirup and three oranges ground in 3½ gallons of water. Pour the fruit ade over the bran, and give it a good mixing. Scatter the mash over the infested parts of the field or over all the field. Cover all of the ground.

E. G. Kelly.
Manhattan, Kan.

They Pay Good Dividends

The tendency in this section is to do away with all permanent fences, except around pastures, lots and for partition fences. I know of many farms where even the partition fences have been taken away. Of course, this is the work of the grain farmer, as very few cattle and hogs are handled here now, compared with a few years ago. Doing away with the fences simplifies the problem of keeping the farm free from weeds, and at the same time it adds a considerable acreage to the farm.

My idea is entirely different from that of most folks up here; in fact I



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The Roadster Delivery . .	\$440
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A SIX IN THE PRICE RANGE OF THE FOUR

WHAT I LEARNED FROM TEN POST CARDS



NEVER before did I get such a big return on an investment," writes a farmer friend. "I wrote to ten advertisers who offered interesting and valuable booklets. Here's how I benefited.

1. "First of all a book on rearranging the farm gave me an idea on planning my fields for better crop rotation and greater convenience.

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3. "Just one suggestion out of a booklet helped me to rid my hogs of worms. It was the McLean County System of Swine Sanitation all boiled down in one, two, three order.

4. "Then there was a formula for treating metal surfaces, so paint would stick, particularly galvanized iron. This pointer cost only a penny.

5. "I was surprised to know there was anything new on horse feeding. But here, for a penny postcard, I learn how to feed less hay, keep my horses in good working condition and actually save on feed bills.

6. "And I learned that cows, just like humans, eat more when things taste good. So, now we pay considerable attention to taste and variety in the cow barn and our milk check shows it.

7. "One book I received from a smart manufacturer taught me how to save fodder. We recut and grind it now, there's no waste and you should see the steers go for it.

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9. "A cement company sent me plans for a septic tank that was so easy to build my wife wanted to know why we didn't do it ten years ago.

10. "And even so simple a thing as firing the stove or furnace. I learned from a coal company's booklet how to put in the coal to get more heat and less smoke."



If you could look behind the scenes, you would be amazed at the time and talent that go into the making of interesting, informative booklets offered by advertisers. Many represent years of study and research. These booklets and printed matter render real service. Write for them and mention this paper.

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

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\$1045

AND UP

Seven body types. Prices f. o. b. Pontiac, Mich., plus delivery charges. Oakland Motor Car Company

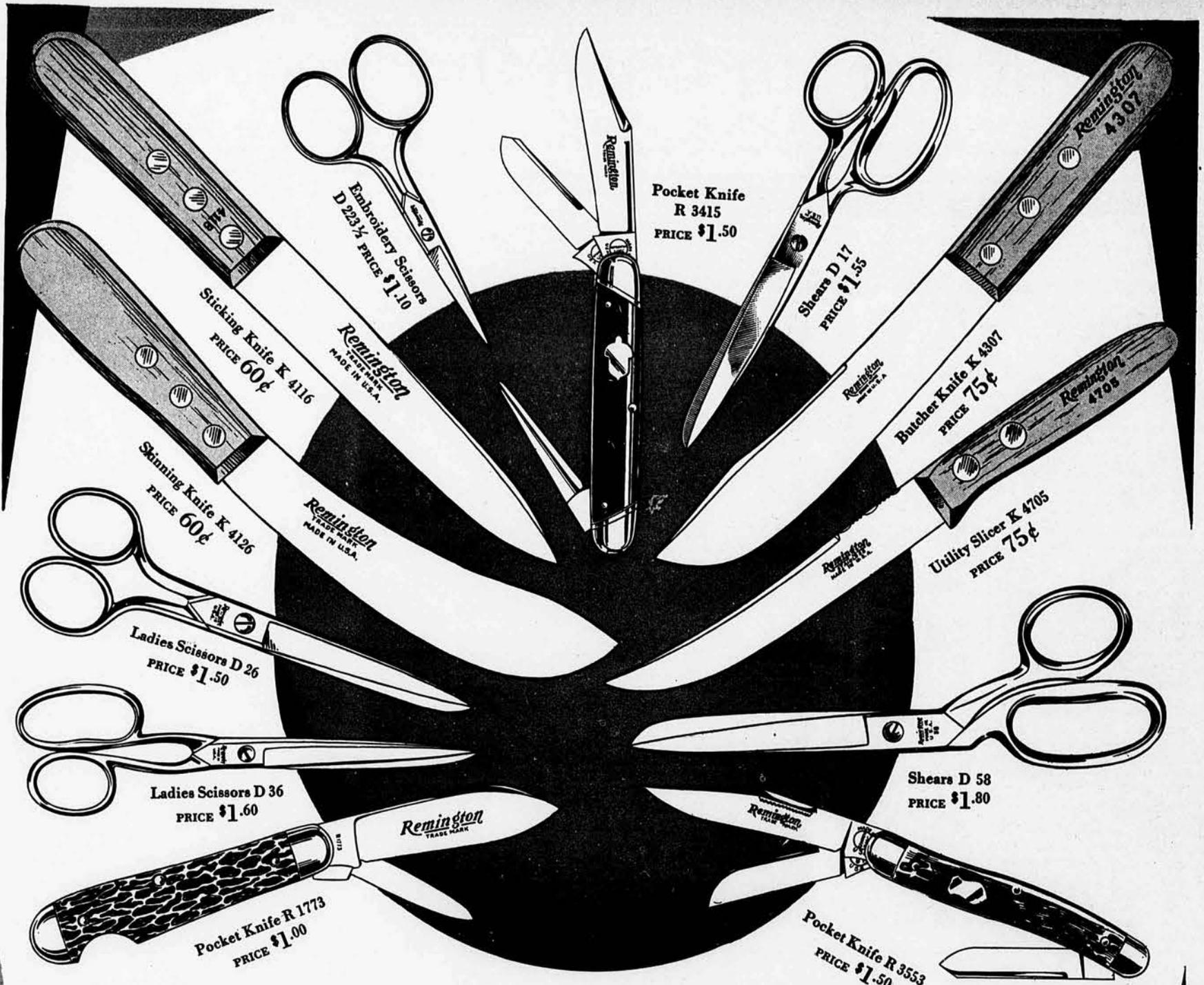
Write for an interesting booklet which illustrates and describes the design of the New Oakland Eight

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

Consider the delivered price as well as the list (f. o. b.) price when comparing automobile values... Oakland-Pontiac delivered prices include only authorized charges for freight and delivery and the charge for any additional accessories or financing desired.

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REMINGTON makes a wide range of patterns designed especially for farm use. It pays to buy good cutlery—the only kind that Remington makes.

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ity. Household slicers and paring knives are of Klean-blade (stainless) steel, with handles of walnut, or of Bakelite—a handsome material that looks as well in the dining room as in the kitchen. These knives have received the seal of approval from the Good Housekeeping Institute—a guarantee of tested quality.

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Answers to Legal Questions

Law Provides for Pupils' Transportation to Another District

When a rural school district in Kansas has been discontinued and the pupils are sent to other school districts adjoining, what tuition can be charged a month or week for these pupils from this district? Who pays the tuition fee, the district or the parents? When these children are transported to and from school by the parents, what charge can be collected for transportation? Is the rate of charge for transportation based upon so much a pupil, mileage, or so much a day? The distance to any of the adjoining districts is 3 or 4 miles or more. Said district schoolhouse has been condemned by the state board of health on the grounds of poor location, roads, building and equipment. O. H. K.

WHERE a district is disbanded the law provides for the transportation of the pupils to adjoining districts. Where the territory of the disbanded district is attached to an adjoining district or districts, such territory becomes, for school purposes, part of the adjoining district. The district board of the disbanded district shall make provision for sending, for a period of not less than eight months, the pupils of such school district to such school or schools in an adjacent district or districts as the said district board may determine.

As full compensation for the tuition of said pupils, the treasurer of the district from which said pupils are sent shall pay in the manner prescribed by law to the treasurer of the district, or to the board of education of the school to which said pupils are sent, an amount not to exceed the average cost a pupil a week for maintaining the school, exclusive of school buildings, school site, and permanent improvements. Provided that the district board of the district in which the school is discontinued shall provide for the transportation of the pupils to the said district who live 2 miles or more from the school to which said pupils are sent, in a safe and enclosed conveyance or conveyances properly heated, and the expense of such transportation shall be paid by said school district in which the school has been discontinued. Provided further that when any school district in which school has been discontinued having voted an amount of money representing not less than 10 mills of the assessed valuation of such district finds its funds insufficient to pay the tuition and cost of transportation as herein provided, the state shall pay to said district schools three-fourths of the difference between the amount raised by said district from all sources for school purposes and the cost of the tuition and transportation of the pupils therein, and the county shall pay from the general fund one-fourth of said difference.

The law does not specifically provide what shall be the cost of transportation provided in a case of this kind, but it would seem to be covered in another section which declares that a district board of any school district may provide for the comfortable transportation in a safe and enclosed conveyance or conveyances, properly heated, of pupils in said district who live 2 or more miles by the usually traveled road from the school attended. Or the district may make an arrangement with the parents or guardian to transport the children and shall allow for the transportation of pupils not less than 15 cents a day for each pupil so transported, or where the distance is 5 miles or more the district shall pay to the parent or guardian 25 cents a day for each pupil so transported.

Cannot Collect the Fee

A is a veterinary surgeon practicing without a license. B is a farmer. B signs a contract to pay A a fee of \$10 for services performed in doctoring a horse. Can A collect the fee if B refuses to pay? Reader.

It is unlawful for any person to practice veterinary medicine, veterinary surgery or any branch thereof including veterinary dentistry in the state of Kansas without previously having obtained a certificate from the board of veterinary examiners. The penalty provided for the violation of this law is a fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$300, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 30 days nor more than six months.

I am of the opinion that the general principle of law would apply that one cannot recover compensation for performing an unlawful act.

Is Part of the Overhead

Three years ago A and his wife moved to her father's home at the request of her father for the purpose of taking care of him. B is a brother to A's wife. A and B rent the land from her father. A provides a cow and hogs and B a tractor and three horses. Some of the implements belong to the father, some to A and some to B, and some are owned in partnership. A and B are to pay the expenses fifty-fifty, A and B and the father each getting one-third of the crop. A pays for the gas to run the tractor for plowing. Which would be fair, A to pay all expenses for housekeeping, his wife being the housekeeper, or should A and B pay fifty-fifty? O. C. H.

It seems from this question that everything has been amicably arranged between the father and A and B as to the amount of stock and equipment that each shall supply and the share each shall receive. The only thing that remains

to be considered is who shall pay to A's wife what is fairly due to her. If the arrangement as to the furnishing of the equipment and stock is satisfactory and the division of the proceeds is satisfactory, then it seems to me to be only equitable that the wife in this case should be paid equally by the three partners, the father and A and B. In other words, if you please, her expenses and wages should be part of the overhead to be taken out of the gross proceeds of the firm.

Would Be a Felony

I have heard that if one steals poultry, hogs and sheep in broad daylight he cannot be prosecuted because the theft was committed in the day time. Mrs. L. W. C.

I do not know, of course, who gave you that erroneous information. Theft is theft and the stealing of hogs or sheep would be a felony under our law whether the theft was in the day time or at night. I suppose that whoever gave you that misinformation had heard something about the difference in the punishment for the stealing



of chickens in the day time and in the night time, and this perhaps was the basis of this erroneous statement.

Grand larceny is defined by our statute as follows: "Every person who shall be convicted of feloniously stealing, taking or carrying away any money, goods, rights in action or other personal property or valuable thing whatsoever of the value of \$20 or more, or any automobile, or motor vehicle, or any horse, mare, gelding, colt, filly, ass, mule, neat cattle, sheep, goat, hog, or in the nighttime any domestic fowls, harness, or saddles belonging to another, shall be deemed guilty of grand larceny."

If the fowls are stolen in the day time, if the value of the fowls stolen is less than \$20, that is petty larceny under our statute, and could only be punished by a fine or imprisonment in the county jail. But if the fowls are stolen in the night time that becomes grand larceny.

Right of Eminent Domain

Is it lawful for an electrical company to build a power line thru the community without their consent? Can the landowner charge a reasonable damage? Y. T.

Power companies are granted by our statute the right of eminent domain. They may therefore condemn whatever land is necessary on which to erect their power plant and lines. They cannot take private property without paying a fair compensation for the same. If the property is condemned the damages are to be ascertained by condemnation commissioners, and the owner of the land has the option of either taking such damage as is allowed or he may appeal from the award of the condemnation commissioners to the district court and have the question of his damage tried by a jury.

Could Not Draw Pension

In case a Civil War veteran married after 1920, will his widow receive a pension after his death? Under what condition will she be allowed to still live at the soldiers' home after his death if they were living at the home at the time of his death? Subscriber.

Under the present law the widow married to a Civil War veteran in 1920 could not draw a

widow's pension. Congress may raise the limit on that, but at present the limit is 1905. The laws of Kansas provide that the widow, mother or minor children of an honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine who has served in the army of the United States during the rebellion, shall be admitted to the Mother Bickerdyke annex to the state soldiers' home, under such rules and regulations as shall be provided by the board of managers thereof: Provided, that such widow, mother or minor child has no adequate means of support and is incapacitated from earning a living, or who would otherwise be dependent upon public or private charity.

So that if this widow at the death of her soldier husband can fulfill the conditions of the law I have quoted, she would be eligible to admission to the Mother Bickerdyke home.

Should Obtain a Release

A and B own personal property and are in debt. A wants to sell the stock and pay up the debt. B says A cannot sell the stock. Can A sell the stock and pay the debts? The men to whom the debt is owing want their money. A and B have a boy 19 years old working in the ground in a mine. A gives written permission for the boy to work in the lead mine. Can B stop him from working in the ground? Subscriber.

If A and B are jointly liable on a note or on their obligation, A has a right to sell his share of this personal property and apply it upon the debt. However, unless the creditors release him from his obligation he still would be bound on his joint obligation with B. He should if he can, make an arrangement with the creditors to take his share of the stock and release him from further obligation on the joint note or whatever sort of obligation it is.

Unless B occupies the place of parent and guardian to this young man he has no right to prevent the young man from working in the mines. If, as the question would seem to indicate, this young man is either the son or the ward of A, of course, A has a right to give permission that he be employed in the mine.

Why Do You Stand for It?

I am a married woman 32 years old. Was forced to go with a man 12 years older than myself because my mother thought he was rich and I was only 16 years old. He hung around after me until I was coaxed to marry him by my mother. When we were married 20 months my so-called husband coaxed me to wait on his able-bodied brothers against my will. He said he would make them pay me or get me a hired girl, or he would kick them out. He didn't keep these promises, but I had to keep waiting on them and their hired men, doing such work as washing, ironing, cooking and baking all the bread and churning besides my other work, in addition to taking care of a 10 months' old baby of my own. I never have gotten as much as thank you from the brothers-in-law. All I got was my board. I waited on one for 20 months and the other 10 months. Then my so-called hubby bought land and I worked and helped him pay for it. Then he borrowed money against my will and bought land for his dad and brothers. Now didn't he treat me like a dog? B. A. L.

If the facts are as you-state them, he treated you very much worse than a fairly respectable individual would treat his dog. But why do you stand for it?

Maybe B Is Mistaken

A owns land in another county from where he lives which has a mortgage on it. B, the holder of the mortgage, is foreclosing in May. He, B, says he can take possession in 30 days, that the 18 months' redemption law does not hold good because A does not live on the land. B says he can sell the land and sue for the difference if the land does not sell for the amount of the mortgage. Subscriber.

The 18 months' redemption privilege would not apply where the morgator is not in possession of the land. That is if he has abandoned the land. However, B is mistaken if he says he can get possession of the land in 30 days. He cannot. In any event the morgator would have six months in which to redeem the land. If a judgment is obtained and the land is sold at foreclosure sale and the proceeds of the sale are not sufficient to pay the judgment, the mortgagee or his assigns would have a right to a deficiency judgment for the difference between the price obtained for the land and the amount of the judgment.

You Can Bring Action

I own a farm. My neighbor sold a 5-acre tract to a town fellow next to my land. This purchaser has built a house and two chicken houses within 40 feet of my line and put in 400 Leghorns. He makes no effort to keep them off my corn or kafir. They have done me a great deal of damage this summer. Have I any recourse, or must I just grin and bear it? Can he compel me to build or maintain a fence on the line that will keep out his poultry? Subscriber.

His chickens are trespassers. You are not obliged to fence against chickens. If they come on your premises you would have a right to take up these chickens and hold them for damages, and in addition you have a right of action against him for whatever damage has been done to your crops by these trespassing chickens.



Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

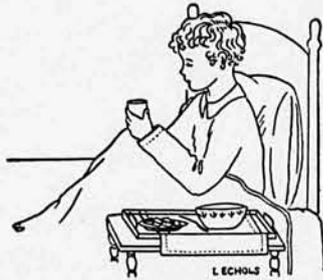


The Convalescent Will Appreciate Happy-Looking Trays

By Nelle G. Callahan

EVERYONE is sure, sooner or later, to bump up against the perplexing problem of feeding the sick. I am using the word perplexing advisedly, for if the illness is one of long duration it becomes a truly perplexing task. The period of convalescence is often a trying time, for the patient is usually inclined to be more impatient, more restless, and much harder to please.

For the patient whose every meal must be served from a tray much consideration is required that the appetite is stimulated and not retarded. When one knows exactly what tray is coming and exactly how it will look, and probably just what it will bring, it is only reasonable that the coming of the tray to the sick room will create no curiosity of taste.



One can get various sized trays in the variety shops today for such a small sum, and with the aid of some bright paint or lacquer they can be made into such cheery, happy-looking trays. I have four, all different in size, shape, coloring, and composition. One serving may require the large, oblong, peacock blue tray, while the light lunch will call forth the shining metal one.

There are many smart little dishes procurable in the shops today, which make the arrangement

Two Announcements!

Phyllis Lee has prepared a leaflet on Junior-Senior Banquets that will be helpful to school committees who are working on party plans. Send 4 cents to Phyllis Lee, Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., for this party help.

Also, remember the jelly and jam contest. Cash prizes are given, you remember, for the best recipes. The contest closes May 1. Send your favorite recipe to Rachel Ann Neiswender, Editor, Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. It might mean \$10 to you.

of the tray a pleasure rather than a burden. One clever service set consists of sugar, creamer, and butter plate which pile compactly one above the other; first the sugar, then the creamer, and crowning all, the little butter plate which just fits the top of the cream pitcher. These come in dainty colors and add so much to the looks and interest of the tray. Then there is the small lunch plate, in various and odd shapes with the cup to match, fitting into a little groove all its own.

Gay colored dishes, different ones each time, different napkins, colored linen tray cloths, and occasionally a bright, fresh flower tucked onto the tray add cheer and pique the appetite.

Now as to the food itself. The age of the patient, and the type of illness are of course the major consideration. Where foods are given at all, they usually include toast, eggs, milk, fruits, broths and soups. There are endless combinations and variations of these foods, and always new ones to be worked out. As convalescence progresses the diet changes and the problem naturally changes.

The egg nog is a particularly nourishing food, but to many people it is distasteful. There really is, however, a way of preparing an egg nog so that it is palatable to even the most peculiar appetite. Beat the eggs until they are almost white in color, and until they are almost as stiff as just egg white itself. This can be done altho many of us do not appreciate the fact. The continued beating removes the taste of the yolk which is a displeasing taste to many. Add the milk, usually a glassful to one egg, sugar to suit the individual taste, and either nutmeg or vanilla for flavoring.

Baked custard is invariably acceptable to young and old. I make mine thus, but of course, it too can be varied to suit one's taste. Beat until just well blended 2 eggs. Add 1 cup milk, 3 tablespoons cream, a dash of nutmeg. Pour into custard cups, place the cups in a pan of hot water, and bake in rather a slow oven. Too hot an oven will cause the custard to become watery, as will the use of too much sugar.

Another popular way of disguising milk is in white sauce. This is the basis for dressing up toast with creamed vegetables, cauliflower, cabbage, peas, and such, meats or canned fish. Of course, these suggestions are practical only where the patient is allowed such food. To make the white sauce melt in a saucepan 2 tablespoons butter, add 1½ tablespoons flour, ¼ teaspoon salt, a few grains of pepper, and stir until thoroughly blended. Then pour on gradually, stirring constantly, 1 cup of milk, bring to the boiling point and let boil 2 minutes.

To make a good beef extract use 1 pint cold water for each pound of meat, fat and bone. Let the meat stand in the cold water 1 hour to draw out the juices. Heat gradually to the boiling point, and cook for 6 or 7 hours. This may then be seasoned, strained, and served with crackers.

Boiler-Ice Box Is a Real Economy

BY MRS. A. L. MARKELY

I HAVE an ice box made out of an old dry goods box and a discarded copper boiler. My box is 30 inches by 16 inches, just enough bigger than the boiler so that paper can be packed in between them. I lined the inside of the box with paper, then wadded up old newspapers and filled the space between the two, to the top. My boiler had a few small holes in the bottom so I patched them. In one end of the boiler I made a small hole and fastened a valve stem out of an old inner tube. I bored a hole thru the box bottom and my pantry floor and I have a self-draining ice box which drains on the ground. I keep a piece of wire handy so if the drain clogs up I can open it with the wire. The lid is made of boards with oil-cloth pasted on the inside to keep out air.

To keep dishes from slipping off the ice, just lay a jar rubber under the dish. There is room for 50 pounds of ice as well as some food.

I have used this for two years. It is painted green to match my kitchen and pantry walls.

Frocks for a Little Girl's Fancy

THE very little miss likes a chance to choose the dress she would rather have for her wardrobe too, and here are three suitable styles for her fancy to ponder on.

No. 419 is a French made frock. The bodice is short, closing at the left side with buttons. A square neckline is emphasized by bands of contrasting plain material, also used in the cuffs. The skirt is circular, shaped to fit the bodice, widening toward the hem, giving the miss an



Any of the patterns on this page may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price is 15 cents each.

independent air when she walks. Designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

No. 3358, on the other hand, is a Dutch apron frock which may be worn as an apron for indoor days, or for a summertime outdoor dress. Has a high waistline and ties in the back with a large bow. Patch pockets on the skirt will suit the fancy as a possibility for sheltering little-girlish trinkets. Neck, armholes and pockets are trimmed with rick rack braid. Designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

No. 3410, a bloomer dress appeals because of its clever pointed patch pockets which seem to be held by a band applied from the shoulder. Peter Pan collar is fashioned of contrasting material. Bloomers are gathered especially full into a wide knee band. Designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

An Apple a Day for Little Cooks

DEAR Little Cooks: The saying, "An apple a day keeps the doctor away" doesn't necessarily mean that the apple must be raw, but it is a pretty good rule to follow, don't you think? That is why I thought you would like to know how to make baked apples that really will "melt in your mouth." They are called De Luxe Baked Apples, and here is the recipe for them.



2 quarts apples ¾ cup sugar
 ½ cup butter

Cut the fruit in quarters, but do not pare, tho the dark spots should be removed. Melt the butter and add the sugar to it. Stir this mixture with the apples and place in a deep pan. Cover closely and bake slowly for 1 hour. Serve with whipped cream, or hot with meats.

Now there are many other ways to get the apple a day which everyone needs, and I have a leaflet of seventeen different apple recipes which will contain recipes which you can prepare, I am sure. And I know your mother would enjoy seeing the leaflet too for it will contain many new ideas for her in preparing a meal with apples. Would you like to have this? If so, it will be sent to you immediately on receipt of a 2 cent stamp. Be sure to write your name plainly and send your correct address.

And now little cooks I hope you'll resolve to eat your apple every day and keep healthy.

Your little girl cook friend,
Naida Gardner.

She Rules the Waves!

BY JANE CAREY

WHAT farm woman has time for prinking and curling her hair when the chicken-garden-canning season comes on? Yet what one of us does not yearn to be a Curly Locks when busy, steamy, curl-defying summer arrives?

The permanent waving machine is the magic wand that can turn your straight hair into curls, and make of a dejected looking woman, a charming one!

Here are answers to the questions about permanents that women ask me:

1. Is a permanent harmful to the hair? No. It is actually beneficial to the scalp, stimulating it as much as 19 scalp treatments would. The electrically applied heat will not hurt your hair. A curling iron in your own hands does far more damage.

2. When is the best time to have one; how long will it last? April is the most popular month for waving; you enter the rainy season in curls. Six months is the usual length the wave looks its best. The wave itself lasts indefinitely; new hair coming in near the scalp makes the wave depart.

3. Can I care for it myself? Yes. There is a trick in arranging the permanent after you have shampooed which makes it comb out into soft, natural looking waves and ringlets. I'll send you the directions on request. For the sake of a professional looking hairdresser, I suggest that you go to a beauty shop for a shampoo and fingerwave every two weeks, but if you can't spare the time or the dollar, be assured you can manage it yourself.

4. Can white or grey, and long hair be waved? Permanents are now given successfully in these cases. Beauty shops report the majority of their customers are women of the middle years.

Solving Storage Problems

Gay Boxes and Cretonne Pockets Offer Fine Possibilities

BY OLIVE HERING NELSON

KEEPING everyone happy and comfortable in the small house is an art. Small houses have too little closet space. Here are my solutions to some space problems:

With scissors, paste pot and gay paper, I transformed four corrugated boxes of uniform size into pretty boxes lined inside to keep out the dust. From the outside they resemble pretty hat boxes. A strip of cloth pasted on each side of the hinge in the lid will prevent its tearing off. The edge of the lid and the top edge of the box may be enforced in the same way before the paper is pasted on. This will give the box firmness and prevent its tearing. Plain colored strips of paper in colors to suit your fancy may be pasted around the box to give it an appearance of being tied. Mine are green to match the organdy window curtains. When my boxes were all done, I pushed them just under the edge of the bed where by the aid of a little handle made like a bow of ribbon. I could pull them out at will. Every member of the family now has a box for flat clothes that do not need to be hanging. My boxes serve well and aid in making the most of a small space.

To gain more closet space I tacked cretonne pockets to the inside of the two closet doors. These were also selected in colors to match the room. These run all the way up the closet door and are safely out of sight when the door is closed. Each member of the family has his own pockets for shoes, hose, brushes, combs, etc. I keep one large pocket for hand laundry which must not be trusted in the week's wash. The pockets serve so well that I am able to keep the floors in the closets reasonably clear.

Where there are children, there are always toys, and the small house cannot give much floor space to toys. Again I studied the merits of the box, but this time I chose wooden ones. These I covered with a coat of gay lacquer and placed near a window. With the aid of a few pillows they were transformed into a window seat and each child has a place all his own for toys.

There were no linen closets in our small house so I began to look about for a convenient place to store linens. An old discarded trunk would serve for capacity, but it was most unpleasant to look upon. With a brush and two cans of lacquer I transformed it into a daring pirate's chest of orange with black locks, hinges, and panels. Aside from adding an interesting note of color to the room, it affords ample space for sheets, pillow cases, luncheon cloths, and so on.

I placed boxes of varying sizes on top of closet and pantry containing an even greater variety of materials. Each box is labeled according to its service and those used less often are placed highest.

Try Oilcloth Tie-backs

BY ESTALENE COLBY

Oilcloth has come into its own. A few years ago we thought of oilcloth as a useful covering for the kitchen table and cabinet. Now we find it in all colors of the rainbow and in almost any room. Lovely pillows, tie-backs, door-stops, drapes and what-not can be made from the colored oilcloths.

Tie-backs of oilcloth are especially attractive and so easily made. The choice of colors should depend upon the color scheme in the room. They look their best in bedrooms and kitchens. A combination of black, rose and green works up beautifully. The black oilcloth band is bound in rose bias tape, and the flower ornaments of rose oilcloth are bound in rose tape. One leaf of green oilcloth is bound in green tape, using either black, green and yellow stamens or all yellow, for the flower. The band is cut 18 inches long and 1 3/4 inches wide, rounded at the ends and held together by a small white bone ring. The flower has five petals and one leaf. After the petals have

been bound they are gathered at the bottom and put together in the form of a flower. A round piece of green oilcloth 1 inch in diameter is cut and placed in the center of the flower, with the little stamens fastened into the center of this. The flower and leaf are then fastened on the band.

Buy a Family Blackboard

BY MRS. NELLE DAVIS

Altho my mother-in-law has water in the house, electricity and modern conveniences, she says the handiest thing in her kitchen, for the amount of work and money invested, is a blackboard. It is a space of the plaster-board-finished wall, panelled off, and given a couple of coats of slate paint. In many homes where there are small children such a blackboard is used for instructive and educational purposes, but the Mother Davis's baby girl is in high school more uses are found for the board than ever before.

If the parents leave and wish to leave a message, it is written on the board. There is no chance of it blowing away, and there is no chance of it being overlooked, for that is the first place the girls look when they find their mother gone.

The weekly list of items of groceries are listed on one side as well as anything the men may want from town. With several in the family this is a help, as each one writes down an item when they have emptied the carton or sack.

If father and the boys are out when the market report comes in on the radio it can be jotted down on the blackboard so there will be no chance of a mistake. Also, any recipe or suggestion for lightening household tasks, copied from the radio, are written down there, to be tried out before putting into a notebook.

Mother Davis's kitchen is a roomy one so she had no difficulty in finding space for the 4 by 5 feet of blackboard, but a smaller one could be used.

Concerning Vitamin A

BY NELL B. NICHOLS

Many battles are being waged against colds these days. Wherever mothers meet, the conversation sooner or later comes to the question: "What can I do to keep my family from having colds?"

From the Iowa State College these suggestions about avoiding colds are given. First, select the proper foods. Then banish over-fatigue from the household. Ample rest and sleep are most helpful. Clothing bears watching, too. It needs to be adapted to the weather.

Vitamin A is of great importance, for, as Dr. P. Mabel Nelson of the Iowa School explains, it protects the body against respiratory infections. Foods rich in this material are required in the diet especially when sunshine is scarce. These foods are: butter, cheese, cream, egg yolks, liver, spinach and codliver oil.

Individuals vary in their ability to store vitamin A in their bodies, so the amount required by different persons may differ greatly. At the University of Iowa, Dr. Amy L. Daniels has discovered that three pats of butter, individual servings, the cream from 1 quart of milk and 1 teaspoon of cod liver oil daily will usually protect small children. In all probability, the adult needs no less of the vitamin A than the child does.

Fortunately, vitamin A is not destroyed easily in cooking processes. If butter is browned, the vitamin in it is lost. In making sauces, it is advisable to add the melted butter to the liquid and thickening, rather than stirring the flour into the browning butter. The wise woman includes Vitamin A in the daily diet of her family.

It Costs Less Now to install SKELGAS ... FUEL Costs Less also

YOUR Skelgas dealer has been authorized to make two startling announcements regarding Skelgas—announcements which have resulted in sales increases of from 300 to 400 percent above the same months last year:

1. The price of Skelgas fuel has been reduced 31% (nearly ONE-THIRD) to make Skelgas available to every farm home. Thus to all the other well known advantages of Skelgas has been added ECONOMY.
2. Your "Gas Plant" (the cabinet, which houses your equipment, and the valves, which regulate the gas pressure even better than do city gas valves) is now available on a new low cost basis that permits the announcement that your entire installation, stove and all, now may be put in at a cost of about \$100. Of course, there is a complete line of Skelgas ranges offered at a variety of prices.

Read what Skelgas users say about these two announcements: "Skelgas never was costly, but now it is positively cheap" ... "How any man can refuse now to give his wife the advantages of Skelgas is beyond me" ... "The cleanest fuel is now the cheapest" ... "It certainly was fine of you to pass on to users the savings made from volume production."

Just imagine the convenience of clean, sootless, intensely hot-burning gas in your kitchen ... full heat immediately, no adjustments to make, no "gadgets" to work ... just strike a match, turn on the gas and cook. Oven temperature regulators on most ranges, too, so you may cook whole meals without attention.

Brilliant, yet soft, white light in every room in your home ... hot water when you want it ... these are yours, too, if you wish ... with SKELGAS.

Your dealer will soon be busy with his "spring rush" of installations. To make sure you get your Skelgas installation when you want it, why not go to his store today? He will be glad to demonstrate Skelgas to you, or permit you to discover its advantages by lighting and controlling it yourself. If you do not know your dealer's name, use the coupon below.



SKELGAS

The COMPRESSED SKELLY NATURAL GAS

LISTED AS STANDARD BY UNDERWRITERS' LABORATORIES

SKELGAS UTILITY DIVISION,
Skelly Oil Co., Eldorado, Kansas
Please send me the name of a Skelgas dealer and literature on cooking with Skelgas.

Name
Address

K-3

Here Are Some New Puzzles to Solve

CHANGE one letter in each word so that they will spell an old proverb. Can you tell what it is? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each



for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

Likes to Ride Horseback

There are 15 pupils in our school. I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. I have to go across the road to school. My teacher's name is Mrs. North. I like her very much. For pets I have two dogs named Ranger and Sissie, a cat named Fluffy and a riding pony named Billie. Those pets belong to me and my sister, Betty Jo. We have some other horses and 16 head of cattle. We live on a 400-acre farm and are renting 320 acres. One of my best sports is to go horseback riding. We can ride most of our horses but I do not ride them. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Elizabeth Heffner.
Granada, Colo.

Virginia Writes to Us

I will be 13 years old August 4. Have I a twin? I go to Friendship school. My teacher's name is Miss Cox. I am in the seventh grade. Edith Conrad is my best girl friend. I have two sisters and two brothers. Their names are Bernice, Marguerite, Albert and Richard. For pets I have two cats and a dog. The cats' names are Baby Crackers and Fluffy and the dog's name is Buddy. I have brown

hair and brown eyes. My eyes are nearly black they are so dark. I have a fair complexion. My nickname is Spider. I enjoy the children's page very much. Hope I hear from some of the girls and boys. Virginia Vogel.
Kiowa, Kan.

Try These on the Family

- What is the value of the moon? Four quarters.
- When the day breaks what becomes of the pieces? They go into mo(u)rning.
- What musical instrument should we never believe? A lyre.
- What is the best time to study the book of nature? When autumn turns the leaves.
- What letter in the Dutch alphabet will name an English lady of title? A Dutch—s.
- What is it which, while it is yours alone, is used more by other people than by yourself? Your name.
- Why are tongs, poker and shovel like titles of nobility? They belong to the grate.
- What is that which is too much for

one, enough for two, but nothing at all for three? A secret.



"Look Out, Mister! That's a One Man Dog!"

Word Square Puzzle

1. _ _ _ _
2. _ _ _ _
3. _ _ _ _
4. _ _ _ _

1. On top. 2. A leaf of a book; 3. A cruel giant; 4. To require.
From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the square reads the same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the

Rain Coats

See the ducks all strutting by!
Hear their proudish quacks!
It is raining, and the rain
Slides right off their backs.
Queer the thing of which they're vain—
Feather coats keep off the rain.
—Lillie G. McDowell.

Circus Puzzle

The clown and the elephant have just come out of the circus tent. Some



of the animals they have left inside are these:

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1. Sale | 5. Nilo |
| 2. Keymon | 6. Erba |
| 3. Sogd | 7. Grite |
| 4. Nypo | |

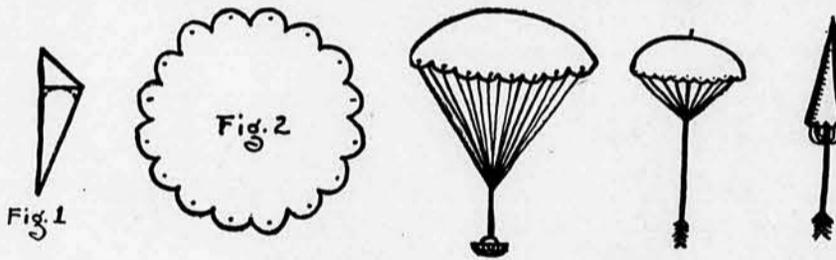
Can you tell which animals they are? All you have to do is rearrange the letters. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first correct answer from each state.

Joy Likes Her Teacher

I will be 11 years old August 13. I am in the seventh grade. I go to South Hayes school. My teacher's name is Miss Andsager. I like her very much. I have three brothers and one sister. My brothers' names are Grant, Gayle and Dorcie and my sister's name is Audrey. I live on a stock farm. I help my father milk. I enjoy the children's page very much. Joy Clothier.
Sylvia, Kan.

How to Make a Parachute

A parachute is made as follows: long arrow, cut a small hole at the top of the paper, and insert it over the end of the arrow. Fix it there with a little gum or paste, about 1 inch from the point.
Attach pieces of thread to the extreme corners of the paper, and tie them together about half way up the shaft of the arrow. When completed, it will resemble a parasol or umbrella closed. When shot up into the air with a common bow, it will ascend to a great height, and in coming down, will open out and sail away to a great distance. Great sport can be had with a parachute on these spring days.



The Hoovers—Are Any of the Customers Old Enough to Remember This Bear?

Are You Buying Linens?

Brides-to-be and Housewives Seek Attractive Ways to Add Beauty to the Bedroom

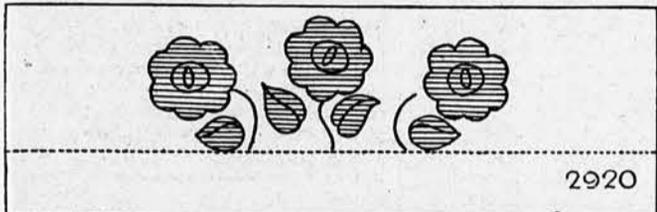
BY NAIDA GARDNER

SPRING arrives and well may we think of replenishing the linen closet with new pillow slips. Maybe you are a bride-to-be and your thoughts are of your first pillow slips, but in either case you will be looking for the most attractive designs.

Pictured here are four lovely slips with neat, easily worked floral designs. No. 2920 is a rose pattern, worked crosswise of the flower and

flowers may be of cut work; No. 2922, another wreath design, uses several of the embroidery stitches. The leaves are worked in lazy-daisy stitch, the base of the flower in blanket stitch, and the petals in outline and French knots; No. 2923, quite an unusual pattern, uses numerous French knots and long and short stitches.

These pillow cases come stamped ready to work with wide hemstitched



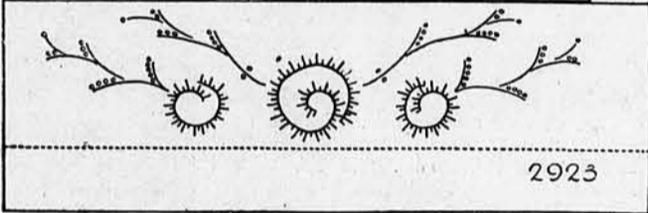
2920



2921



2922



2923

leaf in outline stitch; No. 2921, a wreath design, may be worked either solid or with the lazy-daisy stitch. Crescent-shaped figures between the

hem, and if worked in scraps of bright colored thread you will find they will brighten any bedroom. These slips make lovely shower gifts, also.

For the children

Nature Books

Pictured by both rhyme and color



There are many bird books available, but this series presents an entirely original treatment. The birds shown are those which children can see at home. The bird is pictured in full color, true to life and the habitat is shown as background. The song is correctly set to music, while a brief description of the bird is also given. At the bottom of the page is a delightful jingle which children are eager to learn. Birds in Rhyme have a strong educational value. Superintendents, teachers, kindergartners and librarians praise the books.

- Birds in Rhyme, by Julius King 75c
- More Birds in Rhyme, by Julius King 75c
- Familiar Birds in Rhyme, by Julius King 75c
- Dogs, by Julius King 75c

Size 8 1/4 x 14 inches. Cloth. Twenty-four popular breeds illustrated in color and characterized in sprightly verse.



The size is 4 3/4 x 6 inches, bound in boards, colored cover and jacket. A new idea in beautiful books for children. Three-color process printing—wealth of color illustrations. Each one has been written by an author who knows children, and who realizes the new educational need for material of a factual nature. Artists of standing have illustrated the stories and verses, inimitable, appealingly. There are twenty-four colored illustrations and ninety-six pages in each book.

- A B C of Birds, by Julius King 50c
- Animal Frolics, by Julius King 50c
- Animals We Know, by Bess M. Young, Horace Mann School 50c

Order from the Capper Book Service, Topeka, Kansas

Use This Coupon for Ordering

CAPPER BOOK SERVICE, Topeka, Kansas

Please find enclosed the stated amount for each book checked, to be sent postpaid to the address below.

- Birds in Rhyme
- More Birds in Rhyme
- Familiar Birds in Rhyme
- Dogs
- A B C of Birds
- Animal Frolics
- Animals We Know

Name.....

Address.....

Women's Service Corner

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

The Large Pore Problem

Can you tell me what to do to correct enlarged pores on my cheeks, chin and forehead? I would also be glad to learn of a remedy for pimples. Minnie B.

I have just discovered an excellent preparation which not only closes the pores and in time makes the skin fine textured, but will also clear up other skin disorders. If you will send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to the Beauty Department, Kansas Farmer, I will gladly give you the name and price of the preparation, and tell you where it may be obtained. It is not to be found in most drug stores.

Care in Watering the Fernery

I have a new fernery but feel that I do not know just how to take care of it because I find the soil remaining too damp. Can you tell me about this? Mrs. F. E. R.

You were right in asking about the fernery. Great care must be taken in watering a fernery. Because of the constant evaporation which is taking place, there will be constant condensation on the glass, and this moisture will run down and return to the soil, unless the top of the fernery is kept open. It is impossible to lay down any definite rule for watering, but I would

give this general one: Give more water only when there seems a prospect of the soil becoming dryer than leaf-mold usually is as we find it in the woods. It is well to lift the cover of the fernery an inch or two, every day, to allow surplus moisture to pass off. Leave it open for an hour or two.

Protect Your Hats

During the summer when I wear a hat I find that perspiration ruins the lining by leaving an ugly stain. Is there some way I could protect myself against this? P. H. S.

If you will shellac the inside of your hat band before you wear the hat you will find this prevents the perspiration from passing thru the band to the hat, which is the cause of the stain.

How Should Prints Be Cut?

In making a printed dress for my little girl I seemed to have cut the material crooked because it pulled to one side when I pinned the pattern on. Is there a rule to follow in cutting prints?—Mrs. F. A. C.

If the material of which you speak was a print in a large figure, stripe, plaid or check the trouble might have been with the material as oftentimes these prints are out of line with the warp and woof. The rule is to tear the fabric or pull a thread and cut across one end to straighten it, and begin pinning the pattern on from the straightened end.

Several stylists have not hesitated to propose a new leg-of-mutton sleeve. These are very wide at the top and taper down to the elbow, where they join a long and narrow cuff.

The pillow slips pictured above are priced at 75 cents each, the four for \$3.00. Floss is not included. Order from Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



NOW-2 More Smash-Up Victims! YOU may be NEXT

Racing to town... no thought of danger. THEN—quick as a flash—C-R-A-S-H!...!...! KILLED...! badly hurt.

Unavoidable accidents—more every year—are costing farmers millions of dollars in doctor and hospital bills. Needless waste! Save it with Woodmen Accident policy. Best investment you can make.

Protection Costs Less than Injury

Woodmen Accident is invaluable when you need it. Often repays the tiny cost a hundred times over. Costs less, for 20 years, than you'd have to pay for a single bad injury. And you may be hurt a dozen times! Jay Russell (Ill.) used his Woodmen Accident policy 3 times in 4 months! Saved him a lot of money.

Lowest Cost of Its Kind

Woodmen Accident leads because it (1) pays for ALL injuries. (2) starts paying first day you are laid up. (3) has protected farmers for 40 years. (4) is a \$1,000,000 company. (5) offers greatest protection for its low cost. (6) is non-fraternal and not connected with any fraternal order.

Send NOW for Free Book

Get the facts! See how Woodmen Accident pays more generously for more injuries. See why most farmers prefer Woodmen Accident. Sign coupon and mail, TODAY. Don't put it off—decide, NOW, to send!

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LINCOLN, NEBR. Dept. B-47

Please send me free book describing your accident insurance policies. (Age limits, 16 to 69.)

Name _____
Occupation _____
P. O. _____
State _____ R.F.D. _____



Kill Rats Without Poison

A New Exterminator 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. Large 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

Castrate Without Cutting

Calves and lambs unsexed easily. No blood. Your personal check for brings a BURDIZZO Type EMASCULATOR From PETERS' Our 96-page illustrated Veterinary Guide FREE. Peters Family Order today from this ad. Address PETERS SERUM CO., Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

Buy Direct and SAVE MONEY on your saddle by getting manufacturer's prices. Send for our FREE illustrated catalog. THE WESTERN SADDLE MFG. CO., 1651 Larimer St., Denver, Colo.

Local Clubs Are Under Way

"Reno Cappers" Decide to Have Two Divisions; Other Teams Are Choosing Leaders

BY J. M. PARKS
Manager, The Capper Clubs

AT THE time this is written, applications for membership in the Capper Clubs still are coming in right along. We are assured the 1930 enrollment will be much larger than that of 1929, and it may go beyond any previous high mark. Of course, numbers do not tell the whole story. Along with the increase in membership has come greater interest in every line of club activity. Formerly each member entered only one project. This year a large per cent of the club folks are going to take care of two or more projects each. In the past, some teams were satisfied with only two officers—a president and a secretary. Now nearly all of them have, in addition to these, a yell leader and a reporter. In some instances the same person acts as leader and president. In others, these two offices are held by two different individuals.

While boys and girls of club age are the chief officials, and we think that is as it should be, in order to develop leadership among the young folks, yet we are glad that many teams are fortunate enough to have an adult act as coach or adviser. Sometimes this is a teacher of agriculture in the local school, and in other cases, it may be a parent of some of the club members. In either instance, it will tie club work up with other community activities and gain new friends for this worthy movement.

Doubled Their Membership

Reno is one of the counties that has more than doubled its last year's membership. In 1929 the "Reno Cappers" was a small team. When they met for their first regular meeting in the new year on April 6, they found they had grown so much they decided to work in two divisions—one centering at Hutchinson under the leadership of Florence Brown and the other at Sylvia, on the other side of the county, under the leadership of Edna Dunn. Mrs. J. H. Briley of Sylvia is to act as adviser for both divisions, and the two divisions still will work together as the "Reno Cappers" in competing for the trophy cup. This plan may be found practicable in other counties, where the members form two groups situated some distance apart. The members of a given county may decide for themselves whether they wish to compete for the pep cup as one team in two divisions or as two separate teams.

Every member is urged to express his choice for leader of his team. Many have done this already, and the club manager will announce new leaders soon. We believe, as a rule, it is a good plan to pass the leader-

ship around among the members from year to year, so a larger number may receive training of this kind. However, if the majority of the members of a team prefer an experienced leader, we shall grant their wish in that matter.

Send Us Some Pictures

And now, club folks, we want you to get busy with your kodaks. Several teams have won kodaks during the membership campaign, and these will be awarded in the near future, but many were awarded last year. Then, too, some of you have good individual cameras. Let us have some pictures of you and your projects. We are in need of some for our club articles right now. Remember that each snapshot means 25 points for your team, besides the pleasure of seeing your smiling features on a page of Kansas Farmer.

Just now, while writing the above, this letter came to our desk. We are going to pass it on to you, for it is typical of the Capper Club spirit:

"Dear Club Manager: I am sending in some entry blanks and contracts but also would like to enter the baby chick department. I have 80 Rhode Island Reds, just hatched today. I would like to enter them in the Capper Club, if I may. Alberta has another project, too. Daddy bought her a dandy Hereford baby beef calf, and Cylvis is wondering whether the turkey department is to be added to the club list of projects. He has some Bourbon Reds to enter. That will be two projects for each of us. Let us know whether we may enter these. Yours respectfully, Francis Hammett." (Marshall.)

We are glad to say "yes" in answer to all of these questions. We are going to say, too, that altho the enrollment period closed April 15, there may be a chance for you to join our club, if you can find an application blank right quickly. If you do send in your application late, be sure to give a good reason for not joining earlier.

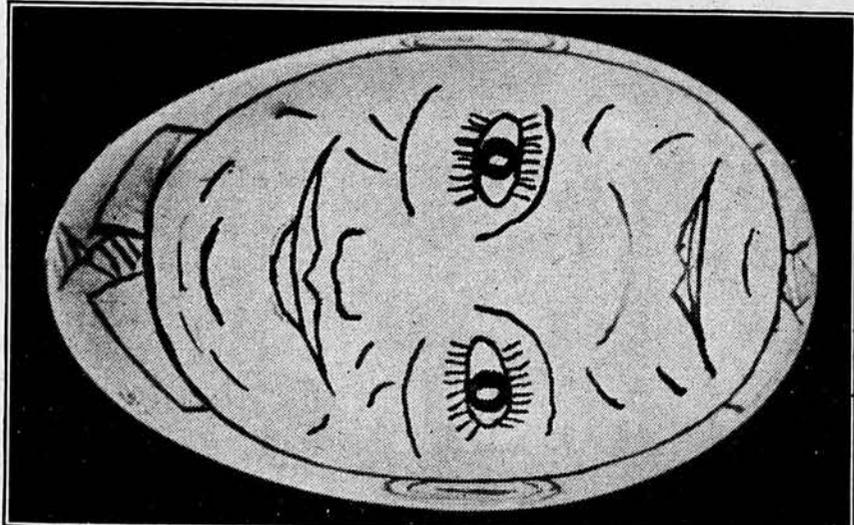
Chance in Prune Week

A somewhat wilted beauty was complaining that she had not been made queen of a certain apple blossom festival. Of course this gave her rival an opportunity. "Never mind, dear. There's Prune Week," she said soothingly.

Amateur Buggy

Cooper—"Honestly, now, you would never have thought this car of mine was one I had bought secondhand, would you?"

Coles—"Never in my life. I thought you had made it yourself."



Hold the Paper in the Regular Way, and You Will See Only an Easter Egg. Tip It to the Left, and You Behold the Smile of a Capper Club Member, Just Accepted as a Representative of His County. Tip It to the Right, and You Look into the Face of a Prospect Who Is Afraid He Has Waited too Long to Join. This Oversize Egg, Drawing and All, Was Presented to the Capper Clubs by Sarah Jean Sterling of Dickinson County, and Is Presumably a Product of One of Her Buff Orpington Hens. Length 3 1/4 inches. Circumference, Shortest Way, 5 1/2 inches; Longest Way, 7 1/4 inches. Weight 3 1/4 ounces



THIS IS A Long-Bell

PRESSURE TREATED
CREOSOTED
POST

that has been in service

8 YEARS

on the farm of

L.M. VOGLER

1929 Grand
Corn Champion

L. M. Vogler of Hope, Indiana, Grand Corn Champion of the International Grain and Hay Show in 1925 and 1929, is a staunch believer in good fencing. While his crops speak for themselves he has this to say about his fences:

"Eight years ago we started using Long-Bell creosoted fence posts. These posts are still in service and we expect them to be for the next 20 years. We believe that creosoted Southern Pine posts, Long-Bell pressure treated, will last indefinitely."

Good farmers are always good judges of good farm equipment. They have proved that the right equipment does better work, at less cost, in less time. Hundreds of farmers agree with us that Long-Bell Fence Posts render this kind of service. Their experiences are told in a booklet, "Serving through the Years," a copy of which is yours for the asking. Long-Bell Silver Spots, the posts everlasting, may be obtained in round, halves or quarters from your Lumber Dealer.

The Long-Bell Lumber Company

Since 1875
207 R.A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

BOOK DEPARTMENT

Many of the New Mystery Stories This Spring Were Written by Women

BY D. M. HARMON

I HAVE just been looking over the spring list of mystery stories and am convinced that even the most devoted fans are going to have plenty of reading material this year. The list starts with better than 150 books and, of course, many more will be added during the year.

An interesting thing about this list is that so many mystery stories are written by women. Mrs. Rhinehart, Dorothy Sayers, Carolyn Wells, Nancy Mavity, Agatha Christie, Kay Cleaver Straham, and many others, who feel that men would not buy a mystery story written by a woman, hide their sex under a masculine name. One writer has suggested that perhaps the reason so many mystery stories are written by women lies in the fact that women are incurably romantic; while men have been busy developing their muscles, women have been equally active in developing their imaginations.

Perhaps it is a racial inheritance, a root that goes back into the dim prehistoric past, when woman sat in the depths of a smoky cave and shuddered at the shadows, while man was outside somewhere pursuing pterodactyls with a stout club. During the Crusades, woman sat and shivered in gloomy castles on unhealthy river banks and believed implicitly in ghosts. Even now she lies awake in a creaking house at midnight, while waiting for the head of the family to return from lodge meeting, and wonders what she could possibly do if a burglar suddenly should appear from the particularly suspicious shadows in the hallway. Every leaf that falls, every board that snaps, every unfamiliar sound, is construed into a menace. The men may be the creators of the analytical detectives, Sherlock Holmes and the rest. But leave it to the women, because of their background stretching back for infinite generations, to write the hair-raising tales of mystery and horror.

Game Between Author and Reader

The mystery story might well be called a game between two players, the author on the one hand and the reader on the other. The reader has scored if, say, half way thru the book he has laid his hand on the right person as the criminal, or has inferred the exact method by which the crime was perpetrated, in defiance of the author's mystifications. The author, on his side, counts the victory if he succeeds in keeping the reader in a state of suspended judgment over the

criminal, or complete mystification over the method, right up to the last chapter, and yet can show the reader how he ought to have solved the mystery with the light given him. There must, of course, be fair play on both sides, which prevents the author from giving false clues.

Mary Roberts Rhinehart says that no form of writing implies such concentration, such watchfulness and so intensive a drain on the writer's pure creative ability. A well-written, carefully-worked-out story of crime simply is a novel, plus.

A crime story is a matter of a thousand small details all to be fitted carefully together so that in the end they make a perfect whole. Much of this detail escapes the hasty reader, going rapidly thru the book to find the answer at the end. But the writer may not presume on this haste. If the criminal has had to walk three blocks, the writer must allow the necessary time. Mrs. Rhinehart recalls one time having received a scolding from President Roosevelt for what he insisted was a false clue in one of the books.

Mysteries Appeal to Intelligence

A logical, carefully written story of crime is an appeal to the wits and intelligence of the reader. It is not a mental narcotic, it is not for the subnormal; people unwilling to make a mental effort find no pleasure in it. Nor does it cater to criminals, many of whom are mental defectives. Confirmed criminals do not read them, and as for the amateurs in crime the high morality of this type of book, in which virtue must always triumph, does not appeal to them.

Probably the story of crime always has had a greater appeal to people of intelligence and achievement than has been supposed. Such characters as President Hoover, Woodrow Wilson, Theodore Roosevelt, David Lloyd George, King George V, William Howard Taft and Charles Evans Hughes, have not only shown a taste for such books, but have demanded them as a necessity. They do not read mystery stories for relaxation, but for that truest rest of the mind which comes from substituting one form of mental activity for another. Usually the more active-minded the man, the more likely he is to turn to this form of reading, not as a substitute for more solid literary material, but as offering the ideal combination of interest, plus a complete distraction

(Continued on Page 35)

New Mystery Stories

BELOW we are listing some of the new spring mystery stories, all of which can be purchased thru the Capper Book Service at the stated price, postpaid. If the book you wish is not listed here, write for our price.

- Anybody's Pearls, by Hulbert Footner \$2
- The Body in the Safe, by Cecil Freeman \$2
- The Bookshop Mystery, by James Saxon \$2
- Borgia Cabinet, by J. S. Fletcher \$2
- Death-in-the-Box, by Marcus Magill \$2
- The Doomed Five, by Carolyn Wells \$2
- India Rubber Men, by Edgar Wallace \$2
- Mannon, by Percival Christopher Wren \$2
- Murder in Beacon Street, by Wyndham Martyn \$2
- Mystery of a Butcher's Shop, by Gladys Mitchell \$2
- The Night Club Mystery, by Elizabeth Jordan \$2
- The Room With the Iron Shutter, by Anthony Wynne \$2
- The Seven Days' Secret, by J. S. Fletcher \$2
- Still Waters, by Frederic F. Van De Waters \$2
- Three Brass Elephants, by Herman Landon \$2
- The White Panthers, by Derek Van \$2
- Who Killed Cavallotti? by Audrey Newell \$2
- The Door, by Mary Roberts Rhinehart \$2

Capper Book Service, Topeka, Kansas



"They will be all right if you give them— Dr. LeGear's Chick Tablets

(An Intestinal Astringent.) Give your chicks the right start. In addition to good care, sanitary quarters and proper feeding, dissolve Dr. LeGear's Chick Tablets in their drinking water. These tablets have a mild antiseptic effect on the water and are very beneficial to baby chicks as an intestinal astringent.

When chicks are six weeks old give—
Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription
—MINERALIZED—

An Iron and Nux Vomica Tonic containing valuable mineral and vegetable ingredients scientifically compounded to produce an effective tonic, appetizer, conditioner and regulator.
Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

Results Guaranteed

Get a can of Dr. LeGear's Chick Tablets from your dealer. Use them all according to directions. If you do not say that it's the best thing you ever did for your baby chicks and are not entirely satisfied with results, your dealer will refund every cent of your money. Get a can from your dealer today.

FREE CHICK BOOK

This Coupon good for one copy "Dr. LeGear's Complete Baby Chick Manual," 44 pages; 90 subjects; many illustrations. New! Just off the press. Usual price 50c. A valuable scientific treatise on how to raise baby chicks successfully. The most complete chick book ever written. Take coupon to dealer for free copy. If he does not have book, send coupon with 10c to pay postage and mailing.
Dr. L. D. LeGear, V. S., 4120 Beck Ave., St. Louis

Name
Address



HIDES-WOOL

Salt Cured Hides (under 45 lbs.)	No. 1	No. 2
" (45 lbs. and up)	10c	9c
Horse Hides	No. 1	\$2.00 to \$3.00
"	No. 2	\$1.50 to \$2.50

Always in the market. Other grades at full market value. Write for fur prices and shipping tags. Payments promptly.
128 North Kansas
TOPEKA, KANSAS
T. J. BROWN

Get these convenient Canning Labels



Assortment of 200 Labels in All

Summer means canning time, and canning time means shelves crowded with neat rows of canned fruit and preserves. This book contains 200 labels all ready for you to stick on your jars of preserves, jellies, pickles, etc.—200 assorted labels in all. The names of the different fruit and vegetables are printed on each label, and there are a number of blank labels so you can do your printing for your own special combination. There are also several parcel post and general household labels to be used on packages, etc. Be ready for the canning season.

Our Offer This wonderful assortment of 200 canning labels, each one gummed so that you can easily paste them on your jars of fruit or preserves, will be sent to you as a reward for 2 one-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 25c each—just 50c in subscriptions. Your own renewal will count as one in this club of two. Send in your order today. Address
CAPPER'S FARMER, TOPEKA, KANSAS

GERMOZONE

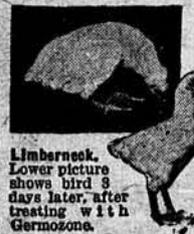
The Life-Saver for Chicks

You cannot avoid the disease germs and bacteria that are picked up from the floor and droppings, you cannot avoid contamination from germ-laden little feet, you cannot avoid particles of spoiled or moldy food. But with a single teaspoonful of Germozone to the quart of drinking water three times a week, you can avoid the crop and bowel infection and diarrheas that the germs and bacteria so surely bring on.

Each year increasing thousands of Germozone users save their chicks from this greatest danger. Leading hatcherymen recommend Germozone, many public institutions and experiment stations use it. **SAVE YOUR CHICKS.** A trial bottle, at our expense, will show you that your big losses can easily be avoided.

Give Germozone if your chicks already are sick. Use it for all sick birds.

At drug, feed and hardware dealers and chick hatcheries (one only at 5c a bottle); or from factory, postpaid, 12-oz. bottle, 75c; qt., \$1.50; gal., \$4.50. 64-pg. textbook on diseases free.



Send for TRIAL BOTTLE



Geo. H. Lee Co.,
1261 Lee Bldg., Omaha,
Nebr.

Send big trial bottle Germozone. Enclosed find 10c to help cover postage.

Name.....

P. O.....

GEO. H. LEE CO., 1261 Lee Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

State..... R. R. Ex.....

KC Baking Powder

DOUBLE ACTION
First—in the dough
Then in the oven

Same Price
for over 38 years

25 ounces for 25¢

Use less than of
high priced brands

MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED
BY OUR GOVERNMENT

OPPORTUNITY to SAVE

BUY



PRODUCTS

Half Million Satisfied Customers
OPENING FOR SALESMAN
Write Today

Pennsylvania Consumers Oil Co.
Council Bluffs, Iowa



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 Mfg's.

(PATENTED)

Tractor Lugs at Cost



We sell direct to you at manufacturer's cost—a big saving for you. A lug for every type, size or kind of tractor. Write today for our special prices and discounts.

Western Iron & Foundry Co.
702 East 2nd Street, Wichita, Kansas



Lock Joint, Concrete, Stave SILO

Scientifically made concrete. Erected by us. Freight paid. Big discount now.

INTERLOCKING CEMENT STAVE SILO CO.
Wichita, Kansas

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.



NATIONAL Hollow TILE SILOS Last FOREVER SILOS

Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble. Buy Now Erect Early. No Blowing in Blowing Down. Immediate Shipment. No Freezing.

Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile. Write today for prices. Good territory open for two weeks.

NATIONAL TILE SILO CO.
E.A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Get Low Factory Prices on Building Tile.



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.

\$7,400 for 234 Convictions Is Record of Kansas Farmer Protective Service

SEVEN thousand four hundred dollars paid for the capture and conviction of thieves who have stolen from the farm premises of Protective Service members, is the record of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service since it was organized three

years ago. Address a letter to the Kansas Farmer Protective Service at Topeka for full free information regarding the use of Kansas Farmer's Wing Poultry Marker.

Only two of the six following Protective Service rewards recently paid are for the capture and conviction of poultry thieves.



Lawrence Reinke of Near Pleasanton Has a Kansas Farmer Protective Service Sign Posted So That a Cash Reward Can Be Paid for the Apprehension and Conviction of any Thief Who Steals From the Premises of His Farm

years ago. During 1929 less than half as many farm thefts were reported by Protective Service members as were reported in 1928. This is the fruit which is being borne from Protective Service members co-operating with their local law officers and sheriffs, and among themselves in working together for the elimination of farm thievery. For 234 convictions ranging from 30 days to 20 years, the Protective Service has paid 155 rewards totaling \$7,400.

Of the first 100 rewards, 56 were paid for the capture and conviction of poultry thieves. Only 13 of the last 55 rewards paid have been for poultry thieves, a decrease of from more than half to less than a fourth. Since the hundredth reward, Kansas Farmer's Wing Poultry Marker has been advertised and used. To the making available of this wing poultry marker by the Protective Service must be attributed the cause of fewer poultry thefts from members of this depart-

Johnson County

Larkin Nichols and Earl Powell are serving sentences of from one to five years in the state penitentiary at Lansing and Clarence Nichols is serving a sentence of from one to five years in the state industrial reformatory at Hutchinson, after having been found guilty of stealing chickens from Mrs. Emma Hirning, a Protective Service member living near Olathe. Guy C. Grimes and Deputy Sheriff C. H. Richards of Eudora, and Deputy Sheriffs J. H. Turner and W. Nieder of Lawrence have shared in the \$50 Kansas Farmer Protective Service reward paid for the capture and conviction of these three chicken thieves.

Shawnee County

Sheriff Wayne Horning of Topeka was the recipient of the \$50 Protective Service reward paid for the capture and conviction of the three thieves who stole a hog from Pro-



Guy C. Grimes of Eudora Suspected That a Car Parked Along the Road Late at Night Belonged to Chicken Thieves. He Promptly Notified Local Law Officers and the Thieves Were Captured and Convicted

The CROOK may be smart



The tools of a crook are lies and deceit which cannot stand the sunlight of truth. No one knowingly does business with a crook, buys worthless securities, or becomes a victim of a fraudulent merchandise scheme. Know with whom you are doing business. Perfect safety lies in dealing only with reputable concerns. If in doubt, buy from your local dealer. He will not take advantage of you.

CUT HAYING COSTS with The 'Jayhawk'

Combination Stacker & Loader

PORTABLE—ON WHEELS
No Hopes, Pulleys or Slips
USE TEAM or TRACTOR
Work in High Wind—
Saves Half the Labor
and Time. Fine for
Alfalfa or Any Other
Crop You Can Mow



STEEL or WOOD FRAME

EVERY OWNER A BOOSTER
Thousands in Use. Sold Thru Dealers
Write Now For Full Information
Booklet of the "Jayhawk" at Work.
FREE Picture
The Wyatt Mfg. Co.
663 N. 5th Salina, Kan.

for Swollen Tendons

ASSORBINE will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen tendons, or muscles. Stops the lameness and pain from a splint or soft curb. No blister, no hair gone, and horse can be used. \$2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Describe your case for special instructions. Interesting horse-book 2-B free.

From a race horse owner: "Used Absorbine on a yearling pacer with strained tendon. Cooled all over lameness, though for a time couldn't take a step. Great stuff."

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 607 Lyman St. Springfield, Mass.

"YES SIR"



"Our Radio sure works fine since we got Kato "A" and "B" Battery Eliminators. Nothing to it—just hooked 'em to a plug from the 32 volt light plant and there's no more monkey business—no recharging or buying new batteries. We have good reception in the summer time, too. When we get a new Radio, it's going to be an all-electric A. C. set operated from the light plant by a Kato Converter. Then we'll have the finest radio equipment there is."

Sure! Go to your dealer for free demonstration or write direct to
Dept. KF Kato Engineering Co.
Mankato, Minn.



Pulls a 10' Plow
6" to 8" Deep

UTILITOR MODEL 7

EVERY GROWER NEEDS A UTILITOR
A 2c Stamp May Save You Many a Dollar

The UTILITOR Does All the Work THE HEAVY AS WELL AS THE LIGHT
Thousands in Use After 10 Years of Service
Complete Information Free on Request
THE UTILITOR CO, Dept. H. Dayton, Ohio

STOP WASTING FEED

Don't throw high-priced feed on the ground—get an Economy Feeder. Hogs eat it all, balance own rations fatten faster. Handles any kind of feed; keeps it dry, clean, rat-proof. Five sizes, surprisingly low priced. 30-day free trial, money-back guarantee. See dealer or write for literature.

THE HARGROVE CO., World's Largest Makers of Hog Feeders
462 N. Y. Ave. Des Moines, Iowa

LUMBER

MILLWORK and general building material at 25% OR MORE SAVING to you. Don't even consider buying until you have seen our complete list of what you need and have our estimate by return mail. No money down. We ship quick and pay the freight.

FARMERS LUMBER CO.
2402 BOYD STREET OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Save \$10 to \$20

on every saddle or harness. Buy direct from the factory—No middleman's profit. Send for free catalog—make us consume Justin's Boots at Lowest Prices

The FRED MUELLER SADDLE & HARNESS Co.
402 Mueller Bldg., Denver, Colo.

SPECIALISTS in Attractive Farm Letterheads

Write for Samples

Capper Engraving Co.
Engravers Dept. M
TOPEKA WICHITA

Quality Is Main Factor

Every Kansas County Has Men Who Should Be Nominated for Master Farmer Award

MASTER Farmer work for 1930 is going ahead in an excellent manner. To date 167 nominations have been made representing 63 counties. As usual, the candidates are of outstanding ability in their business and are leaders in their community. The standard set in this work is very high and the requirements are exacting, but Kansas has plenty of men who fill the bill.

We urge our readers to nominate the best farmers in their communities for this honor—there are a good many in the state who can qualify. If you do wish to make a nomination, use the score card on this page, and grade your candidate to the best of your ability. It is understood that you cannot be entirely accurate in this, but it will be a very helpful guide in the work. Every candidate you nominate will receive a questionnaire to fill out and return to Kansas Farmer. If they seem to qualify they will be visited by a representative of the editorial staff of this particular paper, who will study the farming operations of your nominees and make a report to the committee of judges.

This information and that contained in the questionnaire or "work sheet" will be used in making the final selections.

Nominations are not limited—every county may have one or a hundred and any person may make as many as he wishes. Perhaps your county already is represented, but if you know men in your community who should be considered, we will be happy to have their names. Here are the counties represented to date:

Allen, Atchison, Barber, Barton, Bourbon, Brown, Butler, Chase, Cheyenne, Clay, Cloud, Coffey, Comanche, Cowley, Crawford, Dickinson, Doniphan, Douglas, Edwards, Ellis, Finney, Ford, Franklin, Geary, Gove, Greeley, Greenwood, Harper, Harvey, Haskell, Jefferson, Jewell, Kearny, Kiowa, Labette, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Linn, McPherson, Marshall, Meade, Mitchell, Montgomery, Morris, Nemaha, Neosho, Norton, Osborne, Pawnee, Reno, Republic, Rice, Riley, Rush, Russell, Saline, Seward, Shawnee, Sheridan, Stafford, Sumner, Wabaunsee and Washington.

(Continued on Page 35)



Master Farmer Score Card for 1930

	Points	Possible Score	Candidate's 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.....

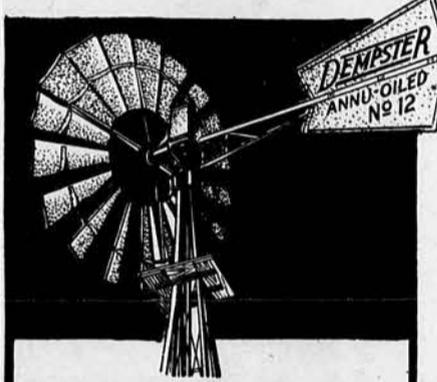
Address

Name of Scorer.....

Address

Date

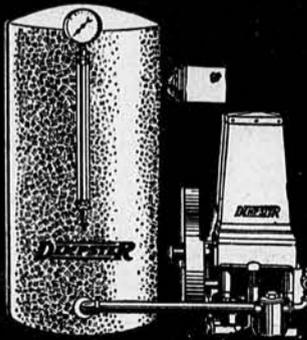
To Nominate a Candidate for the Master Farmer Award of 1930, Please Fill Out This Score Card to the Best of Your Ability, and Mail It, Before June 1, to the Master Farmer Award Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Every Nomination Will Be Acknowledged by Letter, and Every Farmer Nominated Will Receive the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



Dempster No. 12 Annu-Oiled Windmill is the most efficient and economical mill you can get. It pumps plenty of water in the lightest winds and takes care of itself in the heaviest winds. Needs oiling but once a year.

Gears run in oil bath. Has Timken Tapered Roller Bearings. Machine Cut Gears. Positive brake. Scientifically designed wheel. Many other exclusive points. Also made in Direct Stroke and Vaneless Types.

Dempster No. 247F Pump—This sturdy, heavy-duty Dempster Underground Force Pump, installed in connection with your Windmill and a Pneumatic Supply Tank, forms a modern automatic water system. Pump forces water or water and air from your well into the pneumatic supply tank. As the pressure in the tank rises or falls, the windmill regulator starts or stops the mill and pump.



Dempster Deep Well Pumps give you the advantage of city water service—wherever you live. Supply plenty of water for every farm or ranch need. Operate with gas engine or electric power. Working parts are enclosed, and run in oil. Bearings accurately fitted, and removable.

Tune in on the Dempster Hour, KFAB, Lincoln, Nebraska, 7 to 8 a. m. Daily.

HAVE running water—day in and day out—though you live miles from city water mains! Make bathing, shaving, cooking, washing and watering stock easier! Your Dempster Dealer will install a Dempster Automatic Water Supply System at astonishingly low cost. It will serve you satisfactorily for years.

There's a size Dempster Water System for every farm or ranch. Made of highest quality materials—with Dempster's 51 years' experience behind them.

See Your Dempster Dealer! He's right in your community. Ready to serve you to the best of his ability. He'll show you the Dempster Water Supply System. And give you **FREE** Plans and a **Low Cost Estimate**, upon request—without obligation. Ask him to show you other Dempster farm machinery, too. See your Dempster Dealer today!

DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.
719 S. 6th St., Beatrice, Nebr.
Branches: Kansas City, Mo.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Omaha, Nebr.; Denver, Colo.; Sioux Falls, S. D.; Amarillo, Tex.; San Antonio, Tex. (D-2)

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| Windmills and Towers | Gasoline Engines |
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| Tanks and Well Casing | Feed Grinders |
| Pumps of all kinds | Listers |
| | Cultivators |
| | Furrow-Seeding Machines |
| | Stackers and Rakes |



Our FARMERS MARKET Place

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

RATES: 8 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues, 10 cents a word each in minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words, and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings, illustrations, and white space are used, charges will be based on 70 cents an agate line; 5 line minimum, 2 column by 150 line maximum. No discount for reprints. Display advertisements on this page are available only for the following classifications: poultry, baby chicks, pet stock, and farm lands. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication

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

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

RATES FOR DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIS PAGE

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

Inches	Rate	Inches	Rate
1	\$ 4.90	3	\$29.40
1 1/4	6.80	3 1/4	34.30
1 1/2	8.70	3 1/2	39.20
1 3/4	10.60	3 3/4	44.10
2	12.50	4	49.00

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. We cannot be responsible for mere differences of opinion as to quality of stock which may occasionally arise. 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; LE GHORNS, \$10; heavy breeds, \$12. Catalog free. Hamilton Hatchery, Garnett, Kan.

QUALITY CHICKS, LE GHORNS \$10. HEAVY breeds \$12. Circular free. Louis Geyer, Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

YOUNG'S CHICKS FROM BLOODTESTED and heavy laying flocks. Alfred Young Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

WHOLESALE CHICKS: ASSORTED \$7.00 hundred. Low pure bred prices. Prepaid live delivery. Laclede Hatchery, Lebanon, Missouri.

ACCREDITED CHICKS, OUR 15th YEAR. Only the best grade offered for sale, \$12.00 per 100. Eight breeds. Bowell Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

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

BABY CHICKS HEAVY BREEDS ASSORTED. \$9.00-100, shipped prepaid. Prompt, guaranteed alive. Write or wire. Tischehauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

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

BABY CHICKS, 7 1/2c UP. FILL YOUR ORDER tomorrow. Prices so low every one can buy. Easy terms. Free catalogue. Nevada Hatchery, Nevada, Missouri.

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

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

STANDARD CHICKS: WHITE LANGSHANS, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes 10c, Leghorns 9c, Assorted 7c. Live delivery. Postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

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, Appleton City, Missouri.

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

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

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

BABY CHICKS

BAKER'S CHICKS

Baker's "World Famous" Quality, "International Winners" Egg Laying Contest, 200 to 257 egg bred, pureblood, fully tested. One of the Best and Oldest Chick Producers in the world. Prompt delivery, the Best of Quality, Satisfaction Guaranteed.

S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Buff Rocks, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White Orpingtons, R. C. Rhode Island Whites, each.....	100	500	700 to 1000
White Minorcas, each.....	15c	14c	13c
White Leghorns (extra large, heavy layers), Buff Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Assorted Heavy Breeds, each.....	12c	11c	10c

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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.

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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.

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Guaranteed 95% Pullets True To Breed

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

SUNFLOWER CHICKS 7c up

Mayhood S. C. Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orps, White Langshans, R. I. White, R. C. Red, White English Leghorns, Buff Rocks:	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, \$9; Assorted all breeds, \$7. One dollar per hundred books your order, balance C.O. D. if you wish. 100% live 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.

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.

Johnson's Peerless Chicks Reduced Prices

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 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.

CHICKS 200 EGG BRED

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

BREED NAME	Utility	Egg Prod Quality	Master Breed
Leghorns	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$16.00
Anconas	11.00	14.00	17.00
Barred Rocks	11.00	14.00	18.00
White Rocks	12.00	15.00	18.00
S. & R. C. Reds	12.00	15.00	18.00
Wyandottes	12.00	15.00	18.00
Orpingtons	12.00	15.00	18.00
White Minorcas	15.00	18.00	21.00
Light Brahmans	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.

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.

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GUARANTEED to LIVE CHICKS from 200-324 eggs

from our National Laying Contest winners. They grow faster, make better layers, pay larger profits. GUARANTEE PROTECTS YOU AGAINST LOSS 1st 2 WEEKS. Mrs. J. F. Sanders, Wesco, Mo. raised 95% of 2000 chicks and was getting eggs in 6 months. Many customers report flock averages over 200 eggs and income up to \$8 per hen per year. SPECIAL PRICES. EASY TERMS. Catalog FREE. 12 varieties. BOOTH FARMS, Box 665 CLINTON, MO.

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GUARANTEED TO LIVE CHICKS, 7c UP. Big boned husky stock. Bred on Missouri's largest trapnest breeding farm—200-329 egg per year. 12 varieties. State Accredited. Catalog free. Booth Farms, Box 615, Clinton, Mo.

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.

BABY CHICKS HEAVY BREEDS 11c; LIGHTS 10c; Assorted Heavies 10c; Assorted Lights 8 1/2c; May all chicks 1c less. June all 2c less. Prepaid. 100% delivery. Sixteen years experience. Lingerlonger Hatchery, Weaubleau, Mo.

BETTER BABY CHICKS THAT ARE GUARANTEED 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.

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, \$95 per 1,000. Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, 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.

RELANCE HATCHERY, CAMERON, MISSOURI offers Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Buff Minorcas, White and Barred Rocks, \$12.00 per 100; \$55.00 for 500 chicks. White and Buff Leghorns \$10.00, \$45.00 for 500. Jersey Black Giants \$15.00 per 100. Live delivery, postpaid guaranteed. Catalog free.

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, \$10.00. Live delivery, prompt service. McMaster Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

TRIPLE "S" CHICKS. WE SPECIALIZE IN W. Leghorns, Investigate. Our chicks sired by Brown & Mann purebred 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.

NEW LOW WHOLESALE CHICK PRICES. 25,000 Weekly prompt shipments. Prepaid. 100% Delivery. White, Buff, Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Assorted \$7.90 per 100. Single Reds, Barred Rocks, \$8.90; White Buff Rocks, Rose Reds, White, Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, \$9.90. Mixed Assorted, \$6.50. Midwest Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

STATE ACCREDITED CHICKS, BUFF ORPINGTONS, White Wyandottes, White, Barred or Buff 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, LIVABLE, electric-hatched chicks. Per 100; White or Brown Leghorns and Heavy Mixed, \$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.

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 Poultry Hatcheries, 1277 Van Buren, Topeka, Kan. Phone 5417.

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

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

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PRIZE WINNING GOLDEN SEABRIGHT Eggs, \$1.25-16 postpaid. J. B. Willems, Inman, Kan.

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LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS FROM GREAT Producing and show flock, 15-\$1.50; 100-\$6.00. Homer Aikire, Belleville, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMAS, PURE BRED, MAMMOTH accredited flock. Four state winners. Eggs 7c each, prepaid. Grace Buskirk, Pender, Neb.

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

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FANCY LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS \$5.00 HUNDRED prepaid. Victor Pearson, Lindsborg, Kan.

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FANCY BUTTERCUPS \$2.50 EACH; 15 EGGS, postpaid, \$1.50. Queenbee Short, Altoona, Kan.

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DUCKLINGS—BUFFS OR MALLARDS 25-\$5.50. H. M. Sanders, Baldwin, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEESSE—EGGS

WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS 11-\$1.00. Emma Lovgren, Winkler, Kan.

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WHITE AFRICAN (LARGE, LIGHTER MEAT) pair \$3.50. Trio \$5.00 unrelated, also eggs. Mrs. Will Skaer, Augusta, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

QUALITY BLACK GIANTS, EXTRA LARGE, hatching eggs \$1.50; 60-\$4.00; 100-\$6.50. K. Flood, Wayne, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS—EGGS

JERSEY BLACK GIANT HATCHING EGGS, F. J. Hamburg, Ellis, Kan.

JERSEY WHITE GIANTS—EGGS

IN MARCH FOUR HENS LAID 117 EGGS yielding us approximately \$117. Let Westhaven Aristocrats enrich you. Westhaven Farms, Kansas City, Mo.

LANGSHANS

QUALITY WHITE LANGSHAN CHICKS 10c. Chas. Nelson, Hiawatha, Kan.

LANGSHANS—EGGS

WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, \$5.00-HUNDRED. Postpaid. Wm. Wischmeier, Mayetta, Kan.

LEGHORNS—BUFF

"HAINES HUSTLER BUFF LEGHORNS" Quality bred for 20 years. Customers everywhere proclaim their wonderful color, type and egg laying abilities. Pens 6 females, male \$15. Chicks \$15.00-100; \$25.00-200. Eggs \$8-120. Narragansett turkey tom, \$10. Eggs 50 cents each. Mrs. Pearl Haines, Rosalia, Kansas.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

ACCREDITED WHITE LEGHORN BABY chicks 11c, postpaid. Unruh's Hatchery, Goessel, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS May delivery \$10 per 100, prepaid live delivery 6000 every week. Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

CERTIFIED BLOOD TESTED ENGLISH BARRON White Leghorns, Eggs \$5.00-100. Chicks \$15.00, 10 weeks old cockerels 75c each. Dale Lundblade, Jamestown, Kan.

ENGLISH BARRON S. C. WHITE LEGHORN chicks \$11.00, eggs \$4.00 per hundred. Our booklet on raising chicks sent free with each order. Murriison Bros., Box 268, Chapman, Kan.

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.

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. Surtz Hatchery, Enterprise, Kan.

LISTEN FRIENDS—\$1729.83 PROFIT IN ONE YEAR from 529 of our Big 304-358 egg-blood English Leghorn pullets, one customer reports 425 eggs per day from 500 pullets reports another. Big reduction now on eggs and chicks. Catalog free. Brasher's Poultry Farm, Aurora, Mo.

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.

BABY CHICKS

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

April and May are Ideal Months to brood chicks for Fall and Winter eggs

Egg-Bred Chicks at Very Low Prices. 25-100 Egg Hens Make More Profit than 100-150 Egg Hens. Figure and consider the egg breeding back of our chicks. A few cents more on your purchase price now means many dollars profit for you.

1-3c off 300; 2-5c off 500; 1-2c off per 1,000

White, Brown and Buff Leghorns. S.C. & R.C. Reds; Barred & White Rocks. R.C. Whites; White Wyand.; Buff Orp. Pure Hollywood Whl. Leg. Ped. Sire

BLUE RIBBON HATCHERY, Box 565, Sabetha, Kansas.

BABY CHICKS

B.W.D. tested chicks, guaranteed to live. Losses during first three days replaced FREE. Losses for following 11 days replaced at half price.

\$2.00 reduction per 100 on all heavy breed chicks booked for April 24 and April 28 hatches \$3.00 reduction per 100 on all chicks booked for May delivery

Below are our regular catalog prices. Make the reduction as quoted above and order from this ad. Your money will be returned promptly if we cannot book on date wanted. Assorted chicks \$9.00 per 100. No reduction. A.A.A. chicks sired by males, sons of hens with a 365 day trap-nest record of from 202 up to 315 eggs.

Table with 4 columns: Regular Catalog Price, Reduced Catalog Price, Regular Catalog Price, Reduced Catalog Price. Rows include 100 A Chicks, 100 AA Chicks, 100 AAA Chicks.

Big Husky Chicks Guaranteed to Live 200-300 Egg Strains

ONLY 7c UP

You'll succeed with Superior Certified Chicks from trap-nested, big-laying strains. They grow fast, lay earlier. No better stock anywhere. Easy terms. 13 varieties. Arrival on time guaranteed. Big Free Catalog. Write today.

Superior Hatchery Box 8-S Windsor, Mo.

PRICES CUT-BRED TO LAY CHICKS

TRIPLE TESTED FOR LIVABILITY. No other flocks have been put to this test. Accredited Utility Strain, per 100: Leghorns, Anconas, \$8; Bd., Wh. & Buff Rocks, Reds, Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, \$10; Ass't'd. \$6.50; Heavy Ass't'd. \$8.00. Famous winter laying strains. Prepaid 100% live delivery of vigorous, healthy chicks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog Free.

Standard Poultry Farms Box 106, Chillicothe, Mo.

Crawford's Accredited Chicks Blood Tested live, sired by pedigreed males. Send for Big Free Poultry Book and Low Prices Crawford Hatcheries 801 So. 9th St. Joseph, Mo.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST pedigreed blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns. Trap-nested record 303 eggs. Chicks, eggs, guaranteed. Geo. Patterson's Egg Farm, Melvern, Kan.

LEGHORNS—BROWN

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN chicks. Della Gamble, Altoona, Kan.

KULP STRAIN ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs \$5.00 a hundred postpaid. Chicks to hatch April 28 each 12c. Order now. Mrs. H. Spielman, Rt. 1, Seneca, Kan.

LEGHORNS—EGGS

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, HATCHING EGGS. W. S. Young, McPherson, Kan.

PURE TANCRED STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS, heavy weight hens, mated with seven pound cock birds. Flock average last year 190 eggs each, hatching eggs, \$3.50 hundred \$10.80 Case. Booking orders for ten weeks old cockerels, \$1.00 each. John Little, Concordia, Kan.

MINORCAS—BUFF

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

BUFF MINORCA HATCHING EGGS \$5.00-100 prepaid. Ida Hawkins, Lebo, Kan.

BUFF MINORCA EGGS \$4.00-100. BABY Chicks, Kircher strain. Chas. Hoferer, Wamego, Kan.

CHICKS, EGGS, COCKERELS, FROM OLD-est State Accredited flock in Kansas. J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF MINORCA EGGS, LARGE type, culled flock, \$4.50-100; \$13 Case prepaid. Ben Albers, Cunningham, Kan.

BIG TYPE BUFF MINORCAS FROM ONLY "A" Grade State Accredited flock in Kansas. Any number chicks—eggs. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

CERTIFIED BUFF—WHITE MINORCAS. Prize winners, heavy layers. Chicks \$15.00. Eggs \$6.00-100. Prepaid. Guaranteed. Freeman's Hatchery, Fort Scott, Kan.

CHICKS: BUFF MINORCAS \$13; HIGH QUALITY Buff and White Leghorns \$10; S. C. Reds, Wyandottes White and Buff, White and Barred Rocks \$11. Young Bros. Hatchery, R6, Clay Center, Kan.

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

MINORCAS—WHITE

STATE ACCREDITED, BOOTH STRAIN, White Minorca chicks. I. O. Overton & Son, Clay Center, Nebr.

STATE CERTIFIED AND ACCREDITED Mammoth White Minorcas of high egg production. Our exhibition matings win blue ribbons in every state. All my pens and flocks are better bred for greater profits. Guaranteed chicks to live 30 days. Write "or low chick prices. Ernest Berry, Box 63, Newton, Kan.

Immediate Delivery Order From This Ad.

4-Square, Kansas Accredited chicks. Postage prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Reds \$10 per 100. White, Buff, Barred Rocks \$11. White Wyandottes, Buff, White Orpingtons \$12. Light Brahmas \$14. Buff, Brown, White (English) Leghorns, Anconas, Assorted heavies \$9. Assorted all breeds \$8.

HEIM'S HUSKY CHICKS STATE ACCREDITED Quality Chicks at Low Cost

White and Brown Leghorns Per 100 \$10.00 Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds \$11.00 White Rocks, White Wyandottes \$12.00 White Orpingtons, White Minorcas \$12.00 Heavy assorted \$12.00 Postpaid, 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Write for Free Catalog.

Mathis Chicks Guaranteed to Live

\$6.95 per 100 up. From B. W. D. Tested Breeders, headed by Cockerels with Official Records up to 311. All chicks from CERTIFIED Flocks. Leading Breeds. Prompt Delivery. Catalog Free.

Mathis Farms, Box 156, Parsons, Kan.

MINORCAS—WHITE

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

WHITE MINORCA EGGS, \$12—CASE. Chicks, \$10. Santa Fe Poultry Farm, Pratt, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—EGGS

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, \$5-105. PREPAID. Mrs. George Block, Preston, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, 100-\$5.50; 50-\$3. Prepaid. Mrs. George McAdam, Holton, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

ARISTOCRATS BARRED ROCK HATCHING eggs, 100-\$6. Archie Kolterman, Onaga, Kan.

TEN WEEKS OLD COCKERELS FROM Grade A stock \$12 per doz. Mrs. Kaesler, Junction City, Kan.

THOMPSON IMPERIAL RINGLETS: Accredited Grade A Eggs \$7.50-100; \$4.00-50; \$1.50-15. Prepaid. Patience Amcoats, Rt. 3, Clay Center, Kan.

THOMPSON STRAIN, STATE ACCREDITED Grade A. Blood tested Chicks 15c each. Eggs \$7 per 100. \$13.50 per 200. Prepaid. Ralph McElrath, Kingman, Kan.

PARKIN'S GOLDEN SUNFLOWER BARRED Rocks, both light and dark mating. Accredited, blue ribbon birds. Write for catalog and low prices. Parkin Poultry Farm, Box 32, Shawnee, Okla.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BUFF

100 CERTIFIED BUFF ROCK EGGS \$5.00. Mrs. Milo Orton, Alta Vista, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, CULLED RANGE FLOCK \$5.00-100. Mrs. Roy Wilson, Bushong, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—EGGS

PARK'S STRAIN DIRECT PERMIT C EGGS postpaid. 108-\$8. M. Geer, Sabetha, Kan.

FISHEL WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$4.50-100. Culler, range. Bessie Maze, Peabody, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, EXHIBITION EGG bred 16 years, \$6.00-100, prepaid, fertility guaranteed. Chas. Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—BRADLEY STRAIN, Yellow legs, heavy layers. 100 eggs \$6.00; 50-\$3.50 prepaid. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, BRADLEY'S BRED-TO-Lay Yellow Legs, deep barring, 100 eggs \$6.50; 50-\$3.50; 15-\$1.50. Postpaid. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

PURE "RINGLET" BARRED ROCK EGGS. Heavy winter layers. Dark. Range only 100, \$5.00. Postpaid second zone. G. C. Drescher, Canton, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

FISHEL WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$6-105. POSTPAID. Insured. Lawrence Lohse, Bremen Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, STATE ACCREDITED tested, \$1.50 setting; \$6.00-100. Boyd Boone, Murdock, Kan.

HATCHING EGGS, WHITE ROCKS, STATE Accredited, Grade A., \$5.50 per hundred. C. E. Nelson, Roxbury, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE ROCKS, 309 EGG strain; eggs, \$5.50-105; \$15-\$15 prepaid. Frank Petrak, Jennings, Kan.

WHITE ROCK CHICKS FROM TRAPNESTED R. O. P. Supervised flock, B. W. D. Free. Headed by approved males. Dam's record to 284 eggs. April 17th-24th delivery \$18-100. Eggs \$7-100. Mrs. Fred Dubach, Jr., Wathena, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

DALRYMPLE'S WHITE ROCKS: BIG BONED; heavy laying pure breeds; 12th year! 100 eggs, \$5.00. F. B. Dalrymple, Barnes, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS AND CHICKS FROM six year trap-nested flock. B. W. D. Free. Flock headed by approved males, dam's record to 270 eggs. Eggs \$7.00-100; 5 pen eggs free. Chicks \$20.00-100. Ethel Brazelton, Troy, Kan.

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TOMPKINS DARK VELVETY ROSE COMB Reds, Eggs 100-\$6.00. Postpaid. Mrs. Monie Wittsell, Erie, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS, TRAP NEST PEDIGREED 281 to 320 egg lines; eggs, 15-\$2.00, \$10-100. Prepaid. Gorsuch, Rt. 1, Olathe, Kan.

S. C. REDS ACCREDITED, TRAPNESTED production bred. Red to the skin. Chicks for immediate delivery at low prices. Parkin Poultry Farm, Box 32, Shawnee, Okla.

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS

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

DARK RED, HEAVY LAYERS, STANDARD bred single Comb Reds. Eggs, \$1.00-15; \$5.00-100. Mrs. Will Hopwood, Abilene, Kan.

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RHODE ISLAND WHITES

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

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FULL BLOOD GOLDEN BROWN 16-LB. PULlets, \$5.00; eggs, 25c. Mrs. Fred Walter, Wallace, Neb.

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

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BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 25 CENTS EACH, for season. Mabel Barnes, Ullyses, Kan.

GOLDBANK STRAIN MAMMOTH BRONZE. Prices right. W. R. James, Parker, Colo.

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PURE BRED BRONZE EGGS, TEN, \$3.50; fifty, \$15, postpaid. Insured. Mrs. H. A. Dickinson, Manchester, Kan.

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PURE BRED BRONZE EGGS, 40c. PRIZE winning stock. Guaranteed fertile. Prepaid, insured. Mrs. Maxedon, Cunningham, Kan.

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SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES, EGGS \$5.00-100; Chicks 12 1/2c. Lizzie M. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

STATE ACCREDITED A-, WHITE WYANDOTTES superior breeding and production. Eggs, \$6.00-100 shipped, \$5.00 at farm. W. H. Molyneux, Palmer, Kan.

STOVER'S WHITE WYANDOTTES—THREE years blood tested. Selected, high producing range flock. Regal Dorcas foundation. Chicks \$12-100. Eggs \$5-108. Prepaid. Prompt shipments. Mrs. John Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

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MARTIN STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE hatching eggs, \$5.00-100. Sadie Springer, Rt. 4, Manhattan, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—EGGS FOR hatching \$5.00 per hundred. Mrs. John Erpelting, Olpe, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, 20 years experience. \$5.00 hundred, prepaid. Pearl Singley, Meade, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, 6 years state accredited, grade A, 100, \$5.50. Ralph Colman, Rt. 4, Lawrence, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, BLOOD-tested, culled and certified by licensed judge, \$5.00 per 100. Philip Wagner, Shafter, Kan.

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"1930" BROILERS, HENS, OTHER POULTRY wanted. Coops loaned free. "The Copes," Topeka.

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LAREDO SOY BEANS, \$4.00 BUSHEL, Eichhorn Bros., Oswego, Kan.

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CERTIFIED HAYS GOLDEN CORN, GERMINATION 96, \$3.00. Arthur J. White, Coldwater, Kan.

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SEED CORN—MY STRAIN OF REID'S YELLOW has won more Kansas Championships than any corn. \$3.00 per bushel. O. J. Olsen, Horton, Kan.

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SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, CERTIFIED, Aroma, Dunlap, Klondyke, 60c-100; \$4.50-1,000. Progressive \$1.50-100. Mastodon \$2.00-100, all postpaid. T. Marion Crawford, Salina, Kan.

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SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

TOMATOES, CABBAGE, ALL VARIETIES, millions ready, big stem, open field grown. Packed with damp moss, 300-75c; 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.75. Sweet Pepper, 50-50c; 100-75c; Porto Rico potato slips, 500-\$1.75; 1000-\$3.00. Bermuda onions, 500-75c; 1000-\$1.25, prepaid. Weaver Plant Company, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, NANCY HALLS, Porto Ricans and the famous Yellow Jerseys, 500-\$1.25; 1000-\$2.25; larger lots \$2.00. Cabbage and tomatoes same price, tough outdoor grown and all postpaid, mail check if most convenient. Begin shipping about May 1. 3,000 bu. bedded. A. I. Stiles, Rush Springs, Okla.

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FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—OPEN field grown, well rooted, mossed, labeled, variety named absolutely true—Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession Early and Late Dutch: 500-\$1.25; 1,000-\$2.00; 5,000-\$9.00 postpaid. Bermuda onions: 500-\$1.00-1.75; 6,000-\$6.50 postpaid. Improved Nancy Hall and Porto Rico Potato plants: 500-\$1.50; 1,000-\$2.75; 5,000-\$12.00 postpaid. Peppers: 500-\$2.00; 1,000-\$3.50 postpaid. Cauliflower from Suhr's Danish seed: 100-75c; 500-\$2.50; 1,000-\$4.50 postpaid. 100 per cent satisfaction guaranteed or duplicate shipment free of any charge. Hunter Plant Company, Hunter, Ark.

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 Hall Potato Plants, postpaid: 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$3.00; 5,000, \$12.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival. Satisfaction guaranteed. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Ark.

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SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

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ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, COLLIES, POLICE, Fox Terriers. Ed Barnes, Fairfield, Neb. RAT TERRIER PUPS—BRED FOR RATTERS. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennel, Stafford, Kan.

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THE CROFT FOUR WHEEL TRAILER OR tow hitch fits all automobile chassis, satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded. Price \$750. Agents and dealers wanted. Croft Hitch Co., 18 E. 17th, Kansas City, Mo.

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BUY FIR LUMBER, CEDAR SHINGLES AND posts at wholesale prices; big saving. J. F. Jacobson Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash. 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 COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents; send sketch or model for instructions, or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form; no charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 1505 Security Savings & Commercial Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

MALE HELP WANTED

DEALERS SELL 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.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—GRAIN ELEVATOR. ACCEPT only sealed bids, with privilege to refuse all bids. Farmers Union, Wakarusa, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

TRAPS FOR CATCHING POCKET GOPHERS. Circulars sent free. A. F. Renken Trap Co., 6-426, Crete, Neb. WANTED TO BUY—OLD ENVELOPES, Stamps, used before 1890. Splendid prices paid. Bank references. Information free. R. Rice, 2852 Asbury Ave., Evanston, Ill.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL CALVES FOR sale. Ellwood E. Smith, Home, Kan. CHOICE GUERNSEY COWS AND SERVICE-able bulls. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan. NOW OFFERING BROWN SWISS HEIFER calves. Lakewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis. SWISS HEIFER CALVES FROM HEAVY producing dams. Swissvale, Elm Grove, Wisconsin. AM OFFERING 5 PURE BRED BROWN Swiss calves. Bulls and heifers. J. S. Beachy, Garnett, Kan. HOLSTEIN BULL, THREE OF HIS DAMS averaged 730 pounds 4% milk 7 days \$150. Harriman Farms, Shawano, Wis. FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN DAIRY calves from heavy, rich milkers, write Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wis. NOW OFFERING FIFTEEN MILKING Shorthorn heifer calves. Greenwood Farm, Whitewater, Wis. TEN CHOICE HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES practically pure bred, tuberculin tested, and crated, \$275.00. F. B. Green, Evansville, Wis. HOLSTEINS—FEW CHOICE HOLSTEIN heifer calves shipped express on approval. Also carload yearlings. Clarke Bros., New Brighton, Minn. GUERNSEY HEIFER CALVES SHIPPED BY express on approval. Choice high grade breeding, rich producers. Woodford Farm, Riverview Station, St. Paul, Minn. JERSEY GUERNSEY HEIFER CALVES \$12.50 each, Holsteins \$15.00, beef breeds \$12.50, Jersey males \$7.50. Delivered your station, express paid, at these prices. Also weaned calves. Box 1055, Fort Worth, Texas. HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES—CHOICE, high grades, beautifully marked, well grown, tuberculin tested. Eight weeks old, \$25.00; 10 for \$240.00, shipped collect, by express at little cost. These are beauties. Unrelated bulls same age and price. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ed Howey, 1092 James St., St. Paul, Minn.

HOGS

POLAND CHINA BRED GILTS AND PIGS. Chas. Strobel, Lohman, Mo. CHESTER WHITE BOARS, SPRING PIGS, bred gilts. Ernest Sulter, Lawrence, Kan. HEAVY BONED CHESTER WHITE FALL boars. The "Old Reliable" Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan. O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE BOARS, pedigree, cholera immunized. Write for circulars. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

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SIX OF THE BEST JACKS THAT GROW, for sale or trade. W. D. Gott, Bronson, Kan.

LAND

KANSAS

BEST PRICES on new wheat land. E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kan. CHOICE WHEAT AND CORN LAND FOR sale; one crop will pay for land. A golden opportunity for you. Phone 188, A. C. Bailey, Syracuse, Kan. POSSESSION NOW—IMPROVED 880 ACRE grain and stock farm, 550 acres in cultivation, 110 acres of spring crops, horses, cows, chickens, implements included. Price 20 for large acre, half cash. Wm. Carpenter, Owner, Scott City, Kan.

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WHEAT AND CORN LANDS IN SOUTHEASTern Colorado. Ideal climate, good schools, liberal terms. J. L. Wade, Lamar, Colo. SECTION COLORADO, WHEAT, CORN, bean land, sandy chocolate loam in good rain belt, fair improvements, soft water, near church, school; reasonable terms. Edw. F. Tasset, 557 Knox Ct., Denver, Colo.

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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.

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PROSPER IN MINNESOTA. RICH SOIL AND plenty of moisture aid 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.

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OZARKS—40 ACRES; MISSOURI; \$5 MONTHLY; 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, Kirkswood, Mo. POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

NEW MEXICO

WE FURNISH FARM, IRRIGATION WATER, and seed and give you fifteen years to pay. Heron, Rutherford, New Mexico.

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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 livestock 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 on their low priced land. Soil requires no lime or special treating. Write for Free Book, Plenty, E. C. Leedy, Dept. 200, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn. Low Homeseekers' Rates.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

WESTERN FARMS; CHOICE WEALTH PRODUCING. Get listings. Dahnke Realty, Stratton, Neb. 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.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL OR DAIRY farm. Under \$30,000. Box 140-W, Brookfield, Ill.

Kansas Fairs in 1930

Here is a list of fairs to be held in Kansas in 1930, their dates (where dates have been decided upon), locations and secretaries, as reported to the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and compiled by Secretary J. C. Mohler:

- Kansas State Fair, A. L. Sponser Secretary; Hutchinson, September 13-19. Kansas Free Fair, A. P. Burdick, Secretary; Topeka, September 8-13. Kansas National Live Stock Show, Dan Smith, Secretary; Wichita, November 10-13. Kansas State Poultry Show, Thomas Owen, Secretary; (Fair to be held at Hutchinson) Topeka, December 8-13, in connection with Arkansas Valley Poultry & Pet Stock Show. Allen County Agricultural Society, Dr. F. S. Beattie, Secretary; Iola, August 25-29. Anderson County-Colony Fair Association, Lee R. Hettick, Secretary; Colony, September 18-20. Anderson County-Kincaid Farmers' Institute Fair Association, Arthur Gibbs, Secretary; Kincaid, September 25-27. Atchison County Fair Association, Clarence Hegarty, Secretary; Effingham, August 27-29. Barber County Fair Association, J. M. Molz, Secretary; Hartner, September 24-26. Barton County Fair Association, Fred L. Hans, Secretary; Great Bend, September 2-6. Bourbon County-Uniontown Fair Association, M. L. Hancock, Secretary; Uniontown, September 9-12. Bourbon County-Kansas Dairy Show, Inc., J. B. Penniman, President; Fort Scott. Brown County-Tri-County Fair Association, H. W. Wilson, Secretary; Horton, September 3-5. Butler County-Kafir Corn Carnival & Fair Association, Edgar Golden, Secretary; Eldorado. Chase County Fair Association, Ernest McKenzie, Secretary; Cottonwood Falls, October 1-4. Cherokee County American Legion Fair, Sam Merriweather, Secretary; Columbus, August 1-5. Cherokee County-Mineral Fair Association, J. W. Baugher, Secretary; West Mineral, September 23-27. Clark County Fair Association, Will Cult, Secretary; Ashland, September 3-6.

- Clay County Free Fair Association, M. E. Hochenfelder, Secretary; Clay Center, September 2-8. Cloud County-Glasco Stock Show, R. M. Sawhill, Secretary; Glasco, October 2-4. Cloud County-Clyde Community Fair, M. M. Danielson, President; Clyde. Cloud County-Jamestown Poultry Association, Ben T. Grosse, Secretary; Jamestown, January 1-3. Coffey County Agricultural Fair, John Redmond, Secretary; Burlington, September 1-5. Coffey County-Lebo Grange Fair, D. P. Jones, Secretary; Lebo, August 28-29. Comanche County-Protection Fall Festival, Harry Large, Secretary; Protection, September 24-26. Cowley County-Eastern Cowley County Fair Association, Ralph W. Henderson, Secretary; Burden, August 27-29. Cowley County-Breeders Association, Inc., Ira L. Plank, Secretary; Winfield, October 7-10. Cowley County-Winfield Live Stock & Driving Association, Ed. L. Hepler, Secretary; Winfield, July 2-5. Crawford County Fair Association, Albert Cuthbertson, Secretary; Girard, August 27-30. Dickinson County-Central Kansas Free Fair, E. L. Hoffman, Secretary; Abilene, September 23-26. Douglas County Livestock Agricultural Association, Elmer Bahmaier, Secretary; Leocompton, September 4-6. (Fair to be held at Big Springs.) Douglas County-Vinland Grange Fair, T. P. Stevens, Secretary; Vinland, September 25-27. Edwards County Fair Association, George Ott, Secretary; Kinsley, October 9-10. Ellis County-Golden Belt Fair Association, Warren E. Blazier, Secretary; Hays, (2nd week of September). Finney County-Holcomb Community Fair Association, A. E. Cook, Secretary; Holcomb, October 2-3. Ford County-Great Southwest Free Fair, George W. Shuler, Jr., Secretary; Dodge City, September 2-25. Franklin County Agricultural Society, Ed Lister, Secretary; Ottawa, September 2-6. Franklin County-Lane Agricultural Fair Association, Floyd B. Martin, Secretary; Lane, August 29-30. Geary County 4-H Club Exposition, Paul B. Gwin, Manager; Junction City, September 2-4. Gove County Free Fair Association, E. E. Baker, Secretary; Gove City, September 2-4. Gove County Fair Association, Homer L. Peck, Acting Secretary; Quinter, September 2-5. Graham County Free Fair, C. E. Webb, Secretary; Hill City, September 24-26. Gray County Fair Association, Charles S. Sturtevant, Secretary; Cimarron, September 18-20. Greenwood County Agricultural Association, Harrison Brookover, Secretary; Eureka, July 29 to August 2. Harper County-Anthony Fair Association, O. F. Morrison, Secretary; Anthony, July 15-20. Harper County Agricultural Fair, L. D. Banta, Secretary; Harper, October 28-31. Harvey County Agricultural Fair & Fall Festival, M. W. Dreher, Secretary; Newton, October. Harvey County-Poultry & Pet Stock Association, O. C. Sharits, Secretary; Newton, December 8-10. Jackson County-Pottawatomie Indian Fair & Rodeo, Mayetta, August 6-9. Jackson County Baby Beef & Agricultural Show, W. E. Priest, Secretary; Whiting, August 20-21. Jefferson County Fair Association, R. C. Lott, Secretary; Valley Falls, September 30, October 3. Jefferson County-Oskaloosa Agricultural Society, S. U. Case, Secretary; Oskaloosa. Jewell County Farm, Home & School Festival, Clifford Clement, Secretary; Mankato, Early October. Johnson County Fair, D. A. Morgan, Secretary; Merriam, August 28-30. Kingman County Fair Association, Arthur Goenner, Secretary; Zenda. (Fair to be at Kingman.) Kingman County-Poultry Association, V. M. Ravenscroft, Secretary; Kingman, December 10-13. Kiowa County Free Fair Association, D. E. Sleg, Secretary; Greensburg, October 8-11. Labette County Fair Association, C. Montgomery, Secretary; Oswego, September 9-12. Labette County Tri-State Fair Association, J. R. Rockhold, Secretary; Parsons, August 19-22. Labette County Farmers' Institute, E. H. Inman, Secretary; Altamont, September 5-6. Leavenworth County Fair Association, V. L. Johnson, Secretary; Tonganoxie, October 16-18. Lincoln County Fair & Agricultural Association, J. A. Schellinger, Secretary; Lincoln. Lincoln County-Sylvan Grove Fair & Agricultural Association, Esbern N. Peterson, Secretary; Sylvan Grove, September 16-19. Lincoln County Fair Association, John O. Morse, Secretary; Mound City, September 17-20. Linn County-A. H. T. A. Fair & Stock Show, Paul W. Keith, Secretary; La Cygne, August, 26-29. Linn County-Parker Community Fair, H. W. Hill, Secretary; Parker. Lyon County-Blue Mound Agricultural Picnic & Stock Show, Roy Emmons, Secretary; Blue Mound, September 18-20. Lyon County-Hartford Fair Association, Earl M. Christy, Secretary; Hartford. Marion County Poultry Association, Mrs. Harry E. Barnes, Secretary; Marion, November 17-20. (Fair to be held at Hillsboro.) Marshall County Fair & Stock Show Association, H. A. Waters, Secretary; Blue Rapids, September 23-26. McPherson County Poultry Association, C. P. Smith, Secretary; McPherson. McPherson County-Lindsborg District Fair Association, S. E. Dahlsten, Secretary; Lindsborg, October. Meade County Fair, E. A. Kobs, Secretary; Meade, August 27-30. Mitchell County Fair Association, J. R. Albert, Secretary; Beloit, September 23-27. Montgomery County Fair Association, Charles W. Huggins, Secretary; Coffeyville, August 12-14. Nemaha County-Wetmore Free District Fair Association, E. J. Woodman, Secretary; Wetmore, September 4-5. Neosho County Agricultural Society, T. F. Morrison, Secretary; Chanute, August 11-16. Neosho County-Home Coming Picnic & Fair, H. M. Minnich, Secretary; Thayer, September 3-5. Ness County Poultry Association, Carey Olson, Secretary; Bazine. Norton County Agricultural Association, Noah Garrett, Secretary; Norton, August 12-15. Osage County-Overbrook Free Fair Association, Rennie T. Hupp, Secretary; Overbrook, September 25-27. Ottawa County Fair, R. E. Curtis, Secretary; Minneapolis. Ottawa County-North District Fair Association, B. S. Cleanco, Secretary; Delphos, October 9-11. Ottawa County Poultry Association, Lew Pickroll, Secretary; Minneapolis. Pottawatomie County Fair Association, C. Haughawout, Secretary; Onaga, September 3-5. Pottawatomie County-Havensville Community Fair, James Graff, Secretary; Havensville, latter part of September. Pottawatomie County-Westmoreland Community Fair, Charles S. Smith, Secretary; Westmoreland, September 4-6. Pottawatomie County-Poultry & Products Show, Charles S. Smith, Secretary; Westmoreland, December 5-6. Pratt County-Iuka Community Fair, F. M. Young, Secretary; Iuka. Rawlins County Fair, Bert Powell, Secretary; McDonald, September 9-12. Reuben County-North Central Kansas Free Fair, Dr. W. R. Barnard, Secretary; Belleville, August 25-29. Riley County Fair Association, S. D. Capper, Secretary; Manhattan, October 3-4.

- Rooks County Fair Association, John Q. Adams, Secretary; Stockton, August 26-29. Rush County Agricultural & Fair Association, S. A. Renner, Secretary; Rush Center, August 27-29. Russell County Fair Association, H. F. Mills, Secretary; Russell, September 30-October 3. Saline County-Mid-Kansas Free Fair, Charles H. Breen, Assistant Secretary; Salina, October 7-10. Shawnee County-Auburn Grange Fair, Helen Gillespie, Secretary; Auburn, October 3-4. Shawnee County-Berryton Grange Fair, W. H. Waters, Secretary; Berryton. Shawnee County-Indian Creek Grange Fair, Mrs. A. J. Owen, Secretary; North Topeka, October 2-5. Shawnee County-Seaman Community Fair Association, Berk C. Kingman, Secretary; North Topeka, September 25-27. Shawnee County-Shawnee Grange Fair, William Roderick, Secretary; Berryton, Route 1, September 19-20. (Fair to be held at Watson.) Sherman County-Northwest Kansas District Free Fair, Evan Knudson, Secretary; Goodland, August 26-29. Smith County Fair Association, J. D. Flaxbeard, Secretary; Smith Center, August 19-22. Stafford County-Macksville Community Fair, B. E. Adamson, Secretary; Macksville, October. Stafford County Fair, E. A. Bries, Secretary; Stafford, October 7-10. Sumner County Fair Association, J. A. B. Ogilvie, Secretary; Caldwell, October 8-10. Thomas County Free Fair, J. B. Kuska, Secretary; Colby, September 2-5. Trego County Fair, Guy G. Blakely, Secretary; Wakeney, August 27-29. Wabaunsee County-Vista Fair, E. E. Schade, President; Alta Vista. Wabaunsee County Fair Association, H. G. Weaver, Secretary; Alma. Washington County Fair, J. K. McKain, Secretary; Washington, October 1-3. Washington County-Banner Fair, D. Linn Lively, Secretary; Barnes, September 17-19. Wichita County Agricultural Society, Edd Case, Secretary; Leoti. Wilson County Fair, W. C. Cantrall, Secretary; Fredonia, August 5-8.

Co-op School to Manhattan?

(Continued from Page 13)

Clyde M. Reed, governor of Kansas; J. C. Mohler, secretary of Kansas State Board of Agriculture; Joe Mercer, secretary of Kansas Livestock Association; Kansas State Agricultural College; the Manhattan Chamber of Commerce; the Capper Publications and the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association already have endorsed the proposition and have agreed to do everything possible to make it a success. In fact, every individual or agency that has been solicited to endorse the Institute or express interest in it has responded favorably. Within the near future the matter will be taken up with other co-operative marketing associations in Kansas, with co-operatives in adjoining states, with agricultural colleges, and with other agencies interested in agricultural co-operation, and their united support is expected.

Anyone who wishes to see Manhattan get the 1931 Institute may help materially by writing the following men:

- L. B. Palmer, president, Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, Columbus, Ohio; C. O. Moser, vice president, American Cotton Co-operative Association, Dallas, Texas; S. D. Sanders, president, Washington Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association, Seattle, Wash.; W. H. Settle, general manager, Central States Grain Association, Indianapolis, Ind.; Paul S. Armstrong, secretary, California Fruit Growers Exchange, Los Angeles, Calif.; Harry Hartke, president, National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, Covington, Ky., and Charles W. Holman, secretary, American Institute of Co-operation, Washington, D. C.

Russia May Come Back

In a speech at New York, returning from Russia, where he was employed to advise the Soviet government on agricultural questions, Thos. D. Campbell, president of the Campbell Farming Corporation of Montana, and a bonanza wheat grower, made the prediction that within five years Russia will recover its former rank as an exporter of wheat and become this country's leading competitor in the world wheat market. Mr. Campbell also believes the Russian industrial program will work out, but that communism will slowly give place to democracy. Sympathy can be expressed for Russia, if it is pointing towards a great world wheat factor by becoming again an exporting country. Precisely the contrary is the aim of American wheat growers. Big Russian export crops will ruin the world market for this country, and this only emphasizes the correctness of the program urged by the Federal Farm Board of American wheat growers, to mark time or reduce acreage until a balance is struck between American production and consumption. Once that is accomplished, what Russia may do need not interest American wheat growers, so long as they can depend upon Congress for a wheat tariff shutting out imports.

STATE AGRICULTURE LIBRARY APR 21 '30

Farm Crops and Markets

Kansas Farmers Are Making Sure They Plant Seed That Has a Chance to Grow

FIELD work has progressed quite well with the ground in good condition. Of course, the big need in every section of the state is for moisture. There has been a good demand for seed corn this year and most farmers are making sure they know something about the germinating ability of the seed they plant. This is the case with most crops now, and in addition a large per cent of Kansas farmers are using methods that have proved successful in combating insects and disease. This is right in line with the idea that the most profitable farming will result from lower costs of production.

Condition of Wheat Crop

Regarding the wheat situation, the Kansas State Board of Agriculture has this to say:

The Kansas wheat condition as of April 1, is rated at 78 per cent of normal on 12,687,000 acres sown last fall, compared with 77 per cent a year ago, 92 per cent last December and a 10-year average on April 1 of 76 per cent. Of the last 10 Kansas wheat crops, four have shown improved prospects from December to April, five have declined in prospect and one held equal promise after the winter was over. In those years when the April condition has shown better than December condition, the state has regularly produced more than an average crop. This condition of 78 per cent indicates a probable production of 144,500,000 bushels.

Not all the factors influencing wheat losses have had time to operate by this date and final abandonment may either be more or less than indicated as probable at this date. From the best judgment available it seems evident that at least 7 per cent of the wheat sown in the state last fall is not likely to prove worth leaving for harvest. Continued warm and dry weather probably has increased this prospective loss since the survey was made. Last year the final estimate was for 6 per cent abandonment of the acreage planted. The average loss for the last five years was 13.6 per cent and for 10 years was 15.1 per cent.

The principal cause of loss in acreage was due to lack of proper soil moisture before and during seeding time last fall in Southcentral and Southeastern counties. Rains of consequence did not come to these counties in sufficient values until late October, and varieties of wheat lacking in winter hardiness fared badly while all other varieties, due to the late start before winter, show more than normal winter killing and thinning in exposed places in these counties.

The April 1 condition of winter all counties in the northern two-thirds of the state does not vary widely from one county to another except in and around Leavenworth, where a few reports indicate some fly damage and in local areas centering around Lyons, McPherson and Marion where insufficient soil moisture last fall prevented wheat plants from getting well established before winter.

Reports from all the counties in the Southern third of the state indicate that the general condition is somewhat lower than that of the northern areas. The variation is considerably greater being lowest in the extreme southeast and improving gradually from the east to the west. An average of 56 per cent for the Southeastern counties to 72 per cent in the Southcentral and up to 79 per cent in the Southwestern. The greatest losses seem to center at Newton.

Kansas rye condition on April 1, was 82 per cent compared with 81 per cent last year, 91 per cent last December and 79.8 per cent the 10-year April average.

Pasture condition is 76 per cent of normal compared with 85 per cent last April and a five-year average of 83 per cent. Cool weather in March and lack of surface moisture this year has retarded the growth of pastures more than usual.

The April 1 condition of winter

wheat in the United States is estimated at 77.4 per cent of normal compared with 86 per cent last December, 82.7 per cent April 1, 1929, 68.8 per cent April 1, 1928 and a 10-year average on April 1, of 80.9 per cent. The April 1 condition indicates a probable production of 550,300,000 bushels.

Should Know Market Demands

"The lamb market the last few weeks has shown a decidedly downward price trend, and this drop in prices has been due largely to increased supplies," according to A. M. Patterson of the Kansas City Stockyard Co. "Combined receipts at the 20 largest markets for the first three months in 1930 were 4,490,000 compared with 3,840,000 in the same period in 1929, or an increase of 650,000, and the largest January, February and March receipts since 1912.

"What does this increased supply mean from a market standpoint for the flock owners in the Corn Belt who are marketing fat lambs before the first of July? At present everything points to a lower market than in 1929.

"Flock owners should not be discouraged and dispose of their flocks and get out of the sheep business. They should study their lesson more thoroughly; use better methods in the selection, breeding, feeding and management of the farm flock.

Returns from sheep operations are from the lambs and the wool, the lambs playing the major part. Net returns from these products depend entirely on the quality of the products marketed.

"Lambs sent to market are processed and made ready for the retailers who put them into the hands of consumers in the form of chops, roasts and steaks and so on. The number of consumers will depend on the quality of the product breeders and feeders are putting on the market. If nothing but lambs which will hang up choice, prime carcasses are sent to market, there is no question but that the consumption of this meat will be increased, and this will be a big factor in putting sheep production on the average farm on a safe and profitable basis.

"It is highly necessary that flock owners study and know market demands. In order to get top prices for lambs, the lambs should weigh from 70 to 85 pounds and be fat, the latter being the more important item. Lambs of this weight are desirable because they dress out a carcass of the right size and weight to satisfy the consumers' demand. Fat lambs yield a higher dressing percentage and this makes the lambs more valuable on foot. The carcasses of fat lambs are more attractive and will not break down and spoil as readily as those of cull lambs. Their meat is more nutritious and palatable, which is another selling point for the product.

"The production of the desired lamb carcass is entirely in the hands of the producer, and a few simple operations must be performed in the management of the farm flock to get this job done efficiently and economically, which adds to the net returns when the lambs are marketed.

"There are three essentials in the operation

and management of the production of a high grade lamb, which will help keep the market at par. The first of these three essentials is castration. This process is very simple and the results gained are surprising. The lambs will gain weight more quickly and more economically. The meat produced is more desirable, of much higher quality, and answers the demand of the consumers. It is interesting and educational to note the difference in the carcasses of a ram lamb and that of a wether lamb. The carcass of a ram lamb is dark in color, the meat stringy, and there is greater development in the regions of the low-priced cuts, as compared with the light-colored, smooth, plump meat of the wether lamb carcass. Greater development in the higher-priced cuts is apparent in the wether carcass, also. The flavor of the wether meat is pleasant and palatable and of a character that appeals to consumers.

"The second essential is docking. Docked lambs will be more attractive in appearance to buyers. It also will eliminate the danger of the wether being fly blown about the hind quarters, which not only causes work for the producers but is a serious drawback to young lambs.

"The third and last essential is creep feeding. With the addition of grain to the ewes' milk, lambs can be fattened more economically and reach a desired weight and finish in a much shorter time. From the time the lambs can eat until they weigh 70 to 85 pounds, they will consume approximately 1 bushel of corn each, which will result in these lambs weighing 10 to 20 pounds more at the same age, compared with lambs that have not been fattened in this way. They will be worth 5 to 6 cents a pound more on the market. Creep feeding is absolutely essential to farm flock operations and to the profits therefrom."

Anderson—Wheat and oats are looking good. Seed corn is being planted and some farmers are preparing to put in some flax, which is an unusual crop for this country. A good rain would help wheat, oats and pastures. Wells are getting low and some folks are hauling water for their livestock. Corn, 75c; wheat, 90c to \$1; potatoes, \$2.10 a bu.; eggs 21c in trade.—Olga C. Slocum.

Allen—This seems to be the driest spring we have experienced in this section of the country. Oats, flax and wheat need moisture. The ground is rather dry for plowing now, but a great deal of this work has been done. Pastures are coming on now. A large acreage of corn will be planted; good seed seems to be scarce. Egg production is heavy generally.—Guy M. Treadway.

Barton—Some hay baling has been done recently. Road work is progressing nicely this spring. Butterfat, 33c; eggs, 20c; wheat, 88c to 89c; corn 68c to 70c. Potatoes and gardens are being planted.—Alice Everett.

Cloud—With typical warm, spring weather the spring crops and the pastures are making a fine start. However, some moisture would be appreciated. Farmers are preparing for their corn crop and oats are ready to show thru the seeded. Cattle are almost able to live on the young grass and cows promise to gain in milk production. Young chicks are scarce so far, although there is promise of a normal supply.—W. H. Flumly.

Cowley—The weather has been very dry and oats and wheat need rain. Pastures are backward. The pig crop is coming on nicely. Farmers are busy planting corn.—E. A. Millard.

Dickinson—The weather continues very dry and everything needs rain. This weather is having a telling effect on wheat and oats. Corn stalks have been cut and disked and farmers are about ready to plant corn. Pastures seem to be very slow. Wheat prices are about 10 cents from the low mark. Hens are doing well.—F. M. Lorson.

Ford—Dry weather continues and crops are suffering. There doesn't seem to be any chance of wheat making a full crop. Corn planting will start soon. Oats froze down several times lately. Gardens are backward on account of weather conditions. Not many public sales are being held. Wheat, 94c; corn,

68c; barley, 45c; kafir, \$1.05; eggs, 18c; cream, 53c; butter, 42c.—John Zurbuchen.

Elk—Dry weather is affecting crops in no small measure. Grass and water are scarce in the Bluestem grazing area and the bulk of Texas cattle have not yet arrived. Some corn has been planted and a few apple trees are in bloom.—D. W. Lockhart.

Franklin—We could use a little more moisture to good advantage, altho the field I happen to be plowing turns nicely. More fields of corn have been planted than usual and there seems to be a good demand for seed corn. The Franklin County Jayhawkers are looking forward to that big reunion at Topeka in the near future. I am glad to hear that so much interest is being taken in the 1930 tour. I know F. L. Hockenbush will show folks a good time. I can prove that by the twins.—Elmer Blankenbaker.

Gove and Sheridan—The weather continues very dry and the ground is getting drier. Wheat is showing up quite well. A good warm rain would help matters considerably. There is some talk of worms working on the wheat, but I believe it was the dry wind and hard freezing weather that did the damage. Spring grain seedling is practically completed and some farmers are preparing their corn ground. Good seed corn seems to be scarce. These buyers are plentiful. Assessors are making their annual call, and the census enumerators are thrown in for good measure this year. A few public sales are being held. Cattle and hogs are bringing fair prices, but everything else seems to be a little draggish. Livestock is looking well and chicks are plentiful.—John I. Aldrich.

Graham—We are having warmer weather and the wheat is making a good growth. Worm trouble has abated somewhat after considerable damage to some fields. We need a good rain as the top soil is getting dry. Farmers are busy preparing the garden and spring crops. We have had some good farm meetings. There have organized several co-operative creameries in the county. Wheat, 90c; corn, 65c; barley, 50c; cream, 35c; eggs, 18c.—C. F. Welty.

Harvey—The weather continues dry and a good rain is needed. Some oats had to be re-sown and some early planted corn was frozen. Livestock is doing well. Wheat, 90c; oats, 42c; alfalfa hay, \$5; corn, 70c; potatoes, \$2; butter, 40c; eggs, 20c.—H. W. Proby.

Jackson—Field work and seeding are well advanced. Cattle are going to pasture. Rain is needed badly. Oats have been making an excellent growth. Butterfat, 37c; eggs, 19c; hens, 17c.—Mrs. Nancy Edwards.

Jefferson—Some corn is being planted, oats are up to a fair stand and wheat looks fairly good. We are badly in need of rain. Spring work has made good progress. Help is plentiful. Young pigs and hogs are doing well. Eggs, 20c; butterfat, 35c; corn, 80c; oats, 60c.—J. J. Blevins.

Jewell—Warm weather has arrived and we need rain. Oats are coming up nicely. Corn ground is almost ready. Corn, 68c; wheat, 90c; oats, 60c; eggs, 20c; cream, 34c.—Lester Broyles.

Johnson—Only about a half inch of moisture has been received in this county since the first of March. There has been a very dry and windy and the ground is exceptionally dry for April. All spring crops are growing slowly; pastures are backward and the oats crop, which is a larger acreage than usual, is a poor stand as a rule. Alfalfa is getting off to a slow start. Hay is rather scarce and alfalfa sells for \$15 to \$30 a ton. Prairie hay brings about \$10. Milk production has decreased somewhat thru lack of feed. Eggs, 22c; butter, 25c to 35c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lane—High winds continue with no moisture in sight. The ground is in good condition. Wheat and barley have been growing well. Livestock is in good condition due to plenty of wheat pastures. Feed is scarce.—A. R. Bentley.

Marshall—We still need rain. Some fields of oats are showing up nicely. There seems to be some trouble from Hessian fly in wheat fields. Pastures will make very little progress until we have rain. Most of the farmers are selling whole milk since cream prices have been so low. Corn, 70c; wheat, 90c; cream, 34c.—J. D. Stosz.

Ness—The weather is like spring now and we are in need of rain as the wheat fields are showing the lack of moisture.—Jas. McMill.

Osborne—The wheat is all right so far but soon will need more moisture. Some land is being disked for corn. Potato planting and garden making are the main jobs. Seed potatoes, \$2.25; corn, 64c; wheat, 83c; cream, 35c; eggs, 18c to 21c; heavy hens, 20c.—Roy F. Haworth.

Ottawa—We are needing rain badly as March winds took a good deal of moisture out of the soil. Oats are coming up somewhat unevenly and some fields of wheat have been damaged. Farmers are busy preparing for the corn crop and the soil is in fine condition for spring work. There will be some fruit here this year. Wheat, 84c; corn, 62c; cream, 38c; eggs, 19c.—A. A. Tennyson.

Republic—We have had plenty of wind but no moisture. Oats and clover seeding are finished, potatoes and early gardens are planted and some farmers are sowing alfalfa. A good acreage of this legume will be planted this spring. Corn ground is being prepared. Farmers are eager to get their 2-year-old seed as the corn last year was a poor grade for planting. Some reports show only 14 to 20 per cent germination. Wheat is looking fine and some oats are up.—Mrs. Chester V. Goodka.

Rice—Crops are in need of rain, but wheat and oats have made good growth considering conditions. Late fruit promises a good crop. Considerable real estate has changed ownership during the last few weeks, but this included only a few cash sales. Four-H Clubs are doing a lot of good work this season. Wheat, 90c; eggs, 18c; cream, 34c; hens, 18c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Stevens—We haven't received any rains of importance this spring, but there seems to be plenty of subsoil moisture. However before we can do much spring work moisture will be needed. Livestock is doing well.—Monroe Traver.

Thomas—The weather has warmed up the last few days so barley and oats are showing up nicely. We need rain as the top soil is dry. Some wheat will be plowed up and some ground already sown to spring crops—a total of possibly 20 per cent. Corn ground has been disked but no planting has been done up to the present time. A few farm sales are being held with fair prices.—C. C. Cole.

Wilson—We are needing rain but wheat looks very well. A good deal of corn is being planted. Oats and gardens are held back by lack of moisture. Native pastures are getting ahead of the bluegrass. Some farmers still are hauling water. Eggs, 20c; butterfat, 33c; hens, 20c.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

To Hold Another Sale

Co-operation was strongly stressed at the last meeting of the Northeast Kansas Holstein Association which met in Topeka in the parlors of the Chamber of Commerce. This was evidenced by the decision to assist in the organization of a cow testing association which was explained in detail by James Linn, dairy specialist of the State Agricultural College.

In addition the association decided



HERE AND THERE
IN KANSAS
by
Jesse R. Johnson



LESS than 60 years ago buffalo grazed on the short, brown grass that grew where Colby now stands. More than \$500,000 worth of the best farm machinery ever invented filled the paved streets of this town last week, and thousands of farmers came in automobiles from far distant points to see for themselves the kind of machinery best suited to their needs.

This was the second annual exhibition of the Northwest Tractor and Implement Club. More than 100 members of the club, all of them implement dealers in the nine northwest counties of the state, sponsored the show and made it one of the biggest events ever "pulled off" in Northwest Kansas.

Nationally-known manufacturers gave local dealers their whole-hearted support, and local dealers left nothing undone to give their special lines the display and publicity necessary to attract the attention of prospective buyers.

The Fitzgerald Hardware Co., had the street space in front of its store full of International and Dempster goods. The Pratt Hardware Co., showed the Oliver line; Willard Roper, the Minneapolis; McCoy Motor Co., the Baldwin; Grone Implement Co., the John Deere; Louis Shalz, the Avery; Gunnels and Hennon, the Caterpillar. Massey-Harris, Curtis, Case and several others all had fine exhibits in charge of their local dealers. The streets were well-filled with dozens of other articles of special interest to farmers. Tractor guides, engines, grain bins and grain weighers

all came in for their share of attention. Chase Plows were displayed, as were the products of the Curlin Mfg. Co., and the Ohio Plow Co.

The capable men in charge of the exhibits were earnest and untrifling in their efforts to explain the valuable points of the machines in their charge. Most of them were young men, imbued with the spirit and prophecy of the machine age in which they live. One of the most enthusiastic was C. B. Dempster, older in years but strictly of this generation from the standpoint of machinery progress. He has been actively engaged in making better things for farmers' use for nearly 50 years.

There always has been a contest in progress in Western Kansas. The first struggle was between the Indian and buffalo on one side, and the early settler and his cows on the other. Then after the mortgage companies had foreclosed on the first homesteaders and began to sell the land in larger tracts, the war started between the small farmer and the large cattle raiser.

Sometimes in good nature and often in anger, the battle between wheat and cattle has continued, but when the tractor and combine came, wheat won. Not that this part of Kansas is a one-crop country. There are big fields of corn and thousands of hogs and cattle, but wheat is the dominating crop.

When the time comes that farmers are asked to reduce their wheat acreage they will do it, but I hope the reduction asked will be small for this is the real wheat-producing section.

to hold another sale this fall following last year's successful venture. The tentative date selected is October 7. Not less than 40 head of Holsteins will be offered for sale. Just for the "good of the organization" as many members as possible will sell purebred calves, the proceeds going to meet expenses of the organization.

Prizes as usual will be given the different 4-H Club winners at the Kansas Free Fair this fall.

Uniform letterheads will be used by the members of the Northeast Association. These are being prepared under direction of Dr. C. B. Van Horn, secretary, and are very attractive. All other associations in the state likely will use the same letterheads, it is believed.

Officers of the association are Robert Romig, Topeka, president; C. A. McCoy, Valley Falls, vice president; Dr. C. B. Van Horn, Topeka, secretary and treasurer.

Speakers at the luncheon, in addition to the officers, included H. R. Lasceles of Kansas City; James Linn, Manhattan, and Roy R. Moore of Topeka.

Book Department

(Continued from Page 27)

from those problems in which he is personally involved. Here he has a problem, but not his problem.

In the game of the mystery story, the advantage, of course, is to the author. However, there are certain ethics which all authors follow in consideration to the reader. The criminal should figure in the story as fully as possible; he must not be dragged in at the end. There must be no false clues; those deliberately devised to deceive the reader, and having no bearing on the denouement. There must be no loose threads; incidents not fully explained at the end or before it. Time and place must be carefully checked. Plausibility is important. The various clues which have emerged thruout the tale should be true indices.

It is interesting to analyze the rise of the crime story from a comparative disrepute to its present vogue, with its clubs specializing in it, its prominent place in reviews, and its acknowledgment by famous men. Curiosity perhaps is the oldest recorded instinct implanted in the human race. The mystery story brings up a problem, creates a situation and then answers the "how and why and who." Because of this instinct we always will have mystery fans, and this spring there is plenty of good material.

More Fishing in Meade

The State Fish and Game Department announces that the state lake in the Meade County State Park will be opened to the public for fishing on June 1. This lake has been well-stocked by the state fish hatchery and catching fish from the lake should be an easy matter. The game department requires that all those not otherwise exempt must have fishing license, and that each person is limited to one rod and line, with not more than two hooks attached; or fly rod with not more than two flies attached; or a casting rod with not more than one artificial bait or lure attached. Fishing is confined to daylight hours; that is, not earlier than one hour before sunrise, nor later than one hour after sunset.

Cows Don't Work Cheap

(Continued from Page 3)

that will come. It just takes time. The land here is cheaper than in the northern state and the climatic conditions for crops are superior. Why, but here folks get four and maybe five cuttings of alfalfa a season, while they do well in Wisconsin to get three. For a comparison of prices, when alfalfa is selling at \$30 a ton up north it brings \$15 here. That cuts down on feed costs for Kansas folks who have to buy the hay. Many, many more of our folks here can produce their feed, while a good deal of it must be purchased in Wisconsin.

While the interesting visit was progressing with the manager, a patron came in the door, H. G. Losey of near Garfield. Perhaps his reaction can be

considered typical for that section. "I've always been interested in milking, but now I am more interested in milking more better cows," he said. Mr. Losey changed to his western location from Montgomery county eight years ago. He says that as a result of the present good market for milk, better rotations are being worked out, fertility is improving and everything generally seems to be on a more satisfactory basis. He farms 450 acres and 100 acres are in row crops for feed. "I might have gone hungry without the cows this winter," he offered. "It is my opinion that about nine-tenths of the farmers here now have enough cows to pay their living. When wheat is cheap a dairy herd certainly helps. We simply must have something more than wheat. I am milking enough to pay all of my running expenses and I am sold on purebreds. They are a real help in holding down on costs, and economical production is something we must watch."

What is this doing for the community? Farmers are putting a lot of money into better cows and equipment and are saving some. The project is only 2 years old now, so these values will be more outstanding in the future. There will be better homes and more things folks could get along without perhaps, but which are highly desirable to have.

Add \$15,000 a month to the incomes of any group of 360 farmers and one could expect to see results. Or to get it on an individual basis, in March one farmer's check for two weeks was for \$163. That was the top and of course, they ranged down to something like \$50 for two weeks.

We venture to say that there are fewer outstanding debts even after two years, and more men who owe money on their farms likely see their way clear now to pay off their mortgages. What do town folks say? W. W. Schumacher, secretary of the Larned Chamber of Commerce, observes that while business may not have picked up to any great extent, it was at least maintained, and that is a good deal more than many towns can say, he believes.

Protective Service

(Continued from Page 28)

ective Service member J. A. Anderson, who lives near Topeka. After being found guilty on the hog stealing charge, Cecil Corwin and James Brown each were sentenced one to five years in the state penitentiary, and William Brown was sentenced one to five years in the state industrial reformatory.

Ellsworth County

Frank Miska stole furs from the Protective Service protected farm premises of Frank Svava of near Kanopolis. He was arrested by Sheriff A. Burmeister of Ellsworth, and following his sentence to 60 days in the Ellsworth county jail, the \$25 Protective Service reward due for a jail sentence was divided between Sheriff Burmeister and Frank Svava, and between Pete Hammill and Charles Hammill, neighbors of Mr. Svava, who provided Sheriff Burmeister with helpful information enabling him to apprehend the fur thief.

Linn County

The \$25 Protective Service reward paid by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service for the capture and 30-day conviction of Charlie Bergman, was paid to Sheriff Roy Dalton of Mound City and to Joe Starks of near Pleasanton. Mr. Starks, thru Protective Service member Lawrence Reinke of near Pleasanton, provided Sheriff Dalton with information which led to the arrest of Bergman, who confessed to stealing gasoline and lubricating oil from the Reinke farm where there is posted a Protective Service sign.

Brown County

From one to 10 years in the state penal institution at Lansing and from one to five years in the Hutchinson institution are the sentences given W. M. McMahan and Reuben Bentley respectively, for stealing wheat from Alice Curtis, whose farm near Robinson has posted a Protective Service sign. The following four men shared in the \$50 Protective Service reward: P. K. Devereux of Purcell,

who suspected the wheat thieves when they brought the stolen wheat to his elevator, Constable Phil Snooks of Robinson, and Joe Gibbs and Herbert Davis of Hiawatha, officers of the very active Brown County Protective Association.

Shawnee County

Not to exceed 10 years in the state penitentiary is the sentence given Leo Cisco after he was found guilty of having stolen chickens from Protective Service member H. R. McClelland of near Topeka. A. E. Reed of near Topeka provided the Shawnee county sheriff's office with the information which led to the apprehension and conviction of Cisco, and accordingly has been paid the \$50 Protective Service reward.

Quality Is Main Factor

(Continued from Page 29)

Please remember it isn't how much a man farms that counts, but how well; it isn't how large his house is that means most—it is the kind of home he makes out of it. Quality alone should be your guide in making nominations. We should like to have every county in the state represented as we feel sure there are men of Master Farmer caliber in every one of them.

Popular Bulletin Revised

One of the most popular bulletins of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin 1263-F, entitled "Breeds of Swine," has just been revised and a new supply now is available. This publication discusses the breeds of the lard type, bacon type, and the minor breeds. It is well-illustrated, and has been used widely in many agricultural high schools thruout the country and by members of the 4-H pig clubs.

Copies of the bulletin, 1263-F, may be obtained free by writing to the Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as long as there is a supply available for free distribution.

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.

J. W. Clark, Cherokee. Coon hound with black ears, tail broken in center, some lower teeth broken out and toe nails worn off smooth. Answers to the name of Jake.

J. W. Hendrix, Garnett. Day-old, light roan steer calf.

Mrs. J. A. Burnett, Blue Rapids. Set of heavy lines and collars.

J. M. Charboneau, Quincy. Tongue truck off new disc harrow and cleaves off a plow.

E. B. Nicklin, Emporia. Thirty-eight White Rock hens.

C. E. Murphy, Richland. Between 100 and 125 hens.

Jess Guyou, Yates Center. Stillson blue serge suit, woman's brown dress coat with fur collar, brown silk dress, pink dress, pair black slippers, six table covers, eight Turkish towels, four pairs of pillow cases, silk socks, Hampden wrist watch, Brownie kodak, Winchester repeating rifle, double barrel shotgun and 12 gauge hammer gun.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

Elmer Pearl, Wakeeney, Kan., is offering Poland China fall boars in this issue of the Kansas Farmer. He is pricing them very reasonably and you had better write him at once if you want a boar.

I know a man that is an exceptionally good hog man that wants a job on a farm where he could do general farm work and look after hogs in particular. He has a family and would need a house to live in. He is a man of fine habits and anyone interested can write to me for his address.

The Western National Holstein sale which is the big event the week of the national Holstein breeders convention at Denver should be of real importance to every breeder of pure bred Holsteins in the West. This is the first time the national convention has ever been held this far west and no other livestock convention of the importance of this one has ever been held this far west before. The sale will be held Friday, June 8, the week of the convention and is held under the auspices of the Colorado Holstein breeders association who have employed W. L. Baird, Waukesha, Wis., as sale manager and if you want the sale catalog or any information about the sale you should write to him at once. It will be a big consignment of cattle of very high class and you should be there by all means.

A letter from Bert Powell, McDonald, Kan. reports the Southern Nebraska and Northern Kansas Shorthorn combination sale which he conducted at that place April 3 as very satisfactory and a large crowd in attendance from a wide territory. The bulls averaged \$108.00 with a top of \$362.00 paid by Poplin & Son of Palsades, Neb. and another bull selling for \$150.00 going to Chas. Waechter, Yuma, Colo. The top bull was a calf hardly old enough for service consigned by C. H. Harper of Benkelman, Neb. The females av-

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Third highest herd in United States A.J.J.C.C. Herd registry improvement. Four bull calves 4 to 8 months old for sale, priced very reasonable. Farm west edge town, Highway 40.
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Reg. Guernsey Cow
3 yr. old to freshen for sale; 1 fresh 2 yr. old heifer; 2 yearling heifers, also 2 coming yearlings and 1 bull 1 yr. old, 1 six mos. old. Write Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Box 113, Lawrence, Kan.

WOODLAWN FARM GUERNEYS
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
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2 eleven months old Red Polled bulls for sale.
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Seven Purebred Stallions
1 to 6 years old. Some brood mares, \$100 up. 3 young jacks, \$175 to \$350. Come and see them.
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Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns \$2.50.

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

eraged \$112.50 with a top of \$150. The general average was \$107.50 and considering the fact that most of the females were just heifers and half of the bulls were not old enough for service it was a very good sale. Bert Powell of McDonald managed the sale and was the auctioneer who was assisted in the selling by Andrews & Sherlock.

These Folks Never Lost a Chick



A Feed Has to Be Good to Raise 100% of the Chicks Started

To raise 100% of the chicks started is very unusual, even with the best equipment and the very best of care, management and feeding. The NUTRENA Poultry Service Department receives voluntary letters every year from poultry raisers everywhere reporting that they have raised to maturity 100% of the chicks started on certain of their hatches. It surely takes good care, good feed and good management to do this. The poultry raisers pictured above, and many others whose pictures could not be included, belong to the "NUTRENA Never Lost a Chick Club," and are to be congratulated on their ability to raise 100% of a hatch.

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It's false economy to feed a cheap chick starter. If NUTRENA Chick Mash doesn't make you more profits than any other feed, don't feed it. We want you to try it on that basis. You be the judge.



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