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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 68

May 3, 1930

Number 18

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
May 1 '30
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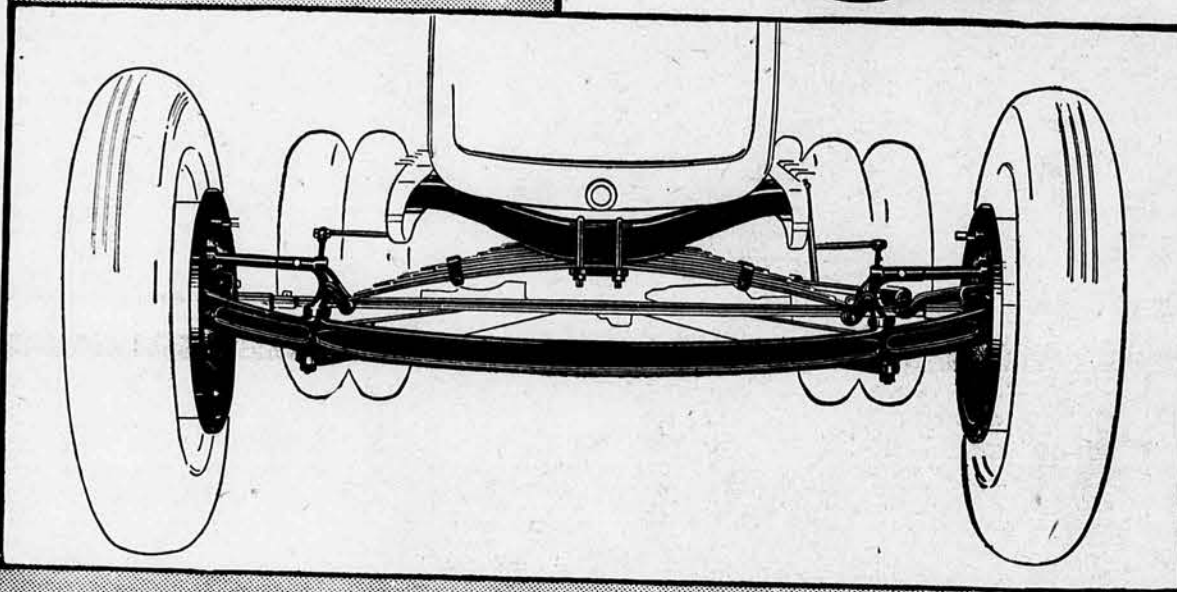
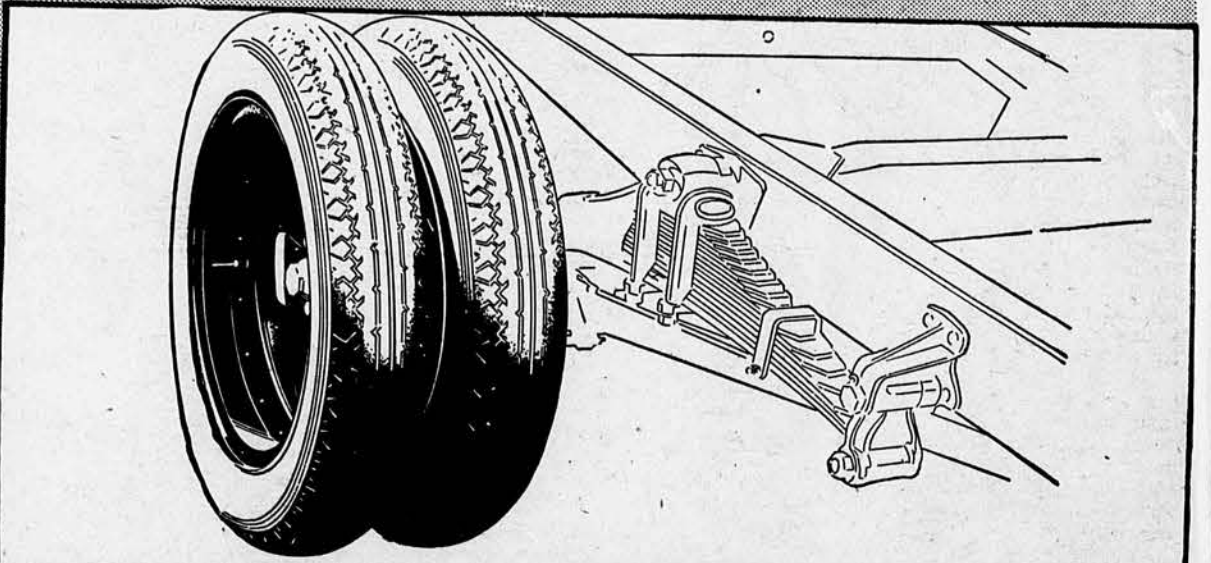


“... and Everywhere That Mary Went...”

The Ford Truck

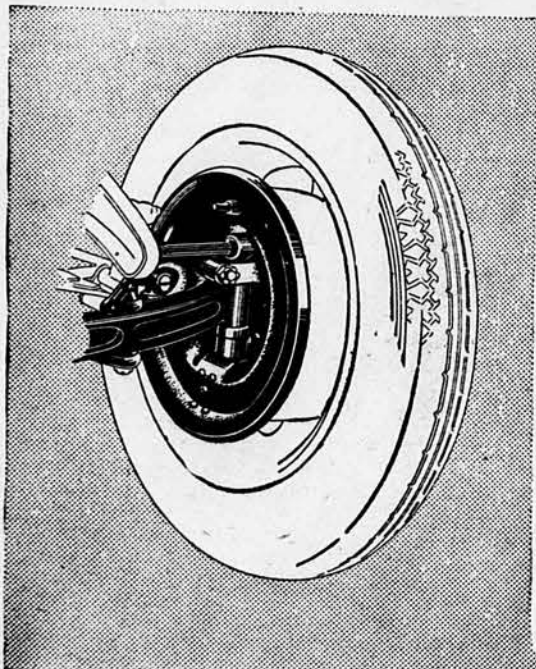
is reliable and economical

**Dual
Rear Wheels
and Balloon
Tires**
*Interchangeable
all around*



**New
Front Axle
and Spring**
*Unusually
sturdy front
construction*

Larger Brakes



OVER rough roads, through soft ground, up steep hills, the Ford 1½-ton truck carries the load you give it with little effort. Its efficient engine develops 40 horse-power at 2200 r.p.m. The four-speed transmission conveys the power required for handling capacity loads. It also makes greater speed possible when you wish to save time.

Day after day, the Ford truck will work for you without the necessity of frequent adjustments to keep it in repair. It is a strong, burly truck. The new front axle, for example, is twice as strong as formerly. The front spring is heavier, with wider leaves. The front radius-rod is heavier, and kingpins, wheel bearings and thrust bearings are larger.

The front brakes also have been enlarged. They are now the same size as those

in the rear, providing increased braking area and a high degree of safety. The redesigned controls operate with little effort.

A valuable feature of the Ford truck is the new wheel equipment. Dual rear wheels can be installed at small additional cost. Balloon tires of one size are used throughout with the dual equipment, so that all six steel disc wheels and tires are interchangeable all around. Only one spare need be carried.

Both open and closed cabs are available with the standard stake body which is widely used for agricultural purposes. It can be fitted with grain-sides or cattle-racks. Bodies are strongly made, comfortable, and have ample loading space. Go to your Ford dealer's and examine this truck.



KANSAS FARMER

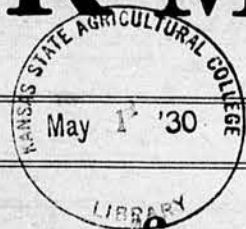
By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 68

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The Master Farmer Judges for 1930

This Year's Class Will be Fourth to be Named by Kansas Farmer

THE job of selecting Master Farmers requires very careful work. This is true because every year since the project has been carried by Kansas Farmer, the candidates nominated have been of such high quality. This was expressed by President F. D. Farrell, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, in his address at the banquet given by Senator Arthur Capper in honor of the class of Master Farmers for 1929. You will recall that President Farrell has been a member of the board of judges the full-time this work has been carried in Kansas, and it is with sincere satisfaction we announce that he will serve in the same capacity for 1930.

At this most recent banquet he said: "Selection of a class of Master Farmers is not an easy task, particularly after the choice has narrowed down to about 25 men. The judges who have made the selections feel that while they undoubtedly eliminated some worthy candidates, they certainly retained no unworthy ones."

Another judge who has served faithfully from the beginning of the Master Farmer work in this state, and who will carry on thru 1930, is J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The third member on the committee of judges for 1930 will be J. C. Harper of Wichita, the newly elected president of the Kansas Livestock Association.

Grading Is Thoro

To show how carefully all candidates are considered, we wish to outline briefly each step of the work. At first, nominations are requested, and the persons making these nominations must know something about their candidates because a score card, with which you are familiar, must be filled out for each man named. Every candidate receives a questionnaire, or "work sheet" as it is called, and is requested to fill it out in really great detail. Some time after this is returned to Kansas Farmer, a member of the editorial staff calls on the candidate to check over this work sheet with him, collect additional first-hand information and to take pictures about the farm. All of this information is presented to the board of judges. Work sheets are carefully graded and all other information is thoroughly considered. It will be remembered that the judges know candidates by number only, and that final selections are made entirely on the merits of a man's accomplishments.

Master Farmer work, which is sponsored by Senator Capper thru Kansas Farmer, is an expression of his deep interest and faith in agriculture, present and future. He feels that thru this work, recognition will be given to agricultural leaders equal to that tendered in other phases of business and industry. We quote his words: "Master Farmer awards are being made thru Kansas Farmer in recognition of intelligence,

skill and sincerity of purpose exhibited in the operation of the farm, in business methods, in home life and public spiritedness; and in recognition of the contribution each Master Farmer's individual efforts have made to the agricultural progress of the state."

Please remember that you are invited to make as many nominations as you wish, and you will find a score card in this issue for that purpose. Nominations will be accepted by Kansas Farmer until June 1. They may be made by a neighbor, the county agent, banker, editor of the local

farm owners. The important thing is that they actually are responsible for the success of the farms, and of the farm homes in which they live.

Please remember it isn't how much a man farms, but how well. It isn't how large his house is that counts; it is the kind of home he makes out of it. Quality alone should be your guide in nominating your candidates. All nominations will be acknowledged by letter so you will know your candidates are receiving proper consideration.

The Master Farmer Award has been made a national project by the Capper Farm Press and the Standard Farm Paper Group, and Kansas Farmer has the honor and privilege of conducting the work in this state. Degrees of Master Farmer will be awarded at a special meeting called for this purpose, and announcement of this meeting will be made in Kansas Farmer sometime in the fall issues. A special article will be written about each Master Farmer following the selection.

You will notice the first five items under "soil management"—a, b, c, d and e—are for the Eastern Kansas farmer, so for him you should score these and skip the second group of five. When scoring the Wheat Belt farmer you should skip these first five items and start filling his score card with the second group of five items—a, b, c, d and e. Thereafter, please score for every item you can.

A. Operation of the Farm—total of 285 points.

1. Soil Management—75 points.

For the Eastern Kansas Farmer

a. If he applies manure regularly as it is produced, or provides storage so it doesn't lose its fertilizing value, score 15 points. If he fails to do this, deduct 10 points. If he makes no use of manure, score zero.

b. If he feeds or plows under his straw, score 15 points. If he burns it or otherwise wastes straw, score zero.

c. If his soil washes and he uses Mangum terraces, soil saving dams, tile, crops or other means to prevent soil washing, score 15 points. If he makes no effort to prevent soil washing, score zero. If his soil doesn't wash, allow full score of 15 points.

d. If 25 per cent of his crop acreage is in legumes, score 15 points. Deduct accordingly as acreage of legumes falls below this percentage.

e. If he follows a definite system of crop rotation, score 15 points. If he does not follow a rotation system, score zero.

For the Wheat Belt Farmer

a. If he returns straw to the land directly or in manure, score 15 points. If he fails to do this, score zero.

b. If he practices control of soil blowing, score 15 points. If not, score zero. If soil doesn't blow, score 15 points.

c. If he practices summer fallow in lieu of crop

(Continued on Page 28)



Kansas Farmer is Pleased to Introduce the Board of Judges Who Will Select the Class of Master Farmers for 1930. At Top, F. D. Farrell, President of the Kansas State Agricultural College; and Lower Right, J. C. Mohler, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. This is the Fourth Year for Both of These Men. J. C. Harper, Wichita, the New President of the Kansas Livestock Association, at Left, is the Third Member of the Board

paper, business man, teacher, friend, any member of the family other than the nominee, or any other interested person. No farmer will be permitted to nominate himself.

Only those men who live on farms in Kansas, and who operate them as the principal source of income, are eligible to be nominated for the Master Farmer degree. This includes tenants and men who manage farms for others, as well as

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 RAYMOND H. GILKESON...Livestock Editor
 FRANK A. MECKEL...Agricultural Engineer
 HARLEY HATCH.....Jayhawker Notes
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 RAYMOND H. GILKESON.....Dairying
 H. C. COLGLAZIER...Grain View Farm Notes

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

THE other day there was a horrible disaster at the Ohio penitentiary. A fire, quite possibly incendiary in origin, broke out in the prison. As a result, between 350 and 400 prisoners are dead, and a number of guards and National guardsmen are injured. It is quite probable, altho not clearly proved as yet, that the fire was set out by desperate inmates of the penitentiary, but one of the striking incidents of the disaster was the heroic efforts of hundreds of these prisoners to aid in checking the fire and in rescuing their fellow-prisoners from death. Many of these men had been convicted of committing the most desperate and inhuman crimes known to our statutes. Their records as criminals in many cases would seem to show that they were devoid of all sentiments of mercy, and yet when this great test came these criminals showed unselfish and almost sublime heroism.

What is the answer? I long have believed that very few, if any, human beings are altogether bad. Often they seem to be; they commit crimes of the most fiendish character; they sometimes are guilty of cruelty that would have made the most blood-thirsty Apache ashamed. And yet these same men on occasions like that of the great fire in the Ohio penitentiary, become for the time being self-sacrificing heroes. Probably these same men, after being released from prison, will go back to the ways of crime and perhaps commit just as desperate crimes as those they have been convicted for committing. But the fact that for once at least they behaved like self-sacrificing heroes makes one wonder whether, had they been taken in time and this instinct, if you may call it that, of kindness and nobility had been cultivated, and the opposite tendencies had been suppressed by a system of wise education and training, they might not have turned out to be useful and honored citizens instead of desperate criminals. The trouble is that organized society so far has not been wise enough to devise a system of education that will accomplish that object. Most criminologists know that our present system does not work very well, but they do not know what to substitute in place of it.

A Trip to the Moon?

A SCIENTIST makes the prediction that by the year 2050 it will be possible to take a trip to the moon. But if scientists know what they are talking about the climate of the moon is worse than anything here on earth. In the first place, there is no atmosphere; that means no rain. The heat comes from direct radiation from the sun. At noon the scientists figure that the temperature will be somewhat hotter than ordinary boiling water and at midnight it will be around 400 below zero. Naturally one would suppose that nobody but a fool would want to go there even if he could. But then there seems to be a lot of men crazy to go either to the North Pole or the South Pole.

Not the Best Solution

I WOULD be greatly pleased," writes John Tufts, of Junction City, "if you would tell the readers of Kansas Farmer the reason for believing that the people would be deprived of their liberties to a greater extent under Socialism than under the present Capitalistic system. Must we believe that the liberties of the individual are more restricted when in the civil service of the Government than when in the employ of any of the great corporations?"

I cannot say that the civil service employes of the Government are more restricted in their liberties than if they were working for a great corporation; in fact I do not think they are. And certainly I would dread the result if any great corporation should obtain complete control of the Government so that it would become the sole employer of labor, when a few managers of the sole corporation could absolutely dictate its policies and also dictate to every man, woman and child in this country, how they should work and where and how they should live.

As between that condition of absolute control by a private corporation and state Socialism I would, I think, choose state Socialism. If the past history of the world teaches anything, it

certainly teaches that the concentration of unlimited power, either in the hands of a single individual or a limited oligarchy, leads sooner or later to ruthless tyranny and unbridled corruption.

Knowing as we do the power of patronage, even now I am of the opinion that under a Socialistic system it would be utterly impossible ever to unseat a political party, once in power. We may be drifting toward state Socialism; sometimes I think that is possible. But I do not think it is the best solution of our economic and social problems.

Based on Unproved Assumption

I SEEM to have started something. Socialism is like religion; just open the matter and every ardent Socialist desires to have a chance to express himself. This is not remarkable, for after all, Socialism and religion are, in a way, affiliated, as is Communism, altho one of the chief objects of detestation of the only Communist government in the world is religion. They are allied, or rather similar, in that both are, to

gether and solve the overproduction problem. If so, those hundred men are the real employers of America, as much in control of the means of life for the men in their employ and others dependent on them, as were the owners of negro slaves in control of them prior to the Civil War."

The weakness of Mr. Jones's argument, as it seems to me, is that it is based on an unproved assumption. That is a weakness to which all of us are subject. It is much easier to base a theory on an assumption than it is to patiently collect well-established facts and then draw conclusions from those facts. Mr. Jones, like all Socialists who have written on their pet theory, assumes that unless we resort to Government ownership and control of all industries, manufacturing and agricultural, the alternative will be complete domination by a huge, privately-owned and privately-controlled corporation, and that the masses will be helpless slaves of this heartless corporation, ground down and exploited to increase the power and profits of the few who control the corporation. The further assumption is that under the capitalistic system these corporation overlords grow more and more ruthless, less and less amenable to the wishes or needs of the masses, and more and more independent of Governmental regulation.

In other words, if the argument of my Socialist friends is sound, as the control of the corporation becomes more complete the situation of the employed becomes more deplorable. Everything in modern history or ancient history so far back as we are able to find fairly reliable history, proves exactly the contrary. While there is much of want and misery in the world, much of injustice, no doubt, the fact remains that the condition of the laboring man is better today in all civilized countries than it ever has been before; that laborers have more say today about the conditions under which they must work and the number of hours they must work to constitute a day's labor than ever before.

It is only within a comparatively few years that intelligent employers, managers of great corporations and also leaders of labor organizations have been willing to admit that the interests of employers and employed are mutual instead of antagonistic. And so we find today that leaders of big business, of great corporations, are taking a very active interest in the problem of unemployment. Why? Because they are coming more and more to realize that the prosperity of those who must do the work. I have no doubt that, relatively speaking, there is no greater suffering and probably not nearly so much suffering from unemployment as there has been in times past. But in former times unemployment was not regarded as a matter of economic concern to the employers. Possibly many of them even regarded it as an advantage to the employers because it enabled them to employ labor more cheaply. They have come to realize that unless labor is generally employed at fair wages there is corresponding slackening of the market for their output.

Therefore the very selfish urge of profits which the Socialist so bitterly denounces becomes a powerful factor in solving the economic problem.

It is, however, only fair to say none of us knows for a certainty what would be the result if a Socialistic or Communistic government were instituted in this country. No such experiment has been tried on a large scale except in Russia, and that still is an experiment. It has not been in operation long enough to draw any definite conclusion. What we read is mostly propaganda, either for or against the Soviet government. It is almost impossible to get the truth. But in course of time that government is going to demonstrate whether in a great country like Russia it can succeed.

The result of the Communistic experiment in Russia, while exceedingly valuable to the world at large, will not necessarily prove that such an experiment here in the United States would or would not succeed, because the conditions here and in Russia are so different. But at any rate, it is going to supply some facts on which we can better base conclusions than we can at present.



a large extent, emotional. Both primarily are concerned in what they think will bring about a better social order. Now an individual who becomes obsessed with an idea naturally desires an opportunity for expression.

I have had two letters from another intelligent and earnest Socialist, Leonard M. Jones, of Columbus, suggested by the publication of letters and extracts from letters written by Mr. Baer. The arguments offered by Mr. Jones are very similar to those of Mr. Baer. While virtually granting that Socialism logically leads to industrial despotism, he argues, quoting his words, "that as employing corporations enlarge, liberty of choice as to employers decreases. The rule of business now is toward more and more consolidation. The near future will see all industry united under the rule of a small, arrogant ruling class unless the workers of the country take over the capital of the country. There is no line of industry which is not becoming more and more consolidated under a few heads. According to Secretary of Labor Davis, there are a hundred men in America who could get to-

"You say," asked an attorney of a Vermont witness who was testifying in a case where the credibility of a witness was attacked, "that you are acquainted with the reputation of this man Jones in the neighborhood in which he lives for truth and veracity. What is his reputation?"

"Wall," drawled the Vermonter, "there be some difference of opinion among his neighbors. Some on 'em say that Jones will lie when the truth would answer his purpose a danged sight better. Then there's others more considerate and moderate like. As fur as they go is to say, that Jones is the dangdest liar they ever knowed."

A Vermonter heard that another had made some decidedly derogatory remarks about him and called on the second to demand an explanation and retraction. "Is it a fact that you told Ebenezer Hawkins that I was wuss than a skunk?"

"Did Eb Hawkins say that I told him that?" countered the second Vermonter.

"Yes, that's what he said."

"Wall, Eb is mistaken. What I told Eb, and all I told him as nigh as I can rec'lect, was that I hed it frum your neighbors that all the skunks hed moved out of your neighborhood since you settled there."

A party of Kansans were traveling thru Vermont and some of them were doing some rather unseemly boasting about the great Sunflower state. "This looks like mighty thin land to me," remarked one of the Kansans. "I don't see how you farmers manage to make a living out of it."

"Oh, we manage by hard scrabblin' to keep soul and body together," answered a lean-visaged Vermonter.

"Why, man," continued the Kansan, "one quarter-section of our rich Kansas land would raise as much as a whole township of this rocky soil."

"Mebby so, mebbly so," replied the Vermonter. "I cal'late from what you say that your Kansas farmers must be doin' right well."

"Yes, sir," boasted the Kansan, "no uncommon thing for a Kansas farmer to raise 40 bushels of wheat on an acre. We grow the best wheat in the world. And you ought to see our cattle and hogs."

"Danged glad to hear it," remarked the Vermonter with a nasal drawl. "Mebby I kin git my money out of 10 mortgages that I own on Kansas farms that I hain't been able to collect the interest on for a couple of years."

"How far is it to Brattleboro?" asked another tourist of a leathery-skinned Vermonter who was picking stones out of a field beside the road.

"Be ye thinkin' of goin' to Brattleboro?" asked the Vermonter as he paused from his labor.

"Certainly," replied the traveler impatiently. "What did you suppose I was asking you how far it is to Brattleboro for if I wasn't going there?"

"Wall, stranger, ye don't need to git het up about it. I'm asked quite a lot of fool questions by people ridin' thru here, but if you re'ly want to know how far it is to Brattleboro, I would say if the geography I studied is correct, that the way ye are headed it is in the neighborhood of 25,000 miles. But if you was to take a notion to turn around and not stray off into no lanes or byways, you ought to git there in about 11 miles."

Lawful Interest Is Due

A and B are children of D. D has signed security notes for A and B. B died. The one appointed to administer the estate paid the interest for some time out of the income from the land. Can the remaining heirs compel A and B to pay said notes when the land in Arkansas is sold to settle the estate? Can they collect interest and from whom? L. A. N.

The amount of these notes should be deducted from the inheritance of A and B, and that would mean that the lawful interest that is still due on the notes would also be charged up to them.

Has Ground for Divorce

A and B were husband and wife. B left A and took all the household goods and all the chickens and what other things she could. She left A once before. She is his second wife. They lived together about four years. She has been gone one year. If A wants to sell his land does B have to sign the papers? Subscriber.

So long as the marital relation exists the mere fact that B has left the home of A would not permit him to give good title to this land with-



out her signature. Of course, if she has been gone without fault on his part, in other words if she has abandoned him for a year, he has ground for divorce and after divorce is obtained he then has all the rights of a single man to dispose of his property as he may see fit.

Can Take the Team

A sold B a team of horses. B paid about two-fifths of the purchase price in cash and gave a mortgage to secure the balance. The time has expired for the payment of the note. B is paying no interest. Thru hard work and poor care the team has deteriorated until it is not worth nearly as much as when bought. The team would not now sell for enough to pay the remainder due on the note. What process must A take to make himself safe? B is a single man. X. Y. Z.

A can take possession of the team under his mortgage. He can advertise and sell the same as provided by statute and apply the proceeds of the sale to the payment due on the note. If the

proceeds of the sale do not pay what is due on the note he would be entitled to a deficiency judgment against B. B, being a single man, would have no exemptions. He could levy upon any property B might have, or if B was working for wages he might garnishee his wages.

Could Build a Cabin

Can a prospector build a cabin on the surface of claims on which he is doing the necessary prospecting work and fence in a few acres for garden without paying for the use of the surface, or could he homestead the surface and work the mineral claims on the same? S.

I do not pretend to be very familiar with the mining laws, and consequently my opinion may not be an accurate one. My understanding is, however, first that he could not both homestead and take up these claims as mineral claims. Second, while he is complying with the law in the development of his mineral claim my understanding is he has a right to occupancy of the surface of the ground. This would be necessary in fact for the development of the claims, and this would carry with it the right to build a cabin on these claims and even cultivate a garden.

It Means County Population

Will you please explain why autos are numbered as they are? Is it according to population? Labette county autos are numbered 11 c and you gave Parsons last week as the ninth city in size. Mrs. C.

The numbers on the autos refer to the counties and the numbers are according to the relative population of the county. For example, autos in Wyandotte are 1 c because Wyandotte is the first county in population. Autos in Sedgwick county 2 c, autos in Shawnee county 3 c, and autos in Labette county are 11 c, for the reason that Labette county is the eleventh county in the state in population. The population of the cities in the counties has nothing to do with these numbers.

Court Will Decide

A and B, husband and wife of 20 years, have grown children. B, the wife, sues for divorce. A does not fight the suit. B gets a divorce and they continue to live in the same house. Can B compel A to leave his home or has A the same right there as B? H. K.

That will depend on the terms of the decree of divorce, which presumably fixed the property rights of both the husband and wife. If under the decision of the court granting the decree of divorce this property was given to B, the divorced wife, she has a right to compel A to move out. He has no more rights there than a stranger would have in that event. If, on the other hand, under the decision of the court this property belongs to A, he has a right to remain there, and B would have to get out.

Hold the Renter's Share

A and B are father and son. A owns the land and B rents and farms it. In the spring of 1929 B sowed 25 acres in Sweet clover. On March 1, 1930, B sold the land at auction. Nothing was said about the clover seed crop for 1930. Can B hold this crop? J. E. B.

If Sweet clover is held by the court to be an annual crop, then B as renter could hold the renter's share of this Sweet clover and the crop of clover seed.

This Is a Woman's Country

THE world has not become a woman's world, not yet. But the United States of America is approaching the stage where it might be called a woman's country. Thanks to steam and electricity, to standardization and mass production, to organized capital and organized industry and organized labor, the civilized world has become a world of marketing, of distribution. And women do the buying.

The manufacturer, the wholesaler, the retailer, all realize this better than do the politicians and many speakers and writers on economic subjects. The big stores in all our cities are planned and run for the women. Our newspapers and magazines are written for the women, primarily. Our automobiles are designed for the women these days. Political speeches are written and made for the women of the country. Theirs is the deciding vote in every election.

One-fifth of the women in the United States are what the census calls gainfully employed—that is, they are paid for the work they do. One-fifth of the women employed in industry are married. Something like 40 per cent of the wealth of the country is owned, in title at least, by women. Women have political equality with men in this country. They are gradually getting equality of the pocketbook, economic equality. Economic equality cannot be granted by a constitutional amendment; it is coming by slow degrees. I know some of the women believe it is coming too slowly. But at any rate it is coming.

Before getting down to a discussion of women's interest in government, perhaps something should be said about the part of government in this complex civilization that we have developed.

The functions of government are just as complex as our civilization. Today the Government educates. It supervises. It regulates—regulates health, sanitation, habits, reading, communications, public utilities, business relations. Thru the banking laws it formulates and dictates financial relations. Thru the tariff it says to this industry, you shall have a favored position in industry for the good of the whole; it says to another industry, you must stand on your own feet against all the world.

The Government keeps out immigrants, for the protection of American labor. It builds highways. It finances, or has financed, railroads. It is constructing waterways. It regulates the use of the air. It furnishes water to a majority of our people these days. It guarantees pure milk, pure food, and tries to guarantee pure reading matter, with rather indifferent success. Government regulates railroads and utilities, and in return in effect guarantees to these a fair rate of return; gives utilities thru court decisions what amounts to the power to tax the people.

The Government experiments along many lines. It is trying the experiment of placing the farmer under the Government protection already afforded railroads, utilities, labor (taken as a whole), and financial institutions. Thru the Agricultural Marketing Act it is trying to help the farmer make farming pay. Government assists manufacturers and merchandisers to find markets for their products, at home and abroad. And Government collects taxes undreamed of by our forefathers—because all these Government activities cost money. Government last year collected 9½ billions—some nine thousand, three

hundred millions of dollars—in taxes we paid.

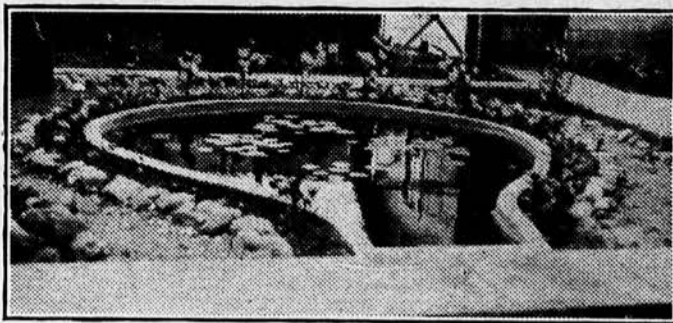
The Government last year also added thousands of millions of dollars to the wages paid American workmen thru the protective tariff and the immigration laws. On the other hand, it added thousands of millions of dollars to the cost of living in the United States, thru the higher sales prices on protected articles and the higher labor cost of these articles.

Under these conditions, if there is any phase of government in which women do not have a vital interest, I cannot imagine what it is. Every department of the Government, virtually every law enacted by Congress, touches the welfare or the interest of women in this country as much as it does the men.

The selection of a Federal judge, with the courts deciding what rates households and business plants shall pay for heat, light, transportation, telephone service, fuel and power, is as highly important to the women of this country as to the men. Women's interest in government is as direct, as personal, as important, as is men's interest. And as time goes on I hope the interest women take in their government, day by day and year by year, will be more intelligent than the interest men have taken in it during the many years they had practically complete control of the agencies of government.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

Rural Kansas in Pictures



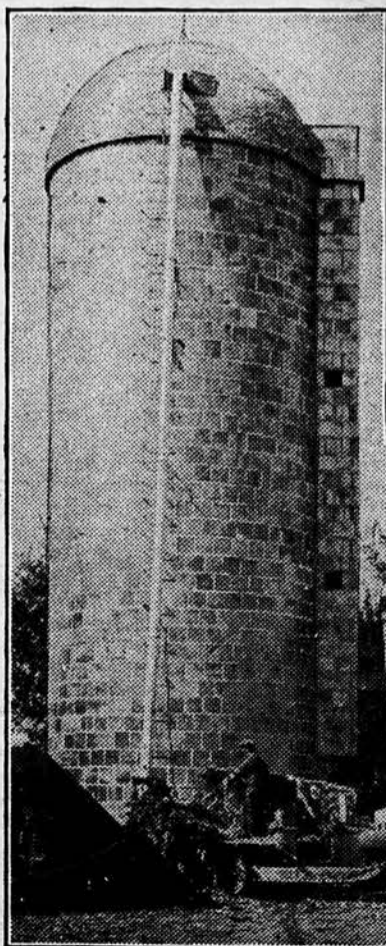
Here Is a Bit of Beautification on Maple Wood Poultry Farm in Nemaha County, Owned by C. C. Hutchinson. This Is Located Between the Home and the Poultry Office and Mrs. Hutchinson, Who Is a Real Farm Business Woman, Says It Is Worth All the Effort Required to Build It



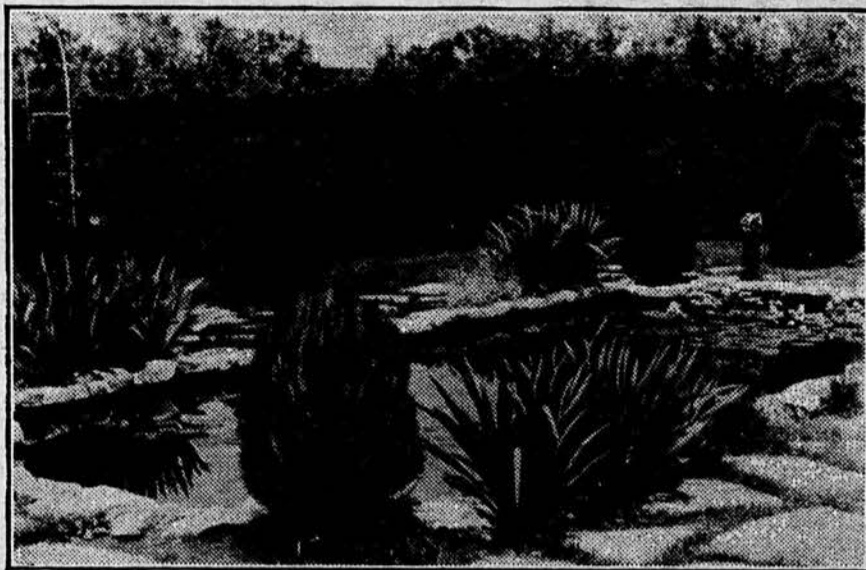
One of the Most Beautiful Homes in Kansas, Owned by H. W. Avery in Clay County. Mr. Avery Owns 725 Acres of Land and Farms Largely to Livestock. He Has Lived on This Place All of His Life. You Will Recall That He Was Named a Master Farmer in the Class of 1928



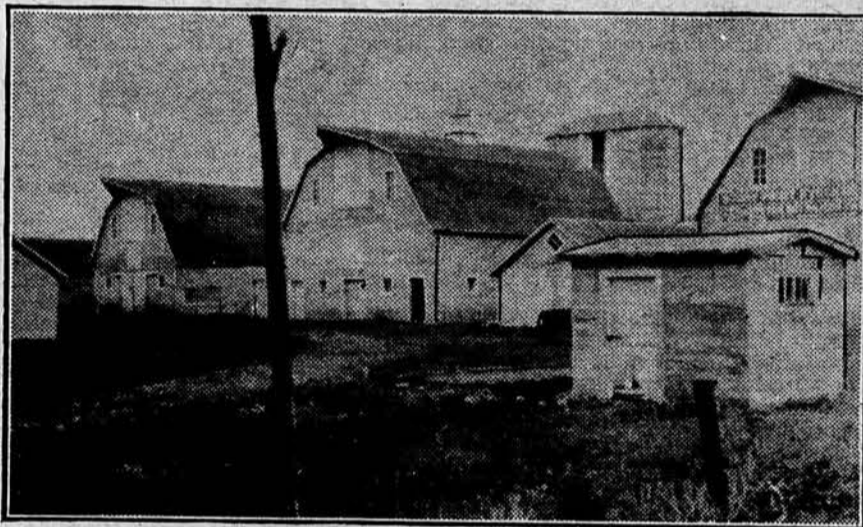
Efficient Dairy Barn Built by W. H. Erne, Montgomery County. The Tractor Grinds the Feed, Which Then Is Blown Into Bins and Taken Out Thru Spouts as Desired. From Cow Quarters to Milk Room, Everything Is Clean and Inviting



Cost-Reducing Silo and an End of the Very Convenient Dairy Barn on the E. P. Miller Farm, Geary County. Including Silage in the Dairy Ration Cut the Cost of Producing 100 Pounds of Milk from \$1.34 to 89 Cents. This Saving Was Sufficient to Pay for the Silo in Slightly More Than 11 Months. Mr. Miller Must Haul His Cane 2 Miles from Another Farm, But the Finished Silage Costs Him Only 96 Cents a Ton. This Master Farmer Specializes in Producing Some of the Best Milk in Kansas, and "Particular Eggs for Particular People"



If You Wish to Have a Lily Pool of Generous Proportions, We Offer This One for Your Inspection. It Is Surrounded by Flag-Stone Path and a Fine Selection of Flowers, Plants and Shrubs That Do not Obstruct the View. It is a Part of the Beautiful Floral Gardens at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan



Concrete Farm Buildings on the F. S. Bennett Farm Near Carlyle in Allen County. Note the Three Large Barns with Walls of Concrete to the Gables. Hay Mow Floors Also Are of the Same Reinforced Material. This Is Good Insurance Against Losing Livestock in Fires



Chester Parker Neiswender, 2½, Fine Little Son of the Home Editor of Kansas Farmer, Trying an Experiment of His Very Own Out on Grandfather's Farm



Leslie Duane Roenigk, Clay County, 5, Doesn't Seem to be Missing Any Fun as He Grows up to Follow in the Footsteps of His Successful, Dairyman Dad, L. C. Roenigk

As We View Current Farm News

Pork Was the Most Popular Meat in the American Diet Last Year

A SLIGHT decrease in total meat production and consumption in the United States last year, as compared with 1928, is reported by the United States Department of Agriculture, which places total production of dressed meats, not including lard, at 16,803 million pounds as compared with 16,955 million for 1928. Per capita consumption of meats, excluding lard, is placed at 136.8 pounds, compared with 138 pounds in 1928. The smallest per capita consumption in the last 30 years, 120.1 pounds, was in 1917.

Pork is shown to be the most popular meat in the American diet, the per capita consumption last year being 72.8 pounds, but this was lower than the 73.9 pounds for 1928. The trend in per capita consumption of beef has been downward since 1926, when 63.6 pounds was the average. Last year the figures were 51.4 pounds or a fraction of a pound under 1928. The reduced per capita supply of beef, the result of decreased cattle slaughter, accounts for the higher level of beef prices in the last two years. So it seems that the old law of supply and demand still will function. All the more wisdom then, in studying markets and endeavoring to fit farming practices to meet them.

Per capita consumption of veal, lamb and mutton was slightly higher for 1929 than the year before, the latter two items showing a gradual increase since 1922. Total exports and imports of all meats last year were larger than for the two previous years. Imports were the largest since 1914. However, only about 1 per cent of the total meat consumed in this country was imported, and most of the imports consisted of canned and cured beef. Reduced to a fresh meat basis, imports of beef are about six times as great as exports, but are less than 4 per cent of the total domestic beef consumption.

Not After Wheat Costs

KANSAS wheat growers may rest easily so far as the census bureau's compilation of statistics concerning production costs is concerned. The census bureau isn't paying any attention to costs of growing wheat. In a telegram to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, W. M. Steuart, director of the census, stated there was no intention of attempting to get at the cost of wheat production in Kansas or any other state. Wheat growers were somewhat concerned lest the government leave out some of the most important items in wheat raising. For instance, oil and gasoline run into tremendous amounts, and the tires for trucks also cost big money. Apparently there was some fear that the enumerators, in asking for acreage harvested and yields in 1929, might get the wrong impression concerning costs.

A Bird of an Eater

AN EAGLE with a 6-foot spread from tip to tip of wings was found alive south of Newton recently by Al Weaver. The bird when first discovered was weak from hunger and thirst, and suffering from an injured wing, leading Mr. Weaver to believe that it had escaped from a zoo. The captive seemed to be a good eater, being able to dispose of a big rooster or a rabbit in a few minutes. Apparently it wouldn't take long for a flock of these birds to handle any overproduction problem in poultry. But if turned loose with a good many fine Kansas poultry flocks we have seen, it would be a serious matter of eagles eating up the silver variety on Uncle Sam's medium of exchange.

Even Before It's News

THERE is plenty of reason why news gets around so rapidly. In a speed test recently a message of greeting, riding on the wings of mercury, and starting in New York, twice circled the globe in 2 hours and 5 minutes, making momentary calls enroute at each of the 18 most important foreign bureaus of the Associated Press and four of a British news agency. So it is easy to understand how we can hear about some event on the other side of the world before it happened—according to our clocks and calendars.

So Radio Goes to School

MUSICAL programs, historical events dramatized and current news are the most popular among radio programs, so far as the schools of Kansas are concerned, according to a survey made by the superintendent of public instruction. Receiving sets are on the increase in both country and city schools. Of the 29 city and 13

country schools reporting that they use radios as a part of their equipment, more than a third have recently installed sets. Many other schools indicate that sets soon will be installed. Agricultural programs received a favorable vote from rural schools, as well as musical features, history, literature and debates.

Agriculture Isn't a Laggard

SYMBOLICAL of the new age of alloys, the Empire State building being erected on the site of the famous Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York City, will have a pilaster facing of Allegheny metal, the new stainless and non-corroding alloy discovered during the World War as a gun lining, and recently developed for industrial use. It will be the first building faced with this metal, and will present a color blend of window-black, gray and silver. Rising to 85 stories and topped by a dirigible mooring mast, the new building will be the tallest in the world, as well as the largest, and it will afford office space for 20,000 persons. That is interesting to folks regardless of whether they live in town or country. It is a new step in building progress. But it isn't any more remarkable than new discoveries in agriculture and their successful application. No doubt most of those 20,000 New Yorkers would be equally as awe-struck upon realization of the bigness of Kansas agriculture as we would be at sight of their office building. Farming no doubt will match progress with other industries until the end of time.

Dairying Is on the Mend

THE dairy business seems to be on the upgrade. In the A. J. King Estate dispersal sale of registered Holsteins at Grandview, Mo., 140 Holsteins sold for \$22,000. Of the offering, 38 mature cows and 2-year-old heifers, milking, averaged \$248. The high cow sold for \$720. Thirty-seven yearling heifers brought an average of \$160, while 15 calves under 3 weeks old brought an average of \$90. Five bulls averaged \$300 and the 23 bulls sold brought an average of \$170. Kansans were good buyers. W. H. Mott of Herington, who managed the sale, says this is a pronounced indication that the dairy business is decidedly on the mend.

More Folks Go Places

CHECKERS for the state highway department report counting only one horse-drawn vehicle and 1,447 gasoline-powered vehicles passing the counting station on U. S. 73-W at the south edge of Ottawa during 24 hours. Looking back it doesn't seem so long ago that automobiles were something to run to the window to look "at," to say nothing of the thrill of standing close to one, or the glory of riding in one. And it is safe to say we don't realize how much traffic passes a given point on one of our main highways in a day. Folks certainly go places and see things these days.

They Can Work Together

HERE is a case in which eggs served in a different capacity than is customary. Ordinarily they are considered as food for the body. At Ottawa the other day, however, they helped provide food for thought and no doubt a bunch of happy laughs. Some 650 were accepted at a local theater as admission to a special show arranged for children. Later these eggs were distributed to the poor. We would just like to add that on several occasions we have noticed that business men of Ottawa and farm folks in that territory do a good job of pulling together.

We'll Know Kansas Better

AFTER nearly two years of study and research, the Kansas Chamber of Commerce is launching a five-year program of state development of far-reaching proportions. This covers seven phases of work, including agricultural development, industrial development, research, advertising and publicity, tourist travel promotion, education and conservation, forestation and recreation.

This program embodies the ideas and suggestions of more than a thousand Kansas men, and was written into its present form by committees composed of men having special knowledge of the problems under consideration. For example, the agricultural plank was prepared by representatives of the Kansas State Agricultural College, the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, the heads of farm organizations, farm papers and

individuals having a practical knowledge of farm problems.

The work of the agricultural committee is based on an analysis of every county in the state by the agricultural college, showing the type of diversification which should be stressed in every county. An industrial survey of every town in the state of 500 population or more is the basis for work of the industrial department. This survey will show the condition of each town with reference to power, fuel, water, transportation, taxation, freight rates, educational facilities and a large number of other things that an industrial prospect would wish to know about a town. This survey, already under way in many towns, will require something like six months.

With such definite information available, and mark you we will not have to be ashamed of the showing Kansas will make, we should be able to prove to big industry that out here are real opportunities for growth and progress. And, like the little boy with the watch, we'll soon know ourselves exactly what Kansas is made of.

Silence Gave Consent

SOMEWHERE out in the state, a school board chairman runs things in his special way, or at least did once. We "ain't namin' no names," but the details came out as a result of complaints lodged after the annual school elections of recent date.

According to the story written to George A. Allen, Jr., superintendent of public instruction, this chairman called the meeting to order, made all the motions and his wife was the only person voting "aye." The rest of the district patrons sat spell-bound until they discovered that their silence allowed a set of unwanted officers to get hold of the district affairs. W. C. Ralston, assistant attorney general, believes the district will have to worry along with the officers elected by the one family, because the discontented folks should have talked out in meeting. Incidentally, we've heard of school meetings in the past that were not quite that tame.

Chose Poor Hiding Place

ROSIE was lost or perhaps even stolen. Two Kansas City detectives were put on her trail, but there wasn't any. The animal's owner said she would respond to her name, so thereafter the officers went around calling "Rooooooosie" to every cow they saw. Finally they went to the stockyards. "Rooooooosie," they sang in chorus. A cow looked up. Later it was identified by its owner. But if Rosie had been a smart farm cow instead of a "city" dweller, she certainly would have had more sense than to hunt up the stockyards. Don't ever do that again, Rosie. You'll get it in the neck soon enough as it is.

Lakes Are Drawing Card

TWO flocks of white pelicans arrived at the huge lake at Cheyenne Bottoms last week. They stand 3 and 4 feet high and have been the object of sightseers of that territory. These are the first birds of this variety to arrive in numbers at the lake since it was created three years ago. Besides the pelicans there are thousands of ducks and other water fowl. With more lakes Kansas likely will have an opportunity to mother more of this wild life. A "little bird" you know, can pass the information around.

Pops Bigger and Better

AVARIETY of popcorn brought to Franklin county last year from Argentine, known as Golden Giant, has become so popular that approximately 5,000 acres of it will be grown in the county this season, according to the dealers. It is understood that Dr. O. O. Wolf, prominent member of the state board of agriculture, will plant 100 acres. A yield of 2,000 to 3,000 pounds an acre was produced by some growers last season it is said. The corn pops into unusually large kernels.

A Costly Cocklebur Harvest

PICKING cockleburs or otherwise eradicating them from the farm, is advised by best authorities. But Clarence Teel, Lyon county, found it not only unprofitable but extremely painful in addition. Not long ago—and we are not trying to make light of his suffering—he attempted to pick the burrs out of a mule's tail. The animal kicked him in the face, breaking his nose. No, he didn't get all of the burrs.

WIBW Doesn't Forget the Children

Uncle Dave and His Three Little Helpers Know How to Entertain

PROGRAMS presented over WIBW include many things every day for all members of the family. A great deal of attention is given to the children. Right away you will think of Uncle Dave in this connection. He is known to thousands of kiddies, with his merry-go-round, his cow, dog, chickens and cats. Uncle Dave is an excellent story-teller, and with his able assistant entertainers, provides an interesting half hour every day except Sunday, starting at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

In addition to his Comfy Hour every day, he gives parties for the kiddies, picture shows, and conducts many interesting contests. Every child who is a member of his club, proudly wears a button. And anyone who gets several applications for membership receives a prize.

Three fine little ladies help Uncle Dave with his programs. They all are very happy when they are performing in the studio. You will recognize their names when we tell them—Lucy Jane Kielmann, Mary Jane Morrison and Donna Dodd. Lucy Jane is 13 years old, sings, plays the harmonica and the ukelele and can tell bed-time stories. She is Uncle Dave's only child. Mary Jane is the other Jane's pal. She is 14 years old, sings, plays the ukelele and the piano. Donna Dodd is just 6 years old, and she entertains on Uncle Dave's hour once a week with her cunning baby songs.

Once a week Tom Powell is heard on Uncle Dave's Comfy Time hour over WIBW. He is one

- 10:10 p. m.—Coral Islanders (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)
- MONDAY, MAY 5**
- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:00 a. m.—News, weather, time
- 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Blue Monday Gloom Chasers (CBS)
- 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.—Senator Capper's "Timely Topics from Washington" (CBS)
- 9:30 a. m.—The Massey Family
- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
- 11:15 a. m.—The Sunshine Hour
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—Women's Forum (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Ceora B. Lanham's Dramatic Club
- 2:30 p. m.—America Fantasy
- 3:00 p. m.—Don Bigelow and his Orchestra (CBS)
- 3:30 p. m.—The Letter Box

- 2:00 p. m.—The Sunshine Hour
- 2:30 p. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—Rhythm Kings (CBS)
- 3:30 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:40 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 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.—The Jayhawkers
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria—Five Musical Masseys
- 7:00 p. m.—Valley Falls High School Program
- 7:30 p. m.—The Serenaders
- 8:00 p. m.—Farm Bureau
- 8:15 p. m.—The Sod Busters
- 8:30 p. m.—Lights and Shadows
- 9:00 p. m.—Ted Weems and his Orchestra
- 9:30 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and his Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 10:45 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7

- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 6:55 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
- 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.—Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
- 11:15 a. m.—The Sunshine Hour
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 a. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Musical Album (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Columbia Grenadiers (CBS)
- 3:15 p. m.—Twilight Troubadors (CBS)
- 3:30 p. m.—The Letter Box



of the most noted Scotch dialect singers and comedians in the amateur ranks. He is gifted with a very fine voice and his laugh seems to be contagious. Mr. Powell is a Topeka business man who enjoys his opportunity to make little folks happy. He always is accompanied at the piano by Reuben Tullein.

Another feature that is of real interest to boys and girls who listen in to WIBW, are the "Adventures of Helen and Mary." This is broadcast by the Capper Publications station every Saturday morning. The two juvenile radio actresses, whose real names are Estelle Levy and Jean Derby, portray the title roles in a most professional manner.

Major C. E. Russell, United States Intelligence officer, of World War prominence, is narrator and presents an intriguing story during the Philco hour broadcast on Wednesday nights at 8:30 o'clock. So many folks have found him interesting that we are happy to print his picture on this page.

WIBW Pays a Lot of Attention to Broadcasting Programs of Interest to Children. This Week We Introduce Uncle Dave and the Three Little Ladies Who Help Him. On Uncle Dave's Knee We See Donna Dodd; at Right is Lucy Jane While Mary Jane Is Sitting Next to Uncle Dave. Left, Tom Powell with Reuben Tullein at the Piano. Below at Center, Estelle Levy and Jean Derby. At Top is Major C. E. Russell, United States Intelligence Officer

WIBW's Program for Next Week

SUNDAY, MAY 4

- 8:00 a. m.—Land O'Make Believe—Children's Hour (CBS)
- 8:50 a. m.—Columbia Commentator (CBS)
- 9:00 a. m.—Morning Musicale
- 10:30 a. m.—London Broadcast
- 12:00 m.—Pennant Cafeteria—Five Musical Masseys
- 12:30 p. m.—Ballad Hour (CBS)
- 1:00 p. m.—Watchtower IBSA
- 1:30 p. m.—Conclave of Nations (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Cathedral Hour—Sacred Musical Service (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—Quiet Harmonies (CBS)
- 3:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 4:30 p. m.—The Gauchos (CBS)
- 5:00 p. m.—The Globe Trotter (CBS)
- 5:30 p. m.—Rabbi Levey's Question Box
- 5:45 p. m.—The World's Business (CBS) Courtesy Columbian Securities Co.
- 6:00 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria—Five Musical Masseys
- 6:30 p. m.—News—Baseball Scores
- 6:45 p. m.—Leslie Edmond's Sport Review
- 7:00 p. m.—Majestic Theater of the Air (CBS)
- 8:00 p. m.—Pipe Dreams of the Kansas Poet
- 8:30 p. m.—Arabesque (CBS) Courtesy Kansas Power and Light Co.
- 9:00 p. m.—Robert Service Violin Ensemble
- 9:30 p. m.—Barnsdall Oil Co. Program (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

- 3:40 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 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.—The Jayhawkers
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria—Five Musical Masseys
- 7:00 p. m.—The Serenaders
- 7:30 p. m.—Capper Club Skit
- 8:00 p. m.—IGA Hometowners
- 8:30 p. m.—Kansas Authors' Club
- 9:00 p. m.—Hotel Paramount Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Will Osborne and his Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 10:45 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)

TUESDAY, MAY 6

- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:00 a. m.—News, weather, time
- 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 6:55 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
- 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.—Skelgas Program. Sponsored by Skelly Oil Co.
- 9:30 a. m.—The Massey Family
- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
- 11:15 a. m.—Spic and Span Program
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information

- 3:40 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
- 5:00 p. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—The Jayhawkers
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria—Five Musical Masseys
- 7:00 p. m.—Humboldt Quartette (guest artists)
- 7:30 p. m.—The Crystal Gazer
- 8:00 p. m.—Sod Busters
- 8:30 p. m.—The Chanters
- 9:00 p. m.—University of Pennsylvania musical program (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Story in Song
- 10:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 10:45 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)

THURSDAY, MAY 8

- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:00 a. m.—News, weather, time
- 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 6:55 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
- 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.—Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
- 11:15 a. m.—Spic and Span Program
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information
- 2:00 p. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 2:30 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Book Parade (CBS)
- 3:15 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Biltmore Orchestra (CBS)
- 3:30 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:40 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 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 from KSAC
- 6:00 p. m.—The Vagabonds (CBS)
- 6:15 p. m.—Political Situation in Washington (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria—Five Musical Masseys
- 7:00 p. m.—The Jayhawkers
- 7:30 p. m.—Show Hits
- 7:45 p. m.—Skelgas Program. Courtesy Skelly Oil Co.
- 8:00 p. m.—Sod Busters
- 8:30 p. m.—National Radio Forum (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Dream Boat (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—Will Osborne and his Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—News of Tomorrow
- 10:10 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and his Roy Canadianians (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys

(Continued on Page 35)



*Of all coffee trade-
marks only Hills
Bros' Arab guarantees
coffee roasted.*

a **F**EW POUNDS
at a **T**IME

*By this
patented,
continuous process—
Controlled Roasting
—every berry
is roasted to
flavor-perfection*

WHEN YOU BUY coffee remember this—no other coffee has the same flavor as Hills Bros. Coffee because none is roasted the same way.

Controlled Roasting, Hills Bros.' patented, continuous process, permits only a few pounds of coffee to pass through the roasters at a time. Never is that famous blend roasted in bulk. As a result of this care the flavor is perfectly controlled. No chance for variation.

When you see Hills Bros.' trade-mark—the Arab—buy with confidence. For the Arab on the outside of the can means that the coffee inside has the matchless flavor produced by Controlled Roasting.


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**For tractor
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give me
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**It does a real
job—and saves
me money**



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By using the correct grade of Keynoil Motor Oil, you can materially cut your operating cost. A special process makes Keynoil "oilier"—it soaks into metal and "stays put". It lasts longer—new oil is required less frequently. Use this guaranteed paraffin base oil today—and enjoy complete lubrication satisfaction.

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IT'S A WHITE EAGLE PRODUCT



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It's unpleasant to pay out the bulk of your profit from one crop to put your farm equipment back in shape after a season of heavy duty—and it isn't necessary.

You can be spared this expense—you can have your car, truck, tractor, and other machinery still on the job and free from repair after a long stretch of service—if you use Cities Service Oils and Gasolene exclusively.

Cities Service Oil is refined to meet exactly the gruelling service to which you will put it. It is sturdy, rich, full-bodied—able to stand all sorts of punishment. Cities Service Gasolene gives you full power every minute it's in service.

Protect your profits—avoid excessive repairs—use Cities Service Oils and Gasolene. They're a profit-protecting combination!

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

Crops are Making Headway

There Is Sufficient Moisture for Corn; Early Plantings Are Up to Good Stand

BY HARLEY HATCH

FARMERS in this part of the state are feeling better. The cause, a series of showers ranging from light to very heavy, that fell over Coffey county. In parts of the county fields were washed to some extent by a heavy rain, 3 inches of moisture falling in a short time. In this immediate locality three showers fell on three different nights, making a total of more than 1½ inches. Altho cooler weather followed the rain all grass and small grain have made much improvement and there is moisture enough in the soil to bring up all planted corn. On this farm corn planted during the first week in April is up to what seems a good stand and the later planting is well sprouted. Owing to a favorable spring a large amount of plowing was done in this county, and much of this is being planted with furrow openers. Very few plowed fields are checked; probably not more than 10 per cent will be planted that way.

This Law Is Too Rigid

Another week has passed during which I have seen little of the farm. Jury duty held me at the county seat. It seems a rather inopportune time for farmers to serve on the jury, but the judge was very reasonable, asking no man to remain who had farm work that needed to be done. I couldn't plead that I was needed on the farm for they get along just as well when I am away as when I am at the farm. I still hold to my ideas expressed one week ago that much of our court procedure needs reforming. The law governing the admission of evidence is too rigid and tends to withhold the truth, instead of bringing it out. In a short talk to the jury on one occasion, Judge McCarthy touched on some of the drawbacks of the legal profession. In the entire course of a long professional career the lawyer sees little but the seamy side of life. All he hears are tales of crimes and troubles; no man, the judge said, ever comes into a law office bringing good news. His errand always deals with trouble and the work of the lawyer deals entirely with trouble. It is not to be wondered that the legal profession often takes a pessimistic view of human affairs, for it never deals with anything that would give a different viewpoint. The doctor deals with diseased human bodies; the lawyer with diseases of the body politic.

Cuts Cost in Half

The second full week of trial of distillate as fuel for all-purpose tractors on this farm has passed and we have yet to find anything to discourage its use. So far as cost is concerned, the distillate has all the best of it, costing as it does only 7½ cents a gallon. It has been said that if distillate comes into general use as tractor fuel it will tend to raise the price, which may be true. On the other hand, should distillate be largely used it would cut down on gasoline consumption and tend to bring the prices of the two fuels closer together. But just now power costs when distillate is used are only half that of gasoline, providing no harm is done to the tractor; of this we have not seen the slightest indication. We have given distillate a trial at all kinds of farm work, plowing, double-disking, pulling a 4-section harrow, a 2-row lister and a road maintainer, and there is no fuel trouble whatever. We also have kept close watch of the oil to note whether much unburned fuel gets down into the crankcase to thin the lubricating oil, but can note no difference from gasoline. In extreme cold weather there might be some difference on that score but at this time of year we find none.

Now the Seed Will Sprout

Ever since last February we have had 23 acres ready to be sown to clover and timothy, but not until this week has there been moisture enough

in the top soil to sprout the seed. This week the clover and timothy were sown, at least three weeks later than we liked to sow it. But we wanted to get some legume growing on the farm to take the place of alfalfa, the last of which we plowed up this spring after it was seen that it was not going to make a profitable start. The clover and timothy were sown alone, no so-called nurse crop being used, as we wanted to insure a stand so far as we could. To each acre was sown 12 pounds of Red clover and 4 pounds of timothy. After it was sown another shower fell which should bring up the seed. We did not sow the timothy with the clover because we wanted timothy hay, but because some of the best farmers in the county have found that the timothy helps greatly in curing out the clover at haying time. We have 20 acres reserved for fall sowing of alfalfa; it will be plowed about June 1, and it is our intention to get it all manured before that time. The land will be kept worked down until sowing time. We got the seed for this field this week, 5 bushels of Kansas certified costing \$15 a bushel.

Eat More Eggs and Butter

Part of the things the farmer has to sell are bringing fair prices on our local markets, while others are low; some being below cost of production. Bluestem hay seems definitely out of it as a profitable farm crop to put on the market. Using the grass as a pasture crop and feeding the hay on the farm is the only way out. Feeding grains bring a fair price; corn is coming to a shipped-in basis at most local markets, which means close to 85 cents a bushel while oats are 50 to 55 cents. There is so little wheat raised here that the price affects us in only a small degree. Cattle bring fair prices and the local price for hogs pays feed costs and a little beside. One encouraging feature of the hog business for the next few months is the price offered for September delivery of heavy hogs on the Chicago market, which today is around \$10.40 a hundred. Butterfat is low at 32 cents a pound; at this price, if made into butter and consumed on the farm it is one of the cheapest and best sources of food supply we have. At this price butter made on the farm will cost less than most meats. Eggs also are a source of cheap food; farm folks can afford to eat all they want of butter and eggs.

Thinner Stands Are Better

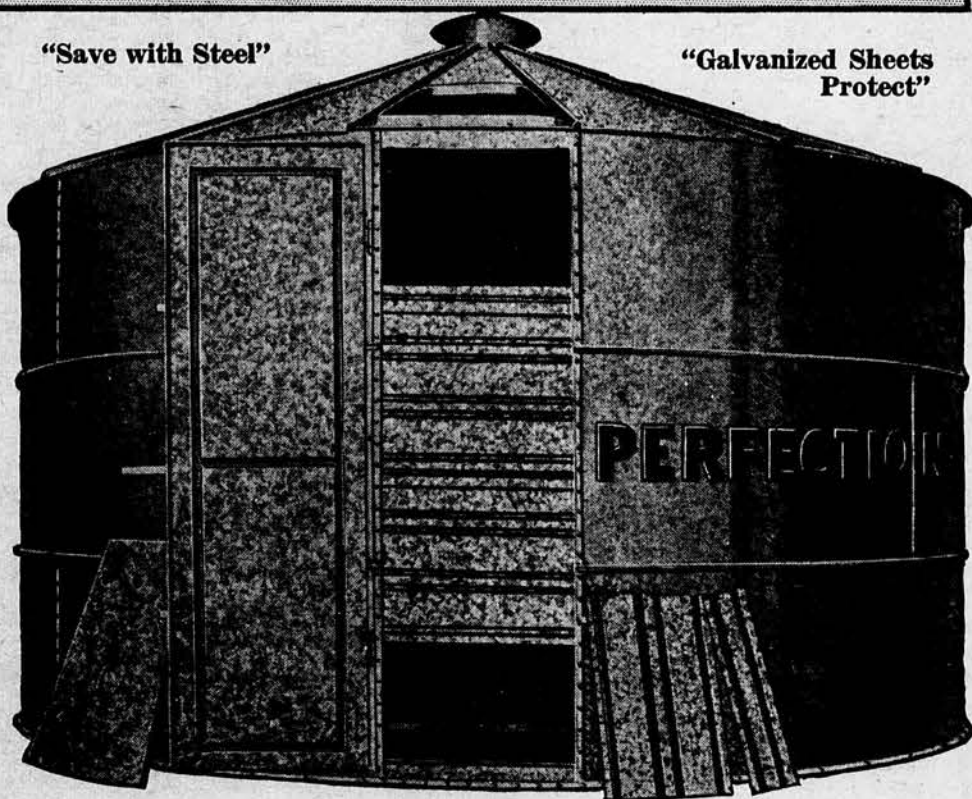
There is some difference of opinion as to the proper distance at which to drop corn in the drill row. Some say 14 inches is about right while others put it at 20 inches. Rainfall and quality of soil have much to do with this. In a good season it is possible to raise corn on the upland with stalks only 14 inches apart, but the man who follows this on our Eastern Kansas upland will be the loser in the end. There seldom is a season in which at some time drouth does not cut the crop short and it is then that the thickly-planted corn suffers much more than the thinner stand. In a series of years the upland on this farm, which is a fair average for most of our upland soil, will produce more corn when the stalks are 20 inches apart than when the distance is only 14 inches. I believe I can go farther than this and say that in an average season a stand of corn with the plants 24 inches apart will produce more grain than where the stalks are 14 inches apart. Virtually all farmers know this, but at planting time a plate that will plant just a little more corn than is needed is used largely on the old saying, "One for the blackbird, one for the crow, one for the cutworm and two to grow." The truth is that when a farmer plants his corn he does not know which is best and cannot tell until it is too late to mend matters.

"Store Your Grain on Your Farm" Says Farm Board Chairman



"Save with Steel"

"Galvanized Sheets Protect"



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IN A recent statement, the Chairman of the Federal Farm Board urged grain growers to provide better grain storage facilities on the farm. Sound advice, too! For the grower who has well built granaries of his own need not worry about railroad congestion, car shortages, lack of elevator space, low prices and the loss and damage which always result when grain is left piled on the ground.

Why gamble? Why risk losses and damage that eat up your profits? Store your wheat in a

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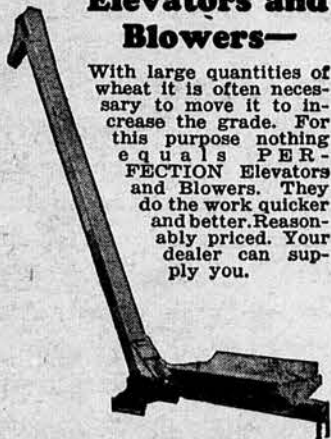
and get a good price for your grain!

PERFECTIONS offer every feature you can ask for in a granary for your farm. They are scientifically designed to condition grain rapidly and thoroughly. Your wheat is safe in a PERFECTION. Rain, fire, lightning, rats, mice and vermin cannot harm it.

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(8)

What the Folks Are Saying

RECENT incidents seem to have left some confusion as to my attitude toward wheat acreage reduction. I am in favor of wheat acreage restriction. Last fall, in response to an inquiry from Chairman Legge for my views, I suggested that the eastern states abandon wheat and leave wheat growing to the wheat country. Since the idea was rejected, I stand for the plan officially promulgated, and the policy enunciated by the state board of agriculture and the Federal Farm Board is my policy. The position of the state board was announced thru formal resolutions subsequently widely published.

The policy as expressed in the Agricultural Marketing Act is to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries. If the Farm Board should fail to achieve the purposes contemplated by the act it will be thru lack of support by the farmers. No other agency has the facilities or means available to so accurately determine facts, and the counsel of none other can be so implicitly relied on, in my opinion. I feel, therefore, that it is the duty of the farmers to co-operate to a man with the Federal Farm Board, together with others who believe in what it is attempting to do. The farmers should squarely meet the challenge of this opportunity and responsibility.

A 10 per cent reduction in wheat acreage, as advocated by the Federal Farm Board, appears reasonable, particularly so as the proposal implies a better balanced agriculture and not a reduction in aggregate farm production. The acreage in spring wheat is reported as reduced, and while I admit that the idea of leaving the wheat growing business to the wheat country appeals to me, good sportsmanship requires that the Federal Farm Board shall have a united support. At the behest of the farmers, the Government has undertaken a definite program on their behalf. The farmers of the country must play the game with the agency established thru their insistent demands of more than a decade, if the venture they started is to be carried to conclusive results.

J. C. Mohler.
State Board of Agriculture,
Topeka, Kan.

Help From the Millers?

Flour millers from six Southwestern states at the convention of the Southwestern Millers League at Kansas City recently gave vent to ringing words of gratitude to Chairman Legge and the Federal Farm Board, leading millers declaring among other things that by purchasing wheat during the violent slump the board had prevented an American panic. Wheat, said President Hoffman of the Flour Mills of America, Inc., but for the action of the board "would have gone to 90 cents, and some of you say 80 cents. If wheat had gone down like that, you would have had a panic in the United States. So it is that many believe the cost of the wheat stabilization operations, whatever they may be—even 50 million dollars—will be well worth it."

Fifty millions as a not too great price to pay for preventing a panic in the United States is certainly conservative, and Mr. Hoffman may have said 500 millions and been incorrectly reported. If it cost 500 million dollars to avoid a panic, it would be cheap at the price.

Millers have suddenly discovered that the farm relief law is not as fatal as they suspected, and this is due to the action of the board, not in sustaining the market by purchases so much as in permitting millers, in return for the use of their elevators for board wheat, to take out this board wheat for milling purposes according to their needs, at the market price. So long as the situation remains, the board in effect gets their wheat for them, and this is miller relief as well as farm relief.

The millers at Kansas City did not officially indorse the contract by which their storage facilities become available for board wheat, but Mr. Hoffman and others agreed that the terms are liberal to the miller. "It will be to our advantage to work with them," declared the spokesman

for the millers. "It won't hurt us and will be better than having some long-haired politician advocating the construction of mills at government expense, to be operated at a loss, in competition with us."

Whatever the motive, it is a fine thing to see the millers not only co-operating with the Federal Farm Board, but even complimenting it on saving everybody from "a panic in the United States."

Topeka, Kan. Harold T. Chase.

A Government Stream?

The investigation of the surface water of Kansas by our Water Resources Branch necessitates close observation of stream flow behavior. Constant travel between stations brings about contact with citizens who are interested in the waters of this state and especially of their own locality. Economic considerations brought about by the desire to protect property from floods and the realization of values within and underlying the riverbeds give rise to the question, is this a Government stream?

The question is no doubt prompted by the general knowledge that the Federal Government must be consulted whenever any improvements

or changes in navigable rivers are involved. The farther inland these waters reach, the more hazy does their conception of proper authority become.

To the lay person, meandered, navigable or Government streams are synonymous terms. The erroneous conception probably is due to the former national policy of meandering all the then called navigable waters. Government when not specifically qualified is generally understood to mean the Federal Government.

In general it is assumed that a meandered stream is a navigable stream, and that if navigable it is a Government stream, and that in a Government stream riparian owners do not own to the middle thread of the river but to the river's edge or to the meandered line or to the high-water mark.

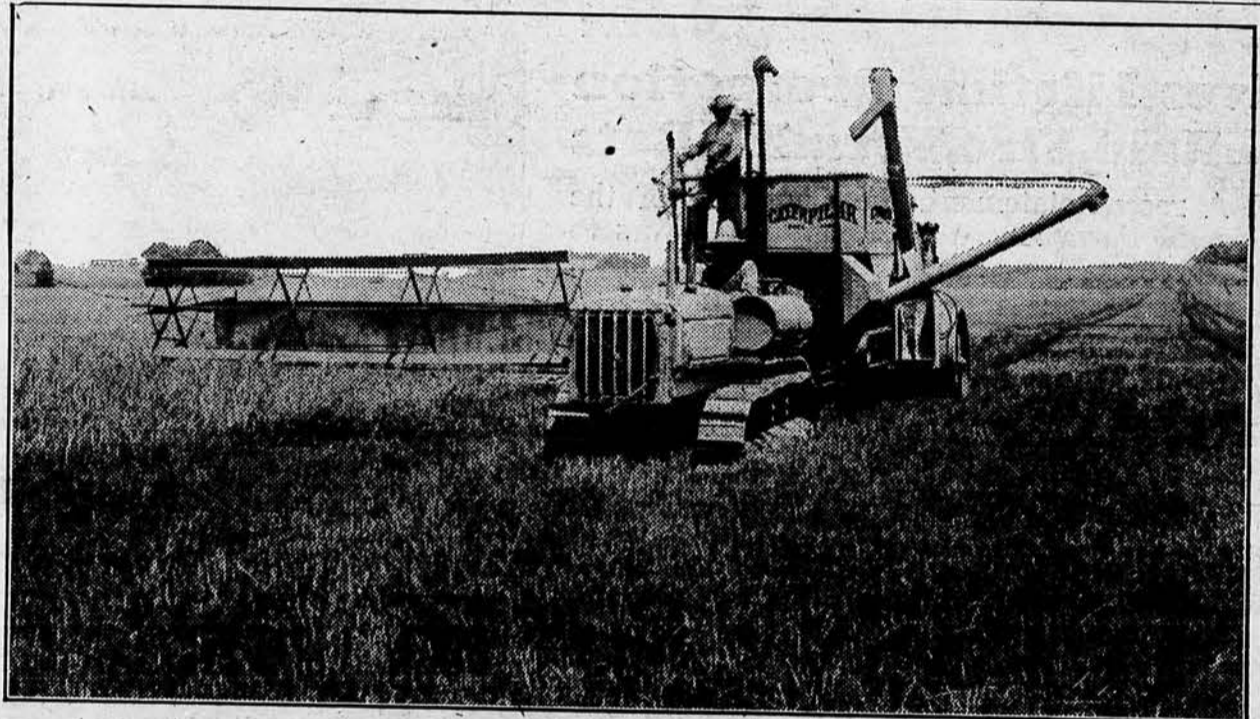
In the U. S. Supreme Court cases, Nebraska vs. Iowa, the boundary line between Nebraska and Iowa near Omaha was in dispute due to the shifting of the Missouri River. The decision, stated briefly, is that the boundary line coincides with the shifting middle thread of the river unless the river cuts an entirely new channel and leaves the old channel bare, in which case the middle thread line before the river left the channel is the boundary line. In Hardin vs. Jordan, the case brought out the

fact that state laws govern in the matter of boundary line, and under a grant of land bounded by a lake or pond which is not tidewater and is not navigable the grantee takes to the center of the lake or pond ratably with other riparian proprietors, if there be such.

In Illinois and Mississippi riparian owners have title to the middle of the Mississippi, a navigable river, while in Iowa they hold title only to the river's edge, and the state owns the bed to the middle of the river. These cases no doubt show that there is no Government stream, and such streams as are sometimes so quoted or rated are in fact state streams, title to the beds of which depends on the legislative declarations or laws and their judicial interpretations.

When Kansas was admitted to the union, it entered on the same footing as all other states had done previously. This included the right of ownership of its rivers. In the territorial legislative act of 1855, the Arkansas and Kansas rivers were declared navigable, and as such the beds of the rivers remained state property. Even tho in 1864 the legislature declared the Kansas river non-navigable, the Supreme Court has held that thereby it did not extend riparian rights to the middle of the river.

In 1851 the U. S. Supreme Court abandoned the English common law



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Right at the sickle, the "Caterpillar" Combine begins to save. Go clear to the ground—if necessary—with the balanced, responsive header. Get the low-hanging heads—the down, tangled grain—as well as the straight. And once on the grain-tight drapers, your grain is headed for the bin! The big-diameter cylinder does its effective work—delivers 90% of the loosened grain directly into the grain carrier. And "Caterpillar" positive agitation has just begun! Fast-turning spiked beaters catch the swift rush of straw and beat it vigorously. Steel-fingered pickers toss and pick. In a whirling "fog" the chaff-laden straw is constantly

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10-foot	\$1480.00	12-foot	\$1735.00
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definition of navigable river, namely, that a river is navigable only up to the point where the tides ceased their influence, and made the criterion that of being navigable in fact regardless of tidal influence. Early history reveals that both the Kansas and Arkansas were navigable, and it seems to have sufficiently impressed the legislators of those days to make declarations which designated them as navigable. Subsequent rulings of the state department have followed the theory that these declarations control and they are acting accordingly.

A number of cases have been before the court in which the status of ownership to the river beds of the Arkansas and Kansas rivers was questioned. It seems to be settled that the Arkansas and Kansas rivers thruout their length are navigable streams so far as state ownership of their beds and the water and its contents are concerned.

There is no so-called Government stream sensed from the point of ownership of its bed or its waters, but because of the national obligation and authority over interstate commerce, the Federal Government exercises control on navigable streams.

J. B. Spiegel.
State Board of Agriculture,
Topeka, Kan.

Rough on the Ants

Calcium cyanide, which can be purchased from any drug store, is effective in destroying ant hills, and is easy to apply. Open up the mound with a spade and throw in a large handful, or 2 ounces of the chemical. Cover the mound over with a tub or old paper to keep the gas which forms in the mound. This chemical will continue to give off a deadly gas for 24 hours. It is harmless to use in the open air.

Harry C. Baird.
Dighton, Kan.

On the Human Mind

I am much pleased that the Kansas Farmer quoted in such a liberal way from my book, The Human Mind, in the Protective Service department. You may be interested in knowing that I am in conference from time to time with a committee from the American Bar Association, and I think that real good will in time come from this effort.

Dr. Karl Menninger.
Topeka, Kan.

To Kill the Rats

I have been able to get rid of rats, prairie dogs, gophers and other rodents that live in burrows thru the use of a beesmoker. I take a piece of rubber and run it down into the holes and cover it so the smoke cannot get out. After I start the fire in the beesmoker I put in a tablespoonful of sulfur, and fill the hole with the sulfur smoke. I thus am able to rid my premises of gophers at a small cost.

Bettie Winscott.
Skiatook, Okla.

'Twas Real Literature

We were much pleased with the article you wrote about our farm. And I wish to express again my appreciation for the outstanding story you printed of the wheat fields, as viewed from the cab of the California Limited. It was a real bit of literature.

Edgar L. Williams.
Jennings, Kan.

Not Overproduction

The present depression in the dairy industry accompanied by low prices is not due to overproduction of milk and its products, but rather to a lack of consumption. In 1929 we produced about 15½ million pounds more butter than we did in 1928, but in 1927 we produced some 4 million pounds more than we did last year.

Our increase in population is about 1½ million, which according to our average consumption of 17 pounds of butter per capita, would require that we produce some 23 million pounds additional a year. From figures available we know that we consumed some 37 million pounds more imitation butter in 1929 than we did in 1928, but we must also add to this some 10 million pounds of so-called cooking fats which are used by many folks as a butter substitute. We can safely say that at least 47 million pounds more imitation butter was used in 1929 than in 1928, which

would more than account for the surplus we now have in storage.

Some effort has been put forth to find out where this imitation butter is being consumed, and we have been greatly surprised to find that the bulk of it has gone into rural districts. The Department of Agriculture of Iowa has recently made a survey of 10 Iowa counties, the inspectors of the state conducting the work. This survey was very carefully and systematically made, and it was found that 420 stores, during one week, sold 37,782 pounds of butter and 29,883 pounds of butter imitations. In percentage this is about 56 per cent for butter and 44 per cent for imitations. The counties selected did not have large cities but were considered strictly rural counties.

These facts are certainly startling when we consider that Iowa, probably the best farming state, ranking second in butter, with nearly 200 million pounds, and certainly having a high standard of living in city as well as in country, should use such an enormous amount of imitations per capita.

Studies carried on in other states have resulted in similar findings, especially in the Middle West, or the butter-producing area. Now this is not a very pleasant situation, for we are certainly mindful of the fact that in order to receive good prices we must maintain a close balance in both production and consumption. Surely the dairy farmers of the Middle West cannot ask the laborers of the East to eat butter when they themselves refuse to do so.

The necessity for saving and economizing may be one of the excuses for this questionable economy, but that even is doubtful when we consider the value of butter and its superior flavor over imitations. The dairy farmers in Iowa who bought imitation butter in order to save really lost twice as much as they gained, for the shrink in the price of butter, due to surplus, caused them a loss of something like 20 cents a pound. R. G. Clark of the Dairy Division of Iowa has figured that while the farmer saved \$1 in buying imitation butter he lost \$2 on the price of his product.

Without doubt the American people have the highest standards of living of any of the peoples of the earth, and we are inclined to live as well as we can. It may be assumed that some of this lack of consumption was due to unemployment and a business depression in all channels of our trade, farm included. Surely butter has a better flavor, and surely most people understand the food value of butter, its high vitamin content and its excellent flavor when used for spread and cooking, for this is Nature's food.


So much has been said and written about this subject that the people are actually increasing their consumption, and it would not be at all surprising to see this surplus disappear by spring. This would indeed be a happy condition, for we don't wish to curtail our production. Grass butter will soon be on the market, and much of it will have to go into storage. It certainly behooves us all to be mindful of this condition and to put forth every effort to stabilize this, our greatest industry.

Lincoln, Neb. A. L. Haecker.

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During these years, it has served unselfishly; therefore, it has grown tremendously. Founded upon the high principles of honest, reliable service, it has developed steadily until it is now one of the mightiest institutions of its kind.

Last year, for example, the savings to its immense group of policy holders totaled well over \$500,000 (protecting them against losses due to accidents).

The helpful, living influence that radiates from the executive offices in Lincoln, Neb., is known in nearly every community in the entire Middle West. It affects the welfare of more farm homes in this territory than does any other similar concern.

For nearly a half century, this company has enjoyed the enviable distinction of having maintained an uninterrupted record of dependable service.

It has achieved its aim of increasing the benefits but has never raised its rates. Today, the Woodmen Accident policy unquestionably represents the greatest value in absolute safety, generous and low rates.

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An English Farm Is Small

But the Folks Keep the Soil in Excellent Condition and Production Is High

BY T. S. TOWNSLEY

FOODSTUFFS are about the same prices in England as in the United States. Clothes are somewhat cheaper, especially woollens, and rent seems to be a good bit less than in America. The cities own many of the houses, I am told, and often rent them to workmen for around 10 shillings a week, which is about \$2.50 in our money. Some of the older and poorer houses rent for as little as 3 or 4 shillings.

However, there are at least two things which make poverty in England somewhat less noticeable than similar conditions in the United States would be. In the first place, England has no negro population to speak of, and very few immigrants from other lands. Then in the second place, England has a very far reaching system of doles. The doles take the form of government insurance against sickness, unemployment and old age, and a very large part of the population that is not working is drawing a regular dole of some sort from the government.

Whatever may be said for the dole, and Englishmen do not by any means agree as to the benefits of the system, it cannot be denied that a regular grant from the government, even of as small a sum as 5 shillings a week, helps to prevent the cases of abject, utterly helpless poverty which we sometimes find in America when sickness, accident, unemployment or downright shiftlessness has deprived the family of any income.

Little Helpless Poverty

Then I cannot help but feel that something in the English character helps them to put up a better front than do many of our people in America. Even in the poorest houses I have seen, the yards are neat, the windows clean, and in the majority of cases you see nicely starched curtains at the windows. These are matters that do not always depend on the income, but rather on the inclination of the people who occupy the houses. Cleanliness appears to be an English virtue, and that alone helps to make their poorer sections more attractive than the poor sections of some of our American cities, with their immigrant, negro, or shiftless native residents. Also, the fact that the English houses are brick and that nature is less kind to our frame houses if they are not properly painted is an advantage to the English cities when it comes to a comparison of appearances.

There are far fewer fur coats in England than in America, and the girls over here do not use as much paint as our girls at home. Waitresses in tea rooms and restaurants in London commonly wear black dresses and black cotton stockings. Skirts in London come slightly below the knee, but do not have the long trailing points which were beginning to be common in America before I left.

Mostly American Films

The picture shows in London run practically all American films, and the talkies have become well established. However, the "Pictures" as they say in London, are not nearly as well attended as in the United States. English people appear to be a little sad and a little weary. There seems to be but very little gaiety, and there is nothing like the bustle and hurry we see in the United States. Someone has said that England is like an old man, and as I have watched the crowds in London it has appeared to me that even the young folks are prematurely old.

England undoubtedly suffered greatly from the war, and the people appear to be a little uncertain about the future. Taxes are very heavy, and the increasing competition for world markets furnished by the United States and a Germany which is being rapidly rehabilitated leave the English somewhat worried about their ability to remain, as they have considered themselves for the last

100 years, as the dominant world power. It is common talk in London that there is no longer any opportunity here for the young, and everyone seems just a little discouraged over things in general.

I was impressed with how seriously the war hit England by noting on a monument in Stafford, a town of 28,000 population located about 100 miles from London, a monument with 600 names on its sides of the boys from that town who were killed in the World War. That is more than 2 per cent of the population, and probably was at least one in five of the young men between the ages of 20 and 30.

Prohibition does not appear to be even an issue in England. There is literally a "Pub," as the bars are called in this country, on every corner, and while I cannot say that I have seen anyone drunk in England there certainly is lots of drinking. The pubs seem to be well filled most of the time, especially in the evenings,

and in the first class restaurants where liquor is served with the meals, if desired, both men and women wash their meals down with something stronger than water, in a large majority of cases. And these folks are not American tourists either. There are very few Americans in London at this time of year, and I would not advise any one to come in the winter. The climate is not cold, but nasty.

One thing which American and English farmers have in common is the agricultural depression. At least the English claim that their agriculture is suffering from depression, and we know that the same opinion is general in America about conditions on our farms. Just as in America, the question of farm relief is the subject of much discussion in England on the part of the Press, Department of Agriculture spokesmen, and in the law-making bodies.

British Agriculture

My own impression, gained by what I could see in traveling about the country, is that either the English are remarkably clever in hiding their poverty, or else they are not as bad off, either in the country or the city as they would have you believe that they are. Thruout the rural sections I visited, the farms appeared to be better tilled, and the farm buildings to be in better repair than we find in most sections of America.

In fact, one can ride for hour after hour thru the English countryside with the impression that he is traveling thru well kept large estates, so clean are the fence rows, and so orderly the fields and farm buildings. The cattle, sheep and horses in the fields are fat and well bred, and there is not a gully or a bare spot in the fields in mile after mile of travel. The farm buildings are mostly of brick with slate or tile roofs, and the fences are principally of hedge, so the barns and houses do not show the lack of paint and need of reroofing which we so commonly associate with depressed conditions in America, and the well-kept hedges are nothing like as God-forsaken in appearance as are the tumbledown fence rows over-run with briars and brush which we so frequently see on American farms.

The English think they are poor because not many farmers have automobiles and radios, but I am not sure that they are any less favorably situated so far as the comforts of living are concerned than are many of our American families who have cars and not much else.

The English farms are small, there being about 400,000 farms with a total acreage in tillable land and pasture of about 31 million acres. This is an average of about 77 acres a farm, but the statistics show that 74,000 farms have less than 5 acres,

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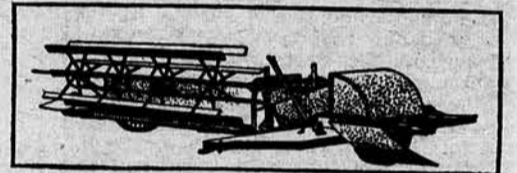
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THE ability to harvest quickly and on time is the best crop insurance you can possibly have. That is why grain farmers who figure profits closely use Twin City Tractors and Minneapolis Combines.

With this team they know they can harvest fast and without delay. No breakdowns. No lack of power. The four cylinder Twin City Tractor is surplus-powered to meet unusual conditions. It has the endurance and reliability you need. "Built to do the work"—it is world-famous for its durability.

The Minneapolis Combine is the result of forty-two years' experience in building successful grain threshing machinery. It is designed especially for local conditions. No choking or clogging. It has the extra large capacity, thorough separation and cleaning features necessary to handle your crops.

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End delivery. Lays the grain on top of stubble where it dries quickly. You can windrow your grain far on the green side if necessary—then thresh it after a drying period with Minneapolis Combine Thresher and Pickup Attachment.

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Light running. Strong and durable. Spring teeth follow the ground doing a clean job of picking up windrowed grain without danger of picking up stones. Canvas apron catches all shelled grain.

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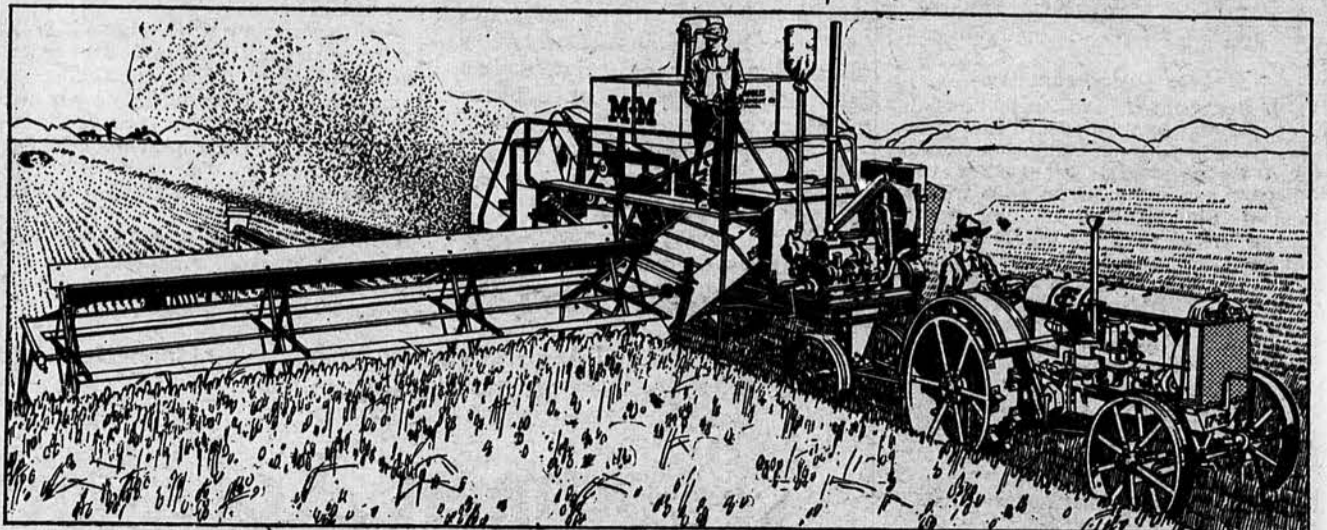
Minneapolis Tractors: (State Size) _____

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You can harvest promptly and without delays when you have a Twin City Tractor and a Minneapolis Combine on your farm. You don't need a mechanic to keep them in order. They are so simple and reliable you can depend on them.

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107,000 have between 5 and 20 acres, and 78,000 are between 25 and 50 acres. Thus 260,000 farms are under 50 acres in extent and only 78,000 are larger than 100 acres. The figures also show that only about 10 million acres in England and Wales are tilled, the rest of the land being in permanent grass for hay or pasture.

One gets the idea that the English are extraordinarily good farmers, and the figures on yields show that they know how to make their acres produce. For 1928 the average wheat yield was 30 bushels an acre, oats averaged 40 bushels and barley about 35 bushels. These figures are average for the entire country, but the best county averaged 40 bushels of wheat, 70 bushels of oats, and 52 bushels of barley.

Oats is the one cultivated crop most widely grown, with 1,700,000 acres being allotted to this grain. In livestock, sheep rank first in point of numbers with 16,300,000 being kept, of which 6,800,000 are breeding ewes. There are 6 million cattle with 2 million milk cows. Horses number slightly more than 1 million and there are about 3 million hogs. About 40 million poultry are reported, but less than 20 million of these are hens. This is an average of only about 50 hens a farm, and in contrast with the other classes of livestock, the poultry looks to be exceedingly common, so far as breeding is concerned. Several good flocks of White Leghorns were noticed on commercial poultry farms, but for the most part the farm flocks were typically mongrel.

Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

One of the fine things about being a farmer is that one can have all the hopes his heart desires. In fact a farmer is hoping something will or won't most of the time. We had our hopes staked on a pre-Easter rain but since it did not come we want all we can get now. Since the first of the year we have had very little moisture. It is remarkable the way the wheat continues to grow without rain. In another week some of the largest wheat will be well along in the boot stage. Some of the rye heads are beginning to show now. Wind and increasingly high temperatures shortly will cause noticeable damage to most of the fields in this locality. Several farmers have indicated that they thought a 10 or 12 bushel yield would be very good for this year. High quality usually goes with a lower yield, so likely the old protein story will be revived again this season.

A number of farmers will get into corn planting the last of the week. We would like to have a rain before we plant, altho there possibly is enough moisture to make the crop come up and grow for some time. There are a good many cutworms and we have noticed several wire worms. Seed corn is very scarce and is selling at very good prices. A number of samples received at the county agent's office have tested as low as 60 per cent. Cane seed is in demand at most any price.

As a casual observer it seems to me that the wonderful efficiency of the American farmer is causing most of his marketing problems. We just produce more than there is need for of most everything. The high points of saturation in the different commodities are reached more quickly than they were a few years ago. Farmers are watching the livestock and crop reports and the trends of production, but before they can change their system overproduction has caught them. Farmers continually are searching for some idea or method that will cut costs and increase the net farm return. If one farmer succeeds in finding some plan whereby he is able to gather in a little additional income his neighbors are quick to adopt the same practice, at least in some modified form. This change has become more noticeable in the last 10 years. Our teachers in college 15 years ago used to tell us just how to organize the farm business to make a net return. Now they spend more time analyzing what

the farmer is doing, and have discovered that there are no set rules to success that are very permanent. This year a system is successful but next year the same system may result in a loss. Town business men have gotten pretty well cured of the desire to own and operate a farm. A business man once told me if the farmer would just use his head and work he could make money. This same business man bought a 200-acre farm and spent about \$25,000 getting it stocked and fenced. In three years a very good fortune had been lost and he had decided his head was not equal to the task. Such incidents are amusing to those who observed and experienced some of the real problems of farm operation.

The lack of spring grass is holding stock on dry feed longer than usual. Ordinarily stock can be moved to the river pasture land soon after the first of May, but this year the grass is too small. Pasture is more plentiful than it was a few years ago. There are fewer young horses and mules being pastured every year. We are fortunate in having enough silage to keep our surplus stock over until grass can get well started.

We will have from 15 to 20 acres of irrigated corn this season. About half of the ground has been in potatoes for three years and the remainder in corn for two years. There is enough moisture in the subsoil to carry the corn for several weeks. Too much water at first on corn

makes a very heavy foliage growth and does not greatly increase the yield. Water at about the roasting ear stage seems to do more good than any other time. A few years ago we had a small piece of corn we watered every week it did not rain. The piece made 64 bushels an acre, but the growth was so dense and the suckers so thick we could scarcely find the ears at gathering time. We are planting a small, yellow selection of corn that we have been using for several years. It has a very deep grain and an unusually small cob. It does not fill the wagon so rapidly at husking time but when weighed up or shelled there is a very good yield of grain. This makes the third year this corn has been used in the co-operative corn tests in Central Kansas.

Do You Ship Stock?

Every farmer who ships livestock across state lines will be interested in Miscellaneous Circular No. 14, State Sanitary Requirements Governing Admission of Livestock, which may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. In speaking of Kansas, it said:

Horses, Mules and Asses—Certificates of soundness must accompany stallions and jacks, together with an affidavit that they are free from any contagious, infectious or communicable disease. Other horses, mules and asses are admitted without inspection.
Cattle—A tuberculin-test certificate is required for dairy and breeding cattle. Dairy cattle entering Kansas are subject to a 60-day retest. In case reactors are found they

revert to original owner or are sold for immediate slaughter without appraisal. Both intradermic and subcutaneous tests are official when administered by an accredited veterinarian. All other classes of cattle are admitted by complying with Bureau of Animal Industry's requirements to move interstate.

Cattle shipped into Kansas to be used for dairy purposes by a nonresident owner must be held for a period of 60 days from date of shipment and then tested for tuberculosis by an accredited veterinarian under the direction of the livestock sanitary commissioner, at the owner's expense, before disposing of them at either private or public sale and then sold under a 90-day retest guaranty.

Swine—Stock hogs will be admitted into Kansas for feeding purposes on a permit for the purpose issued by the state livestock sanitary commissioner.

Breeding hogs will be admitted into Kansas on an affidavit of the owner to the effect that said hogs are healthy and originated on noninfected premises. The original affidavit will be attached to shipping bill and a duplicate forwarded to the livestock sanitary commissioner, Topeka.

Movements of sheep for purposes other than slaughter must be in accordance with the following:

Sheep assembled for sale at public or private places, such as railroad feeding yards or private feeding yards, shall not be moved into, or from point to point in Kansas for purposes other than immediate slaughter unless dipped before movement in an accredited sheep-scab dip or on a permit issued by the livestock sanitary commissioner for the movement.

Sheep at public markets, identity of origin not known, must be dipped under the supervision of Federal or State inspector before shipment may be made to points in Kansas for purposes other than immediate slaughter.

Sheep from range-free territory, consigned to a public market, may move to points in Kansas on an inspection certificate issued by federal or state inspector without dipping if not mixed with other sheep from unknown origin.

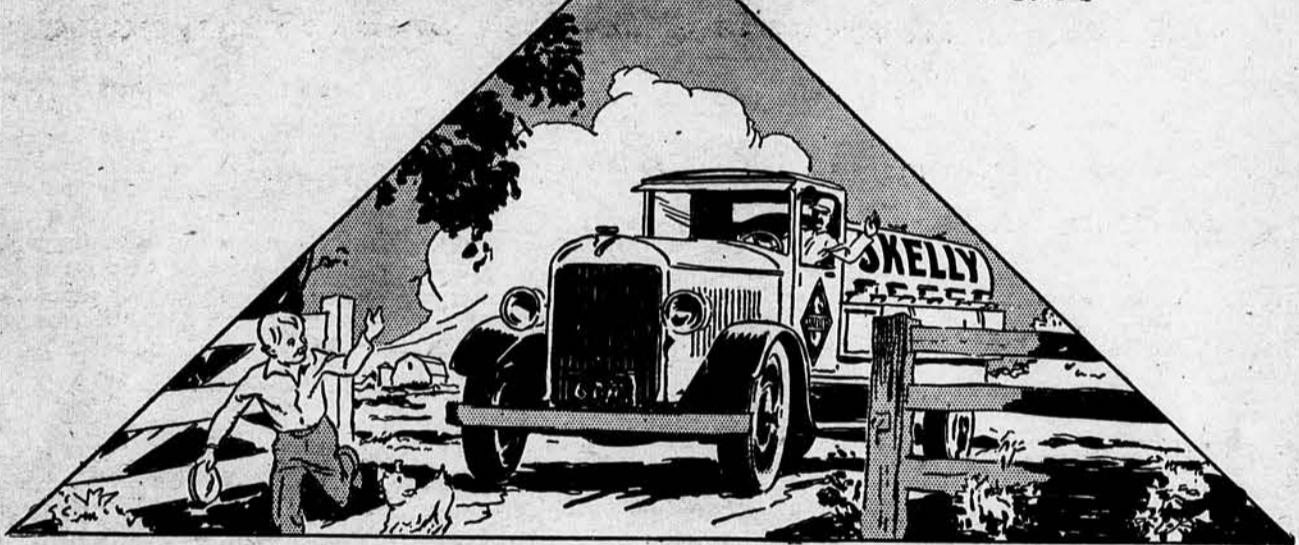
Copies of all inspection dipping certificates must be promptly mailed to the livestock commissioner, Topeka.

Who may inspect.—Inspectors of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry; veterinarians and inspectors having commission from the state livestock sanitary commissioner.

Official—State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner, Topeka.

Ewes should have 1/2 pound grain daily the two weeks before lambing.

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Here he comes—the man who brings oil products of such high quality that jobbers who buy them willingly pay more money for them. You use lubricants, gasoline and kerosene—why not use the greatest-for-your-money products: The Improved Tagolene, Skelly Refractionated Gasoline and Skelly Kerosene?

Thousands of farmers have discovered the extra value in this trio of farm necessities, and fill up the barrels

when the Skelly man comes. If you want more quality for your money,

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[SKELGAS, another Skelly quality product, is the compressed natural gas which has banished kitchen drudgery from thousands of farm homes.]

'Tis Best to Store Wheat?

Anyhow it Will be Necessary if the Harvest Flood Becomes Too Great

BY E. J. BELL
Economist, Federal Farm Board

WHERE and how to store the crop is one of the most important and perplexing problems facing the wheat industry. Wide-spread use of medium sized tractors, combines and motor trucks is pushing the crop to market much faster than ever before. Improvement of roads in country districts also contributes to early marketing. There is no question but that the cheapest way for farmers to handle wheat is to haul it to the local elevator direct from the combine or threshing machine. The fact that growers realize this and follow the practice wherever possible is placing a severe strain on marketing and transportation facilities.

These new harvesting and marketing methods, together with a larger carry-over than ever before, caused serious congestion at terminal markets in 1929. This congestion increased the cost of handling grain and disrupted the marketing machinery. It increased competition for storage space all over the country and enhanced the carrying charge. It forced railroads to leave wheat in box cars along the sidings for a month or two, increasing the cost of transportation. It depressed cash prices with respect to futures and disturbed the ordinary hedging operations of country elevators. All these factors operated to the detriment of buyers and sellers of grain.

Only Thru Co-operation

It is not the purpose of this article to draw any definite conclusions as to how the storage problem can best be handled. An attempt is made to outline the important advantages and disadvantages of each type of storage and to stimulate thought and discussion on the subject. This is not a problem which can be solved by simple measures; it can be worked out only thru the co-operation of many persons and agencies.

Holding grain every year cannot be recommended on the basis of present information. No one can guarantee that if a farmer stores his wheat he will be able to get a higher price later in the season. The experience of the last two seasons illustrates this point. On the other hand, growers may be forced to hold some of their grain if the existing marketing machinery cannot handle the crop as rapidly as it is marketed.

In the past, one advantage claimed for farm storage has been that growers could thereby retain absolute control of their product. If deliveries were made to local elevators the grain entered the marketing channels and passed out of the control of producers. For the purposes of this discussion it will be assumed that the grain will be marketed thru a producer-owned and producer-controlled co-operative association which retains control of the commodity until it is sold to mills or exporters.

In addition to being piled on the ground or stored in box cars, each of which is very uneconomical, there are four places where wheat can be held, namely, on the farm, at the country shipping points, at interior concentration points and at terminal markets.

Farm Storage, Maybe?

The advantages of farm storage are four in number. In the first place, it helps to prevent congestion both at country shipping points and at terminal markets. Second, it preserves the identity of high-quality country-run wheat. Third, farm storage permits shipping to the most advantageous markets. Fourth, the construction of farm granaries is cheap as compared with some types of storage such as local country elevators, although it is not so cheap as building large concrete terminal storage tanks.

Farm storage helps to prevent congestion because it holds back the flow of wheat in the harvest season and allows the terminal markets and

railroads to handle the wheat over a longer period.

High quality wheat coming direct from the farm often commands premiums at terminal markets over wheat which has come out of elevators and which thereby might have been mixed to some extent. By storing wheat on the farm the grower can keep the high quality wheat separate and thus secure any premium which the market might afford. If this wheat is mixed with wheat of inferior quality, much of the premium will be lost.

By holding grain on the farm the farmer can take advantage of the best markets at the time when he wants to sell. There are many parts of the country from which wheat can move to several markets. It is sometimes hard to predict in advance just which of these markets will be best at the time sale is made. If wheat is held back in the country until it is to be marketed it can then be moved without back haul to the market where the highest price is being paid.

The disadvantages of farm storage are, first, that it makes an added expense to the total cost of marketing; second, that it is impossible to move wheat from the farm if roads are bad; third, that wheat stored on the farm is less desirable collateral for loans than if stored in a public warehouse and fourth, that there are no facilities for conditioning wet grain on the farm.

The added expense to the total cost of marketing arises from the fact that the wheat must be shoveled from a truck into a farm granary and then later shoveled back into the truck. Interest and depreciation on the building, insurance from fire and theft and the natural shrink of the grain are additional items of expense. After these expenses of farm storage have been incurred and the wheat is put back on the truck, it is in exactly the same position as when it left the combine or threshing machine and must still be moved to the local shipping point and handled thru the country elevator. It has been estimated that the cost of storing wheat on the farm amounts to about 5 cents a bushel.

The following table shows the various items of cost involved in farm storage where a thousand bushel bin, costing \$150, is used:

Interest on bin at 8 per cent	\$12.00
Depreciation on bin, 10 per cent	15.00
Insurance, risk and shrinkage, 1 cent a bushel	10.00
Cost of two extra handlings, 1½ cents a bushel	15.00
Total cost, 1,000 bushels	\$52.00
Cost a bushel	5.2 cents

Furthermore, road conditions in the Wheat Belt are generally very favorable for hauling during the harvesting season. Later in the winter rains and snows often make roads impassable. If wheat is held on the farm it is impossible for it to be moved at certain times of the year. For this reason, bankers often feel that wheat stored on the farm is no better collateral than the other security which the farmer is able to put up. However, in some states where the state department of agriculture provides an inspection service for grain stored on farms, banks often honor farm storage certificates.

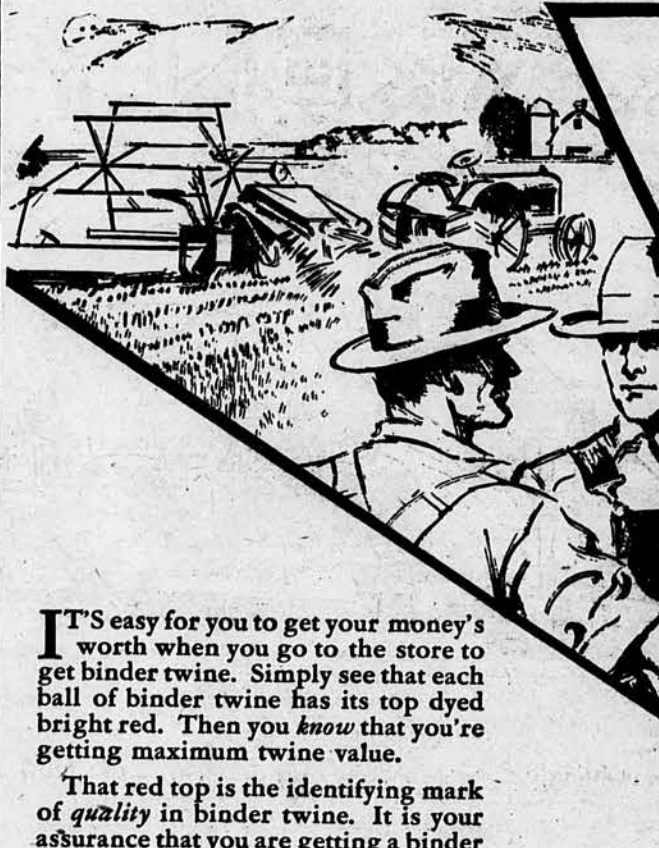
Facilities for drying wet wheat on the farm are rather limited. Certain types of ventilated bins will keep the wheat from spoiling, but will not reduce the moisture content to any appreciable extent. Therefore, if a farmer has wheat which is not in condition to store on his farm, it is generally necessary for him to move it to some point where it can be dried promptly.

Country Shipping Point Storage

Local elevators already provide a large amount of storage space. Many elevators at points where the volume of business is large enough to justify the increased expense are adding to their present bins.

The advantages of storing wheat at country shipping points are first, that it relieves terminal congestion and undue strain on railroads; second, that

The RED TOP is your quality guide




and extra freedom from thick and thin spots which cause breaks and missed bundles. Red Top is specially wound to lessen the risks of tangling. Red Top is scientifically treated with insect repellent and is mistake-proof in use because of the printed Ball.

Finally, Red Top Binder Twine is made by the makers of the famous Plymouth Rope which has been known for 106 years as the world's best. And Red Top Binder Twine today is rivalling that reputation. Insist on Red Top—the most economical binder twine your money can buy.

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ROPE AND BINDER TWINE
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IT'S easy for you to get your money's worth when you go to the store to get binder twine. Simply see that each ball of binder twine has its top dyed bright red. Then you know that you're getting maximum twine value.

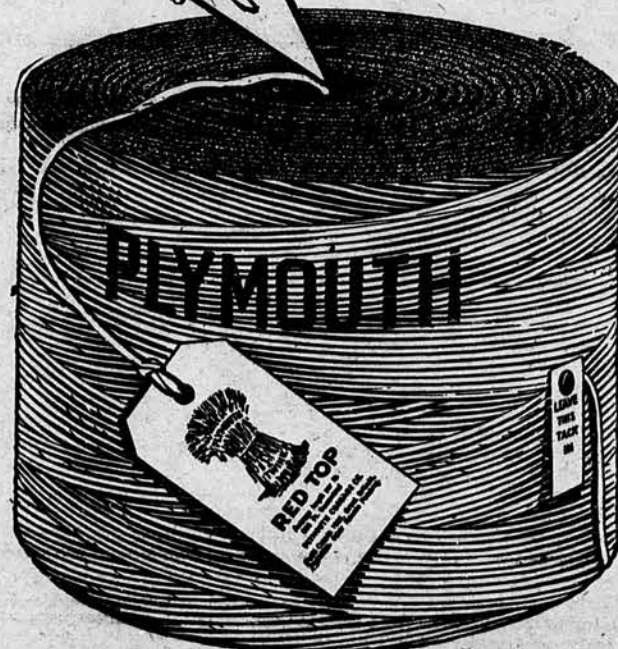
That red top is the identifying mark of quality in binder twine. It is your assurance that you are getting a binder twine that gives Service-PLUS in the harvest field. As thousands of farmers now know, Plymouth  Red Top Binder Twine means time saved, trouble saved, grain saved and money saved when you put it to use.

And here's why!

Red Top is guaranteed six-point binder twine. Offering extra length (600 ft. per pound), extra strength

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the six-point binder twine



it permits keeping separate high quality country run wheat; third, wheat stored in country elevators can be shipped to the most advantageous market; fourth, storage at the country elevator saves extra handling on the farm and the expense mentioned above; fifth, grain held near the railroad can be moved at any time regardless of the condition of the roads, and, sixth, grain stored in a country elevator which is bonded under state or federal laws can issue storage tickets which are satisfactory collateral for loans.

Storage at the country shipping point has certain disadvantages. First, construction of extra bin space at the country elevators is relatively expensive, amounting to from 19 to 23 cents a bushel. Second, these bins may not be needed every year. There is a danger of overbuilding in localities where the wheat crop is large one year and small the next, or where production practices are changing. It is a waste to construct buildings which are used only to capacity in a relatively few number of seasons. The third disadvantage of country shipping point storage is that it is expensive to recondition the grain. Volume of business does not usually warrant the installation of commercial driers, so it is necessary for the manager of the local elevator to ship wet wheat as rapidly as possible.

One advantage sometimes claimed for the elevator as compared with farm storage is that it permits mixing wheat of different grades and qualities. If, however, the wheat is mixed, stockholders of the co-operative elevator lose the benefit of high-quality country-run wheat when the grain is sold on terminal markets.

At the Diversion Point

Diversion points from which the freight rate is equal to each of several markets are often logical locations for storage. There are several advantages of storing wheat at such points. First, wheat can be shipped to the most advantageous markets at any particular time. Second, warehouse receipts issued by interior elevators provide excellent collateral for loans. Third, large terminal interior elevators can be constructed at a lower cost a bushel than building bins at the local country elevator. Fourth, there is a greater chance of utilizing such elevators to capacity every year than with the country elevators or farm granaries. This is true because diversion points can draw from a larger territory. When yields are low in one locality, it is often possible to fill the elevator with wheat from other regions. A fifth advantage of diversion point storage is that with a larger volume of business, driers can be installed and grain conditioned more economically than at country elevators.

Interior diversion point storage has certain disadvantages. First, there is the cost of extra handling. Nearly all railroads make charges for storage in transit. Whenever a freight carload of grain is unloaded into an interior elevator an extra step has been added to the marketing process and the cost has been increased. Second, when grain is stored at diversion points there is a greater strain on railroad facilities than when it is stored on the farm or at country elevators. Storage at interior points close to the producing region, however, would not place so great a strain on the railroad facilities as when the wheat is moved all the way to terminal markets during the rush season of the year. In the third place, storage at interior diversion points means that some of the benefits from high quality country run wheat might be lost. This disadvantage can be overcome to a certain extent by storing the wheat in special bins and preserving its identity without mixing. If such a policy is to be followed, steps must be taken to convince the buyer that this grain has not been treated, conditioned, or mixed within the elevator.

Terminal Storage, Too

The first advantage of terminal storage is that it makes for economy in handling. Cars of wheat can be moved from country points into terminal or mill elevators without intermediate unloading and loading. A second advantage of terminal eleva-

tors is that they afford maximum facilities for mixing and conditioning grain. In the third place, there is the greatest possible chance to make efficient use of terminal facilities. Terminal markets draw from a wide variety of conditions and localities. In regions where the crop is small one year it might be large the next. Storage space at markets which draw from different areas can be utilized more completely than elevators at country points. The fourth advantage of terminal storage is that it provides the cheapest construction a bushel. Fifth, storage tickets from properly bonded terminal elevators provide the very best kind of collateral for loans.

In the face of these advantages there are very serious disadvantages connected with moving grain to terminal markets during the harvest season. First, storage at terminal markets makes for the maximum of congestion, a condition which is harmful to the interest of both buyers and sellers of grain. The second disadvantage of heavy movement to terminals is that it taxes railroad facilities to the utmost, frequently increases the cost of railroad operation and may add to the growers' shipping expenses. A third disadvantage of terminal storage is that it usually limits the number of markets on which the grain can be sold. Only under exceptional circumstances is it profitable

to move wheat back from a point to which it has previously been shipped. Therefore, an organization which has wheat stored at a terminal market often loses the opportunity to sell the grain elsewhere. A fourth disadvantage is that by putting grain in store at terminal markets much of the benefit from country run wheat is lost. This disadvantage can be overcome to a certain extent by holding the wheat in special bins. However, there is a prejudice on the part of some buyers against even special-binned terminal elevator wheat. Fifth, wheat in terminal storage becomes a part of the visible supply and unduly depresses prices.

In conclusion, it can be said that ordinarily the cheapest way to handle the wheat crop is to move it directly from the combine or threshing machine to the country elevators and from the country elevators to the mills. This practice, however, does not regularly yield the greatest returns to the shipper. Rapid movement of the crop seriously disturbs the marketing machinery both with respect to prices and cost of marketing. With new methods of harvesting and hauling grain and with the introduction of the combine which often means wet and immature wheat, new problems of storage are presenting themselves. Whether an individual farmer can profit by holding his wheat is questionable. An organization of

farmers, however, might be able to effect considerable savings by holding the grain and leaving the sale to an efficient manager who is in constant touch with market conditions.

The storage problem of the wheat grower can best be worked out thru his co-operative organizations. These organizations are making extensive studies of the situation and will be in a position to advise their members relative to this and other marketing problems as their program is developed.

Growing With the West

Growing With the West, by John M. Stahl, is the story of a busy life that covers the major development of the Middle West. He was born in a log cabin and lived as a pioneer. Later he was secretary and president of the Farmers' National Congress and then editor of the Illinois Farmer and Farmers' Call. He was a vigorous champion of rural mail delivery, parcel post and good roads. His life is a record of the progress of agriculture from pioneering days to those of today. The book is published by Longmans, Green and Company, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., and the price is \$5.

Conversation is said to be coming back into fashion. Soon everybody will be talking about it.

Save time—labor—money—and grain with Rumely Combines

Half the cost of harvesting the old way is labor. Once over the field with a Rumely Combine and out comes all the grain ready for storage or market.

Rumely Combine-Harvester Facts

1. Simplicity—The Rumely Combine has fewer working parts.
2. Longer Life—The small number of parts and moderate speed give longer life.
3. Positive Action Racks—The Rumely system of handling straw is far superior to any other. It is not affected by the level of the machine.
4. Positive Action Grain Drag—Running the whole length of the machine. It is not affected by hills or slopes.
5. Steel Header Balance—Superior to weights and beams, and very compact.
6. Built-in Recleaner—Requires no tailings conveyor and distributes tailings evenly over whole width of cylinder.
7. Spike Tooth Cylinder—Has exceptionally large capacity.
8. Grain Bin—Adds nothing to the width of machine and very little to the height. It can be emptied in two minutes.
9. Anti-friction Bearings—Ball and roller bearings used on every important shaft. This means less wear and saves power.
10. Roller Chains—Roller chains on every important drive require less power and add durability.

TODAY the Advance-Rumely Combine-Harvester offers many features not previously available in any combine. They are the result of nearly a century of specialized threshing experience. They are features that have been thoroughly tested in all of the important grain fields of the world.

Grain farmers have nothing but praise for these simple, dependable machines. Never before have such harvest savings been possible. Big capacity—thorough, fast, clean work—smooth, easy operation—freedom from repairs—and long life make Rumely Combines true dollars savers and profit makers.

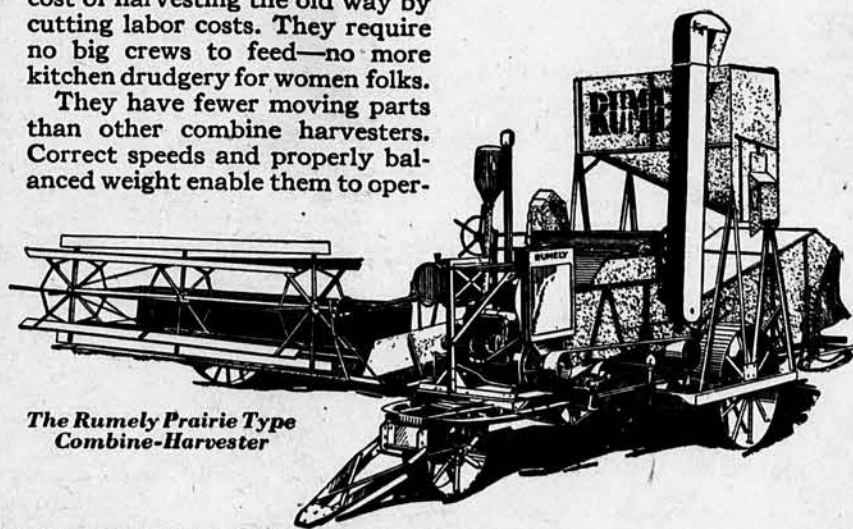
Rumely Combines save half the cost of harvesting the old way by cutting labor costs. They require no big crews to feed—no more kitchen drudgery for women folks.

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For weedy, unevenly ripened or blighted grain—Rumely engineers have developed wonderfully simple and efficient windrow harvesting equipment. These devices add but little to the original cost of the combine, yet make it an all-crop and all-territory machine.

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Address nearest branch. Served through 30 Branches and Warehouses.
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Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender



Here and There With the Farm Women of Sedgwick County

WHEN I came on this desk the first of the year, and began to talk over my plans for the work of this department, my conversation led to the work of the home demonstration agents of Kansas. "Be sure," said those who know, in this office, "to get acquainted with Mrs. Winter, Sedgwick county home demonstration agent, "she knows her stuff."

And I found that my co-workers were correct. In a recent visit to Sedgwick county, I was much impressed by the work that is being done under the capable leadership of Mrs. Winter. There are 450 women members of the Farm Bureau in this county. These women are studying home management, clothing, recreation, foods and nutrition, including foods for children, and gardens. There are 30 demonstration gardens this year. Every community will hold a flower show and Mrs. Winter has enrolled 50 in a landscaping project which will cover a period of five years.

Women Make Tea-Carts

Upon my arrival in Wichita I went in search of the courthouse. I couldn't help wondering why the Farm Bureau had to occupy an office on the fifth floor, but I soon found out. One cannot tell what may happen in that office. For the three days that I stayed in the county, from about 10 in the morning until 6 in the evening, I couldn't be sure of my own thoughts in this room. For the Farm Bureau leaders of Sedgwick county were making tea-carts!

This is the first furniture to be made in Kansas. Mrs. Winter expects to make more, if this project is successful. And if the determination of the women and the amount of noise indicate anything, success is assured. The tea-cart made by these women is more than the name implies. Not only can refreshments be served from it, but hot food for an entire meal may be rolled from the kitchen to the dining room and one trip does it! Dirty dishes may be stacked on it, the clothes hauled up and down under the line on it, ironing transported to drawers and closets on it, and it is helpful at canning time. Its possibilities for usefulness are unlimited.

The tea-carts, of white pine, were cut, as ordered, at a Wichita planing mill. Then the women nailed them together, sandpapered them, filled the nail-holes with plastic wood, and finished them. Varnish, oil and paint may be used for the finish, but the varnish or oil seems more suitable. The cost is \$4.35 finished. One woman added a glass top over a cretonne cover and greatly improved the appearance. The increased cost was around \$2.

Attended Clothing Meeting

On Wednesday, April 16, Miss Christine Wiggins, assistant home demonstration agent, and I, left the carpenters long enough to attend a meeting at the home of Mrs. R. L. Ritter of Route 1, Wichita. Here Miss Wiggins helped with master patterns, a part of the clothing project. It was interesting to watch these women take a strip of muslin, drape it around the body, pin-fit and mark it. A workable pattern was evolved by which a woman knows the exact measurements of her body and can check her commercial pattern so that the finished garments will fit exactly. Mrs. W. B. Colville of Route 1, Wichita, is president of this unit.

A Carnival Was Held

The Help One Another Unit in Sedgwick county promoted an interesting stunt recently. The stunt was a carnival and the object was money. The carnival was held in the Merrill Hall at Furley. A program of music, stunts, readings and a short play was given. There were booths, five of them, four by the women and one by the 4-H club folks. The women's booths represented the seasons. At the Spring booth hamburgers were sold. Summer sold ice cream; Fall, pumpkin pie, doughnuts and coffee, and Winter, popcorn and candy. The 4-H Club booth sold pop, told fortunes and ran a beauty parlor. A hooked rug was sold. The proceeds of the evening amounted to about \$25, which could have been easily tripled had the workers anticipated the turn-out that they enjoyed. This unit has 17 members. The leaders are: Mrs. Floyd Greenup of Valley Center; Mrs. Daisy Melick of Furley;

Mrs. Minnie Baker and Mrs. Ina Finch of Furley. The leaders assured me that "everyone" was responsible for the success of the carnival.

Dreams Come True

I'm a dreamer,
Aren't we all?

These lines run thru my mind as I think of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Sefton who live northwest of Valley Center in Sedgwick county. These people are dreamers whose dream home is now in concrete form.

The new home of this young couple is to be found on a 160 acre farm. It was planned with the help of Walter G. Ward, extension architect of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and it is as nearly ideal as any home could possibly be.

There are three bedrooms, a bath and a den upstairs. On the first floor we find one bedroom, the living room and dining room, the kitchen and breakfast nook, and a bathroom. The house has a full basement equipped for laundry work and here we find a pipe furnace and a shower bath and lavatory.

An unusual feature is a sewing room on the landing between the first and second floors. This sewing room is built out and is completely glassed-in. Here Mrs. Sefton has her sewing machine, a table for cutting and drawers for storage. The Seftons have an electric light plant of



Mrs. Earl Sefton Demonstrates Her Method of Making the Work-Day Labors Easier. Above is the Cosy Alcove-Breakfast Nook in the Sefton Home

their own, and a unique feature is a switch on the grade entrance by which Mr. Sefton can turn on a light on top of the house, in the garage, in the barn and in the chicken house.

The landscaping is being done under the direction of Earl Litwiller, landscape specialist at the Kansas State Agricultural College. In front one will find 40 feet of informal landscaping, but at the north of the house, a formal garden is being planned. A lily pool will be in the center, with four walks running to it, and a rustic seat at the end of one of the walks. The cost of the house was around \$6,500.

I'm sorry that I cannot show you a picture of the exterior of the house, but Mr. Sefton wished to wait until the yard was in better order. "You think," said he, "that building is the problem, but after the house is finished, your worst work is to do. Cleaning up is the biggest job of all."

I found an extremely interesting Farm Bureau woman in the person of Mrs. L. D. Vandeneer of Valley Center. She has been in Farm Bureau work for eight years, and according to Mrs. Winter has done about everything in the work. She has been leader for various projects, but her specialty is clothing. Mrs. Vandeneer told me of an interesting community project sponsored by a Literary Society of Sunnydale of which she is a member.

This Literary Society was organized about 6 years ago, and grew in numbers until the membership felt a need for a larger meeting place. A community house was suggested. The ground was given by Isalah Williams. Much of the work and material was donated, and the finished community house cost around \$1000. All community organizations use this building. A church uses it for dinners, two Farm Bureau clubs and one 4-H club hold meetings here, and of course, the Literary Society uses it. A program is given every two weeks and the winter season is ended with a play. The proceeds of the latter are used for the running expenses of the house. The 4-H Club has undertaken the landscaping of the grounds. A library is being considered. Isn't this a delightful story of whole-hearted community cooperation? I thought so.

Visiting the Club Folks

And I must tell you that I was in attendance at a model 4-H Club meeting held at Viola by the members of the club there, and under the direction of J. Harold Johnson, club agent. Young America rural, is never disappointing to me. In fact our young farm people are always astonishing me, for they are so interesting, enthusiastic and capable. Mr. Johnson has 22 of these 4-H clubs in Sedgwick county. We'll hear more of them before the year is thru.

And Next Summer

As I packed my bag for Topeka, I began to plan what I'd take along, besides my camera, when I return for the Sedgwick Woman's Camp in August. Wasn't I lucky to get an invitation?

One Burner Stove a Help

BY MRS. M. E. ZIMMERMAN

I HAVE learned to condense my cooking to a one burner oil stove which stands on my big work table. In one set of pans I clean all vegetables. Then I rinse hot pans, dry them, and put them away. I plan to have water boiling by the time I am ready for it.

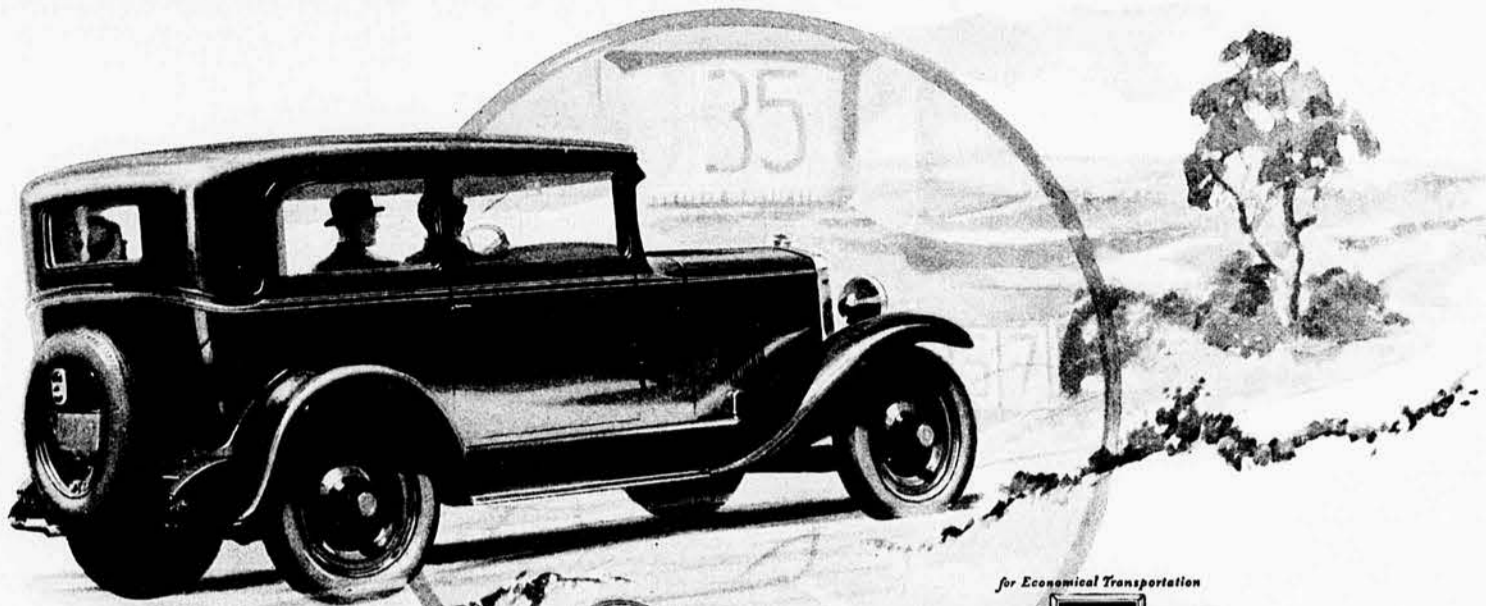
I cook in triplicates with a large aluminum griddle over them to hold heat. When the first three are boiling I place them on top of the griddle and put something else near the heat if necessary. Then I turn the dishpan over all. I have a large double boiler in which I can also cook a splendid dinner. I have baked lovely biscuits for two between two hot iron skillets on the one burner.

At dishwashing time I wipe out the soiled dishes with a scrap of paper, wash all in hot suds, rinse and turn to dry in a large dishpan. I use tea towels only to polish.

Chicks Like Pasteboard Box Homes

BY MRS. JOHN SHAFFER

FOR a number of years I have had splendid success with chicks, purchased from the hatcheries in lots of 500, by using the boxes they come in as hovers and an old heating stove to provide heat, in a small building 10 feet by 16 feet with cement floor. After warm weather starts the boxes are all they need for hovers or heat. As the chickens grow, more boxes must be used. If one uses care to keep them provided with clean drinking fountains, clean housing and dry, warm feeding pens, there will be little danger of loss of chicks. A small yard construction at the house to keep them from straying away for the first two or three weeks will be a great help in caring for them.



Every mile - it saves you money!

The New
CHEVROLET SIX
at greatly
reduced prices!

The Roadster.....	\$495
The Phaeton.....	\$495
The Sport Roadster....	\$555
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The Sport Coupe.....	\$655
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The Special Sedan.....	\$725
(6 Wire Wheels Standard)	
The Sedan Delivery....	\$595
The Light Delivery Chassis.....	\$365
The 1½ Ton Chassis...	\$520
The 1½ Ton Chassis with Cab.....	\$625
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No single feature of the new Chevrolet Six is praised more highly than its outstanding economy—for in spite of its greater power and finer all-round performance—*this new Six saves you money every mile you drive!*

From first cost to re-sale value—it pays to own a Chevrolet.

With a base price of \$495, f. o. b. factory, the Chevrolet Six is one of the world's lowest priced automobiles—actually in the price range of a four-cylinder car. And this initial economy is emphasized over and over again as the months and the miles go by.

Exceptionally high gasoline mileage! Oil economy that never ceases to amaze you! Dependability in every part that reduces your service requirements to the minimum! Long life that far exceeds

the demands of the average owner! And standardized service available everywhere—with low flat-rate charges to cover every operation!

Purely on the basis of economy—the Chevrolet Six is the logical car to own. But when you consider what it gives you *in addition to economy*—in six-cylinder performance, in beautiful Fisher bodies, in greater comfort, safety and handling ease—its choice becomes imperative, if you seek *value*.

See your Chevrolet dealer today. He will gladly give you a demonstration of this wonderful Six.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

A SIX IN THE PRICE RANGE OF THE FOUR

"Let's take the
children on a picnic"
says Mrs. Fox

"Let's stay
at home and rest"
says Mrs. Fox

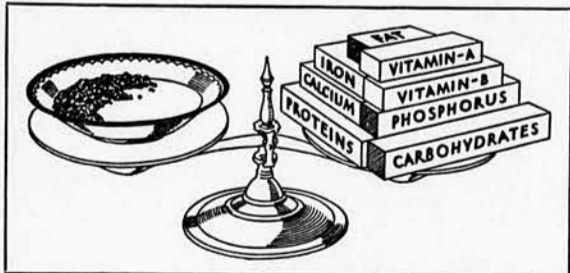


More vigor per spoonful... **GRAPE-NUTS**

HOW often a woman's vitality is like a see-saw. Now up! Now down! One side says "let's go places, and have a good time." The other side says "let's not—it's just too much trouble."

How we welcome the days when our vitality is brimming over—when even our daily duties are faced light-heartedly and zestfully. For these are the days when vigor and energy make every hour bright with the joy of living.

Why doesn't every day bring us this feeling of eager vivacity? What's wrong when we're low-spirited and apathetic—when we can't pull our-



GRAPE-NUTS MAKES THE SMALL BREAKFAST SAFE

A single serving of Grape-Nuts with cream provides more varied nourishment than many a hearty meal. Add Grape-Nuts to your breakfast.

selves together to do the things we'd like to do?

Look for an answer in the food you eat. For food, day by day, must rebuild the body and recharge it with vital energy. And only the right kind of food can do the right kind of job!

If you want all-around health, exuberant energy and vitality, see to it that your food, every day, gives you all the building, energizing elements your body needs.

There is one food long known for the contribution it makes to building and fueling the body—a food which gives us a tremendous amount of energy in proportion to the amount eaten. This food is Grape-Nuts—purposely designed to give you the nourishment that produces healthful vigor, buoyant energy—and to give it to you in a form that is temptingly delicious.

Grape-Nuts is made of choice wheat and malted barley. It is abundant in dextrins, maltose and other carbohydrates, the chief producers of *energy*.

In addition, Grape-Nuts provides vital elements often lacking in the modern diet—iron, for the blood; phosphorus for teeth and bones; proteins for muscle and body-building; and the essential vitamin-B, a builder of appetite.

And Grape-Nuts *invites* eating. Its golden-brown

kernels, tinged with purest malt sugar, are crisp and crunchy. Not only does this crispness add to deliciousness—it also encourages thorough chewing to help digestion. And gives to teeth and gums exercise they need to remain sound and healthy.

Start *now* to make breakfast build vital health and energy for you. Buy Grape-Nuts today for breakfast tomorrow! Your grocer sells Grape-Nuts—a Product of General Foods Corporation. Or send coupon below for free trial offer.

"There's
a Reason"



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POSTUM COMPANY, Inc., Battle Creek, Mich. G—S. F. 5-30
Please send me, free, a trial package of Grape-Nuts, and two free booklets—"Happier Days from Better Breakfasts" and also "Civilized Teeth and How to Prevent Them."

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Fill in completely—print name and address
In Canada, address GENERAL FOODS, LIMITED,
Sterling Tower, Toronto 2, Ontario



You'll never know how delicious some dishes can be . . . until you make them with GRAPE-NUTS

THE SAME delightful flavor that has made Grape-Nuts the breakfast choice of millions—also adds zest and variety to many delicious luncheon and dinner dishes.

Use Grape-Nuts in some of your favorite recipes. Or for sprinkling on other dishes. And be sure to try the special Grape-Nuts recipes below.

Thousands of women have found that these tempting dishes bring pleased comments from the entire family. We're sure you will, too.

GRAPE-NUTS MOCK HAMBURG STEAK

- 1 cup lentils
- 1 cup Grape-Nuts
- 2 onions, grated
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon powdered sage
- 1 tablespoon melted butter
- 2 eggs, well beaten

Soak lentils in water overnight. Cook in same water until soft. Drain and force through sieve. Add other ingredients in order given and mix thoroughly. Place by tablespoons in hot greased frying-pan. Flatten with spoon into cakes and brown on both sides. Serve with brown gravy or tomato sauce. Serves 6. (All measurements are level.)

GRAPE-NUTS BAKED CUSTARD

- $\frac{1}{3}$ cup sugar
- $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla
- 2 cups milk
- 2 eggs, slightly beaten
- 5 tablespoons Grape-Nuts

Add sugar, salt, vanilla, and milk to eggs. Strain. Put 1 tablespoon Grape-Nuts in each custard cup and pour in custard mixture. Place cups in pan of hot water. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 35 minutes, or until a knife inserted comes out clean. Serves 5.

GRAPE-NUTS ICE CREAM

- 1 tablespoon flour
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
- $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon salt
- 1 egg, slightly beaten
- 2 cups milk, scalded
- 1 cup cream
- 1 tablespoon vanilla
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup Grape-Nuts

Combine flour, sugar, and salt. Add to egg. Pour small amount of milk over egg mixture, stirring vigorously. Return to double boiler and cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Cool. Add cream and vanilla. Freeze. When partly frozen, add Grape-Nuts. Continue freezing until firm. Serves 6.

GRAPE-NUTS STUFFED CARROTS

- 8 medium-sized carrots, cooked
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup grated cheese
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup Grape-Nuts
- 2 tablespoons green pepper, chopped
- 1 tablespoon milk
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon pepper
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups cooked rice

Hollow out one side of each carrot. Remove thin slice from other side so that it will rest firmly in pan. Add cheese, Grape-Nuts, green pepper, milk, and seasonings to rice. Stuff carrots with mixture. Place in greased baking dish. Bake in hot oven (400° F.) 20 minutes, or until brown. Garnish with parsley. Serves 4.



Why six farmers changed their orders to Mobiloil

What an Oklahoma tractor dealer discovered about quality lubrication and tractor economy

The agents for a well-known tractor in a thriving Oklahoma town also supply lubricating oil to most of the farmers purchasing machines from them. Two brands are carried—Mobiloil, and a cheaper oil.

This dealer frankly admits that he used to think Mobiloil was too high-priced for tractor use. His cheap oil seemed to lubricate well enough, and his customers saved a few cents per gallon on it.

But—that was before his company started overhauling the tractors they sold.

This year they offered free service to their customers for the first time. Some twenty tractors have been inspected, valves ground, and necessary repairs made.

What inspection proved about Mobiloil economy

"Without exception," reports this dealer, "the tractors that had been lubricated with Mobiloil were in much better condition—had less carbon—needed fewer repairs. It was remarkable. Several that had been in use for three or four seasons

didn't even need to have the valves ground, while a number that had been run with that other oil had to have new pistons as well as other replacements.

"Of course I've been telling our customers what we discovered—for their own good. And six of them who already had orders in for a season's supply of the other oil have asked me to change them to Mobiloil."

Besides the yearly saving in wear and tear and repair, regular use of Mobiloil cuts nickels off your fuel and oil bill every working day. It *lasts longer*—covers more acres per gallon.

See the complete Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's for the correct grade to use in your car, truck or tractor

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

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

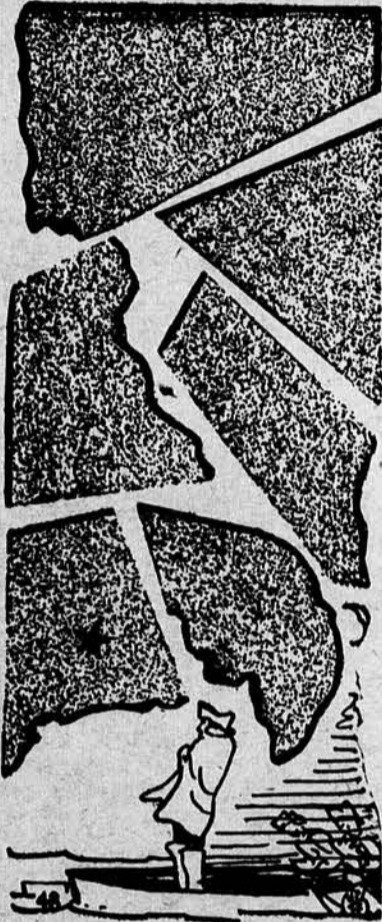
Makers of high quality lubricants for all types of machinery



Mobiloil

Fun With Puzzles and Riddles

STATE SECRETS



There is an old-fashioned conundrum, You may have heard somewhere; "If Miss Ouri wears Miss Sippi's New Jersey, Now what can.....?"

The pieces of this puzzle when correctly set together make a map of the state which the verse describes. The star indicates the capital. When you have found what state 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.

Diamond Puzzle

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

1. A consonant. 2. Abbreviation for Saturday. 3. Worth. 4. A large washing vessel. 5. Stands for East.

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

Mrs. J. Wren

"What rent do you ask for this little brown house?"

Inquired young Mrs. J. Wren of me, Referring, of course, to the box I had placed

In the crotch of the old maple tree. "I'll not ask you much for the little brown house;

The fact is, Mrs. Wren, it is free. I'll only require that you'll flit and you'll hop

And will chirp thru the summer for me."

"Most gladly I'll move, then," said Mrs. J. Wren,

"To the house in the crotch of the tree.

It will be a small thing to flit and to chirp;

That is quite second nature to me. The lease I will take for the whole season thru,

For those sparrows will find they will fall

At putting me out," said the plucky J. Wren,

As she saucily flitted her tail.

—Lillie G. McDowell.

Virginia Has Six Bantams

For pets I have a cat named Tom, a pony named Snap, a calf named Knight, a dog named Pooch and six Bantams. I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. My birthday is May 9. Have I a twin? I go to Princeton school. My teacher's name is Miss Crouch. I like her real well. There

are 175 pupils in our school. We live 1 1/2 miles from school. I have two sisters and one brother. Their names are Pearl Elinor, Billy Don and Lois Marie. Lois Marie is 5 months old. Princeton, Kan. Virginia Price.

Will You Write to Me?

I am 12 years old. I have lived in Healy all my life. I wouldn't want to move away from here. For pets I have a dog and two cats—one white and one gray. They are an awful nuisance. Two of my best friends are Viola Biggs and Eloise Watt. Both of them live at Healy. My father runs the Healy Co-operative elevator. I am in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Mrs. Fostick. I enjoy the Kansas Farmer very much. I wish some of you girls would write to me. Healy, Kan. Marie Kerkhoff.

Results of Orange Contest

Dear Little Cooks: The orange contest has been judged, and the crate of oranges sent to the winner, Jessie Jay, of Smith Center. Her recipe for

Baked Orange Marie tied with Edna Beahm, of Alamota, who received a check for \$3.50. Second prize went to Helen Louise White of Ada for her Orange Cream Sherbet; and third prize was awarded Laura Mae Unruh of Pawnee Rock for Orange and Banana Salad. I am printing the

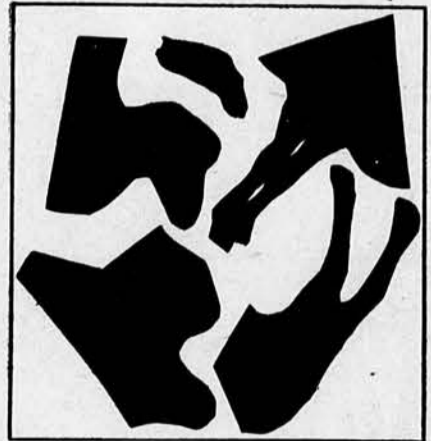
winning recipe here so that you may see just how good it is, too, and why we saw fit to award two prizes on it.

8 oranges 1 tablespoon chopped walnut meats
1 tablespoon raisins 1 tablespoon cocoanut 8 dates, stoned and chopped

Cut off top of oranges. With a sharp knife hollow out a small portion of each orange near the top. Then work the knife around and lift out pieces of the remaining pulp, until the orange shell is clean. Mix orange pulp with dates, cocoanut, raisins and nut meats. Return to orange shells. Place oranges in a baking dish with 1/2 inch of water in bottom of pan. Bake in a slow oven for 45 minutes. Take out of oven and

put on each orange a spoonful of meringue made of 1 egg white stiffly beaten and 1 teaspoon sugar. Sprinkle meringue with cocoanut and return orange to oven to brown. Serve hot or cold.

Your little girl cook friend,
Naida Gardner.



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

Can You Guess These?

Why do pianos bear the noblest characters? Because they are grand, upright and square.

Why is an empty purse expressive of constancy? Because you find no change in it.

I am taken from a mine, and shut up in a wooden case from which I am never released, and yet I am used by nearly everybody. A pencil.

What insect frequents district schools? The spelling bee.

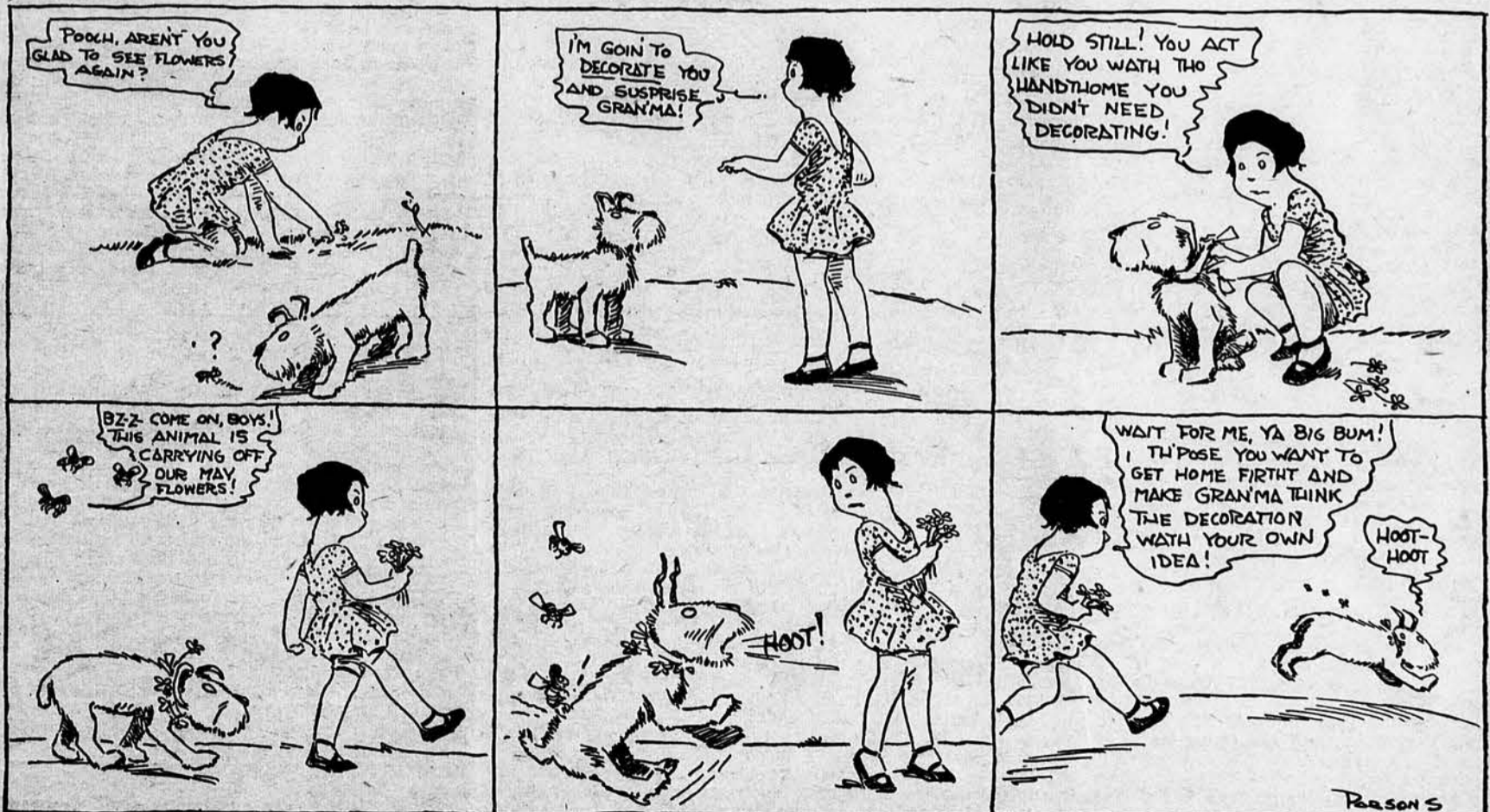
If I walk into a room full of people and place a new penny upon the table in full view of the company, what does the coin do? It looks round.

When does a man impose upon himself? When he taxes his memory.

What should be looked into? The mirror.

What tune makes everybody glad? Fortune.

What is the first thing a man sets in his garden? His foot.



PARSONS



Coffee Lends Flavor to Desserts

It Also Gives a Pleasant Variety to Many Favorite Dishes

By Elizabeth Shaffer

QUITE aside from the pleasant and distinctive flavor it imparts, the use of coffee in desserts is one of those little economies which make us feel righteous. Therefore, the morning when someone refuses his usual second cup is a good time to plan for a coffee dessert.

Leftover coffee gives variety to cream pie and may be made by using half coffee and half milk as the liquid for the filling. The same filling may be used for cream puffs, and an éclair that is a novelty may be made by using the coffee cream filling and a mocha icing. For the mocha icing use $\frac{1}{8}$ cup butter, 1 cup powdered sugar, 2 teaspoons cocoa, a few drops vanilla,



Mary Ann Says:

The country woman is especially fortunate in her scenic surroundings. One can dream dreams and see visions, even while washing dishes, and nothing is so inspirational as the glimpse of a flower garden, a sloping hill or a green meadow. Use your windows!

and enough cold strong coffee to make the icing the right consistency to spread.

Coffee may lend its flavor to many other desserts ranging from custards and gelatin dishes to cake and ice cream. Here are a few choice recipes:

Baked Coffee Custard

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup coffee	1 cup milk
$\frac{3}{4}$ eggs	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar
Pinch of salt	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon vanilla

Beat the eggs, sugar and salt together and add the cold milk and coffee. Pour into individual custard cups and set the dishes in a pan of water. Bake until a knife inserted into the custard will come out clean.

Coffee Sponge

1 tablespoon gelatin	3 egg whites
1 teaspoon vanilla	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup boiling water	1 cup coffee
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup cold water	

Soak the gelatin in cold water and dissolve in the boiling water and hot coffee. Add the vanilla. Cool until the mixture begins to thicken, then beat and add the stiffly beaten egg whites. Continue beating until the mixture will hold its shape. Serve cold with a custard sauce.

Coffee Ice Cream

$\frac{1}{2}$ cups thin cream	1 egg
Pinch of salt	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup coffee	1 teaspoon vanilla
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk	

Scald the milk and coffee. Beat the egg, sugar and salt and proceed as for a boiled custard. Add the cream and vanilla and freeze.

Coffee Nut Cake

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup cold strong coffee
2 eggs	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped pecans
$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour	$1\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon baking powder
1 cup sugar	

Cream the shortening and sugar together and add the well beaten egg yolks. Sift the flour, salt and baking powder. Add coffee and the flour mixture alternately. Fold in the egg whites, stiffly beaten. Add the floured nuts and the vanilla. Bake in a moderate oven.

The Cup That Cheers

WHY not have an afternoon tea for an old neighbor returned for a visit?" asks Miss Amy Kelly, state leader of home demonstration agents. Good cheer prevails when friends drink tea together. No elaborate silver service is required. Get out the old china or earthenware teapot. It makes a center of interest around which to group your pretty plates, and set off by your prettiest linen. That is the pleasure of having it. You may share it with your friends. Flowers, linen, silver, tea service, and food should be arranged to make a pretty picture.

If you are having only a few friends, it will be easy for you to pour the tea. If there are many, it would be better to ask two or more to pour from a large table. In either case, group dishes and food to make serving easy. The one who pours the tea may, by her gracious, cordial manner, set the tone and suggest the cheer for the whole group.

As for the tea itself, Miss Kelly suggests the following way to make the beverage: Place 1 teaspoon of tea in a kettle, add 6 cups cold water, 6 cloves, a slice of orange and a slice of lemon; bring to the boiling point, without boiling; add 2 small teaspoons of sugar and strain into the hot teapot.

For the rest of the menu, one may well have dainty sandwiches, small cakes, and salted nuts or small candies. Thin slices of buttered bread, cinnamon toast, or other hot breads may be substituted for sandwiches, and jelly or marmalade used with them—always in small portions.

Too many think like Dr. Oliver W. Holmes that a tea party is a place where women "giggle, gabble, gobble, git." Our English cousins' view is better. The "cup that cheers but not inebriates" is a promoter of social cheer and good friendship.

Would you like to know more about giving a tea? We have a leaflet on "Teas and Afternoon Affairs" which gives more complete information about its formalities. You may have this by sending a two-cent stamp to the Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Why Not Crochet Rugs?

BY RUTH T. LARIMER

THE vogue for quaint old-fashioned rugs brings back the almost forgotten art of crocheting. Instead of the striped patterns there are new designs much the same as the hooked rug patterns which are crocheted into the rug.

The simple flower basket design in the picture is made with a single crochet stitch. An old suit of men's clothing was used for the background, the basket was a cast-off coat and the flowers and leaves bits of bright colored woolsens.

Time is saved by not sewing the material together but cutting it in one place and looping



the ends together each thru each. Crocheted rugs are not as easily pulled out as the lovely hooked ones are. One of my favorite hooked rugs met with disaster when Tom's tiny fingers found an end and pulled out a strip of the hooking. If the colors are fast the rug can be put in with the family laundry without harming it. It is reversible and if one side is soiled the other may be turned up.

The directions for the rug shown here may be secured from the Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. The price is 10 cents.

Smock Featured for Garden Hours

THE busy housewife will agree that a cool frock for kitchen wear and a loose-fitting smock for hours spent in the garden are sufficient wardrobe for spring and summer.

3066 is a suitable style for the indoor frock, and may be worn over the best dress because of its double protection in front. It is easily slipped into by means of tie strings attached at either side of the front which slip thru bound openings and tie in a bow at the back, holding the garment close to the figure. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.

3376 is designed especially for the wee miss. The full gathered skirt emphasizes the normal waistline of the little basque bodice. The scalloped hem may be picot-edged or finished with bias binding. An intriguing feature of the dress is the bertha collar with scalloped edge. Designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

2721, the smock with many uses is slightly flared at the hemline. It has large roomy pockets and a notched collar. A smart yoke effect is made by slashing the fronts at perforations in the pattern; the lower edge of which is gathered



and joined to the upper edge. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

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

Bathing for Beauty's Sake

BY HELEN JUNE DREW

THE bath is the first step in beauty cultivation. There are many small, understandable things about it which we must know—what the skin needs; what reacts to its benefit.

We already know that water is the obvious skin cleanser, but with the various things we use in conjunction with the bath we are not so familiar. For example, a great many women use "salts" in the bath. Sea salt, common salt or perfumed salt is of no tremendous value to the skin. Unless your skin is tough, frequent use of salt is apt to chafe or inflame it.

The problem of softening hard water is solved by many in the use of bicarbonate of soda. This is merely an idea, for the soothing effect sodas have on water is identical with soaps. Sodas are alkalies which draw the fat from the skin, softening the top layer of hard skin and leaving the actual skin dry. The simplest way to soften hard water is to boil it, thus freeing the water from acids and gas that cause it to be hard.

When preparing your bath you will soften the water and benefit your skin if you use a non-irri-

FOR health, an egg a day for each member of the family over 2 years old and an egg yolk for the baby is recommended by the New York state college of home economics at Cornell University.

Eggs are one of the best sources of iron and protein as well as of the vitamins A and D, and they contain phosphorus and lime or calcium. The white of the egg is rich in protein while the yolk contains the greater part of the minerals and vitamins. Vitamins A, B and D are present in the yolk, vitamin A in the greatest quantity.

Nell B. Nichols, our food specialist, has prepared a leaflet giving recipes for preparing eggs, ways of preserving, and candling them. This should be useful now that eggs are plentiful and cheap. The leaflet may be had for a 2-cent stamp. Address Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

tating substance such as almond meal, or bran. For the bath, you add to the ordinary tub of water a cup of bran or meal tied in a gauze bag



SEATTLE awaits the Jayhawkers

Chamber of Commerce prepares to greet Third Annual Tour visitors

COME this summer with the Kansas Farmer's Third Annual Jayhawkers party.

See Seattle—thriving young world port and industrial center—ships from the seven seas in her great, land-locked harbor—gateway to Alaska and nearest American port to the Orient—already a metropolis of over 400,000 persons.

Jayhawkers Party arrives August 16, for a full day and night in Seattle. Program includes land-and-water trip over city boulevards, through beautiful residential districts, to the University of Washington campus, through Government Canal Locks, across two city lakes and an arm of Puget Sound.



You'll have time to see the world-famed public markets, great sawmills, Oriental quarter, and

the splendid shops of the busy retail center.

You'll like Seattle—with her spirit of vigorous youthfulness—her matchless setting on seven or more great hills—her outlooks, views and vistas—her horizons rimmed



with mountains eternally snow-clad—her spirit of friendliness! Young, yet a cultural center, with art institute, symphony orchestra, a famous school of music, drama and the dance, a marvelous state university, etc.



And cool! You sleep under blankets all summer in this fresh, cool, evergreen land. Seattle's summer average, 39 years, is 62 degrees.

Send coupon for Seattle literature. Write Kansas Farmer for details. Plan to come. We hope to see you.



Seattle

Center of the "CHARMED LAND"

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Room 87, Seattle, Washington

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

Name

Address

and allow it to remain in the tub while bathing. This one bag of bran will suffice for several bathings.

The invigorating sensation the cold bath gives is not due to any reaction of the skin or muscles, in fact it is quite a shock to the nerves. The cold water striking the chest causes you to gasp and breathe very deeply for several minutes, thereby causing a "peppy" feeling, but a dash of cold water on the chest alone will bring this same result.

Lolling in a tub of hot water from 10 minutes to half an hour is bad as it saps up all excess vitality and causes one to feel exhausted and let down afterwards. Do not spend any unnecessary time in your tub and do not have the water too warm. The proper temperature for your bath is so that when you place your elbow or wrist in the water it feels comfortable. The temperature of the water should not be tested by the fingers, as they are exposed and not as tender as the unexposed parts of your body.

There are other simple but important things we must know about bathing the skin and body. Dry the body leisurely, with moderate friction—vigorous rubbing of the skin is not beneficial. The only benefit derived is the creation of circulation in the skin and rubbing off dirt and dry skin, and proper bathing will do this.

A last and important bathing warning is never to take a cold or even cool bath just before going out, or if you are in a perspiration always try to keep the water the same temperature—tepid.

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.

Chimneys Must Not Break

Can you tell me how to take part of the temper out of lamp chimneys to keep them from breaking so easily? Mrs. J. Y. S.

In regard to keeping your lamp chimneys from breaking so easily, wrap the chimney in several thicknesses of cheese cloth, cover with a strong solution of cold salt water and bring it to a boil. Boil 10 or 15 minutes, and leave the glass in the water to cool. If this is done each time the chimneys are washed they will become thoroly toughened and practically unbreakable. If they can be put in a kettle of water on the range and boiled all day, so much the better.

Where Can We Get a Play?

Do you have the names and prices of good stage play for adults? We want about seven characters, men and women, and do not want the play to last longer than two hours. G. N. G.

We do have the names of several stage plays, also short dialogues. Any person desiring to know the names and prices of such plays, send the number of characters and time wanted, also type of play desired, to the Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. The name of the company from which these may be ordered will then be sent you.

Exercise for Health

I am five feet, four inches tall, 40 years old and weigh, well, more than I like to admit! Can you tell me how to reduce without going on a diet which will take my strength? I have a good deal of work to do, and have to feel equal to it; but my work doesn't seem to take off the pounds. What should I do of my height and age weigh? Mrs. J. K. C.

I am sending you the leaflet on exercises which reduce the weight, which any of our readers are welcome to have, if they will send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to the Beauty Department, Kansas Farmer. You should weigh about 135 pounds.

Ring of Water Can Be Removed

How will I remove a water ring which appeared on my table cloth after a plant had been sitting on it? Jean Grace.

To remove the water ring, hold the stain over steam and shake until thoroly moist, not wet, then shake dry. Possibly the whole breadth of material will have to be steamed. Steam is easily obtained by boiling a small amount of water in the teakettle, fitting the top tightly and tying a piece of cheesecloth over the spout. This cheesecloth prevents splutterings of water from spotting the fabric.

Life is just one baking triumph after another



...when you've discovered Calumet's Double-Action

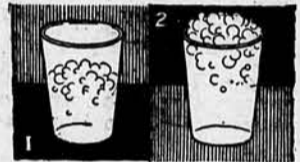
WHAT a joy to pull out of the oven those delicious-looking muffins—those light, perfect biscuits! Calumet's Double-Action brings you sure success in all your baking!

Calumet's first action takes place in the mixing bowl. This starts the leavening properly. Then, when you put your cake or muffins into the oven, the second action begins. A full, steady rising lifts your batter up and holds it, high and light—even though you may not be able to regulate your oven temperature with absolute accuracy.

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

Make a Calumet cake, or some biscuits. See for yourself what perfect results Calumet's Double-Action brings. Use only one level teaspoon of Calumet to a cup of sifted flour. This is the usual Calumet proportion and should be followed for best results. A real economy, too.

Mail the coupon for the new free Calumet Baking Book—full of wonderful recipes!



MAKE THIS TEST

Naturally, when baking, you can't see how Calumet's Double-Action works inside the dough or batter to make it rise. But, by making this simple demonstration with only baking powder and water in a glass, you can see clearly how baking powder acts—and how Calumet acts twice to make your baking better. Put two level teaspoons of Calumet into a glass, add two teaspoons of water, stir rapidly five times and remove the spoon. The tiny, fine bubbles will rise slowly, half filling the glass. This is Calumet's first action—the action that takes place in the mixing bowl when you add liquid to your dry ingredients. After the mixture has entirely stopped rising, stand the glass in a pan of hot water on the stove. In a moment a second rising will start and continue until the mixture reaches the top of the glass. This is Calumet's second action—the action that takes place in the heat of your oven.

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

CALUMET The Double-Acting Baking Powder...

A Product of General Foods Corporation



MARION JANE PARKER
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Please send me, free, a copy of the Calumet Baking Book.

Name

Street

City

Fill in completely—print name and address.





Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Persons Who Have Bright's Disease May Yet Live Comfortably for Many Years

BRIGHT'S disease is a kidney complaint that attacks many middle aged and old people, and neither does it entirely spare the young. The name is used, rather loosely, to designate almost any kidney trouble in which albumin appears in the urine. Once the complaint becomes chronic there is little or no hope of cure, but an intelligent patient who will give watchful care to clothing and diet may live very comfortably for a long term of years, in spite of it.

Climate may play rather a large part in treating Bright's disease for the reason that in a mild climate the skin does a lot of the work of excretion, and this gives the kidneys much assistance. Patients who cannot go to mild climates may get much help from a judicious selection of under-clothing and footwear so that the skin will be well protected.

Bright's disease is an ailment in which attention to proper diet gives excellent results. Nitrogenous foods are to be avoided. The diet should be as nearly salt-free as possible. Liquids must be used guardedly, depending on the patient's capacity to care for them. This is one of the diseases in which the free use of milk or other liquids may be wrong, tho many cases of Bright's disease do very well on milk.

It is just because patients differ as to the quantity and kind of food they can assimilate that I cannot undertake to supply a diet list. It is far better for each patient to see his own doctor, have the doctor study his case and give him an individual diet prescription. I can say, however, that in general there is no necessity for restricting green vegetables, fruits, sweets, cream, butter and reasonable amounts of cereal.

Meats need not be cut out of the diet entirely, but must be eaten sparingly. Fish and chicken generally agree better than beef. Eggs are nitrogenous and must be limited. Milk is an albuminous liquid, so it should only be used freely when prescribed by a doctor who knows it will suit your particular case. Even water must be taken on prescription. Remember that the amount of salt used in cooking the patient's food must be kept to the minimum, and none should be added at the table.

Normal Hardening With Age

Is hardening of the arteries a curable disease? About how long does one live that has it?
G. M. W.

Hardening of the arteries is called Arteriosclerosis. Once begun there is no cure, yet persons who have it may live a long and comfortable life. As age progresses there is a normal hardening that comes to all of us.

Send a Stamped Envelope

Mrs. A. B. F. Please send a stamped envelope for reply and I shall be glad to write you in full. We simply do not have space in the health column to deal with troubles that are purely personal.

Cousins by Courtesy

Will you please print what relation my mother's first cousin's children are to me?
Mrs. H. E. H.

By courtesy they may be called cousins, but there is no binding relationship unless you choose to make it so.

'Tis Rare in an Adult

I came from a place recently where they have what one doctor calls chickenpox and the other says is mild smallpox. What is the difference? Can smallpox be taken from one who has been vaccinated but breaks out after vaccination?

Smallpox is an entirely different disease from chickenpox, and one cannot be taken from the other. But a severe case of chickenpox may present a much more alarming picture than a mild case of smallpox. A good doctor does not judge a case by its mildness or severity. There are certain characteristics that serve to

identify them. I think the other doctor was undoubtedly right, as it is very rare for chickenpox to appear in an adult. Sometimes persons who are vaccinated after being exposed to smallpox break out with genuine smallpox, the vaccination having been too late. This is just as contagious as if no vaccination had been done. But the breaking out known as Vaccinia that occasionally results from vaccination is not contagious.

Corn Acreage Stationary

Corn acreage in the United States has been practically stationary at approximately 100 million acres during the last 10 years, while in the 40 years preceding 1910 the area increased from about 37 million acres in 1869 to 98,383,000 acres in 1909. The records appear in a statistical bulletin on corn just issued by the United

States Department of Agriculture.

Bureau officials point out that the industry has failed to expand in the last 10 years because increased domestic consumption of corn and corn products, pork products, dairy products and poultry products has been neutralized approximately by the decrease in consumption of corn by work stock, resulting from the partial replacement of horses and mules by machine power.

Decreased export of American corn in recent years is explained by the facts that each year the domestic market absorbs increasing quantities, and that many of the Northern European countries prefer the small-grained but hard, flinty Argentine corn to the larger and softer grain from the United States.

Exports of corn from the United States were small until about 1850 when various events in this country and in Europe caused exports to increase rapidly. Exports of corn increased, except for a few years following the Civil War, until 1900 when exports of 213 million bushels set the high record. Since 1900 exports of corn have declined.

Modern inventions and chemical analysis have expanded greatly the uses of corn and have added to the value of the corn crop. Several of these products have become important factors in foreign trade. Exports of glucose and grape sugar, used to

mix with sirups and in the production of such products as jams, jellies, and candy, have increased from a little more than 13 million pounds in 1881 to nearly 149 million pounds in 1927.

Cornstarch, another corn product, used in laundry work, in dressing and finishing textiles, in the manufacture of baking powder, and in toilet powders is important in export trade. Exports of corn oil and corn-oil cake were large prior to the World War, but since then have shown a downward trend.

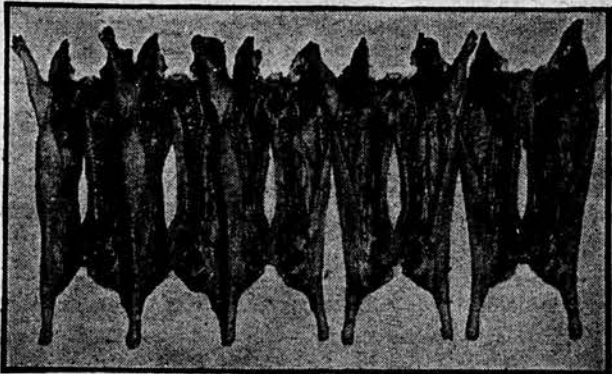
The bureau in its recent "Outlook Report" declared that "with normal planting conditions, an increase in corn acreage in 1930 of nearly 2 per cent may be expected. Should an average yield to the acre be obtained, corn production would be about 5 per cent larger than in 1929. With the possibility of lower feeding requirements and with no material improvement in commercial or European demand for American corn, prices for the 1930 corn crop are likely to be lower than for either the 1928 or 1929 crops. With an increase in cattle numbers definitely under way, the long-time outlook is for corn prices to be somewhat more favorable relative to livestock prices than during recent years."

Admiral Byrd's style is somewhat cramped by the fact that this old world has only two poles.

From wormy pigs to PROFITABLE PORK



Picture No. 1



Picture No. 2

Picture No. 1. Five wormy pigs! Pigs that are four months old and weigh only 25 pounds. The day before this picture was taken there were six. One died. We cut him open and found a whole pint of worms in his intestines. No wonder he died!

* * *

Picture No. 2. Five carcasses of good healthy hogs. Carcasses of hogs that made 16 pounds of pork to the bushel of corn. Carcasses that contained only 6 worms altogether when they were butchered. Carcasses of the same 5 pigs in picture No. 1. How could they ever make 16 pounds of pork to the bushel of corn? Details follow.

THE day picture No. 1 was taken these 5 pigs were put on a ration consisting of all the ear corn they would clean up and a slop of 8 parts wheat middlings to one part oil meal, and one part tankage, a small amount of buttermilk . . . and one thing in addition . . . an allotment of 1¼ pounds Dr. Hess Hog Special per hog per month.

One hundred and forty days later these wormy pigs weighed 1000 pounds. They had gained 872 pounds. They had made an average daily gain of 1.24 lbs.! They had made pork at a feed cost of \$5.57 a hundred. They had produced 16 pounds of pork to the bushel of corn . . . these wormy runts! These pigs that started getting Dr. Hess Hog Special the day picture No. 1 was taken.

Dr. Hess Hog Special is a common-sense worm control. It is not drastic. No fasting necessary. It is fed regularly just like one of the ingredients of the ration. It puts hogs' systems in condition. Also a mineral supplement.

75 to 90 per cent of all hogs have worms today. You can't afford to take chances—start right now with Dr. Hess Hog Special on your weanling pigs or half-grown shoats. It takes but 1¼ lbs. of Hog Special (12½c) per month for each hog from weaning time to market time. See the local Dr. Hess dealer, Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

DR. HESS HOG SPECIAL

A Conditioner and Mineral Supplement

Sunday School Lesson

BY THE REV. N. A. McCUNE

WHO are our American heroes? Not who should be, but who are?

First place probably should be given to movie stars. We go 20 million strong, every week, to pay our respects to them, and leave 3 million dollars behind, as our contribution. Next would be either baseball players or pugilists, with the pugilist pretty certainly first. A fight between heavyweights can get more newspaper space, sell more seats and gather in more dollars than any other form of American activity. More publicity was given the Dempsey-Tunney fight than was accorded the St. Louis tornado, which killed two score people and destroyed 50 million dollars' worth of property. We ought not to say too much about the tastes of Spaniards, who idolize their bull-fighters.

Charles W. Elliot was the greatest educator of his day. President Roosevelt called him America's most distinguished private citizen. He was president of Harvard University for 40 years, and was an international figure in education. He died four years ago, at the age of 90. On the same day died a movie actor, who had taken tearful parts on the screen, and who had a particular appeal to women. His death was announced in heavy headlines, his last hours were described in detail, while the departure of the great educator was chronicled on an inside page, in many papers with no picture of him.

Children show better sense in their choice of heroes than many of their elders. The boys in a school room were asked to write down the three greatest men they knew. One boy wrote: "The Lord, Buffalo Bill and Frances E. Willard." The girls of another school were asked the question, "What person of note of whom you have heard would you like to be?" One girl wrote, "Helen Wills." (The tennis champion.) Helen had a hat named for her, and no wonder the girls want to be like her.

This hero worship is a serious business. It shows the sort of man or woman we, in our heart of hearts, really want to be. In one sense the people we admire are our gods.

While it may sound cynical, if an American youth craves fame and fortune, let him not study law or medicine or agriculture or engineering. These are too slow. Let him become a movie artist or a baseball pitcher. If he is of bruiser build and is quick with his fists, he will enter the fight ring. Standing there, the revised edition of Pithecanthropus erectus, he will have his fellow countrymen at his feet, bellowing their admiration. Incidentally he will not fear the poor house. Tunney, we are informed by the sports writers, after a brief and glorious career punching faces, retired with a bank account of a million dollars. That beats farming.

However, many Americans have more discriminating tastes in heroes. They prefer a more select gallery of notables, before they burn the incense of homage. They believe there are other ways of measuring a man than by his avoirdupois and his biceps. They select such a man as Major Robert Moton, the head of the Tuskegee Institute, who, after long and persistent efforts to get an education, is a recognized leader of his people. Or they admire grand old Charles W. Elliot. After the press had recovered from its orgy over the movie actor, it gave Doctor Elliot his due. His example, like John Brown's body, goes marching on. When we are depressed over the kind of human that so many of our esteemed fellow countrymen admire, it is heartening to recall that a vast multitude have more spiritual tastes.

Perhaps even these do not always revere the type of character that Jesus had in mind, but in time this type will come into its own. Selfless souls are remembered because great numbers want to remember them. Such characters as Francis of Assisi, Catherine of Genoa, Santa Teresa, John Calvin, John Wesley, David Livingstone, Marcus Whitman go walking across the world, walking into men's hearts and consciences, wielding an influence that no man can measure. Dead, they live and will live. When a lot of these modern he-

roes are dead they will be dead to stay dead.

History and science may help us a bit at this point. The human race is very old; probably many thousands of years. But civilization goes back not more than 10,000 years. The primitive, savage instincts are still with us, and easily come to the surface. Only the closest application of the principles of Jesus can redirect these, and make them obedient to the higher impulses.

A Lake for Tonganoxie

The State Fish and Game Commission has purchased 506 acres near Tonganoxie, in Leavenworth county, at which point will be located the sixth of a series of state parks that are being established by the commission. The boundaries of this park have been marked, a topographic

survey has been made, and Murray A. Wilson, chief engineer of the commission, has been instructed to prepare estimates as to the cost of a 1200-foot dam—which on completion will create a lake of 175 acres—and the cost of roadways, bathing beach, caretaker's cottage and other necessary buildings and submit his plans and estimates to the commission at its next meeting, which will be held soon.

1½ Billions on Roads

Co-operating with President Hoover in his plea to enlarge all construction programs as much as is practicable to ameliorate the unemployment situation, the states and their counties will spend in their road building programs for 1930 at least 250 million dollars more than they spent in 1929. Reports received from state highway departments and compiled by the Bureau of Public Roads show that state and local authorities plan to spend \$1,601,167,455 for highway improvement in 1930.

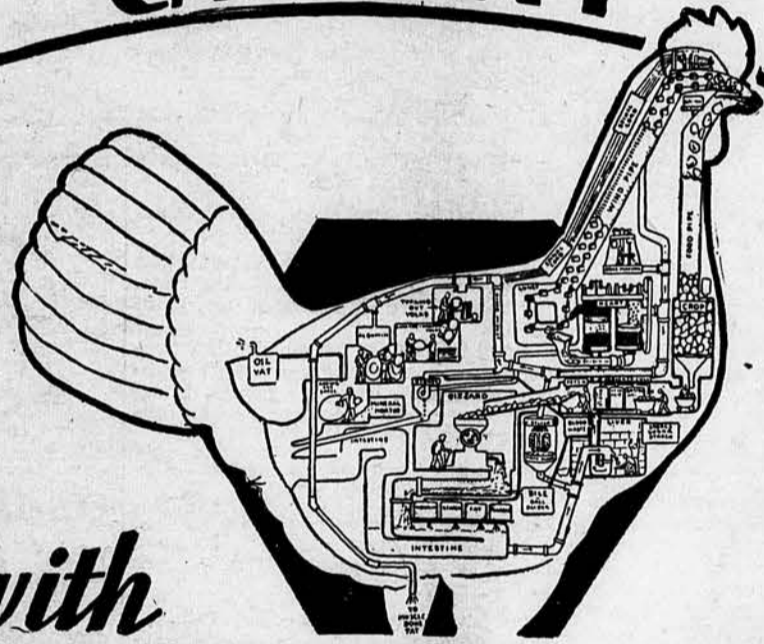
The planned expenditure by state highway departments for construction and maintenance of state highways is \$937,500,455; the balance, \$663,667,000, will be spent, according to the estimates, on local roads and bridges. The state highway officials of 45 states estimate the total length of roads to be improved by them in 1930 as 32,532 miles, an increase of 3,126 miles over the estimate in the 1929 programs. Three states failed to report contemplated mileages for 1930.

The highway departments of all states will control the maintenance of 281,393 miles of highways this year, an increase of 32,381 over the mileage under state maintenance in 1929. Gradually, the states are taking over into their systems for maintenance the more important county and local roads of the country.

Commander Byrd and President Hoover will fill a unique place in history. During the rule of the one and the adventures of the other, they will always be known as the two people who conquered the solid south.

GROW YOUR PULLETS TO A HEAVY LAYING CAPACITY

After 8 to 10 weeks, feed your pullets and breeding cockerels NUTRENA Growing Mash. It costs less than Chick Mash or Chick Starter and makes your birds grow and mature more uniformly. No matter what feed your chicks were started on, they will grow better on NUTRENA Growing Mash.



An authentic drawing of the body functions of the laying pullet or hen. The Egg Factory. Courtesy of the United States Egg Society.

With

Nutrena GROWING MASH



One egg laid in December is worth 2 eggs laid in May. Poultry profits are made in the fall and winter months. Your pullets should be ready for heavy laying early in the fall. Leghorns fed NUTRENA Growing Mash will be ready for the laying pen in 5 to 6 months—heavier breeds 6 to 7 months.

Egg profits are made with high egg production. Feed and breed into your birds the body capacity to lay 150 to 250 eggs a year. Cutting your feed cost a few cents per pullet may lose you a half dollar's worth of eggs later on. Feed NUTRENA Growing Mash to your growing pullets, then you can depend on them for plenty of eggs next winter. The higher priced fall and winter eggs will make it a real investment for you.

Pullets are grown to lay eggs, to lay them the year round and not just during the spring months. The pullet that has to rustle her feed wherever she can find it—depend on bugs, grasshoppers, table scraps, weed seeds, etc.—can barely find enough feed to keep her alive, much less grow a well developed body which means heavy egg-laying capacity.

A handful of grain thrown to each pullet every evening, won't do the job. Grain alone will not produce enough growth.

NUTRENA Growing Mash fed with NUTRENA Developing Grains (or your own farm grains) to your flock, will grow the pullet that starts laying early in the fall and lays heavily all winter.

Manufactured by
NUTRENA FEED MILLS, Inc.
113 Ewing St., Kansas City, Kan.

The Master Farmer Judges

(Continued from Page 3)

rotation, score 15 points. If he practices alternate row cropping in lieu of summer fallow, score 10 points. If he practices neither, score zero.

d. If he grows legumes, score 15 points. If he can, but does not grow legumes, score zero. If he is beyond the legume territory, score 15 points.

e. If he follows practices equivalent to crop rotation, such as growing row crops, alternate row cropping, summer fallow, score 15 points. If he grows wheat continuously without fallow, score zero.

2. Farming Methods—25 points.

a. If he diversifies his crop production and follows a rotation; or in Western Kansas, if he follows practices equivalent thereto, score 5 points. If he fails to do this, score zero.

b. If he sows pure seed, score 5 points. If not, score zero.

c. If he sows seed of varieties adapted to his section of the state, score 5 points. If not, score zero.

d. If he practices early preparation of the seedbed, score 5 points. If not, score zero.

e. If he practices insect, pest and disease control, score 5 points. If not, score zero.

3. Man, Horse and Machine Labor—25 points.

If he has enough man, horse and machine power to do his farm work, score 25 points. If his power is deficient in any branch, such as men, horses, machinery, tractors, engines, trucks or other equipment, deduct points accordingly. If he has an excess of any power units, deduct points in accordance with what he should have.

4. Crop Yields—40 points.

If his crop yields are better than, or as good as the best in his community, fertility of his soil considered, score 40 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

5. Livestock Management—60 points.

a. If he maintains the proper balance between livestock and crop production, score 8 points. If the number of beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep, hogs, or laying hens is deficient in any way, deduct points accordingly.

b. If the maximum proportion of his feed crops is fed to his livestock, score 8 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

c. If he feeds balanced rations to all classes of livestock, score 8 points. If not, score zero.

d. If he has proper housing for all classes of livestock during bad weather, score 8 points. If not, score according to what he has.

e. If he practices control of livestock parasites and diseases, score 8 points. If not, score zero.

f. If all sires are purebred, score 10 points. If not, deduct points according to the per cent of grade or scrub sires he has. Example: If he has two sires and only one is purebred, deduct 50 per cent, allowing him only 5 points.

g. If he is receiving a net return from his milking herd, beef herd, hog herd, sheep flock, poultry flock, score 10 points. If any of his livestock projects are failing to make a profit, deduct points accordingly.

6. Tools, Machinery and Equipment—20 points.

a. If he has adequate tools, machinery and equipment to do his work efficiently and on time, score 10 points. If not, deduct points accordingly. If he is over-equipped, deduct points accordingly.

b. If he has a well-equipped repair shop, score 3 points. If not, score zero.

c. If his machinery is housed when not in use and is kept in good repair, score 7 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

7. Field Arrangements—20 points.

If his fields are so arranged as to conserve time and labor in tilling, cultivating and other operations, score 20 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

8. Farmstead Arrangement—20 points.

If his farm buildings are arranged so as to save time in doing chores, located so as to save time in going to and from the fields, and arranged so

as to insure sanitation, score 20 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

B. Business Methods—total 285 points.

1. Accumulative Ability—100 points.

If his operations since he has been farming have enabled him to accumulate a satisfactory surplus, score 100 points. (This surplus does not need to be in cash. It may be expressed in discharge of indebtedness contracted thru sickness or misfortune, the purchase of more land, improvements or education.) If his accumulative surplus has not been satisfactory, deduct points accordingly. Note: It is understood that you do not know the candidate's personal financial affairs, and that your score for him under this head, "Accumulative Ability" will be your personal opinion gained thru observation.

2. Accounting Methods—50 points.

If he uses a system of accounting for his farming, score 50 points. If not, score zero.

3. Safety Financial Practices—100 points.

a. If he invests his surplus money safely in sound securities or more farm land, score 25 points. If not, score zero.

b. If all of his farm buildings, household goods, implements, crops and livestock are fully insured against insurable losses, score 25 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

c. If his life is insured to the extent of his farm mortgage and other indebtedness, score 40 points. If not, score according to coverage.

d. If his life is insured to provide a cash fund for his family beyond his indebtedness, an educational fund for his children, income for his wife and minor children, score 10 points. If not, score according to coverage. Note: It is understood that you do not know the details about your candidate's "Safety Financial Practices," but you should score him to the best of your ability from observation and from any information he may have given you in the past.

4. Marketing Practices and Production Program—35 points.

a. If he uses market information in buying supplies and in selling farm products, score 15 points. If not, score zero.

b. If he adapts his production program to market forecasts and probable demands, score 20 points. If he does this in any measure, score him for what he does.

C. General Farm Appearance and Upkeep—total of 90 points.

1. Upkeep of Buildings—25 points.

If his buildings are kept in good repair, score 25 points. If not, score accordingly.

2. Condition of Fields—25 points.

If his fields and fence rows are neat and reasonably free from weeds, score 25 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

3. Fences, Ditches and Roads—20 points.

If fences, ditches and roads are in good repair and free from rubbish, score 20 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

4. Lots and Yards—10 points.

If his lots and yards are free from weeds and rubbish, score 10 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

5. Lawn—10 points.

If his lawn is well kept and has an attractive selection of shrubs and flowers, score 10 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

D. Home Life—total of 325 points.

1. Convenient House—125 points.

If his house is convenient and comfortable; if he has a water system, sewage disposal system, furnace, lighting system, power washer, provision for an ice supply in summer or some adequate method of refrigeration, a radio and any other labor-saving conveniences, score 125 points. Otherwise, score according to the equipment he has.

2. Character as Husband and Father—100 points.

If he has done everything within reason to increase the happiness and comfort of his family, such as providing companionship, recreation, entertainment, music, etc., score 100

COLORADO Fence NEWS

Matters of interest to Western Farmers and Ranchers... Published by The Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.

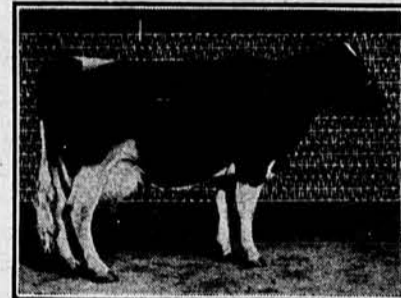
Safest Business in the World

STABILITY in livestock farming depends on a diversity of production and income. Where cows and sows and ewes are all included in the farm program, there is practically never a time when something cannot be turned on the market at a profit.

The western farmer who is making the most money year after year is the man who has a diversified program, who sells his crops on the hoof.

The first requisite in any diversification plan is fence—strong, stock-tight fence. That's the reason you will find most western farmers fencing in their profits with COLORADO fence products.

Diversified livestock production is probably the safest business in the world. It can be made even safer with "walls of steel" made by The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company.



Insure your Champions with COLORADO Fence — "Valentine" Cradgate Starlight Ormsby," grand champion Holstein owned by C. W. Henry of Greeley, Colo. COLORADO V-Mesh Field Fence is sensible insurance for your valuable animals.

New FREE Booklet

ALL poultry raisers will enjoy the new booklet entitled "We Deserve." In addition to descriptions of all the various types of Colorado poultry fence and netting, this booklet contains attractive illustrations and other interesting material.

Just send a postcard to the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, 708 Boston Building, Denver, Colorado, and say you want a copy of "We Deserve." If you have not yet received copies of "The Law on Fencing" or "Modern Methods of Hog Raising," you may order these at the same time. All these booklets will be sent you free of charge.

Strong End Posts Vital

Many farmers get best results by using COLORADO Silver Tip end and corner posts sunk in a concrete base. This gives them a fence that will stay rigid and stock-tight for years.



If you were a bale of hay

You would feel more secure if you wore bale ties that you knew wouldn't embarrass you by breaking.

The best bales of hay this season are wearing COLORADO bale ties — strong, pliable and uniform.

Colorado Single-Loop Bale Tie

COLORADO Bale Ties

Uncle Charley Sez:

When a feller's dressin', he don't forgit his pants... But lots o' farmers forgit their fence... which is downright scand'lous, say I. Fencin' is the pants o' the farm and a feller that keeps puttin' off new fencin' and fence repairs ought to be spoke to by the authorities. "Do it now" is a good motto for all of us.

"More Permanent"

E. A. Bennett of Alliance, Nebraska, says—

"Of all the brands of woven wire fence I have tried, I have found COLORADO fence to stand up and make a more permanent job on my 800-acre farm with its 8 miles of fencing. The wire stretched and handled nicely."

Lincoln once said "Leave Nothing for Tomorrow Which can be Done Today."

This is especially true when purchasing accident protection. Every day people are being killed or injured who, like yourself, believe themselves immune to such things. Therefore, we repeat, send for your \$10,000 FEDERAL "FARMERS' SPECIAL" AUTOMOBILE TRAVEL AND PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE POLICY today. It costs but \$2.00 per year. We have an application for you. Write for it.

Kansas Farmer, INSURANCE DEPT., Topeka, Kansas.

points. If not, score according to what he has done.

3. Education and Training of Children—100 points.

If he has given his children proper training and schooling, and has encouraged or helped them to obtain a high school and college education, score 100 points. Otherwise, score according to what he has done.

E. Public Spiritedness—total of 260 points.

1. Neighborliness—50 points.
If he is neighborly, score 50 points. If not, score zero.

2. Interest in Schools and Churches—60 points.

If he takes an active interest in schools and churches, score 60 points. Otherwise, score according to the interest he does take.

3. Interest in Other Community Enterprises—50 points.

If he takes an active interest in other enterprises for the good of his community, such as farm organizations and civic organizations, score 50 points. Otherwise, score according to his activities.

4. Interest in Local, State and National Government—100 points.

If he votes regularly at all local and general elections, score 100 points. If not, score according to the way he exercises his voting privileges.

Englund Moves Up

The appointment of Eric Englund as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, was announced recently by Nils A. Olsen, Chief of the Bureau. Mr. Englund succeeds H. R. Tolley, who resigned to go to the Giannini Foundation at the University of California. As Assistant Chief, Mr. Englund will administer the economic research activities of the bureau.

From 1921 to 1926 Mr. Englund was connected with the Kansas State Agricultural College where, during the first year, he was acting head of the Department of Agricultural Economics, and for the remainder of the period was a professor of agricultural economics. His principal work in Kansas dealt with research in farm taxation, leading to the publication of four experiment station bulletins. In 1925 he was a member of the committee on state and local taxation of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and was a member of the advisory committee of the agricultural service of the chamber in 1925-26.

Reducing Recipe

Most of the women who are worrying about being a few pounds overweight could solve the problem easily by doing their own cooking.

KANSAS FARMER
MAIL & BREEZE

Master Farmer Score Card for 1930

	Possible Points	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

WHERE... SHOULD A FARMER DRAW THE LINE?

You know there are few farmers — and few city people, too — who can have everything they want.

Every farmer draws a line.

On one side are the necessities, the things he *must* have to run his farm — food, clothing, seed, gasoline, implements. On the other side of that line are "Luxuries"—things he can get along without, unproductive things, ornamental things. He *wants* them—but he looks upon them as things to be bought some day in the future.

At first thought you may say electricity is a luxury; that you're going to have it some day, but not this year.

But *is* it a luxury?

Three hundred and fifty thousand farmers who use Delco-Light emphatically say: "No, it is not." They say Delco-Light is a *necessity*. They say it's a profit-producer.

They also say that along with this necessity that saves time and work, and actually increases their farm profits, they got—without any cost—all the luxuries made possible by electricity.

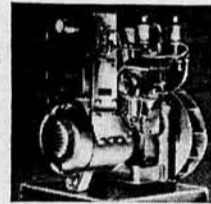
Let us send you the facts now

We want to send you our book "The New Way to Farm Profits." This will give you *all* the facts — including details of the arrangements by which you can secure Delco-Light on terms that will be satis-



On which side is electricity?

factory to you. Send for your copy of this valuable book today. It will convince you that Delco-Light belongs on the "must have" side of your line.



Delco-Light Company also sells and guarantees D-L Electric Residence Water Systems and DELCOGAS for Household and Commercial Use.
 PRODUCTS OF GENERAL MOTORS

Now 350,000 satisfied users
DELCO-LIGHT
 DEPENDABLE ELECTRIC POWER AND LIGHT

The nearest distributors are listed below. In addition there is a Delco-Light Dealer in every community.

The S. A. Long Electric Co.,
 146-148 N. Market St.,
 Wichita, Kansas.

R. E. Parsons Electric Co.
 S. W. Cor. 16th & Grand Ave.,
 Kansas City, Mo.

Delco-Light Co., Denver Sales Branch
 1318 Lincoln St.,
 Denver, Colo.

Delco-Light Company, Dept. A-42, Subsidiary of General Motors Corporation, Rochester, N. Y. You may send me copy of your free book "The New Way to Farm Profits."

Name.....
 R. F. D..... Town.....
 County..... State.....

Used Machinery

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

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



**THIS IS A
Long-Bell
PRESSURE TREATED
CREOSOTED
POST
that has been in service
13 YEARS
on the
RIGHT-OF-WAY
of the
K.C. SOUTHERN
RAILWAY CO.**

DURING the past 13 years, the Kansas City Southern Railway has used 260,000 Long-Bell Creosoted Posts in the construction of right-of-way fences. Here is the opinion of C. E. Johnston, president of the road:

"The first Long-Bell Posts, installed 13 years ago, are still in good condition, free from decay and practically undamaged by grass fires. Our experience with various types of fence posts leads us to believe that the round, creosoted pine post is best suited to our requirements."

And the requirements of right-of-way fences are identical with those of farm fences. Long life and minimum repairs are just as important to a farmer as to a railroad. Long-Bell Posts can serve you just as efficiently as they have served others, the experiences of a few of whom are told in a booklet, "Serving through the Years," which you are invited to read. 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
208 R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Farm Crops and Markets

The Rains Have Been Very Helpful to the Growth of Crops, and Especially Wheat

THE wheat crop has improved considerably since the rains started. The additional moisture also was of great help to the alfalfa and the pastures. Farmers have been quite busy with their field work, and especially corn planting. The movement of Texas cattle to Kansas pastures has been quite active for the last 10 days. Livestock is in good condition. Early broilers are going on the market.

According to the economist with the Commerce Trust Company of Kansas City, the tone of trade in general in the Southwest has been moderately improved. Commodity prices were irregular in the last month, but some advances were recorded, notably in grain and in oil. The oil industry displays the best tone among the major enterprises of this territory. The returns from livestock show a decrease. Better agricultural prices are still needed to strengthen trade materially. Owing to dry weather, the first official estimates on wheat production for the Southwest indicate a probable production of 308,400,000 bushels for Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado and Missouri combined, compared with the 1929 harvest of 302,153,000 and 355 million in 1928. Good growing weather the remainder of the season would still bring a larger wheat harvest than estimated, and would favor other crops, preparations for which are on a larger scale than a year ago.

While still lacking any briskness, the flow of orders in the wholesale and retail merchandising field increased further since the middle of March. Buying by the public and distribution as a whole has broadened, even though slowly, the present volume showing a noticeable speeding up in business since the pronounced quiet that prevailed around the turn of the calendar year. Many merchants now estimate that their aggregate sales for the first three and a half months of 1930 are practically equal to the volume in the corresponding period of a year ago, the relative gains in business for the late winter and early spring offsetting the rather marked shrinkage recorded in the first weeks of 1930. Buying is conservative to an exceptional degree. However, this is being offset by the fact that prolonged delays in absorbing merchandise as far back as late last fall and during most of the winter have augmented the need for a wide assortment of goods to the extent that, even with restricted purchases, the aggregate distribution is on a fairly liberal scale. The weather has favored an early demand for spring wearing apparel, and merchants for the most part have experienced a healthy movement of most of these lines. The retail trade in agricultural and other rural districts has been relatively about the same as at urban centers. This is reflected in the maintenance of buying on an liberal scale by interior merchants from wholesalers and manufacturers as in the larger cities. Retailers persist in buying in a cautious manner, being slow to anticipate their needs for any lengthy period. Women's dresses and millinery have possibly lagged behind other merchandise. Dry weather doubtless added to the hesitancy of rural merchants in buying, that factor also being apparent in a measure in the purchases by farmers and others in agricultural districts.

One of the rather disconcerting phases of mercantile trade is the slow pace of collections. Practically all lines note lagging payments, although surprisingly few instances of definite losses have come to light. The employment situation, while improving to some extent with the open weather, is still subnormal. Agricultural districts are absorbing more workers, due to activity in spring plowing and planting operations, but dry weather is a partial check on such labor. The slow improvement in building operations in the Southwest as a whole probably is the most important factor in the status of unemployment. In Kansas City, however, building is active. Most of the industrial plants in the Kansas City district are operating practically up to a seasonal average. Money continues easy and in plentiful supply.

Less Wheat in Argentina

The world wheat supply situation has not changed materially in the last month, but the world market situation has improved. The shortage of the Argentine crop is beginning to be felt. Supplies in the United States continue large and the carryover of wheat in this country on July 1 may be about as large as on July 1, 1929. Should the April forecast of winter wheat production be borne out, the surplus of hard winter wheat may be about the same as at the beginning of the present season. However, with supplies in Argentina much less than a year ago, there should be a better opportunity than last year for exporting wheat of both the old and new crops in July and August. A good export movement in these months would tend to prevent congestion in the domestic markets in the period of heaviest marketing. It is too early to make a definite estimate of the probable world production, but areas seeded and conditions reported to date in foreign countries indicate that no bumper world crop is likely to be harvested in 1930.

The world supply situation has changed but little from that at the beginning of March. Exports from surplus producing countries continue on a low level. Shipments from Argentina have continued moderate, while the

shipments from the United States have been maintained about on a level with the small shipments of a year ago.

Visible supplies in the United States and elsewhere have continued to decline but are still large. Foreign demand continues weak but with prospects of improvement.

It seems likely that the world stocks of old wheat in surplus producing countries and afloat on July 1 will be about 125 million bushels less than at the beginning of the present marketing season. Unless exports increase materially in the next two months, the carryover in the United States is likely to be about as large as a year ago. The carryover on farms may be smaller, but the visible supply and holdings of interior mills and elevators may continue larger than a year ago. Stocks in Canada, however, may be somewhat less and in Argentina materially less than a year ago. Judging from present tendencies it would seem that the amount of wheat afloat is likely to be smaller, the stocks in some European countries lower and in European ports no larger than a year ago.

As a whole, however, countries reporting to date total 131,882,000 acres which is 99.6 per cent of a year ago. India is beginning to harvest a new crop, which may be somewhat larger than a year ago. The Indian crop may be large enough to supply domestic requirements and may furnish some small export for the early part of the season. North Africa will begin to harvest soon. Fairly good conditions have been reported to date, with some prospect of loss from drought and locusts. It hardly seems likely that North Africa will harvest as large a crop as a year ago. The conditions of crops in Europe are reported to be fairly good, but the outlook in most countries is of course still quite uncertain. It still seems hardly likely that the European crop outside of Russia will equal that of each of the last two seasons. Moisture conditions in Canada appear to be better than a year ago, indicating a possibility of better yields. Private reports, however, indicate some reduction in acreage which may partly offset any increase in yields.

Upward Trend With Cattle?

Supplies of cattle in May are expected to exceed those of a year ago, and it is doubtful that the movement of unfinished cattle to the country will continue at the relatively high rate of recent months. There are indications that a part at least of the country buying this year was due to the anticipation of spring grazing requirements made possible by the abundant supplies of hay and low priced feeds.

Cattle prices, after an advance during the first week of March started to decline and reached the lowest level for the year to date the third week in March. Some recovery took place during the following week, but prices for all kinds of beef cattle were lower the first week of April than a month earlier. The price recovery was confined largely to choice beef cattle and to low grade butcher cattle.

The finish of cattle was below last year. Receipts of choice steers at Chicago were only 30 per cent as large as in 1929, and of good and choice combined were only about 70 per cent as large; on the other hand common beef steer supplies were 80 per cent larger. This shift in the relative strength of choice cattle compared to common, and the growing premium of heavy slaughter cattle over light weights. As yet there has been little seasonal advance on the grade cattle, and if it had not been for the broad country demand for unfinished cattle, prices of low grade slaughter steers probably would have declined.

Smaller Advance Than Usual

While the seasonal advance in the farm price of chickens may continue during the spring months, it can hardly be as great as last year or on as high a level as prevailed then. Storage stocks of frozen poultry are large; hatchery reports indicate plentiful supplies this spring and summer; prices of competitive meats are low and may weaken the demand for poultry.

Storage holdings of frozen poultry were 105.6 million pounds on April 1, as compared with 68.7 million pounds last year and a 5-year average of 87.7 million pounds.

Receipts of dressed poultry at the four markets during March were 16.4 million pounds, about the same as in March, 1929. Receipts probably will begin to make the usual seasonal advance soon, as the low point is generally in April. Reports from hatcheries, showing a substantial increase in numbers of salable chicks hatched as compared with last year, indicate that spring and summer receipts are likely to be on a higher level than during the same period of 1929.

Meat Production Declined Slowly

A slight decrease in total meat production and consumption in the United States last year as compared with 1928 is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which places total production of dressed meat, not including lard, at 18,903 million pounds in 1929 as compared with 19,955 million pounds in 1928.

The 1929 total is made up of 6,065 million pounds of beef, compared with 6,082 million pounds in 1928; 816 million pounds of veal against 814 million pounds in 1928; 699 million pounds of lamb and mutton against 671 million pounds; and 9,223 million pounds of pork against 9,387 million pounds.

Of the total 1929 production, 66.56 per cent came under federal inspection. The remainder

Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

IF YOU can answer 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. Which city is farther north, Washington, D. C., or Topeka, Kan.?
2. Who made the first American flag?
3. In what piece of literature is Doctor Jekyll one of the principal characters?
4. What is the specific gravity of gold?
5. Where is the strait of Dover?
6. Olathe, Kan., is the home of what popular movie star?
7. What nation presented the Statue of Liberty to the United States?
8. What magazine has the largest paid-up circulation of any in the United States?
9. Where did the Jersey breed of cattle originate?
10. What is the "Golden Rule"?
11. How is grain grading made uniform in the different states?
12. The figures of what four Presidents are being carved on the great Black Hills, S. D. monument?

(Answers will be found on Page 34)

CONQUER Poultry Lice



**SAVES TROUBLE
SAVES TIME
SAVES EXPENSE**

Ridding your flock of lice is no longer a difficult, tiresome job. Just "paint" "Black Leaf 40" on top of the roosts, to delouse your entire flock over night. Only a small paint brush, "Black Leaf 40", and a few minutes' time, are required. When chickens perch, fumes are slowly released that permeate the feathers, killing the lice. "Black Leaf 40" is endorsed by Experiment Stations. The \$1.25 package, "paints" 100 feet of roost. If your dealer cannot supply you, order direct.

Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp. Incorporated, Louisville, Ky. 6

Black Leaf 40

Works While Chickens Roost



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

Cuts and Bruises

on ankle, hock, stifle or knee, should be treated promptly with Absorbine. Does not blister or remove the hair. At druggists, or \$2.50 postpaid. Describe your case for special instructions. Horse book 3-B free.

A satisfied user says: "I had a colt that knocked his knee and became badly swollen. After using Absorbine he completely recovered and is now pacing as good as ever."

ABSORBINE

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

LUMBER

MILLWORK and general building material at **25% OR MORE SAVING** to you. Don't even consider buying until you have sent us 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

Hog Worms

Expel large, round worms from pigs safely and surely with **Peters' BALLOON CAPSULES**

3,000,000 sold. Look like white grapes; slip down pigs' throat easily as balls of butter; they get the worms. Your check for \$6.00 brings 50 Balloon Capsules, free water gun, free jaw opener and directions. Order from this ad. Our 96-page, illustrated Veterinary Guide, free upon request.

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

was composed of the farm kill and the commercial slaughter not Government inspected.

Per capita consumption of meats, excluding lard, is placed at 138.8 pounds, compared with 133 pounds in 1928, and 149.7 pounds in 1924.

The trend in the per capita consumption of beef has been downward since 1924.

Per capita consumption of veal in 1929 amounted to slightly less than 6.8 pounds, as compared with 7.5 pounds in 1928.

Per capita consumption of lamb and mutton has been increasing since 1922, and was 5.8 pounds in 1929 against 5.6 pounds in 1928.

Pork showed the greatest decrease in both production and consumption last year, the decrease being attributed to a reduction in slaughter supplies.

Most of the changes in meat production and consumption in the United States are attributed by the bureau to increases or decreases in the number of animals going to slaughter.

Anderson—We have had rains recently which were very beneficial to all crops.

Barton—Considerable potato planting has been done here this season and a good many folks have purchased baby chicks from hatcheries.

Cherokee—Wheat and oats are making rapid growth and gardens and potatoes are holding their own.

Clay—Recent rains certainly were very welcome. Oats are getting a good start but are a little late.

Dickinson—The weather has been cold and dry. Several showers arrived recently, amounting to about an inch, but we need a soaking rain.

Elk—The drought is the general topic of the day. No heavy rain has fallen since last June.

Ford—We still need rain as none of any importance has fallen since last November.

Franklin—Farmers who planted their corn extremely early report good stands.

Greenwood—We still are in need of a good rain. Oats are in poor condition but prairie grass seems to be doing fairly well.

Hamilton—Most of this country received good rains recently and wheat is coming in a great condition.

Harvey—The weather has been quite cool which is favorable to the growth of fall wheat.

Jackson—We have received some very fine rains which were badly needed.

Jefferson—All crops are doing well—potatoes are up to a satisfactory stand.

Johnson—The weather continues very dry with only a few light showers.

Lane—Some local showers have occurred but a general rain is needed.

Marshall—We have had some good rains recently, and since then crops have been making a fine growth.

Morris—Spring work progressed in fine condition without any interference.

Ness—We have enjoyed spring weather and a few showers, but a general rain is needed.

Osage—The weather continues dry, and a good rain is needed.

Osborne—We have had some rains but they have been light and we need a great deal more moisture.

Ottawa—We have had some rains recently which were a big help to wheat, oats and gardens.

Republic—We have enjoyed some fine rains recently, which arrived in time to keep small grains and alfalfa from suffering.

Rice—The recent showers were of great help to crops, but a general rain is needed.

Rooks—Some corn planting has started. Wheat is in fairly good condition.

Scott—Warm weather has set in and grass is making a fine growth.

Wallace—The county has received some nice rains recently which have put the soil in excellent condition.

Wheat is holding its own despite the lack of moisture, and other crops are doing well.

Wheat is in good condition. Considerable corn is being planted this spring.

Wheat is in fairly good condition but more moisture is needed.

Wheat is making a fine growth. Corn planting is underway.

Wheat is making a good growth. Roads are in very good condition.

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Wheat is making a good growth. Roads are in very good condition.

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Wheat is making a good growth. Roads are in very good condition.

Announcing the New "3,000,000" Golden Series De Laval CREAM SEPARATORS Combines the Easiest Running with the Cleanest Skimming 7 improvements

These new De Laval Separators are unquestionably the crowning achievement in 52 years of separator manufacture and leadership.

- 1. New trailing bowl discharge, which reduces power required to operate the machine and also reduces frothing of the skim-milk;
2. "V" shaped channels on cream and skim-milk spouts guide streams straight;
3. Ball bearings, properly protected, make their separator use practical and afford still easier running;
4. Worm wheel pinned to shaft in way that permits worm wheel and spindle to align themselves and run easier and last longer;
5. Improved oil overflow insures used oil and sediment being automatically flushed out of the oil reservoir;
6. Extended shaft with protecting cap enables motor or power drive to be attached at any later time without taking the machine apart;
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These new De Laval must be seen and tried to be appreciated. Your De Laval dealer will gladly let you see and try them.

The De Laval Separator Company New York 165 Broadway Chicago 600 Jackson Blvd. San Francisco 61 Beale Street

Help With Farm Problems

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

- 1279-F Plain Concrete for Farm Use
1480-F Small Concrete Construction
1452-F Painting on the Farm
1606-F The Operation and Care of the Combined Harvester-Thresher
1371-F Vegetable Diseases and Insects
1341-F Mule Production
1244-F Diseases and Allments of Swine
1437-F Swine Production
1331-F Diseases of Poultry
801-F Mites and Lice on Poultry
999-F Sweet Potato Growing

THEFTS REPORTED

Telephone your Sheriff if you find any of the stolen property. Kansas Farmer Protective Service offers a reward for the capture and conviction of any thief who steals from its members.

P. D. Litch, Ottawa. Umbrella, rose color georgette crepe dress, black satin dress, fountain pen, alarm clock, bracelet, Winchester single barrel shotgun and a 32 caliber automatic revolver.
F. T. Wolf, Jennings. Sixty White Langshan hens.
Jasper Kibble, Garnett. Two-months old Jersey heifer calf. Fresh under-bit ear mark and dark tall brush white on extreme end. Black strip in each ear.
Alex. Kreiger, Canton. Six-months-old German police dog and 75 White Leghorn hens.

The New 1930 "UNIVERSAL" Combination TRACTOR GUIDE

for the Farmall Tractor and all other popular makes is the greatest, simplest steering attachment ever made for plowing, listing and cultivating. This Guide will take you place at the steering wheel and steer your Tractor for you everywhere that a furrow is used, clear across or all around the field.

Bull-Dog Wheel Scraper for Farmall, 10-20 and 15-30 McCormick Deering

This remarkable wheel cleaner is just what you Tractor owners have been waiting for and is sold through established implement dealers all over the United States. The Bull-Dog will allow you to get into a wet field much sooner, permitting better traction, eliminating all slippage and will pay for itself a dozen times in just the saving of fuel alone.

NICHOL MANUFACTURING CO., Omaha, Nebraska.



Beat Mr. Louse at his own game

JUST keep Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer in the dust bath.

Your hens will do the rest. They will work it down into their feathers, down to the skin where the lice are.

Then you will have a Louse Killer on the job protecting your hens and your pocketbook week in and week out.

For Lousy Colts and other stock, stroke hair the wrong way and sift in Louse Killer.

Use on Vegetables. Excellent for killing lice and bugs on cucumber, tomato, squash and melon vines, slugs on rose bushes. Sift on plants and around stems while wet with dew and after rains.

Comes in handy sifter-top cans.

Guaranteed
Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc.
Ashland, Ohio

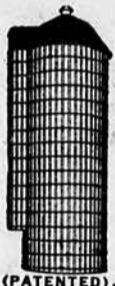


Dr. Hess Instant LOUSE KILLER

New Wool Marketing Plan

THE FEDERAL FARM BOARD has a plan for marketing your wool which will bring you actual mill buying prices, and lowest possible handling charges. A PURELY COOPERATIVE PLAN, owned and controlled by wool growers. Meeting will be held in your district. Your county agent will give you information or write direct to

MIDWEST WOOL MARKETING ASSOCIATION
140-152 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.



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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 Mfrs.



Johnson Ideal Halter
Price 95c to \$1.35. One year guarantee. Buck ropes, tie chains, big team hitchers.
Johnson Ideal Halter Co., Aurora, Illinois



Lock Joint, Concrete, Stave SILO

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

Headquarters for Livestock engravings
Write for prices
Copper Engraving Co.
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TOPEKA - WICHITA

Make Dreams Come True

He Who Uses Best the Things at Hand Has the Best Chance of Reaching the Goal

BY J. M. PARKS
Manager, The Capper Clubs

OCCASIONALLY we hear from a boy, who because he cannot secure as fine a beef calf as he had hoped for, has decided not to enter the club this year. Then sometimes a girl, who had wanted to buy a high priced pen of hens and failed in that, lets her plans fall by the wayside. We don't believe this is the attitude to take toward club work. It is encouraging to learn that in most cases an entirely different plan is followed. Those who were not able to buy a calf or a sow have decided to begin with chicks. This is the kind of spirit we like to see manifested.

Back in ancient times it was thought that things did not always have to begin in a small way. The early Romans were taught in a legend that Minerva sprang from the head of Jupiter full-grown and clad in shining apparel. Of course, we know that things don't happen that way. We must be satisfied to accept any enterprise in its infancy and then try to make the most of it.

A few weeks ago the Future Farmer boys of Kansas wrote essays on the subject, "Why I Plan to Stay on the Farm." When the judges, who were three leading citizens of the state, were reading over the essays after elimination contests were held, they gave much credit to the boy

some definite goal in mind to which he is looking forward. Perhaps this is a high school education, a college course, or maybe the ownership of a valuable farm. That ambition cannot be fulfilled merely by thinking about it alone. It is all right to dream of the future for a little while, but soon the dreams must give place to well laid plans and then to their execution.

We like the thought expressed in the cartoon sent in by Vivian Clark, Jackson county, and reproduced on this page. The girl shown in the picture is dreaming of a college education, but, at the same time, she is helping that dream along by feeding a promising flock of chicks, profits from which will be added to her college fund. Take a tip from this illustration and make the most of the things at hand.

The following letter will explain the reason for including the club report, which, we believe, is a very good one. Let us hope that Ruth explains the Capper Clubs to her team mates in such a way that the Bluebird 4-H Club may follow the example of a number of other leading 4-H Clubs of the state and be known in the future as "The Bluebird 4-H and Capper Club."

"Dear Sir: I am entering in a 4-H Club reporter's contest, and should like to have you print our items in your club paper, if possible. I enjoy the Club News very much, and will tell the club members about Capper Clubs at our next meeting. Please send me all the literature you have about your club."—Ruth Hensley, Byers, Kan.

Byers Bluebird 4-H Club

Nineteen members answered roll call at the regular meeting of the Byers Bluebird 4-H Club on Monday evening in the music room at the Byers High School. Jetta Tompkins, the president of the club, was unable to be with the club, so the vice-president, Edna Hensley, acted in her place. After that, old and new business was brought up before the club. The program given consisted of the following numbers: "America the Beautiful," "Santa Lucia," and other songs were sung by the club.

Mrs. Mary Zeigler gave a very interesting talk on music appreciation. She played several records on the portable to illustrate parts of her talk.

The visitors to the club were Alice Wilcox, William Tompkins, Velva Brown, Silas Carpenter, and the leader, Mrs. R. E. Carr. Five new members were voted into the club. They were Clifford Cox, Alva Howerton, Georgie and Vesta Brown and Ruth Libby.

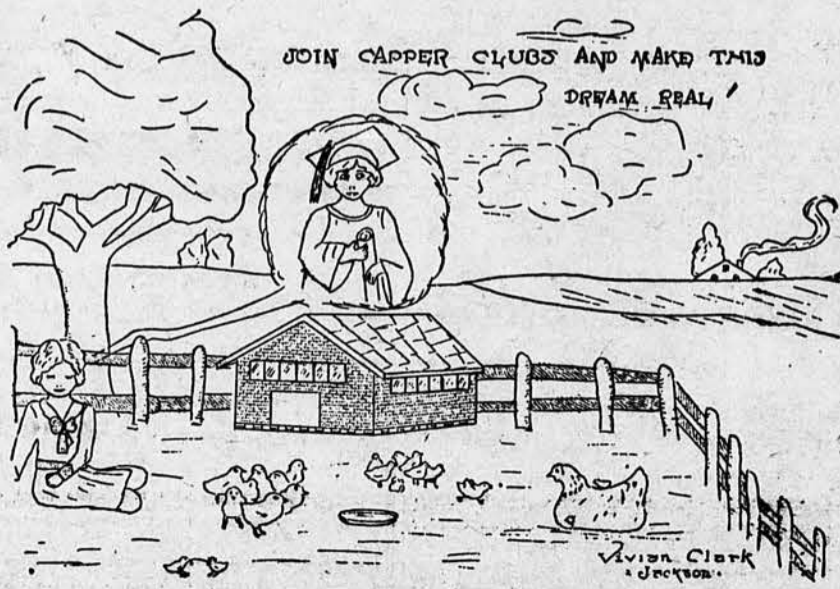
The material for the dresses of the six girls who have entered the Borden National Dressmaking Contest (Continued on Page 35)



Cylvis Hammett of Marshall County Says He Knows Where They're Biting Fine

who said in his essay, "I now have a few purebred hogs," or "I am the owner of a purebred dairy calf," or "I possess some sheep." These judges believe that a boy, who is making that kind of start, likely means what he says when he affirms that he is going to make the farm his future home. One of the judges, especially, contended that he could not attach so much importance to the high-sounding language in some of the essays as he could to evidence that an actual beginning in livestock raising had been made.

The whole problem of club endeavors among rural boys and girls is based on the fact that actual experience in handling livestock counts more than any theories that can be accumulated thru reading books. After all, the value of the project does not mean nearly so much as the efforts exerted to make that project develop into its highest possibilities. Nearly every club member has



Vivian Clark of Jackson County Expresses in Picture Her Idea of How a Capper Club Girl May Attain Her Goal

Write for free booklet on "Farm Sanitation"

KRESO DIP NO. 1 Standardized

Germitolde Parasiticide Disinfectant

Non irritating, effective, inexpensive. Helps protect Livestock and Poultry from Parasites.

Purchase Kreso Dip No. 1 at Drug Stores.

When writing for "Farm Sanitation" booklet address:

Animal Industry Dept., Desk K-15-E

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
Detroit, Michigan · Walkerville, Ontario

"SET THEM & FORGET THEM"



More NATIONAL LUMBER & CREOSOTING COMPANY POSTS will be used on Farms in 1930 than ever before.

Posts won't bend, rust or rot. They require no maintenance, and offer a trouble-free long-life economically.

National Lumber & Creosoting Co.
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Write for Free Post Literature

THREADER WITH HAY PRESS AUTOMATIC FEEDER

New Automatic Power Feeder timed with plunger saves labor, time, expense. Can be used on old Threader Hay Presses.

THREADER HAY PRESS completely wires bales (except tying). Large capacity. Many exclusive labor-saving and profit-making features. Recommended by hundreds of users. Write today.

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Hog Cholera

Vaccinate your own pigs with fresh, government inspected PETERS FAMILY

Peters' Serum

Your check for \$31.50 brings 8000 c.c.'s of serum and 150 c.c.'s of virus (enough for 85 to 100 pigs). We send FREE two syringes with double strength glass barrels and directions. Write for our free, illustrated Veterinary Guide.

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

Cowboy HATS

Cowboy Boots, Rodeo Shirts, Saddles, etc.

The West's largest exclusive Cowboy Outfitter. Big values. Money back if not satisfied.

Write for free catalog.
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MAYBE YOU ARE BUYING NEW IMPLEMENTS OR EQUIPMENT THIS SEASON. Use the Farmers' Market Page to sell the old.

BOOK DEPARTMENT

James Oliver Curwood's Last Novel, "Green Timber" Has Just Been Published

BY D. M. HARMON

ALTHO "Green Timber," James Oliver Curwood's last novel, was unfinished at the time of his death, he left many notes fully revealing his ideas as to the rest of the story, and it was from these notes that Dorothea Bryant completed the book which has just been published. It is written in the vein which won for the author his greatest popularity with his 30 or more successful novels. "Green Timber" is the story of Allan Campbell, philosopher, ex-soldier and ex-newspaper man who played the lone-wolf game in crime and made a big name for himself, but who was condemned to death by the secret courts of gangland. He goes to the green Michigan cut-over land to start life straight. There the story reaches a tumultuous climax in a battle between the men of the soil who have grown to trust and admire Allan and the gangsters who have traced him to his refuge. This romantic novel of an under-world war in the woods, is a combination of western mystery and true adventure.

Real Name Is W. H. Wright

S. S. Van Dine is the nom de plume of Willard Huntington Wright. Nowhere in the Who's Who account of this notable career is there even a hint that Wright and Van Dine are one and the same, yet the latter is the name thru which he is known to the majority of his readers.

Some years ago Mr. Wright underwent a long illness. During his convalescence he wrote "The Benson Murder Case," his first mystery story, creating the character of Philo Vance. Since that time Van Dine has written about one book each year, "The Canary Murder Case," "The Bishop Murder Case," and now "The Scarab Murder Case" which he has announced will be the last of the series. Altho this is the capacity in which Mr. Wright is known to the greatest number of people, he does not lack recognition in other fields. For years he has been known as a leading critic of many branches of art and literature, as well as a writer of distinguished creative prose.

Selected by Book Club

"Hetty Green: A Woman Who Loved Money," by Boyden Sparkes and Samuel Taylor Moore, has been chosen by the Business Book Club for their April book of the month. It is the biography of the extraordinary woman who dominated American financial circles during the first dec-

ade of this century. Altho Mrs. Green died 13 years ago, this is the first full-length account of the life of the world's greatest woman financier who sacrificed everything to her consuming passion for money. She once lent \$500,000 to the City of New York, but she refused to pay a bill of 88 cents for horse medicine. She avoided paying the state a resident tax of \$30,000 by living in cheap lodgings in Harlem, Brooklyn and the Bowery, never owning a stick of furniture and moving every two or three days. Yet she spent \$300 for beauty treatments. She gave a seven-course dinner for nine at a cost of \$2.25; she moved 25 million dollars in a taxicab; she insisted upon a receipt for 5 cents carfare. Between 1885 and 1916 her fortune grew from 26 million to between 67 and 100 million dollars.

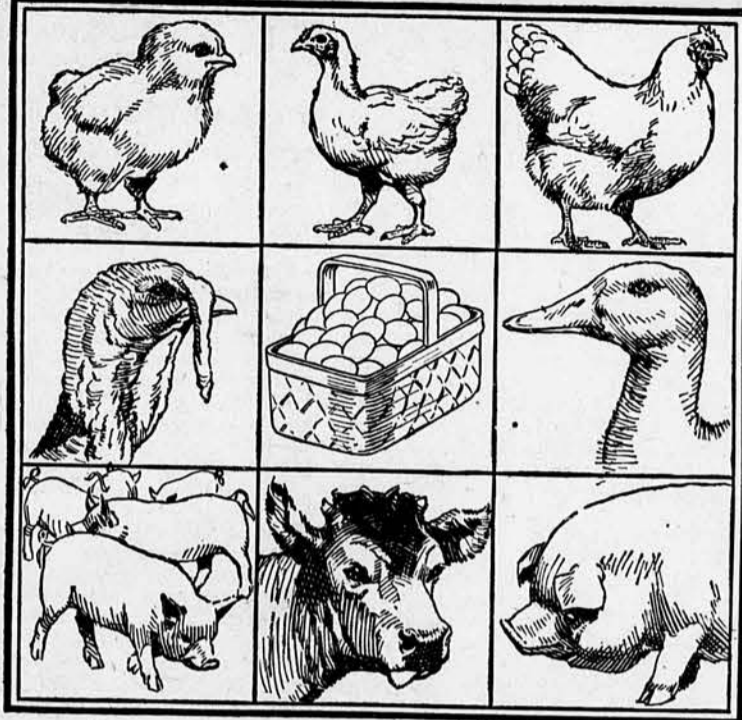
What the Rest of the World Reads

A large publishing company recently translated a number of books into foreign languages which reveals some very interesting information if a man can be judged by what he reads.

According to this list, the Germans show a marked preference for biography with detective stories running a close second. Among the books recently translated into German are Roald Amundsen's "My Life as an Explorer," "Midstream," the story of Helen Keller's later life; "Life and Death in Sing Sing," by Lewis J. Lawes; "Loki," "The Life of Charles Proteus Steinmetz," and Charles Merz's "And Then Came Ford." The mystery stories are "The Patient in Room 18," by Mignon Eberhart; Frank Packard's "The Locked Book," "Footprints" by Kay Cleaver Strahan, and "The Baffle Book."

Adventures, especially in the wild and woolly West are favorites with the Danes and Norwegians, and four of Charles E. Mulford's novels may now be purchased in Danish-Norwegian book shops along with Packard's "Adventures of Jimmy Dale" and "Tiger Claws." The choice of Sweden is more diverse and included DeBose Heyward's "Porgy"; Freckles Comes Home," by Jeanette Stratton-Porter; "This Strange Adventure," by Mary Roberts Rinehart, and "Footprints."

Amundsen's "My Life as an Explorer" seems to be the most popular, having been recently translated into five languages, while Packard is the favorite story teller, six of his books being translated into seven languages.



Take Advantage of the Merits of Semi-Solid Buttermilk

if you want to make the

HIGH PRICE MARKETS NEXT FALL

You know what it means in the fall, when prices are high for poultry, eggs and hogs, to have top notchers and production can not be acquired over night. You have to start with the little pigs and the baby chicks to have producers when prices are at the best.

Baby Chicks Semi-Solid Buttermilk as their first feed or drink helps digest and assimilate the egg yolk, furnishes nourishing food to their tender little bodies and quenches their thirst with a refreshing, health-giving drink. Keep them right on it every day and watch them develop.

Growing Chicks Give it to the growing chicks straight as it comes from the barrel or diluted. It protects them from disease, hastens growth and develops sturdy frames and well-proportioned bodies.

Pullets When they have had Semi-Solid Buttermilk they come into the fall ready to do a record breaking job of egg laying when prices are at their peak. It also builds up that necessary surplus fat to carry them thru the cold winter months and helps to prevent unnecessary molt.

Eggs Large eggs and more of them. Semi-Solid Buttermilk furnishes the necessary elements so essential to egg production and the essential vitamins for keeping up the body weight and vitality of high producing hens. Experimental Stations and experienced poultrymen are enthusiastic about the improved health and increase in production they get by using Semi-Solid Buttermilk.

Turkeys and Ducks Also thrive on Semi-Solid Buttermilk. It hastens them to develop and protects them, too, from disease, preparing them for the markets and at better prices for their meat will be more tender and juicy.

Pigs and Hogs Pigs evade those troublesome diseases and build sturdy and strong frames and put on the fat when they have Semi-Solid Buttermilk. They reach early fall markets at prize taking weights and make more profit for their owners. It will help you in your fight against Necrotic Enteritis and other swine diseases.

Calves Can also be raised with less danger the Semi-Solid way. Others do. And you know there is no substitute for milk.

[Your dealers have Semi-Solid Buttermilk in convenient size packages, or write to]

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY
2400 Lake Park Avenue, Chicago

Some New Spring Books

THE books mentioned in the article on this page, all can be purchased thru Capper Book Service. We are listing the books which were the best sellers last month and which we feel that our readers will enjoy. Send the stated price and the books will be mailed to you postpaid. Any book in print can be purchased thru Capper Book Service.

- Green Timber, by James Oliver Curwood \$2.00
- Hetty Green, by Boyden Sparkes and Samuel Taylor Moore \$5.00
- The Woman of Andros, by Thornton H. Wilder \$2.50
- Exile, by Warwick Deeping \$2.00
- Navy Wives, by Whitman Chambers \$2.00
- Cimarron, by Edna Ferber \$2.50
- Golden Dawn, by Peter B. Kyne \$2.00
- Ladybird, by Grace L. Hill \$2.00
- The Door, by Mary Roberts Rinehart \$2.00
- The Asking Price, by Helen Hull \$2.50
- All About Amos 'n' Andy, by Charles J. Correl and Freeman F. Gosden \$1.00
- The Cross Word Puzzle Book, 15th Series \$1.35
- I'll Tell You Why, by Chic Sale \$1.00
- The Christ of Every Road, by E. Stanley Jones \$1.00

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Do Your Shopping In Kansas Farmer

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

The New Book of Etiquette

By Lillian Eichler

Postpaid for \$1.00

To be at ease is to be entirely unconscious of yourself. Such an accomplishment is possible only when you know the correct act and the correct time to do it. Protect yourself from embarrassment. This book will solve your social problems.

Don't be agonized by your mistakes. Send \$1.00 today to the Capper Book Service, Topeka, Kansas, and the new book on etiquette will be mailed to you postpaid.

CAPPER BOOK SERVICE, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

Good Eggs Are Judged by the Company They Keep When It Comes to Marketing

IT MAY not seem quite right, but it is a known fact that one rotten apple will do a lot of damage to a whole barrel of good ones, if left with them. That is one of nature's laws that we cannot do otherwise than accept. You have heard it time and time again. Some folks even go so far in applying the same rule that they say "one bad boy in a bunch of good ones, soon will turn all of them off the straight and narrow path." Of course, that isn't true. It is likely that some of the boys would follow the lead of the sinful individual, but not all of them. And it is just as probable that the one bad boy would be influenced quite happily by the bunch. But getting back to apples again, all the plump, rosy-cheeked ones in the barrel couldn't make the rotten one good again.

Now let's apply this rule to the poultry industry: Small, dirty, poor-shelled, off-color eggs mixed in with those of desirable appearance, do a lot of damage to the price for all when the buyer sees them. We know a good many farmers and poultrymen in Kansas who always are able to show a very satisfactory premium over market price for eggs they sell. This is due to the fact that they grade out those of inferior quality, and because they provide clean nests and clean laying houses for their flocks. It simply is a matter of taking the rotten apple out of the barrel to save the good ones. There is no better advertisement for eggs than the eggs themselves when they are good, of uniform size and color and clean. Of course, eggs must be good in the first place for best returns, because there isn't any process of marketing that will make them better. But good eggs deserve better marketing than a "dump 'em all together, take what you can get" method.

The Part Health Plays

"By following four simple points in brooding," says G. T. Klein, extension poultryman at the agricultural college, "Kansas poultrymen can save 90 per cent of their chicks. Not only more chicks will be saved, but they will be more profitable birds to keep as layers and breeders. Grow them clean and health and vigor will go with them thru life.

"The four points in the Kansas healthy chick program call for clean

Do incubators and brooders pay for themselves? Properly handled they will the first season. I now have a 500-egg incubator of a popular make, which is heated by two lamps, one on each end of the incubator. Since using this machine I never have hatched less than 350 chickens from 500 eggs, and have hatched as many as 420.

I keep Single Comb White Leghorns, and aim to keep 300 hens on hand, 100 old ones and 200 pullets. With a 500-egg incubator, I can hatch out enough chicks at one setting to keep the flock up to that number and have plenty of fryers for home use and some to sell. I find it pays to wait until the hens are laying well before setting the eggs, and using as fresh eggs as possible.

My nearest neighbor also keeps White Leghorns. We plan to set our incubators about four or five days apart. Both saving eggs to fill the one, and then both saving eggs to fill the other. In this way, we fill our incubators with eggs not more than 5 days old.

We plan to have the hatch come off the first week in April. If the chicks are properly cared for, this is early enough and saves feed and fuel. At this time there is plenty of green feed. We prefer wild lettuce, and so do the chickens; they will clean up a big bucket of wild lettuce every day.

Each fall we sow the chicken yards with rye. This provides green feed and also makes shelter for the chicks on cold, windy days. Later in the season when the rye ripens it makes good feed and gives the chickens lots of good exercise jumping up to get the heads.

Use Paper and Cloth Lining

A good make of incubator started off right will run like clock work. I turn the eggs twice each day. My incubator has three trays. The first week I take out one tray, turn the eggs and put it back before taking out another. The second week I take out all three trays at once, and by the time I have turned the eggs in all three trays, they have aired enough to be put back. The third week I air the eggs once each day, a little longer than it takes to turn them. Once daily I turn the trays end for end and change their places in the incubator.

I like an incubator with a chick nursery below, because there is plenty

Answers to Questions on Page 30

1. Topeka, by less than 1 degree.
2. Betsy Ross.
3. "The Strange Case of Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," by Robert Louis Stevenson.
4. 19, which means that, bulk for bulk, gold is 19 times heavier than water.
5. Between England and France.
6. Charles (Buddy) Rogers.
7. France. Given in 1885 to commemorate the 100th anniversary of American independence.
8. The Household Magazine, published by Arthur Capper at Topeka.
9. On the Island of Jersey off the coast of England.
10. "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."
11. Inspection in all states is supervised by the federal grain supervision department.
12. Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Roosevelt.

chicks, clean houses, clean ground and clean feed. By following these four simple rules, production has been increased 30 eggs to the bird in farm flocks. This increase at 25 cents a dozen means an additional return of 60 cents a hen."

In this connection, "Kansas Poultry Talk" would like to know how many chicks, or rather what per cent, you have saved in the past and how this year's record is holding up. Are you saving more chicks in 1930 than ever before, and what is helping you do this?

Pays Bill in One Season

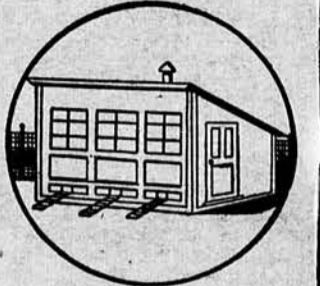
When February 14, 1930 rolled around, I had been hatching baby chicks with an incubator 25 years. Since 1928 I have been raising baby chicks in a brooder house with a coal-burning brooder stove.

of room and the air in the incubator doesn't become so foul as the ones with less space.

Before the eggs begin to pip, I line the nursery trays with paper and then with soft cloth. From an old box I made three boards the size to fit the openings where the chicks drop from the trays to the nursery. I fit these in place the last time I turn the eggs and leave them there thru the entire hatch. When the eggs are about half hatched, I raise the trap door I have provided and put some chickens in each nursery tray. In this way, they are evenly divided and enough chickens are in each nursery to keep themselves warm.

If allowed to drop to the nursery at will, the first chick that is hatched will drop perhaps hours before another one will find his way there. When the egg trays are still full of

It pays to keep a roll on hand



A ROLL or two of Sisalkraft, the reinforced waterproof paper, kept on hand saves the expense of canvas tarpaulins for covering machinery, hay and grain, and is handy for hundreds of other purposes. It can be used over and over again.

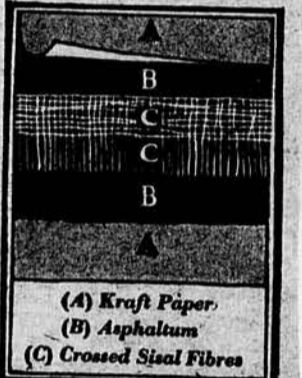
When building or remodeling your home its use as sheathing paper keeps out cold air and moisture. In chicken and hog houses it adds comfort at very little expense.

There's no comparison between Sisalkraft and ordinary building paper. No other paper has reinforcing layers of Java sisal fibres between layers of waterproof asphalt and covered by heavy kraft paper. You can hardly tear it, and it is clean, flexible, and easy to handle.

Sisalkraft is furnished in rolls 3 to 7 feet wide. Ask your lumber dealer for a free sample to test for yourself.

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

USES
Typical uses include lining chicken houses and hog houses, covering porch and kitchen floors in muddy weather, lining grain bins, covering furniture and rugs during decorating or painting, protecting machinery, covering hay stacks, etc.



"more than a building paper" **SISALKRAFT**



It's a Big World and There's a Lot of Automobiles

to say nothing of busses, trucks, vehicles, trains, street cars and any one of these may get you tomorrow. But why worry? You can't always avoid accidents but you and every member of your family between the ages of 10 and 70 can get the protection afforded by our

\$10,000 Federal "FARMERS' SPECIAL" Automobile Travel and Pedestrian Travel Accident Insurance Policies Which We offer for But \$2.00 a Year.

A great value. Worth many times the cost. Don't delay. For further information, write the

KANSAS FARMER, INSURANCE DEPT., TOPEKA, KAN.

eggs, the nursery is cold and a few chicks in there alone will chill and later if allowed to do as they please, they may crowd too many in one nursery and become over-heated.

By leaving the last half of the hatch above in the egg trays, sufficient moisture remains to hatch off the last of the eggs. I hear some one say, "Yes, but you are not supposed to open the incubator door while the hatch is coming off." Well, the poorest hatch I ever had was when I left the incubator door shut while the hatch was coming off. Three hundred to 400 chicks in one incubator need a little more fresh air than they can get thru a few small holes, and if the doors are not kept open too long at a time, no harm is done. Then too, I have learned to set my incubator in the house where the temperature of the room can be kept about the same, regardless of the weather outside. If the heat has been kept up to the proper temperature, the hatch should be ready to take off on the morning of the 21st day.

I do not leave the chicks in the incubator after all eggs are thru hatching, because the chicks are restless, and they also muss up the incubator. I take them off in boxes lined with cloth, and put them in the brooder house the same day.

For the first four or five days we make a pen around the brooder stove. We use foot boards instead of woven wire, as the boards keep out the cold air, and the chicks can't crowd thru them like they sometimes do woven wire. We also line the floor around the stove with old cloth for the first few days, and also use them at night until the chicks are 2 weeks old.

We never have used anything but a coal-burning brooder stove, and we find it satisfactory. We use the Hendriks Method for feeding baby chicks and we find it pays.

Mrs. Fred Johnson.

Greeley, Kan.

Make Dreams Come True

(Continued from Page 32)

will be ordered this week. A meeting for choosing the designs for the various dresses will be held in a few days.

After adjournment about 30 minutes were spent in playing games, under the direction of the recreation leader, Thelma Headrick.

The next meeting of the Byers Bluebird 4-H Club will be May 12 in the high school building.—Ruth Hensley, reporter.

The home garden will help save doctors' bills as well as grocers' bills.

WIBW Doesn't Forget

(Continued from Page 8)

- 10:45 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)
- FRIDAY, MAY 9
- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 6:55 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
- 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.—Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
- 11:15 a. m.—The Sunshine Hour
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 p. m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Livestock Department
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information
- 2:00 p. m.—Burleigh Girl's Quartet
- 2:30 p. m.—Club Plaza Orchestra (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—Don Bigelow and his Orchestra (CBS)
- 3:30 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:40 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 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.—Nit Wit Hour (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria—Five Musical Masseys
- 7:00 p. m.—The Jayhawkers
- 7:30 p. m.—The Serenaders
- 8:00 p. m.—The Sod Busters
- 8:30 p. m.—The Sky Boat
- 9:00 p. m.—Will Osborne and his Orchestra (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Duke Ellington's Cotton Club Band (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 10:45 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)

- SATURDAY, MAY 10
- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 6:55 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
- 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.—Adventures of Helen and Mary (CBS)
- 10:30 a. m.—Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
- 11:15 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 p. m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Vocational Department
- 12:30 p. m.—Radio Fan Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Lighthouse for the Blind (CBS)
- 2:30 p. m.—Club Plaza Orchestra (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—French Trio with Kenyon Congdon, baritone (CBS)
- 3:30 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:45 p. m.—Dr. Thatcher Clark—French Lesson (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 4:30 p. m.—Ted Husing's Sportsplants (CBS)
- 5:00 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Exploring the Jungle for Science (CBS)
- 6:15 p. m.—Industrial America from Washington, D. C. (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria—Five Musical Masseys
- 7:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons's Show Boat (CBS)
- 7:30 p. m.—Courtesy Nat'l Reserve Life Co.
- 8:00 p. m.—Paramount Public Hour (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Paramount Orchestra (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Biltmore Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)
- 10:45 p. m.—This 'n That

Kansas needs more silos.



Meet the FARM BOARD Half-way
Its Resources are Behind Farm Stored Grain

TERMINAL elevators full. Demand sub-normal. Harvest of a big crop near. Local elevators certain to be filled first week of harvest. Farm storage becomes a necessity. Meet the farm board halfway—match its dollars with bushels of storage capacity. Protect your own interests fully. Butler Ready-made steel storage improves condition of all grains, preserves its protein value, regulates moisture content, cuts shrinkage, shields against rats, fire and weather. Owners report Butler bins 20 years old still in use. Quality galvanized steel, structural strength and durability are pledged by the 30 year old Butler reputation. QUICKLY INSTALLED but emergency will tax our factory capacity. Order now to insure delivery when needed.

BUTLER DIXIE FARM ELEVATOR makes farm handling easy and cheap. Elevates, aerates and cleans 300 to 750 bushels hourly. Only one moving part. Double Timken bearing. Malleable fan spider, removable steel blades. Delivered Price with worm feed hopper, \$140. With truck hopper, \$150. Slightly higher west of Rockies. Elevates 30 feet or loads box cars.

BUTLER
READY-MADE
FARM STORAGE

500 Bushel . . . \$85⁵⁰
1000 Bushel . . \$126⁰⁰

FREIGHT PREPAID

To any freight station in Ark., Okla., Mo., Kan., Ia., Neb., Ill., Wisc., Minn., N. & S. Dakota. Write for delivered prices for other states and on larger sizes. Compare with prices on any other storage. You'll find no better values.

ASK YOUR DEALER OR WRITE NOW

BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

1204 Eastern Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 904 Sixth Ave., S. E. Minneapolis, Minn.

Please send **FREE BOOK** on farm storage, elevators and tanks.

Name _____
P. O. _____
State _____

Rake and Stack Hay the DEMPSTER Way!

You'll save wages, time and trouble with DEMPSTER Hay Tools because they are built for convenience, speed and long life. Braced and cross-braced at every point of strain. Will not sag. Constructed of specially seasoned and carefully graded timber. All metal parts of highest quality. DEMPSTER Hay Stacker pitches hay like a crew of veteran farm hands. Swings a load into place quick and easy. Extending-arm principle eliminates strain. A brute for stability and strength.

Dempster Mill Mfg. Co. 710 South 6th Street Beatrice, Nebraska

DEMPSTER RAKES Sweep Clean!

Dempster No. 16 3-Wheel Rake (at left) is the only rake with positive unloading device. Convenient foot trip makes unloading quick and sure.

To Thriftville and Comfort

After you read your Mail & Breeze, hand it to a neighbor who is not a subscriber. He, as well as you, can profit by the experience of others engaged in similar work.

That Packers' Consent Decree Thing
By F. B. Nichols

FOR the last two years the Kansas Live Stock Association has demanded the elimination or modification of the Packers' Consent Decree. It has been joined in that demand by practically every producers' association west of the Mississippi River. In the meantime the consumers are making the same stand; 163 chapters of the Housewives' League in Illinois, for example, have passed resolutions to that effect.

But still nothing has been done by the Government. It is, indeed, remarkable the way in which this country does things. As we understand the matter, the next move is up to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which we might remark is a long way from the surplus food producing regions. To a layman it appears that the whole matter is bound up in such a mass of legal red tape that unless the wishes of the people can reach the sacred portals of that court nothing is likely to happen, and probably not then.

Apparently the main point at issue is the highly important one, from the viewpoint of a lawyer, that inasmuch as the packers consented to the decree nothing can be done. And we might, indeed, suggest, once more, that the packers were a bunch of boobies in ever consenting to it in the first place. They were, however, forced into it thru the power of the Government, which happened to be following up one of its applesauce ideas with a little more pep than usual. And it worked out about the way that had been expected by folks who know something about the meat producing business. It has cost the producers many millions of dollars every year it has been in force. It has aroused the wrath of the consumers. And finally it has nearly ruined the packers. Other than that it has been a success.

We wonder, in passing, how much longer the livestock producers of this country are going to stand for having this particular useless millstone hung about their necks. Is there anyone connected with this United States Government of ours who has the power to undo a nutty, silly mistake after its unhappy economic results have been thoroly demonstrated? Perhaps a flood of letters to Congressmen, Senators and the Secretary of Agriculture might help. Anyhow we think it is about time to find out if the power of the United States Government is going to be allowed to work indefinitely against the best wishes of the farmers of this nation.

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 diarrhoeas 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 a town); or from factory, postpaid. 12-oz. bottle, 75c; qt., \$1.50; gal., \$4.50. 64-pg. textbook on diseases, free.

Limberneck. Lower picture shows bird 3 days later, after treating with Germozone.

Geo. H. Lee Co., 1361 Lee Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

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

Name _____
P. O. _____
State _____



Our FARMERS MARKET Place



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

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

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REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

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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

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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.

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1	14.70	4	19.20
2	19.60	5	24.10
2 1/2	24.50	6	29.00

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 the 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 disputes we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller but our responsibility ends with such action.

POULTRY

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

ANCONAS

ANCONA CHICKS AND EGGS, KANSAS
Certified A flock. Eggs from hens with official records over 200 eggs now half price. Mrs. Frank Williams, Marysville, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

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

STATE ACCREDITED, BLOOD TESTED Electric hatched chicks. E. Keller, Pratt, Kan.

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

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE EGGS, \$4.50-100. June chicks \$10 prepaid. Ursula Lueger, R2, Seneca, Kan.

CHICKS—AT WHOLESALE PRICES 20,000 weekly; Shipped C. O. D. prompt delivery. Alfred Young Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

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

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS May delivery \$10 per 100, prepaid live delivery, 5000 every week. Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

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

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

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

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, SUMMER prices. Anconas, Brown Leghorns, Buff Leghorns or White Leghorns, 10c each. Shipped prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

WHITE LEGHORNS, 10c; WHITE WYANDOTTES, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Minorcas, 15c. Wilson Hatchery, Graviton and Clearfield, Iowa.

GUARANTEED TO LIVE CHICKS, 6c UP. Big boned husky stock. Bred on Missouri's largest trapnest breeding farm—200-329 egg pedigrees, 12 varieties. State Accredited. Catalog free. Booth Farms, Box 515, Clinton, Mo.

McMASTER'S REAL QUALITY CHICKS that live and grow. Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, R. C. Reds, \$12.00-100. Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds, \$11.00. Leghorns, \$9.00. Heavy Assorted, \$10.00. McMaster Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

TIMM'S PURE BRED SCIENTIFICALLY hatched baby chicks. Disease free, from disease free flocks. Personally inspected. Bulletin on care of baby chicks. Catalogue, price list, free. Timm's Hatchery, Eustis, Neb.

BABY CHICKS, HEAVY BREEDS 11c; LIGHTS 10c; Assorted 10c; Assorted Lights \$4c. May all chicks 1c less. June all 2c less. Prepaid, 100% delivery. Sixteen years experience. Lingerlonger Hatchery, Weaubleau, Mo.

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.

White S.C. and R.C. Rhode Island Reds, Buff Rocks, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White 100 Orpingtons, R.C. Rhode Island Whites, each.....	14c	300 to 500 13c	700 to 1000 12c
White Minorcas, each.....	15c	14c	13c
White Leghorns (extra large, heavy layers), Buff Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Assorted Heavy Breeds, each.....	12c	11c	10c

BAKER HATCHERY, ABILENE, KAN.



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

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

STEINHOFF & SON, OSAGE CITY, KANSAS

ROSS CHICKS

Guaranteed 95% Pullets

True To Breed

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.H. H. SCOTTY 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.

ROSS HATCHERY AND BREEDING FARM Box 10, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

SUNFLOWER CHICKS

7c up

Mayhood S.C. Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orps, White Langshans, 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% alive prepaid, guaranteed. Sunflower Hatcheries are one of the oldest accredited hatcheries in Eastern Kansas. More money does not buy better chicks than Sunflower chicks. Order from this ad.

SUNFLOWER HATCHERY, BRONSON, KAN.

95% Pullets Guaranteed Certified Flocks

All chicks from flocks bloodtested and A. P. A. Certified. Our free descriptive circular explains fully. Send for it today.

Mid-Western Poultry Farms & Hatchery Barlingame, Kan., Dept. F.

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.

Guaranteed to LIVE CHICKS

200-324 EGG Pedigreed Stock

Big boned husky chicks bred on Missouri's Largest Trapnest Breeding Farm. They grow faster, make better layers, pay larger profits. Many customers raise 90% to 100% and report profits up to \$5 per hen per year. A 100% loss 1st week replaced 1/2 price, 2nd week 1/3 price. Send \$1 per 100, balance C.O.D. plus postage or send cash in full and we pay postage. Catalog free. Prepaid 100% live delivery.

Grade A Chicks Prices	50	100	500
White and Brown Leghorns	\$4.40	\$7.90	\$38
Barred Rocks, Reds, Anconas	4.90	8.90	43
Buff Orps., Wh. Rocks, Wh. Stril. Wy.	5.40	9.90	48
Heavy Ass't'd, per 100, \$7.90	Light Ass't'd, \$6.50		

To Above 1 3c per chick for AA Special Quality Prices Add 1 6c per chick for AAA Trapnest Quality

BOOTH FARMS—Box 565, Clinton, Mo.

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 Tanager 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.

HEIM'S HUSKY CHICKS

STATE ACCREDITED Quality Chicks at Low Cost

	Per 100
White and Brown Leghorns	\$ 9.00
Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds	10.00
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	10.00
Buff Orpingtons, White Minorcas	10.00
Heavy Assorted	8.50

Postpaid, 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Write for Free Catalog. LAMAR, MO.

A Breeders Chick

at a remarkable low price. Our W. Leghorn chicks sired by Brown & Mann Pedigreed cockerels—250 to 300 egg strain—\$9.50. Heavy breeds \$11 per 100. Guaranteed Livability.

LUND HATCHERY, Protection, 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.

B & O HATCHERY, NEODESHA, KANSAS

BABY CHICKS

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.

CHICKS, TUDOR'S SUPERIOR QUALITY, all large breeds and White Minorcas Grade B, \$12.00; Grade A, \$13.00; Buff and White Leghorns and Anconas \$10.00-\$11.00-\$12.00. On orders of 50 and 25, 50c extra. Tudor's Pioneer Hatchery, Topeka, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, PURE BRED, HEALTHY free range flocks, Barred, Buff and White Rocks, Red, White Wyandottes, Buff Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, 10c; White and Brown Leghorns 8c. Other varieties prepaid, live delivery. Roods Hatchery, Amoret, Mo.

KANSAS ACCREDITED, BLOOD TESTED, Electric Hatched Chicks, Reds, Rocks, Orpingtons, Wyandottes \$12.00-100; English and Tanager Leghorns \$10.00-100; 500-5c less. Prepaid live delivery. No delays. Free Thermometer, United Service Hatcheries, Pratt, Kan.

FOR SALE—CHICKS GUARANTEED WITH reasonable care to live ten days. Grow lay and pay. Price \$8.00 to \$15.00 per 100 all varieties. Kept on separate farms. You should specialize on world's best White Leghorns because these lay the most eggs. Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, 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.

PRICES CUT ON STEELE'S BIG, STRONG, livable Electric Hatched Chicks. Per 100: White or Brown Leghorns and Heavy Mixed, \$8; Reds, White or Barred Rocks, \$9; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, \$10. Assorted, all kinds, \$7. Quick delivery. 100 per cent alive, prepaid. Catalog free. Steele's Hatchery, Box 108, Wellsville, Mo.

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.

PEERLESS SUPERB CHICKS, WHITE BUFF or Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Rhode Island Whites, White Langshans, Buff Orpingtons and White Minorcas \$12.00-100. White Wyandottes, Silverlaced Wyandottes, \$12.50-100. Anconas, Browns, White or Buff Leghorns, \$10.00-100. Heavy Assorted, \$45.00-50.00. Prepaid. Guaranteed delivery. Peerless Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED CHICKS, SUMMER prices. Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, White Barred or Buff Rocks, Rose or Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites, Silver Laced Wyandottes, White Langshans, \$12.00 per 100; \$65.00-500. Leghorns Hollywoods English or Seal Tancred, \$10.00-100. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

ORDER YOUR BABY CHICKS NOW AT these new low prices! White and Buff Orpingtons, White and Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. C. Reds, and White Leghorns, \$9 per hundred at reasonable prices. All chicks guaranteed to be strong and healthy and from choice flocks. All chicks Accredited. Surtz Hatchery, Enterprise, Kan.

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 catalogue. Miller Hatcheries, Box 625, 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.

STATE ACCREDITED CHICKS, REDUCED price beginning April 25th. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas \$8.00-100; \$75.00-1000. Barred and White Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds, White and Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, \$10.00-100; \$90.00-1000. White Minorcas, White Langshans, Light Brahma \$11.00 per 100; \$100.00-1000. Assorted all breeds, \$7.00-100; \$70.00-1000. Heavy Assorted \$8.00-100. If less than 100 add 1c per chick. \$1.00 per hundred books order. Order direct from this ad or send for catalogue. Nevada Hatchery, Nevada, Mo.

BRAHMAS

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

BRAHMAS—EGGS

FANCY LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, \$4.50 HUN- dred prepaid. Victor Pearson, Lindsay, Kan.

BUTTERCUPS

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

CORNISH

DARK CORNISH EGGS, PREPAID, \$6.00- 100. \$1.50-15. Sadie Melts, Bucklin, Kan.

DUCKS AND GESE
DUCKLINGS—BUFFS OR MALLARDS 25-55. H. M. Sanders, Baldwin, Kan.
EGGS: WHITE CHINESE GESE, 35c EACH. Also few choice fakers. Mrs. Edith Wright, Rt. 3, St. John, Kan.
PRODUCTION WHITE RUNNERS FROM Imported English Champions Imperial Pekins, lay every month, \$6 hundred. C. Giffen, Walton, Kan.
MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS—100 LAYERS. Eggs, \$1.40, 11; \$5.00, 50; \$9.00, 100. Choice pen, \$2.60, 12, all postpaid. Winifred Albin, Sabetha, Kan.

DUCKS AND GESE—EGGS
LARGE TOULOUSE GOOSE EGGS, 30c EACH. M. Blochinger, Miltonvale, Kan.
WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS \$1.25-12. \$8.00-100. Mrs. Harry Benner, Sabetha, Kan.
SINGLE COMB REDS, TRAP NEST PEDIGREED 281 to 320 egg lines; eggs, 15-22.00, \$10-100. Prepaid. Gorsuch, Rt. 1, Olathe, Kan.
BIG TYPE GIANT PEKIN DUCKS, WORLD'S Famous Warners 14 lb. strain. Prize winners. Eggs \$1.25-10; \$5.50-100. R. L. Peters, R2, Blue Springs, Mo.
KEEP OUR DRYLAND MALLARD DUCKS for eggs instead of hens. Lay better. Eat less. No lice, mites. Hatching eggs \$4.50 per 100, postage collect. Fill your incubator. Gold Medal Duck Farm, Baldwin, Kan.

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WHITE AFRICAN GUINEA EGGS, 17-15.00 Postpaid. Mrs. C. H. Case, Rt. 4, Eldorado, Kan.
WHITE AFRICAN (LARGE LIGHTER meat) pair \$3.50. Trios \$5.00 unrelated, also eggs. Mrs. Will Skær, Augusta, Kan.

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SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG CHICKS, \$12.00-100 C. O. D. safely delivered. Bremer's Poultry Farm, Warrenton, Tex.
SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG EGGS, heavy laying strain, 100-35.00. Special pen, 15-15.00. Mrs. Geo. Larson, Harlan, Iowa.

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BEST QUALITY GIANTS, QUANTITIES OR small lots, chicks—eggs. Young pullets, cockerels. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.
PRIZE WINNING MARCY STRAIN, BLOOD-tested, certified. "Best in the West," 15 eggs \$1.50; 100-\$7.50; \$20 for 288 egg case; prepaid. Ralph Hornbaker, Stafford, Kan.

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

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TRAPPED STRAIN WHITE LANGSHAN chicks reduced. Sarah Graese, Altoona, Kan.
PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS 15 \$1.50; 100-\$7. Chicks 16 cents culled prize winners. Bertha King, Solomon, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN chicks. Della Gamble, Altoona, Kan.
R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—STATE ACCREDITED—eight years high egg record; bred for 35 years from celebrated Sunflower strain. Guaranteed chicks to live 30 days. Write for low chick prices. Ernest Berry, Box 63, Newton, Kan.

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TANCRED LEGHORN CHICKS, SIRE BY Pedigreed males, special May prices. Circular. McLouth Leghorn Farm, McLouth, Kan.
COCHRAN-TANCRED FIVE WEEKS' OLD cockerels 50 cents. Sires direct from Tom Cochran. State Accredited. Mrs. S. Murdock, Sabetha, Kan.
LARGE BARRON LEGHORNS, 226-337 EGG lines. May and June chicks, 100, \$11; Eggs \$5.50. Eight weeks pullets or cockerels 100, \$75. Frostproof Egg Farm, Weaubleau, Mo.
ENGLISH BARRON S. C. WHITE LEGHORN chicks \$1.00 each, \$5.00 per hundred. Our booklet on raising chicks sent free with each order. Morrison Bros., Box 268, Chapman, Kan.
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WHITE LEGHORN HENS AND MALES NOW half price. Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapped, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 30 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Records to 320 eggs. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I Ship C. O. D. George B. Ferris, 949 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.
STATE ACCREDITED BLOOD TESTED flock S. C. W. Leghorns, large type, heavy layers; have high Leghorn to date Colorado Egg-laying contest. 4500 chicks week; order May and June chicks three weeks in advance: May—100, \$15; 500, \$72.50; 1000, \$140. June—100, \$12; 500, \$60; 1000, \$115. The Stewart Ranch, Goodland, Kan.

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BUFF MINORCAS, REDUCED PRICES. J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, Kan.
ACCREDITED BUFF MINORCA EGGS, \$5.00, 100. Mrs. Joe Stiner, Sabetha, Kan.
STATE ACCREDITED BUFF MINORCA hatching eggs, Grade B. \$5 per 100. Maude Henkle, LeRoy, Kan.
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MINORCAS—WHITE
WHITE MINORCA EGGS, \$12—CASE. Chicks, \$10. Santa Fe Poultry Farm, Pratt, Kan.
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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.

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 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. Reduced prices. Free Catalog and Chick Raising Booklet.
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GAMBLE'S MAMMOTH WHITE MINORCA chicks, eggs. Mrs. C. F. Gamble, Altoona, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—BUFF
KANSAS HATCHERY ACCREDITED BUFF Orpington chicks at \$16.75 per hundred. Blood tested. Guaranteed to live 30 days. Sunflower Hatchery, Mt. Hope, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—EGGS
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.
IMPERIAL RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, chicks and eggs, from Trap nest layers. Chicks \$15.00-100, Eggs \$7.50-100. A. L. Hook, Coffeyville, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE
MAMMOTH WHITE ROCKS 300 EGG strain; eggs, \$5.50-105; 315-115 prepaid. Frank Petracek, Jennings, Kan.
WHITE ROCK CHICKS FROM TRAPNESTED R. O. P. Supervised flock B. W. D. Free. Headed by approved males. Dam's records to 284 eggs. Chicks started one week \$16-100. Eggs \$5-100. Mrs. Fred Dubach, Jr., Wathena, Kan.

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BARRED ROCKS, BRADLEY'S, BRED-TO- lay Eggs, 100, \$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, \$3.00. Postpaid second zone. G. C. Dresher, Canton, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES
ROSE COME RHODE ISLAND WHITE chicks. Gamble's Hatchery, Altoona, Kan.
ROSE COME WHITES, CHICKS \$11.25-100 up. Blood Tested. State Fair winners. Breeders of Rhode Island Whites for ten years. Goenner Hatchery, Zenda, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES—EGGS
PURE ROSE COME WHITE EGGS, \$4.50-100, postpaid. Fred Whiteman, Rt. 6, North Topeka, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS
KANSAS ACCREDITED S. C. RED CHICKS guaranteed to live 30 days. Sunflower Hatchery, Mt. Hope, Kan.
S. C. R. I. RED EGGS \$8-100, THREE A- proved pen eggs free. Dam's records to 264. Three years trapped, 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.
SINGLE COMB REDS, TRAP NEST PEDIGREED 281 to 320 egg lines; eggs, 15-22.00, \$10-100. Prepaid. Gorsuch, Rt. 1, Olathe, Kan.
PURE BRED DARK VELVETY ROSE COMB Rhode Island Reds. 15 eggs, \$1.25; 100-\$6.00. Postpaid. Mrs. Addie Simmons, 1822 Anderson, Manhattan, Kan.

CULLED, BLOOD TESTED, HEAVY PRO- duction Superior Quality Single Comb Reds. Eggs 50-\$3.50; 100-\$6.00; 500-\$28.75. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
SUPERIOR ROSE COMB REDS EXCELLENT winter layers, 18 years breeding for size, color and egg production. 100 eggs \$6 postpaid. Earle Bryan, Emporia, Kan.

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 State Accredited, 100% live delivery, prepaid. Catalog Free.
PRICES PER 100 CHICKS

BRED NAME	Utility Strain	Egg Strain	Master Bred Strain
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Barred Rocks	11.00	14.00	17.00
White Rocks	12.00	15.00	18.00
B. & R. C. Reds	12.00	15.00	18.00
Wyandottes	12.00	15.00	18.00
Orpingtons	12.00	15.00	18.00
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Per 100: Assorted \$8; Heavy Assorted \$10.
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BOURBON RED BABY TURKEYS OR EGGS. Mereview Ranch, Ellinwood, Kan.
LARGE BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 25c EACH. Prepaid, Sadie Melia, Bucklin, Kan.
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PURE BRED BRONZE EGGS, POSTPAID. Ten \$3.50; Fifty \$15. Also hens \$5 each. Mrs. H. A. Dickinson, Manchester, Kan.

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WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS 25c EACH. Mrs. Geo. M. Long, Hugoton, Kan.
PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT EGGS, 45 cents each. Insured, postpaid. Mrs. Fred Ungs, Oberlin, Kan.
EGGS FROM PURE BRED BEAUTIFUL large size Bronze hens 40c each, \$35.00 per hundred. P. J. Fort, Lafontaine, Kan.
PURE BRED BRONZE EGGS, 40c. PRIZE winning stock. Guaranteed fertile. Prepaid, insured. Mrs. Maxedon, Cunningham, Kan.
PURE BRED BRONZE EGGS, 25c. FROM large 2-year-old prize winning stock, postpaid, insured. Pearl Maxedon, Cunningham, Kan.
EGGS—GUARANTEED FERTILE, PURE bred Mammoth Bronze. Big, healthy, yearling stock, 40c each, postpaid. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

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STOVER'S WHITE WYANDOTTES—THREE years blood tested. Selected, high producing range flock. Regal Dorcas foundation. Chicks \$10-100. Eggs \$4.50-108. Prepaid. Prompt shipments. Mrs. John Stover, Fredonia, Kan.
BUY STOVER'S WHITE WYANDOTTE chicks; every chick hatched from a tested hen; free range; closely culled, high producing flock; third year tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Chicks, \$12.00 per 100; Eggs, \$5.00 per 100; postpaid. Live delivery guaranteed. W. W. Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

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

SEVERAL VARIETIES
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SPECIAL GARDEN COLLECTION—300 CAB- bage, 200 Tomatoes, 50 Peppers, \$1.00 postpaid. Strong Hardy plants, moss packed, shipped immediately. East Texas Plant Co., Ponto, Tex.
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NANCY HALL PORTO RICO, BIGSTEM Jersey potato plants. Strong, well rooted, grown from choice treated seed. 500, \$1.25; 1000, \$2.25; 5000, \$10.50. Postpaid. Thos. F. Reid, Russellville, Ark.
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TOMATO PLANTS—CHAULK, EARLY JEWEL. 50 day. Earliana, Stone, Bonny Best, John Baer, Tree Tomato and Ponderosa. Cabbage, Eggplant, Pepper and Cauliflower. 100-75c; 300-\$1.75; 1000-\$4.50 postpaid. Hardy Garten Truck Farm, Rt. 4, Abilene, Kan.

PLANTS, LARGE, TOUGH, BIG STEM, WELL ROOTED TOMATOES and CABBAGE. All varieties, labeled, 100, 40c; 300, 75c; 1,000, \$2.00; 2,000, \$3.50. Onions, 1,000, \$1.25; 3,000, \$3.50. Postpaid. Prompt shipment, satisfaction guaranteed. Randle Riddle, Mount Pleasant, Texas.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, NANCY HALLS, Porto Ricans and Jersey. 500-\$1.25; 1,000-\$2.25 larger lots \$2.00. Tomato and cabbage same price, all tough outdoor grown and postpaid, begin shipping about May 1st. Triangle Plant Farm, Box 27, Oklahoma City, Okla.

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ALFALFA. \$8.50. WHITE SWEET CLOVER. \$3.50; Sudan Grass. \$2.80; Cane. \$2.10; German Millet. \$2.00; Yellow Soy Beans. \$2.65; Yellow Dent Corn. \$3.00; all per bushel. Bag free. Samples and catalog upon request. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth St., Kansas City, Missouri.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS, EARLY Jersey, Wakefield, Flat-Dutch. 200, 65c; 300, 85c; 500, \$1.10; 1,000, \$1.65; 5,000, \$6.90. Wax and Yellow Bermuda onion plants, 300, 65c; 500, 85c; 1,000, \$1.35; 5,000, \$5.50. All postpaid. Quick shipments. Satisfaction or money back. R. Lacy, Longview, Texas.

STOP-LOOK-OPEN FIELD GROWN HAND selected Tomato Frostproof Cabbage and Bermuda onion plants, 100, 30c; 300, 60c; 600, \$1.00, 1,000, \$1.50; 5,000, \$6.50; 10,000, \$12; all delivered. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Moseley Plant Farms, Jacksonville, Texas.

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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; 500-1.00; 1000-\$1.75; 5000-\$7.50. 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.

PLANTS THAT GROW FROM TREATED seed, true to name. Guarantee plants to reach in growing condition. Sweet potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, Kohlrabi, Brussels Sprouts, Peppers, Eggplant, Celery, Onions, Tobacco. Varieties too numerous to mention here. Write for price booklet. C. R. Goerke, Starling, Kan.

MILLIONS TOMATO, CABBAGE, LETTUCE plants, strong field grown, all standard varieties, no order too large for us to fill. 100, 40c; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$1.75. Sweet and hot peppers: 100, 60c; 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$2.50. All varieties onion plants: 1,000, \$1.25. Postpaid. Not prepaid. Tomatoes, Cabbage, Lettuce. \$1.00. Peppers 75c. Peppers \$1 per thousand. Lind Plant Farms, Tex.

TOMATO PLANTS, LARGE, STALKY, FIELD grown, well rooted, mossed, labeled: varieties—Earliana, John Baer, Marglobe, Stone, Livingston Globe, Bonny Best, Early Jewel, 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00; 5,000, \$8.50. Cabbage, all varieties, same price tomatoes. Sweet pepper, 100, 50c; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Bermuda onions 500, 75c; 1,000, \$1.25. All postpaid. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for quantity prices. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS GROWN FROM treated seed, Nancy Hall, Red Bermuda, Yellow Jersey, Porto Rico, Common Big Stem, Priestly, Red Jersey, Liepe, Pride of Kansas, Southern Queen, California Golden, 100-50c; 500-\$2.00; 1,000-\$3.25; 5,000-\$12.50; 80% of my crop of 40 acres each year is grown from Hill Selected treated seeds. Also seven varieties of tomato plants, 100-75c; 300-\$1.75; 1,000-\$4.50. All plants postpaid. Rollie Clemence Truck Farm, Abilene, Kan.

TOMATO PLANTS—OUR "STANDARD QUALITY" Open-field grown, hand-selected, large stalky tomato plants, live better, produce more. Let us prove it. We specialize on fine tomato plants. Why risk failure, time and money on weak spindly plants? Varieties: Earliana, John Baer, Bonny Best, Livingston Globe, Marglobe, New Stone, assorted as wanted and labeled. 100-50c; 200-75c; 300-\$1.00; 500-\$1.50; 1,000-\$2.50; 5,000-\$10.00. Sweet pepper same price. Cabbage, 200-75c; 500-\$1.25; 1,000-\$2.00. Onions, 500-75c, all postpaid. Prompt shipment, safe delivery, satisfaction guaranteed. Dealers, associations, write for quantity prices. Standard Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

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; 5,000, \$6.00. Tomato large, well rooted, open field grown, mossed, labeled with variety name. Livingston Globe, Marglobe, Stone, Baltimore, June Pink, McGee, Earliana, Gulf State Market, Early Detroit, postpaid: 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Pepper Mossed and labeled, Chinese Giant, Bull Nose, Ruby King, Red Cayenne, postpaid: 100, 75c; 200, \$1.00; 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.50. Porto Rico and Nancy Hall Potato Plants, postpaid: 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$3.00; 5,000, \$12.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival. Satisfaction guaranteed. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Ark.

DOGS

FOX TERRIERS, COLLIES, ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, Police, Ed Barnes, Fairfield, Neb.

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

ENGLISH SHEPHERDS PUPPIES, MALES \$10.00; females, \$5.00. I. V. Webb, Rt. N. S. Dodge City, Kan.

POLICE, CROSSED WITH COLLIE, PUPPIES \$3.00 and \$6.00. Real farm dogs. Henry Bender, Lenexa, Kan.

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PEDIGREE WHITE NEW ZEALAND RABBITS. Wilbur Prouty, Rt. 1, Newton, Kan.

MAKE BIG PROFITS WITH CHINCHILLA Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 888 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

STANDARD CHINCHILLAS FROM PRIZE winning stock, sired by buck that was best senior buck in show at Kansas City. Wheat Belt Fur Farm, Plains, Kan.

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CANARIES and PUPPIES WANTED FOR spot cash. Write National Pet Shop, St. Louis.

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PRICE SMASHED—SIX GLOSSY PRINTS, 18 cents. Young's Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

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KODAK SPECIAL—ANY ROLL DEVELOPED 5c. Neutone prints 3c each. Enlargements. Ace Photo Service, Dept. A, Holsington, Kan.

THE FINEST PRINTS YOU EVER HAD! send trial roll and 25c to Runner Film Service, Northeast Station, Kansas City, Mo.

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GLOSS PRINTS TRIAL FIRST ROLL DEVELOPED printed 10c lightning service. F. R. B. Photo Co. Dept. J, 1503 Lincoln Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

KODAK FILMS, 25c. ANY ROLL DEVELOPED and six Glossy Lifetime Prints, 25c. Send your films to the Biggest and Best. Better picture quicker and they are unconditionally guaranteed to please. Victor Photo Service, Box 978B, Kansas City, Mo.

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WEPRINT LETTERS, HAND BILLS, NOTICES and Postcards on Mimeograph. Hand Bills \$2.25-500; \$3.25-1,000. Samples on request. Mimeograph Service, 1715 West St., Topeka, Kan.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO—POSTPAID GUARANTEED BEST mellow, juicy red leaf chewing: 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10, \$2.75; best smoking, 20 lb. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

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

HOMESPUN TOBACCO — GUARANTEED Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10, \$2.25. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10, \$1.75. Pay when received. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky.

OLD KENTUCKY NATURAL LEAF DARK Tobacco. Guaranteed best quality. Chewing, 5 pounds \$1.50, 10 pounds \$2.75. Smoking, 5 pounds \$1.75. Pay postman. Kentucky Tobacco Farmers, La Center, Ky.

WATER SYSTEMS

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

GUINEA PIGS

HEALTHY GUINEA PIGS FOR PETS, Fanciers, Hospitals. "Ballmans," St. Liberty, Neb.

HONEY

HONEY DELICIOUS EXTRACTED ALFALFA 60 pounds \$5; 120, \$9. C. W. Felix, Olathe, Colo.

HONEY—2 60-LB. CANS WHITE, \$12.00—Light Amber, \$10.00. Add 25c extra for one can. Bert Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

EDUCATIONAL

BE AN AUCTIONEER—EARN \$25-\$100 daily. Send for large illustrated catalogue, also how to receive Home Study Course Free. Reppert's Auction School, Box 35, Decatur, Indiana.

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

LEARN WELDING; END EMPLOYMENT worries; big demand, high pay for expert welders; rapidly expanding field; many profitable branches. Complete training any or all branches including aircraft and pipe-line welding. Ask for illustrated book on welding. American Welding Co., Wichita, Kan.

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

AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES

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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PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

INVENTIONS COMMERCIALIZED. Patented or unpatented. Write Adam Fisher Mfg. Co., 595 Enright, St. Louis, Mo.

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"; no charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney 1506 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.

SALESMEN MAKE UP TO \$50 TO \$150 week, show full samples, take orders for woolen shirts, underwear, blankets, jackets, overcoats, sweaters, hosiery, etc. Write Northern Woolen Co., Dept. E, Fergus Falls, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS

TIMBER, WEED KILLER; EASILY MADE. Particulars free. Miller K. Agency, Keasett, Ark.

MUSIC LOVERS—NEW, POPULAR, ALSO world's best music, 10c per copy. Catalogs and two copies free for names of ten piano players. Weasner Music Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL CALVES FOR sale. Ellwood E. Smith, Home, Kan.

NOW OFFERING BROWN SWISS HEIFER calves. Lakewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

CHOICE GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES very low prices. Write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN Bulls ready for service. Hugh Wright, Onaga, Kan.

HOLSTEIN BULL, THREE OF HIS DAMS averaged 730 pounds 4% milk 7 days \$150. Harriman Farms, Shawan, Wis.

THREE PURE BRED RED POLLED BULLS, 4 to 6 months. M. D. Yreus, Augusta, Kan. 15 miles straight east Wichita Stockyards.

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.

HOLSTEINS, CHOICE HEIFERS 6 TO 8 weeks old, shipped reasonably express on approval. Clarke Bros., New Brighton, Minn.

TEN CHOICE HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES practically pure bred, tuberculin tested, and crated, \$275.00. F. B. Green, Evansville, Wis.

GUERNSEYS AND HOLSTEINS — EXTRA fine calves. For best quality and prices, write Wildwood Farms, 1092 James, St. Paul, Minn.

200 HEREFORD SPRINGER HEIFERS FOR sale: 200 heifer calves in carloads; would make great price on 3 cars at once. J. F. Teal, Fairfield, Iowa.

FOR SALE—ROAN MILKING SHORTHORN bull 6 months. Dam milking 35 lb. with first calf. Other bulls, cows and heifers. H. L. Michaelis, Kinsley, Kan.

JERSEY OR BEEF BREEDS EITHER SEX \$12.50. Holsteins or Guernseys \$15.00. Weighted calves \$25.00, shipped collect. Also registered calves. Box 1055, Ft. Worth, Texas.

HOGS

POLAND CHINA BRED GILTS AND PIGS. Chas. Strobel, Lohman, Mo.

CHESTER WHITE BOARS, SPRING PIGS, bred gilts. Ernest Sulter, Lawrence, Kan.

REGISTERED Duroc Boars, Immune, 175 lbs. \$27.00. Frank Yost, Culver, Kan.

HEAVY BRED CHESTER WHITE FALL boars. The "Old Reliable" Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE BOARS, pedigreed, cholera immuned. Write for circulars. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

WEANED PIGS, SPOTTED POLANDS, REGISTERED, vaccinated. Sunrise Limited breeding. Price \$15.00, either sex. Jacob Pohman, O'Fallon, Ill.

HORSES AND JACKS

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

FOR SALE—3 YEAR OLD PERCHERON Stallion, eligible for registry. Ficed right for quick sale. Frank Wilby, Rexford, Kan.

A DOZEN WELL-BRED REGISTERED JACKS have to be sold up estate. Write J. C. Beattie Estate, Anson, Kansas or Tonganoxie, Kan.

LAND

KANSAS

BEST PRICES on new wheat land. E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kan.

IMPROVED 80 LYON COUNTY, KANSAS—small down payment, possession now. Buy stock and farm implements. Box 85, Allen, 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.

160 ACRES, GOOD FIVE ROOM HOUSE, BARN 32x32, other out buildings. Good silo 90 acres pasture, balance tillable, sandy loam, good ground for alfalfa or corn, three and one-half miles from town, good schools and churches. \$50.00 acre, half cash. L. B. Mitchell, Argonia, Kan.

IDAHO

NO PAYMENTS, NO INTEREST FOR 5 years. 20,000 acres of fertile cut over soil, dairying, fruit, diversified farming, ample rainfall, mild climate, good markets, four railroads, near Spokane, wood, water plentiful, low prices. Write, Humbird Lumber Co., Box G, Sandpoint, Idaho.

MISSOURI

LAND SALE, \$5 DOWN \$5 MONTHLY, BUYS 40 acres Southern Missouri. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 22-A, Kirkwood, Mo.

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

MINNESOTA

FARMING PAYS HERE IN MINNESOTA farming and dairying pay. Farm products last year valued at \$663,863,000. Minnesota butter commands highest price. Improved and unimproved lands reasonably priced. Plenty of moisture, good crops, rich pastures, fine roads, beautiful climate, 10,000 lakes, good schools and churches. Write for Free Book. Ten Thousand Lakes—Greater Minnesota Assn. Dept. No. 513, St. Paul, Minn.

NEW MEXICO

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

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, 51 Nor. Pac. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

LAND OPENING ALONG THE GREAT Northern Railway in Minnesota, North Dakota, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Send for Free Book and list of best farm bargains in many years. Low Homeseekers' rates. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 300, St. Paul, Minn.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAINS—E. Kan. W. Mo. farms sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Gardner, Kan.

24 FAMILY MODERN APARTMENTS IN Kansas City. Income \$720.00 per month, price \$65,000. Want Central Kansas stock, cash, or will carry back 1/2 long time 6% W. W. Kiema, 917 South Santa Fe, Salina, Kan.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

WESTERN FARMS—WORTH THE PRICE. Danke Realty, Stratton, Neb.

WHEAT AND RANCH LANDS, BARGAINS. Write or see C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

WANTED—FARMS FROM OWNERS. SEND cash price with description. Emory Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

WANTED HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING good farm for sale. Cash price, particulars, John Black, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

BUY FARMS THROUGH FARMERS' CO-operative Sales Agency, 2125 Emerson Ave., S. Minneapolis, Minn. Enclose stamp.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 610 Brownell, Lincoln, Neb.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

In this issue of Kansas Farmer we are starting an advertisement for Verni Stromme, Le Roy, Kan. who specializes in Hampshire sheep. He is developing for the 1930 trade some choice registered young rams and some ewes and ewe lambs. His prices will be found very reasonable and the best of breeding is to be had if you patronize this flock.

John D. Henry, Leocompton, Kan., is a regular advertiser in the Poland China section of Kansas Farmer and at present he is offering the choice of about 15 nice fall boars at attractive prices. These boars are of the big type and of the very best of breeding and eligible to registry and all right in every way. Write Mr. Henry at once if you want a good Poland China fall boar.

David Page, Topeka, is offering a choice yearling bull, that was third at the national in 1929 for sale from his great Fairfield Ayrshire herd. He is also offering some outstanding bull calves and some heifers for calf clubs that will win those familiar with Ayrshires know the Fairfield herd at Topeka to be one of the strong herds of Ayrshires in the country. Look up the advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan., well known breeder of registered Hampshire hogs and Jersey cattle is advertising Hampshire bred gilts that will farrow in May and June. The Wempe Hampshires are well known and Mr. Wempe has very likely sold more Hampshires to breeders and farmers over Kansas and Colorado than any other breeder in the country. His customers are invariably satisfied and you will make no mistake if you send your order to Mr. Wempe.

G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan., has bred registered Durocs for years and is very likely the oldest actively in the business of any Duroc breeder in the state. But more important than that is the fact that he has always been able to ship the kind of a pig that pleased his customer and if there ever was a kick on the treatment received at the hands of Mr. Shepherd by any buyer I never heard of it. At the present time he is offering some September boars sired by King Index for sale and at attractive prices. Look up his advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., Lyon county, is starting his advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Huston is another Duroc breeder who has advertised in Kansas Farmer for years and who has given good satisfaction to his customers all over the country. Mr. Huston is offering some fall boars sired by Big Prospect, a boar out of what he considered the best litter raised in Kansas in 1928, and as he puts it in his advertisement so decreed by the judges at both Topeka and Hutchinson. He was the top boar out of that litter. He is offering some fine young boars by him and out of good big sows.

Henry Murr, owner of Murrfield farms, Tonganoxie, Kan. has claimed June for a dispersal sale of his entire herd of Guernsey cattle. About 30 head are in the sale and all but the herd sire, a valuable bull bought from a prominent Guernsey breeder in Wisconsin, was raised on Murrfield farms. For the past six years the herd has been federal accredited. The herd is in splendid condition and while they will be in their every day clothes sale day they are just the same in the condition the wise buyer wants them in. One hundred per cent calf crops are another important feature of this sale. It is a working herd of purebred and high grade Guernseys that have been retained because of their productiveness, and the type and size are outstanding in this little herd. About half of the offering will be registered and the rest high grades of real merit. You can write to Mr. Murr any time for further information. The sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer soon.

The A. J. King estate Holstein dispersal sale at Kansas City last Monday was attended by a very large crowd of representative Holstein breeders from several states, largely from Missouri and Kansas. The sale was being held to close up the estate of the late A. J. King, who had built the herd up during the last several years. The 140 cattle in the sale brought a grand total of \$22,000 and the 38 cows and heifers milking averaged \$248. The highest priced cow was \$720 and the average on the 10 highest was \$370. The 37 yearling heifers averaged \$165. There were 15 baby calves in the sale, all under three weeks old that averaged \$90. Twenty-three bulls averaged \$170, and the highest five averaged \$320. Only four of the bulls had dams with any records and only five cows had records. But the offering was one of great merit from the standpoint of individuals and it was in splendid condition and the sale had been well advertised. To W. H. Mott of Herington, Kan., who managed the sale, undoubtedly should go much of the credit for the success of the sale. He certainly did a good job of the sale catalog, the advertising and all of the other things that go to make a sale a success or a failure.

Public Sales of Livestock
June 4—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

Guernsey Cattle
June 4—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

If the wets would dry up, the problem of prohibition enforcement would solve itself.

Hays Results Important

They Show How Cattle Feeding Can be Put on a More Profitable Basis

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

AT THE Eighteenth Annual Cattlemen's Round-up at the Fort Hays branch of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station last week, Western Kansas farmers heard the results of perhaps the most valuable and practical piece of work ever completed there. They were presented with a fund of information that can be applied to their daily work which will result in substantial increased net returns for their investment of time, money and labor. And without question it will aid materially in the trend in that section toward more livestock and better cropping systems.

L. C. Aicher, superintendent of the Hays Station, has made and is making a wonderful showing with his work. This year's cattle-feeding results are typical of what is going on at this great farm laboratory for the benefit and further profitable development of Western Kansas agriculture. In this article you will find the complete findings of these most recent cattle-feeding experiments. But in addition if you wish to obtain a copy of the bulletin containing this information in graphic table form as well, you may do so free of charge by sending your request, with a stamped and addressed envelope, to Mr. Aicher at Hays, or to Kansas Farmer at Topeka.

As already stated, beef cattle investigations were carried on at Hays during 1929 and 1930, because interest in that phase of agriculture is on the increase. A large acreage of land in Western Kansas always will remain in grass and that means beef cattle production will continue to be important there. Prevailing conditions will make the handling of stock cattle on many farms, as well as on the ranches, a common practice. Since roughage must be made the basis of winter rations for stock cattle, livestock men in this section are interested in several matters relating to the utilization of sorghum roughage including: The form in which it will give the best returns; whether it pays to use a supplement with this kind of roughage; the best and cheapest supplement to use; and the relative value of cottonseed cake and alfalfa hay as protein supplements. Experiments conducted at the station last winter were planned for the purpose of obtaining data that would help to answer these questions. And now we shall take a look at the results.

First of all, what is the comparative value of kafir fodder fed in different forms? That is, fed as whole fodder, chopped fodder, ground fodder or as kafir fodder silage. This experiment is a duplication of the major part of an experiment conducted at Hays a year ago, and results obtained are quite similar, all of which adds considerably to the conclusiveness of the work thus far.

All Received Cottonseed Cake

Four lots of cattle were used in this test, each one containing at the start 10 yearlings—eight steers and two heifers. Each lot was fed 1 pound of cottonseed cake to the head a day as a protein supplement. Each lot also received all the kafir roughage it would consume as follows: Lot No. 1, whole kafir fodder; lot 2, kafir fodder cut into small lengths with a silage cutter as needed and designated as chopped kafir; lot 3, kafir fodder ground as needed; lot 4, kafir fodder silage.

Dr. C. W. McCampbell of the agricultural college, who presented these results has this to say, regarding estimates of feed costs: "The most sound and practical basis of measuring the comparative feeding value of roughages is the gain produced to the acre. This is the ultimate measure used in this test for determining the relative value of whole kafir fodder, chopped kafir fodder, ground kafir fodder and kafir fodder silage."

These values may be summarized as follows: Kafir fodder chopped with

a silage cutter produced practically the same gain to the acre as kafir fodder fed whole, the figures being 216.73 pounds for whole fodder as compared with 218.55 pounds for chopped fodder.

Ground kafir fodder, however, produced 77.21 pounds more gain to the acre than whole kafir fodder. To put it on a cash basis, and giving the increased gain to the acre from grinding a value of \$11 a hundred, which is approximately the present value, ground kafir fodder was worth \$8.49 an acre more than whole kafir fodder.

Kafir fodder silage produced 340.58 pounds more gain to the acre than whole kafir fodder. Giving this increase in gain a value of \$11 a hundred, kafir fodder silage was worth \$37.46 an acre more than whole kafir fodder.

Worth \$28.97 More an Acre

Kafir fodder silage produced 263.37 pounds more gain to the acre than ground kafir fodder. Giving this additional gain a value of \$11 a hundred, the silage was worth \$28.97 an acre more than ground kafir fodder. And if you own a silo or contemplate building one, you will be interested in these figures worked out by Dr. McCampbell. "The increased returns on 30 acres of kafir by feeding as silage instead of as ground fodder," he explained, "would pay the cost of a 200-ton silo in one year. Figure the cost of a silo at \$700 to \$900. If we multiply the increased acre value of the silage over ground fodder, which is \$28.97, by the 30 which represents the acreage under consideration, we find a total of \$869.10 for the silo." So it can be seen that a silo will pay for itself many times during its life. It also is understood that a good many men have grinders who perhaps do not have silos, and that the grinders fit their particular needs. The figures show that ground kafir fodder adds an extra \$8.49 an acre over whole fodder. "Gains per unit of feed may be quite misleading as a measure of the value of a method of feeding to the man who produces his feed," said Dr. McCampbell. "Comparing lot 1 in our test, in which whole kafir fodder was fed with 1 pound of cottonseed cake, with lot 4, in which kafir fodder silage and cake were fed, 1 ton of the dry fodder in lot 1, produced 17½ per cent more gain than a ton of silage. But an acre of silage produced 157 per cent more gain than an acre of fodder. This justifies a repetition of the statement that the return to the acre is the most practical basis to use in evaluating feeds for livestock."

Does it pay to add a supplement to kafir roughages? If so, should it be a protein or a carbonaceous supplement; what is the relative value of cottonseed cake and alfalfa hay as protein supplements; also the relative value of kafir hay and Atlas silage as roughages for stock cattle?

In this experiment six lots of calves, each lot starting with five steers and five heifers, were used, and were fed as follows: Kafir hay; kafir hay plus 2 pounds of ground kafir grain to the head a day; kafir hay plus 1 pound of cottonseed cake a head daily; Atlas silage plus 2 pounds of ground kafir grain to the head daily; Atlas silage plus 1 pound of cottonseed cake to the head daily; Atlas silage plus 4 pounds of alfalfa hay to the head daily.

How Feed Values Compare

Two pounds of ground kafir grain, a carbonaceous supplement, was compared with 1 pound of cottonseed cake, a protein supplement. This was made because of frequent requests for such a test, and the particular amounts of each supplement because the experiment station previously has found that 1 pound of cottonseed cake is sufficient as a protein supplement for stock cattle, and usually 1 pound of cottonseed cake represents the cost of 2 pounds of ground kafir grain. Alfalfa hay and cottonseed

cake were used in a 4 to 1 ratio, because that represents the approximate ratio of their digestible protein under average conditions.

First we should consider the value of adding a supplement to a carbonaceous roughage when used as the basal ration for stock cattle. The addition of 2 pounds of ground kafir to the head daily to a basal ration of kafir hay produced an additional gain of 76.3 pounds to the head. This gain at the present price of this kind of cattle—\$12 a hundred—would be worth \$9.16. The addition of 1 pound of cottonseed cake to the ration of kafir hay produced 121.6 pounds more gain to the head than where no supplement was added. This additional gain, at the price used before, was worth \$14.59. It will be noted that the calves receiving 1 pound of cottonseed cake a head daily, in addition to the kafir hay, gained 45.3 pounds more than the calves receiving 2 pounds of ground kafir grain to the head a day. At \$12 a hundred, this increased gain was worth \$5.44, but the feed cost was the same in both cases.

Feed Costs Were Same

With Atlas silage as the basal ration, 1 pound of cottonseed cake to the head daily made a gain of 56.94 pounds more than the 2 pounds of ground kafir grain. At \$12 a hundred this increased gain was worth \$6.83, but feed costs were the same in both cases.

On the "per acre" basis stressed by Dr. McCampbell, adding 2 pounds of ground kafir grain to the head daily to kafir hay, increased gains 294.12 pounds to the acre, worth \$35.29. Adding 1 pound of cottonseed cake to the head daily to kafir hay, increased gains 522.64 pounds to the acre, worth \$62.72. Adding 1 pound of cottonseed cake to the head daily, increased the "per acre" return \$27.43 over the "per acre" return where 2 pounds of ground kafir grain were fed daily to each animal, without increasing cost. "In other words," Dr. McCampbell said, "it would have paid well to have sold the kafir grain and bought cottonseed cake."

Other experiments indicate that 1 pound of cottonseed cake to the head daily is worth 4 pounds of alfalfa hay as a supplement to Atlas silage when measured on the basis of the gain to the acre produced by the basal feed, despite the fact that the daily gains were 18.4 per cent greater where 1 pound of cottonseed cake was used in the place of 4 pounds of alfalfa hay. This is due to the fact that alfalfa hay serves as a roughage in addition to being a protein supplement feed.

In the test to find the relative value of kafir hay and Atlas silage as basal rations for stock cattle, comparisons indicate that kafir hay and Atlas silage have approximately the same feeding value acre for acre.

President Farrell on Program

Other interesting results were presented by C. A. Logan, agricultural college engineer, showing comparisons of various feed grinders. Dr. F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, addressed a morning meeting, and L. C. Aicher explained many recent developments at the Hays station.

There were 106 judging teams, including more than 300 individuals, at the Hays station the day before the cattlemen's meeting, for the annual "round-up" of Western Kansas 4-H Clubs and high schools. In the 4-H club livestock judging contest the "Norton Boosters 4-H" placed first. Gene Hagen, Aryle Corder and Glenn Hazlett made up this team, and Gene Hagen was high man over all. Also in grain judging Norton county took the lead, represented by the "Highland 4-H Club" of that county. Norman Frank, Leroy Holeman and Kenneth Johnson were the members, and Norman Frank was the high individual over all. Decatur county high school placed first in livestock judging by high schools classes, and was represented by Berle Wickam, S. Hendricks and H. Chalmers. Glen Stover of the Garden City high school was high individual.

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America's fur industry will be represented with an exhibit at the International Fur Exposition, to be held at Leipzig, Germany, May 31 to September 30, this year. The department of agriculture in preparing the exhibit, will pay particular attention to the products of American fur farms, as well as to the furs taken in trapping and hunting. It is said that many of the finest skins produced come from American fur farms and stocked marshlands. Five thousand square feet of space have been assigned for the showing from this country. According to the department the United States is the largest fur-producing country in the world. The raw fur harvest is worth approximately 65 million dollars each year to the trappers, most of them farm boys. The fur farming industry in the United States and Alaska represents an investment of nearly 50 million dollars.

