

KANSAS FARMER

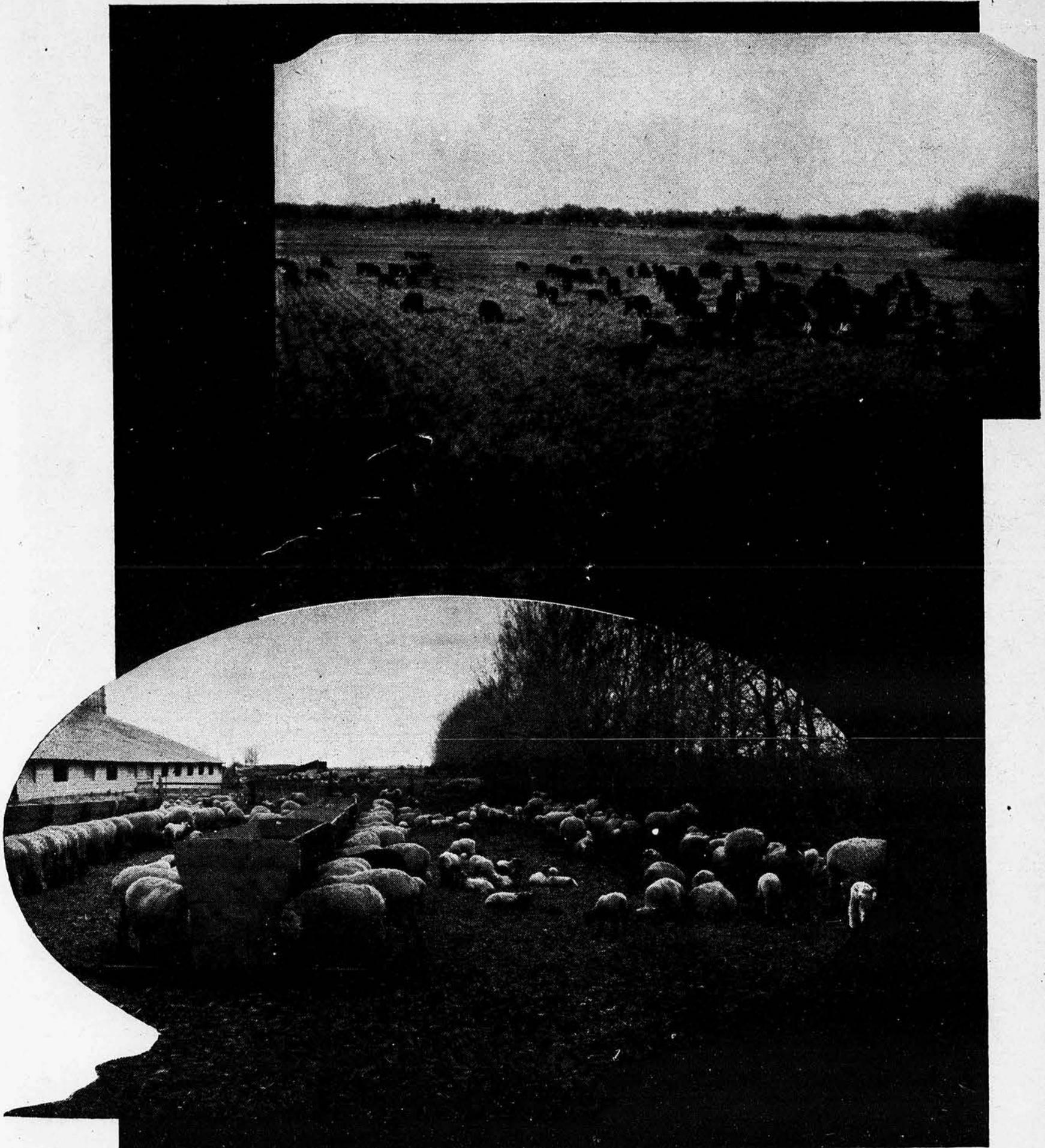
MAIL & BREEZE

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Volume 69

January 3, 1931

Number 1



Kansas Profits Are Still in the Feed Lots

Announcing ~ The 1931 line of JOHN DEERE Two-Cylinder TRACTORS

NEARLY a century ago John Deere established a policy of constantly improving John Deere products. That policy was never more faithfully followed than in the development of these John Deere Tractors for 1931.

Since their introduction nearly eight years ago John Deere Tractors have become famous for their outstanding performance—for low upkeep costs, for actual dollars-and-cents economy. These advantages are now increased through *even better performance, even longer life, even greater economy.*



Greater Value Than Ever

Twelve major improvements in addition to many lesser improvements make the 1931 John Deere Tractors the *biggest values ever offered* by John Deere. (See list at left.)

You get new performance in this 1931 line, not only in smoothness of engine operation—in even, quiet running—but in the ability of these tractors to go round after round, work hour after hour with their allotted load without laboring and without apparent effort.

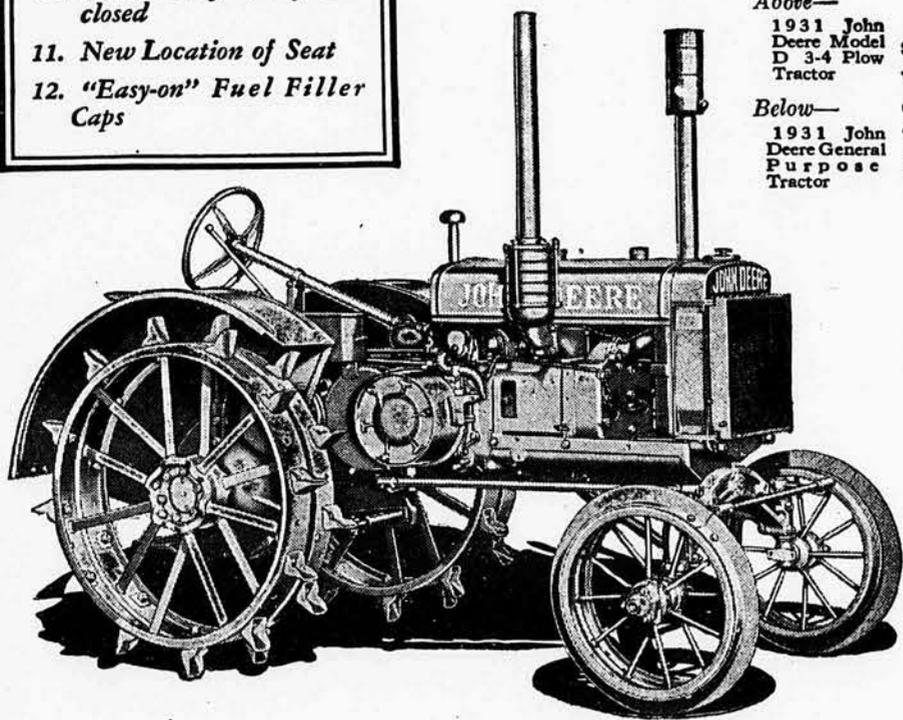
In actual operation you'll recognize a highly perfected balance between distribution of tractor weight and tractor power. When you need the maximum power of these tractors to meet emergencies, you can use every ounce of it effectively.

What's more, on your first trip around the field you are going to experience the real meaning of "ease of operation". You sit directly behind the steering wheel in a normal position with a good view of the work ahead. Within arm's reach are all the controls—handy as can be. Extra wide, carefully fitted fenders with dust shields over both pulley and flywheel furnish you real protection from the dust and dirt.

Guiding with the automotive steering device is more play than work—operates the full range without binding. In fact, John Deere Tractors are unusually easy for the farm boy to operate.

Go in and inspect these tractors at your John Deere dealer's store. It's the only way you can really appreciate their extra value. And arrange with your dealer for a demonstration on your farm and let these tractors prove their superior performance.

Above—
1931 John Deere Model D 3-4 Plow Tractor
Below—
1931 John Deere General Purpose Tractor



12 Major Improvements for 1931

1. Improved Air Cleaner—(Air Double-cleaned)
2. Double Filtering of Fuel
3. Special Combination Oil Filter and Pressure Indicator
4. Combination Muffler and Spark Arrester
5. Automotive Steering Control of Improved Design.
6. Special Crank Case Breather and Ventilator
7. New Radiator Guard
8. Adjustable Radiator Curtain
9. Responsive Governor
10. Power Shaft Fully Enclosed
11. New Location of Seat
12. "Easy-on" Fuel Filler Caps

Remember— John Deere Tractors Burn Low-Cost Fuels

John Deere Tractors are especially designed to save you money. They burn fuels that cost about half the price of gasoline and much less than kerosene.

During the long life of John Deere Tractors this saving amounts to hundreds of dollars, in fact the saving in fuel costs is often enough to pay for a new John Deere.

These tractors for 1931 are designed to burn low-cost fuels more effectively and efficiently than ever before. Don't overlook this money-saving feature.

Mail This Coupon for Further Information

JOHN DEERE, Moline, Ill. OM-111

Please send me, without obligation, information on the Improved John Deere Tractor for 1931 which I have checked below:

- John Deere Model D (3-4 Plow Power)
 John Deere General Purpose (2 Plow Power)

Name.....

Town.....

State..... R. F. D.....

**JOHN DEERE
TWO ~ CYLINDER TRACTORS
BURN LOW-COST FUEL**

630.5
716
v.69 pt.1

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 69

January 3, 1931

Number 1

We Shall Emerge Triumphant!

Greater Knowledge and Better Facilities Will Carry Agriculture to New Heights

HOW does 1931 look from here? As we pause at the close of one of the most eventful years in the agricultural history of the state, shall we look forward to the next 12 months with confidence or apprehension? Shall we take up our part in the making of history with trepidation or get into the firing line with that courage for which Kansas is noted?

We have had a lot of things to think about, but in Kansas the pleasant things are so much matters of course that we take them as they come, with little attention, and too often remember the other kind. But some things about the other kind are worth a second thought. Kansas passed thru the drouth with much less damage than did other states in the Corn Belt, and thus refuted the old-time stories about "drouthy Kansas."

Kansas is the only state in the Union in which the value of farm real estate has not changed since 1925. While other states have lost in that time, Kansas land values have remained consistently at 13 points above prewar values. Kansas is the only state in the Corn Belt, extending from Pennsylvania to Colorado, in which the value of farm real estate did not change in the year which ended with March 1, 1930, according to a government report.

This Is a Good Sign

We had fewer mortgage foreclosures, tax sales of farm property, and other "distress" transfers of farm property to the thousand farms during that year than any other state save one, and that one was less than Kansas by only 4-10 of 1 per cent. The government report says that "Kansas is the only one in which voluntary sales have consistently predominated."

Despite the fact that most farmers in the Corn Belt will remember 1930 as a year in which the weather, the crops and the markets all seemed to turn to their disadvantage, Kansas still will have enough to eat and a bread line is not yet in the picture. With a wheat crop of 155 million bushels, much above the average in both quantity and quality; with sufficient corn and forage for our livestock, altho these crops were short, and with one of the best oats crops in the history of the state, and barley and flax above the average, Kansas can look forward to its daily portion of bread and butter, bacon and eggs, corned beef and cabbage, and some pumpkin pie.

Crops in Fine Condition

The fall crops are in good condition. It is a Kansas axiom that if wheat goes into the winter with plenty of moisture the crop is well-nigh assured, and present prospects are among the best. The alfalfa is a pleasing feature in the Kansas landscape and there is no apparent reason to believe the Sweet clover will not take care of itself. In many localities the wheat has supplied an abundant pastureage and the livestock is the better for it. While the corn crop was short, and unevenly distributed in production, there is an abundance of good seed corn in the state. Other seed crops including alfalfa, Sweet clover and Red clover, are rated at or above the average.

The last available government report shows that it required only 9 bushels of Kansas corn to make 100 pounds of pork, while the average for the country at large was

By J. C. Mohler

Secretary, Kansas State Board of Agriculture

10.9 bushels. Kansas has more milk cows and more hens of laying age than last year, the state ranks fifth in numbers of both horses and cattle, eighth in hogs, and here is where quality counts. Kansas ranks third in number of Hereford cattle, Percheron horses and registered Shorthorn cattle; seventh in registered Ayrshires, ninth in Brown Swiss, tenth in Holsteins and fourteenth in registered Jerseys.

In a different way this quality in Kansas livestock is shown by the fact that, during the five-year period from 1925 to 1929 inclusive, the average value of Kansas livestock has been \$202,172,146 each year, while the value of the livestock products of the state during the same period was \$163,926,423 each year. Can any other business pay three-fourths of its capital investment with the product of a single year?

Possibly this might be more clearly shown by some particular phases of the livestock industry. Take the milk cow. During this same period 1925 to 1929, Kansas dairy cattle had an average value of \$41,145,118 each year, while the average value of the dairy products of the state in that period was \$36,589,567. Forty-one million dollars worth of milk cows produce 36½ million dollars worth of product each year and keep it up.

A Kansas carload of market cattle won the grand championship at the American Royal of 1930 and dressed out on the block 65.06 per cent of live weight, the highest dressing percentage of any cattle ever slaughtered in the oldest packing

LAST week Kansas Farmer brought you a careful study of present conditions and possible future prospects, prepared by W. E. Grimes, professor of agricultural economics at the Kansas State Agricultural College. He believes things will be better in 1931, especially in the latter half of the year.

In an effort to present a well-balanced forecast for 1931, Kansas Farmer also requested opinions from F. D. Farrell, president of the agricultural college; J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and from a number of outstanding Kansas farmers. Some of these opinions are presented herewith and others will follow in later issues. President Farrell, Dr. Grimes and Secretary Mohler all are deep students of conditions. The farmers concerned are outstanding thinkers and performers.

Obviously it is impossible to figure out exactly what will happen to agriculture in 1931. But it is second-nature with us to work ahead, expecting progress and success. Happily the composite opinion of these agricultural leaders is of a nature that lends encouragement.

plant in the country. These cattle sold for 50 per cent above the top of the market, or one and one-half times the value of the best cattle that sold on that market.

It has taken years of intelligent effort to bring Kansas into a position where such results are not only possible, but of common occurrence, and their achievement surely affords encouragement and an incentive to future efforts along a line that has been so surely demonstrated as the safe one. That there is such an incentive is shown by the excellent record of the Kansas exhibitors in all classes of livestock, and especially that of the members of the 4-H clubs, in the major exhibitions and livestock shows of 1930.

Wheat Is a Good Feed

A new interest, if not an incentive, is found in the fact that the grand champion carload of cattle was fed on wheat, which fact may open up a possibility not before dreamed of in the use of this grain for fitting domestic animals, and at the same time become a factor in the handling of the troublesome question of crop surplus. Heretofore, it has been considered little short of sinful to feed wheat to domestic animals, but experience may teach that, after the feeding of several million bushels to Kansas livestock this fall, it is a meritorious act of national benefit.

We don't like to admit that Kansas soils have been depleted of their fertility in any degree, but we all are enthusiastic over the knowledge that manure does help the crops, and a number of Kansas farmers are going to get a new thrill in 1931 by growing more legumes, thus balancing their agriculture, producing a valuable crop, reducing the cost of livestock and its products and enriching their soils, all in one operation.

While alfalfa remains the best forage crop in the world, it does not admit of a ready rotation of crops as do some of the annual leg-

(Continued on Page 17)

The Agricultural Promise of 1931

BY F. D. FARRELL, PRESIDENT
Kansas State Agricultural College

NOBODY actually knows what kind of year 1931 will be. We are told that prosperity is just around the corner, but nobody really knows how far it is to the corner. If it is reasonable to judge from past experience—and it probably is—we may be sure that the present business depression will have run its course before many more months have passed, but nobody knows just how many months.

One virtually certain promise of 1931 is that the events of the year will vindicate good farming. In times of business prosperity many people make money by rather slipshod methods. When butterfat brings 60 or 70 cents a pound many dairymen do pretty well financially with low-producing cows and poor feeding methods. When wheat brings \$1.25 to \$1.50 a bushel, farmers can make a little money from rather low acre yields of poor quality wheat. But when prices are low the advantages of good farming, with high unit yields, low unit costs of production and high quality products, stand out like a lighthouse on a dark night. One of the "sweet uses of adversity" is that the latter often forces us to improve our methods. The improvement helps us to go thru the period of adversity and increases our rewards when prosperity returns, as it always does.

For those farmers who have been frugal and able to lay aside a little money in recent years, as a good many farmers have, there will be opportunities in 1931 to improve the farm and farm home at comparatively low cost: To paint the barn, improve the kitchen, get some good breeding stock, install bathroom fixtures, plant some shrubbery, redecorate the living room or improve the farm library. Costs of labor and of many materials, including good books, are somewhat lower than they were a year ago.

The year 1931 promises to be one in which we shall revise our sense of values somewhat. If financial stringency forces us to reduce our costs, we are pretty sure to hit upon some inexpensive methods that will do as well as more expensive ones have done. If we feel forced to forego some of the pleasures of commercialized entertainment, we are likely to listen more to the songs of birds and to pay more attention to the beauties of the sunset.

We may be sure that farming is not going out of business and that the importance of good farming is not going to diminish. Moreover, a situation that prompts us to recognize the non-economic values of country life as well as the economic features of farming is of great potential benefit.

Finally, if the business depression should remain unabated at the close of the present year, as seems rather unlikely, we know that when we come to December 31, we shall be one year nearer the end of the depression than we now are.

KANSAS FARMER

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

ACCORDING to their views on the depression, men seem to be divided into two general classes. The first and most numerous group blames the Government and looks to the Government for relief. Andrew Shearer is a most worthy representative of this class. The second group is less vocal, but not less thoughtful. In 1914 it was my privilege to hear one of these men express himself on business peaks and depressions. He was called on because his factory was going strong and enlarging its facilities at a time when his competitors were slowed up and laying off men. He explained that it was his policy to build up reserve funds during prosperous years instead of enlarging his plant. Then when hard times came he enlarged his factory and picked up some of the best of the men his competitors had laid off. If half of the farmers and business men of the country would follow the rational system of this eminent engineer and manufacturer, business depressions would become mild to negligible affairs.

Peak years like 1929 are not normal years. They are abnormal because countless numbers of people not only spend all they make those years but also borrow and spend a large portion of what they think they are going to make in the next few years. The next year finds them with enlarged farm and factory output but struggling to pay their debts instead of buying like they did the year before. The old story of under consumption and over-production repeats itself. In my opinion the way to raise the depressions is to lower the peaks.

The hope of the future it seems to me lies in the fuller use and understanding of agricultural and business statistics by individual farmers and business men. I do not believe in calling on the Government when the principal thing needed is some clear thinking on the part of farm leaders and business.

The condition of the money in the United States today is like the condition of the freight cars on the railroads; neither seem to be circulating very fast. It is a case of idle cars, and as Vice President Charles Curtis said in one of his speeches last summer, of idle money. When heavy crop movements demand those cars the railroads will supply them; and when the volume of business demands more money the elastic provision of our Federal Reserve System will be equal to the demand. Credit inflation in 1928 and '29 was a result of the speculative fever of many people, but was not a cause of that fever, nor can it be regarded as a cure for the ills that have followed. True, conditions are bad, but without our present Federal Reserve System they would have been much worse.

My recollection of the money panic of 1907 is that altho Roosevelt "gesticulated" with his big stick, as was his wont, yet he "came across" and deposited several hundred million dollars from the National Treasury in the central banks of New York City. There was nothing wonderful about such a performance. Tiberius Caesar in the year of Christ's crucifixion made a similar deposit in certain central banks to tide the Roman world over the first great money panic in history. (See West's "Early Progress," page 379.)
Holton, Kan. Ivan A. Moorhead.

His Personal Experience

THERE seems to be lots of talk about this so-called Hoover prosperity. I believe it is my duty to rite my views on same and help analyze the situation as far as possible so that we can understand that we got to change our ways of livin'. I will take my own case for a sample.

I bought a Ford instead of a farm; the Ford is wore out but the farm is still O. K. I invested in a radio instead of a cow. The radio gives static instead of milk. I am feddin' five nice hounds instead of pigs. I had the piano tuned instead of the well cleaned out. I spent my cash in 1928; used up all my credit in 1929 and traded my future wages on installments in 1930; so you see hard times ketched me in pretty bad shape. If I had spent my last \$10 for flour and meat instead of for gasoline and oil I would be in better shape. I built a

nice garage last year instead of coverin' my barn and loafed two weeks in the mountains instead of fixin' the pasture fence so the cow couldn't get out, but then she's dry and mortgaged to boot for two blankets my wife bought from a peddler.

Now I'm on a cash basis but ain't got any cash, and the man I'm workin' for is broke because nobody can pay him what they owe, and the cotton mill is closed down because nobody can buy the cloth the mill makes. I had \$4 saved for a rainy day but it turned dry and I spent the money for two inner tubes. I tried hard to make both ends meet with my turnip patch but when I got my turnips ready to sell everybody else was sellin' turnips for nothing and the market was glutted. I am worried clean to the bone and my wife's folks is comin' over Tuesday to spend the week end; my hand is so lame from bein' shook by politicians that I ain't able to even pull my own fodder.

Please write if you hear of any Government relief comin' down this way. I am willin' to be a Republican or a Democrat or even a Socialist if that will help any. I wish that I had bought life insurance when I could.
Flat Rock, S. C. Adam P. Hool.

Always a Pessimist

AT THIS time of supposed "peace on earth and a good will to men," I seem to be getting more letters of complaint than usual. Some of the writers seem to think the President has failed to do his duty in permitting unemployment to exist and low



prices for farm products to prevail. Others blame the Farm Board and still others seem to think there is a conspiracy in Wall Street that is responsible for practically all of our ills, either real or imaginary. One of the most persistent pessimists of my correspondents lives in Washington, another in Arizona. I have received a great many letters from each of them during a period of a good many years. During all that period covering good times and bad times, times when prices were good and labor generally employed and times when there has been a slackening up and a good deal of unemployment and no doubt distress, I have never received a single cheerful letter from either one. From their viewpoint there has never in all these years been a single rift in the clouds of gloom, nor a ray of unobstructed sunlight to give hope and cheer to the human race. Business and politics have in their opinion always been under the control of selfish scoundrels and ostensible philanthropies have been financed by the rich conspirators for the purpose of fooling the masses and fastening tighter on them the bonds of industrial and political servitude.

These correspondents are getting along in years and their deep discontent seems to grow with the years. I look for them to die in a state of dissatisfaction somewhat more pronounced, if that is possible, than their present condition, and if the orthodox conception of the future state is well founded, they will apply to Saint Peter for

admission to Paradise; but they will not be satisfied. They will be of the opinion that the Wall Street crowd has managed to get in and set up in business in the New Jerusalem and that Saint Peter is merely their subservient tool. Perhaps Peter will not pay much attention to their complaints or it may be he will get impatient and tell them that if they don't like the way Heaven is being run they can go to hell.

Gas Tax Too High?

I CERTAINLY agree with you in many of your tax ideas, especially in the matter of taxing luxuries," writes Charles R. Weede of Sterling. "It has been proposed that we increase the tax on motor cars and gasoline for instance; but the 3-cent tax already levied on gasoline amounts to a 16 or 20 per cent tax, which makes it out of proportion to the tax on other property; if we add to it the proposed additional 1 cent, it will mean a tax of 25 to 30 per cent. Why should a necessity like gasoline be punished with the most staggering tax known to our time? It doesn't hit the oil companies, for they merely pass it on to us.

"Now is the time to insist that our lawmakers shall transfer some of our extra tax load to our amusements and luxuries. Let's have a stiff tax on such non-necessities as soft drinks, confections, movie tickets, miniature golf, pool halls, and all forms of tobacco. Let those who will have their luxuries pay some of the increased taxes. The very fact that they can pay for the things they don't need is proof that they can pay a higher tax than those who are so poor they can hardly afford to buy the things they need. Let's quit riding to death those poor old faithful horses such as necessities like farm lands and city dwellings.

"A year or two ago, a member of the legislature proposed a bill to tax luxuries and amusements, but it failed to pass because of the pressure brought to bear on the legislators by organized interests that handle such luxuries. A few men organized can do more to scare a legislator away from his duty in Topeka than all the hosts of silent citizens back home who sent him there.

"I am ardently in favor of your contention that the state educational institutions should be self-sustaining and that those who receive the benefits from them should pay for their education the same as they would for any other commodity. Why should the masses be required to pay our hard-earned taxes to equip the few with an education that gives them a big advantage in competing with us in the struggle for a livelihood? In thus treating others more generously than we treat ourselves, we are surpassing even the Golden Rule. It is about as sane as for a man to neglect his own family to enrich his neighbor's folks.

"I also am opposed to having the legislature make such huge appropriations to our state educational institutions, because it merely equips them to dominate entirely the educational field. They are in ruinous competition with our privately-supported colleges. It means that we are paying our taxes to the state schools to help them destroy our religious colleges. Colleges supported by the few have no chance to survive against colleges supported by the taxes of all of us. The tax-supported schools have every advantage in such a contest, and have already driven most of the religious colleges out of existence in some states. It is rather a bitter and ironical thing to be forced to pay the taxes that will enable the state colleges to kill one's own denominational schools.

"No one believes more intensely in education than I do, but I want to see the Christian colleges have an equal chance in a field that has too much tendency to fall into the hands of a materialistic educational oligarchy."

I had supposed that I was entirely out of politics, except as a citizen interested in the general welfare, but I am tempted to announce that if I am still going strong two years from now I will try to go to the legislature for the purpose of undertaking to put over some of the things in which I am deeply interested in a legislative way.

District Must Pay Expense

Does the state furnish half the money to modernize a school or would the district have to pay all of it? How long does the state give us to pay for it? Do renters have the same right to vote as landowners? If the state makes the district put in modern equipment in the school yards, who stands the expense if a child gets hurt? How much does a book on school laws cost and where can such information be obtained?

R. S. H.

The state does not pay the expense of modernizing a school house nor putting equipment in the school yard. Such expense must be borne by the district itself.

The renter has the same right to vote as a landowner. If he is a legal resident of the school district he has a right to vote at the school election. In other words, if he is a citizen of the United States and has lived in the state for six months and in the district for 30 days he would have a right to vote at the election.

Neither the state nor the school district could be held liable for the injury to this child while playing on this equipment.

A book on school laws can be obtained from the State Superintendent of Instruction, Topeka, Kan. There is no expense except postage.

A Private Road Only

I own an 80-acre farm. It is entirely surrounded by other farms. There is no road out of the farm, and as I have children to send to school I would like to know if I have to buy a road or will the township have to furnish me a road? I have no way of getting the children to school except by crossing the neighbors' fields.

F. F.

You cannot compel the township to open up a road for your benefit. You can appear before the commissioners and get a private road opened up for you, but you would have to pay the cost of opening the road and maintaining it.

Need Not Accept Labor

During these hard times can a township or county, when a man is willing to work out his poll tax, refuse him the chance to do this and compel him to pay the \$3 in cash?

E. S.

A provision of the law in regard to payment of poll tax is found in Section 201 of Chapter 68 of the Revised Statutes and provides that all

male persons between 21 and 50 years old who have resided 30 days in this state and who are not a public charge shall be liable each year to pay the sum of \$3 to the township trustees or the proper officers of the city in which such person lives and the same shall be expended on the public roads within the township or city in which such person lives. An exception is made of cities of the first class so that the act does not apply to residents of such cities, but it does apply to all other male residents of the state coming within the ages prescribed by the statute.

There is this provision also in the law that nothing herein contained shall be construed to



ON THE SIDEWALKS OF NEW YORK

prevent the township trustee or any township from giving the person notified to pay such tax the privilege of paying the same in labor upon the highway at a time and place to be designated by such township trustee, provided such person is willing to labor at a daily wage for himself of \$1.50 or for himself and team of \$3. And provided further that all persons subject to the tax shall pay the same in money or discharge the same by labor as herein provided whenever required to do so by some township trustee.

Our supreme court has not passed upon the question as to whether it is obligatory upon the township trustee to accept labor in lieu of the poll tax imposed. But the language of the statute evidently can only be construed as making it

optional with the township trustee to accept labor in lieu of the money. He is not obligated by the law to accept labor.

Can Sue the Purchaser

I sold a farm located in Kansas, taking a chattel mortgage on stock from the purchaser for the first payment. I also took a mortgage on the farm with notes to be paid yearly. Neither mortgage has been recorded. I turned the deed over to him. Now payments are due, and I find he has deeded the farm to another party and the deed has been recorded. The man to whom I sold says the one to whom he sold will pay me, but nothing has been paid, and the time is past for payment of the mortgage on the stock and interest on the principal. I have written to the party who bought the land asking him to send papers showing that the party who purchased it from him has assumed payment of the notes. He has not done so. The taxes have not been paid. What steps shall I take to get back the property?

M. S.

You have slept on your rights to a very considerable extent I fear. An unrecorded chattel mortgage while good between the maker of the mortgage and the mortgagee, unless it is recorded, is not valid as against a subsequent purchaser for value. Also unless a mortgage on real estate is recorded it would not be valid as against a purchaser for value. You seem to have deeded your land to your purchaser but have failed to do the very obviously necessary thing of recording your mortgage to secure the payment for the land. About all you can do now is to sue the purchaser and garnishee the party who bought the land from him so as to stop payment on the land from the second purchaser, and you had better do that very soon.

Ten Grounds for Divorce

What are the 10 grounds for divorce? Wife.

The grounds for divorce in Kansas are, first, when either of the parties had a former husband or wife living at the time of the subsequent marriage; second, abandonment for one year; third, adultery; fourth, impotency; fifth, when the wife at the time of the marriage was pregnant by another than her husband; sixth, extreme cruelty; seventh, fraudulent contract; eighth, habitual drunkenness; ninth, gross neglect of duty; tenth, the conviction of a felony and imprisonment therefor subsequent to the marriage.

Same as Other Citizens

I am an ex-A. E. F. soldier of the World War. I would like to know what the law is in regard to poll taxes for soldiers in Kansas.

A. E. F.

Ex-soldiers are subject to exactly the same poll taxes as other citizens:

We Have Got to Make Taxes Fairer

BACK East, in wealthy New York state, the state tax commissioner, Mark Graves, finds much the same situation we have out here and for that matter in most of the United States.

Altho New York state is the richest state in the union and has 2,800 millionaires and billionaires—in the last 12 years Mr. Graves finds the increase of taxes is 2½ times greater in New York state's rural communities than in the wealthy populous counties.

That is the usual thing, quite customary everywhere.

The farmer makes his living from real property, right out where the assessor can see it and where he can see all the crops and livestock that the farmer produces. None of the farmer's living comes from untaxed coupons, from unseen, therefore untaxed wealth.

And because this is so, the law and the lawmakers are more to blame than anybody else.

Pretty soon they will be compelled to remedy this confiscation of farmer earnings. Some of the more progressive states have already done so.

I think it warranted to call this "confiscation" of farmer earnings when his taxes absorb 31 per cent of his net receipts less the value of his labor, and when his net income averages \$669 a farm family, as it did in the United States in the crop year 1928-29. This was ascertained by the United States Department of Agriculture.

If figures were available showing the shrinkage in farmers' incomes in 1930, that showing would be worse.

Taxes absorb the net rent of many individual farms and sometimes more.

In 1924 the Federal Trade Commission declared in an official report that "nearly one-fourth of the farmers in Kansas and Iowa, nearly 3 out of every 10 in Nebraska, nearly 4 out of every 10 in South Dakota, over half of those in North

Dakota, and 5 out of 8 in Montana lost their property thru bankruptcy or foreclosure."

During this time taxes were rising and 80 per cent of all state and local revenues were obtained by a general property tax, also 89 per cent of local revenues were so obtained.

Let me quote here a statement made by the statisticians of the Rawleigh Foundation:

Probably never in the history of the United States has any industry or group been required for so long a time to pay a constantly increasing amount of taxes while its resources have been so constantly shrinking. And this includes land values.

There is one form of farm relief that couldn't possibly miss fire. It is equalization of taxes. This can't come from Washington, it must come from the legislature and the assessor.

If you would like to know who pays the taxes and how much he pays, take a look at this little list. It shows how crude and unfair our present system of taxation is:

The farmer and lot owner pays.....	65.3 per cent
Mining industry pays.....	45.4 per cent
Railroads and utilities pay.....	29.4 per cent
Hotels and professions pay.....	28.0 per cent
Banks and insurance companies pay.....	24.0 per cent
Construction and builders pay.....	18.4 per cent
Wholesale and retail merchants pay.....	16.0 per cent
Manufacturers pay.....	13.9 per cent

The farmer pays more than 65 per cent of all local and state taxes, the banker pays 24 per cent, the merchant 16 per cent, the manufacturer not quite 14 per cent. All pay too much, probably. But the banker, the merchant and the manufacturer can and do pass a part of their taxes on to the already overtaxed farmer as an added cost to the goods they sell him or the service they render him. He cannot hand any of his back when it comes his turn to sell because he cannot put the price on his stuff. He has to sell it almost always in competition with the world.

This is old stuff, of course, but the average citizen so often forgets it, and the average legis-

lator has been shutting his eyes to it for more than a generation.

We obtained this kind of a taxation system a hundred years ago when nearly everybody owned land or other visible property.

Now in most states, the people who get their incomes from land are in the minority. Among the others are the wealthiest people we have. They are owners of intangible property, the great bulk of which escapes taxation because it is unseen and because its owners do not choose to pay the full rate of the general property tax upon it. That would be what they call "confiscatory," yet it is much more confiscatory for the farmer, and he pays it or loses his farm.

New York state's board of assessors, in official reports, have this to say of the general property tax which plunders many others besides the farmer:

It is a reproach to the state, an outrage upon the people, a disgrace to civilization, and worthy only of an age of mental and moral darkness and degradation, when the only rights were those of the equal robber.

That is well said, it is correct. How long then are we going to keep it up?

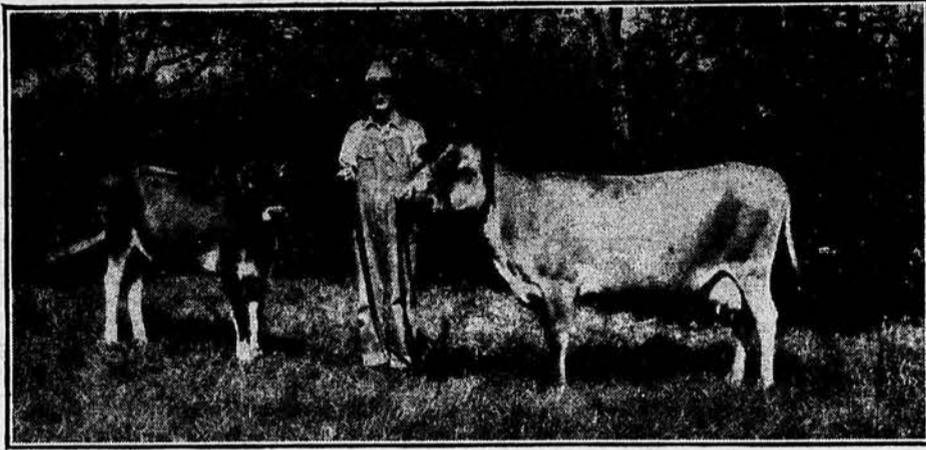
The remedy is a wider distribution of the tax burden with taxes levied according to ability to pay.

That goes for all new forms of taxation which may be attempted. It is one way of lowering taxes for the individual.

The fairest of the state taxes for intangible wealth is an income tax, for it taxes the owner of such property according to his ability to pay. There can be no equality of taxation without such a tax.

Arthur Capner
Washington, D. C.

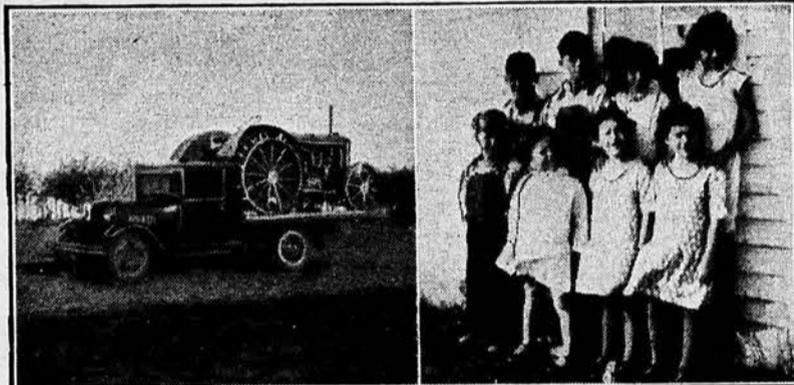
Rural Kansas in Pictures



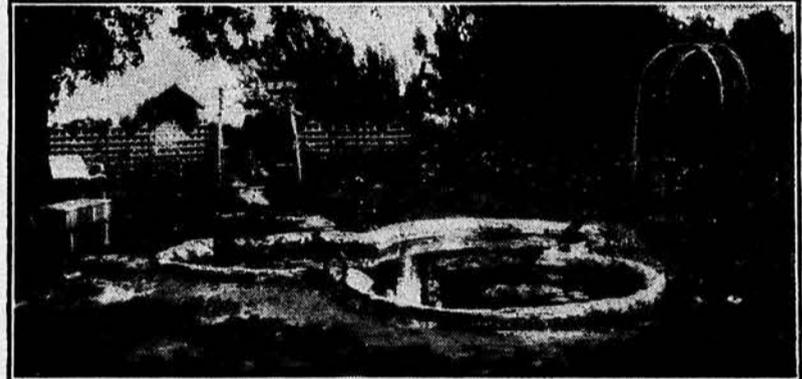
Frank B. Kessler, Newton High School, Borrowed \$225 a Year Ago to Purchase the Purebred Jersey Shown at Right. In 344 Days "Birdie" Produced 564 Pounds of Butterfat That Sold for \$273.24. In Addition Skimmilk Brought \$21.95 and the Calf at Left Is Valued at \$75. Feed and Incidentals Totaled \$136.28. Accurate Records Prove How This Project More Than Paid for Itself in a Single Year



Mrs. Jesse Drake, 70, of Agra, at Left, Takes Pride in This Wood Pile Which She Corded. Right, Elvirin and Robert Seltman, Nekoma, 11 and 9, Are Real Farmers. Elvirin Runs the Tractor While Robert Is the Dairyman. Boxing Is Their Favorite Sport



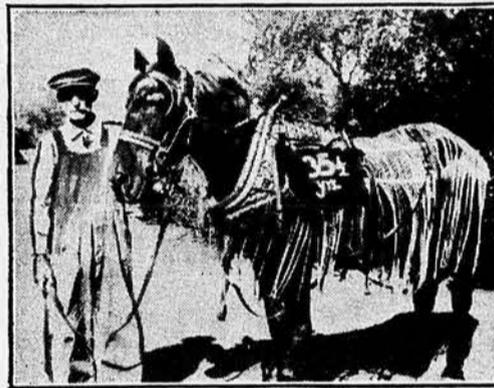
When William Schlichting, Ford County, Wishes to Move His Tractor Any Great Distance, He Simply Loads It on His Truck. This Picture, at Left, Was Snapped at the Start of a 125-Mile Trip. Right, Four Sets of Twins in Sunny Ridge School, Hodgeman County: Lloyd and Floyd Brown, Verce and Velma Hudson, Lela and Leland Craft, Violet and Viola Bell



A Lily Pool, Artistically Irregular in Shape; a Comfortable Bench Under a Rugged, Friendly Tree; a Refreshing Sweep of Bluegrass Lawn, Interrupted Only by a Stone Walk and a Bird Bath; the Whole Setting Enclosed by Shrubs, Lattice-Work Fence and Arches Which in Turn Blend in Their Colors. This Is Mrs. Will Fuller's Back Yard, Near Miltonvale. More Farms Can Boast of Equal Beauty



At Left, Leland C. Frost, Jewell County, Proves That He Is a Real Hunter, on a Day Off From School and Farm Work. At Right, His Two Sisters, Iris and Lillian, 8 and 6, With Their Dolls



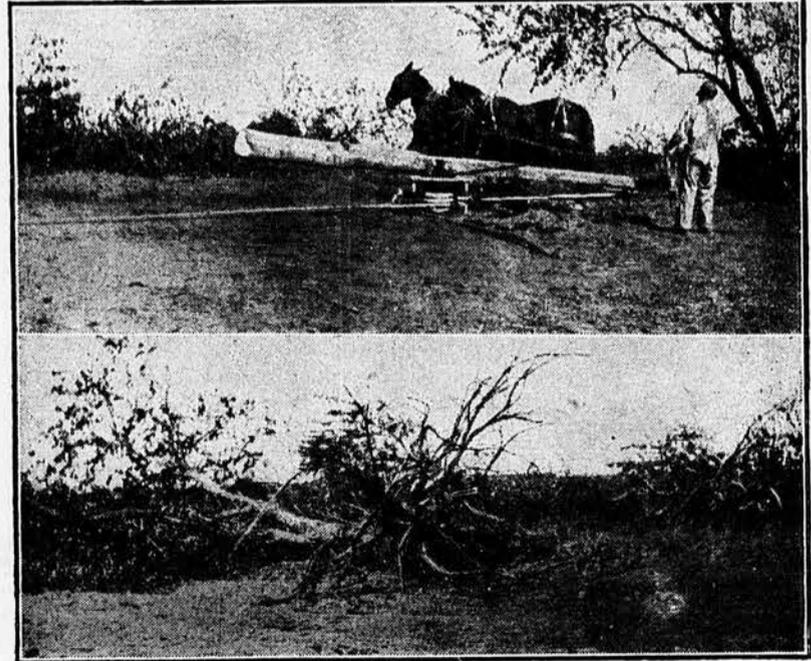
Two Old Cronies, John Pageler, Belvue, and Fannie, Almost 36 Years Old. Both Man and Horse Have Seen Kansas Agriculture at Its Worst as Well as Its Best, and They Have Great Faith in It



Part of 350 Turkeys Raised This Year by W. T. Scott, Cullison. They Are Seen Out in the Pasture Where 3 Acres Were Fenced for Them. Note the Sun Shelter and Feeder. A Hose Carried Water to the Barrels



Here Is a Farm Crop That Gives Many Hours of Pleasure to Hundreds of Boys and Girls Who Visit "The Home of Shetland Ponies" on the Hiett Brothers Farm, Near Haven. Mind You, These Are Registered Animals, and the Two Top Pictures Are of the Special Show String. Below, a Visitor Making Friends With a Lively Little Colt



Ou-o-o-o-ou-ch! O-U-C-H! And Mother Nature Loses Another Tooth. Anyway, Here We See J. D. Newton, Princeton, Ridding His Farm of a Hedge Row. On Many Kansas Farms Similar Work Has Been Done Here of Late, and Modern Fences, Far Neater, More Efficient and Less Troublesome, Have Been Installed

As We View Current Farm News

Two Hundred Kansas Farmers Will Work Harder on Management Problems

By I. N. Chapman

Extension Economist in Farm Management
Kansas State Agricultural College

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, was opening day for the new Farm Bureau-Farm Management Association of North Central Kansas. This organization consists of 200 farmers intent on doing two things. First, to know whether there are any leaks in their respective farm businesses, and, second, to find the best ways of stopping these leaks. In other words, the aim of this organization is the adoption of more efficient methods of production which shall form a basis for a profitable marketing program.

The organization is composed of farm bureau members from Washington, Cloud, Riley, Clay, Ottawa and Geary counties. The farm bureaus of these counties, co-operating with the Kansas Bankers' Association and their own respective county bankers' associations, and the Kansas State Agricultural College, conducted the campaign for members. Beginning with a huge hop off banquet at Clyde on September 1, the plans have developed rapidly until now the budget is filled, the organization is completed, and the efficiency fieldman is on the job.

Each farmer who took a membership in the association pays a fee of 10 cents an acre for the first 160 acres owned or operated and 5 cents an acre for all land owned or operated above that amount. This makes a minimum fee of \$16 a farm, and \$50 was set as a maximum payment.

The development of the plan calls for a visit of the fieldman to each co-operator's farm at least four times a year. His services are available only to the members of the association, and his visits should be from 2 to 3 hours long.

This type of organization has been in existence in Illinois for several years, and the results of the work have been very satisfactory. There were 100 members in the first association formed in that state in 1923, and of that number 80 are still members. There now are four active associations, with one more being organized. The increase in the income of the co-operators due to the activities of the association has averaged 2 per cent on the original investment. Most of this increase in income, according to the co-operators, is due to the benefits derived from the yearly summary and analysis of the records.

Some Real "Farm Relief"

The possibilities in the development of the work of the fieldman are almost infinite. Basing his judgments of the efficiency of each individual enterprise of the farm upon the returns from that enterprise, this man will be able to bring real "farm relief" to his co-operators. His first work will be the installing of a suitable system of farm records and then assisting the co-operator in keeping up these records.

Next he will keep such records of labor and feed as will be necessary to work out the cost of production of each crop and of each class of livestock. In this part of the work beneficial results should show even before the close of the first year. Changes in the kinds of feed used or in the proportions of each used in the ration quite often represent the difference between profit or loss on a feeding project.

A discussion of the current problems in production and marketing will undoubtedly occupy a lot of the time during the fieldman's visit.

If the problems are knotty ones the county agent and the specialist from the Kansas State Agricultural College are very likely to be called in to assist in working out a satisfactory solution.

A summary of the farm business and the working out of a very detailed analysis of it at the end of each year will be the most important work of the fieldman. In this summary and analysis work, the members of the agricultural economics department of the Kansas State Agricultural College will lend all the assistance possible. These analyses will show the weaknesses of the business and suggest the constructive measures to be put into use to strengthen these unprofitable enterprises. The records from each farm will, from necessity, be subjected to the most painstaking

and careful scrutiny before any suggestions can or will be made. The business of no two farms will show the same weaknesses. Each business will stand out by itself, will present different problems, and will require different solutions.

The plan of the organization was worked out by the extension economist in farm management and submitted to Dean Harry Umberger, director of extension, Kansas State Agricultural College, the officers of the Kansas Bankers' Association, and Dan Otis, agricultural director, American Bankers' Association for their approval before any members were solicited. Mr. Otis spent one week in the state telling the bankers and the farmers how beneficial he thought the work would be. He and Dean Umberger were the principal speakers at the "hop off" banquet.



Here Are the Members of the Executive Board of the North Central Kansas Farm Bureau-Farm Management Association Together With Representatives of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Who Are Responsible for the Management of the Association. Left to Right, Front Row, Chester Yenawine, Riley County; Roy Hanna, Clay County; J. H. Meierkord, Washington County; and A. R. Quinnette, Cloud County. Left to Right, Back Row, Lawrence Hoover, Geary County; Dean H. Umberger, Director of Extension, Kansas State Agricultural College; Charles Blades, Ottawa County; and I. N. Chapman, Extension Economist in Farm Management, Kansas State Agricultural College

President B. C. Welch and Secretary W. W. Bowman, Kansas Bankers Association, have given their whole hearted, enthusiastic support to the plan. During the campaign these men have urged the local bankers to give their fullest and heartiest co-operation. In nearly all of these six counties, the bankers have gone with the county agents to their patrons and urged them to take out the membership. The effect of this co-operative work on the part of the bankers has been most remarkable and most gratifying. Very few contracts, indeed, have been refused when the banker and the county agent were both urging upon the prospective co-operator the value of the organization.

Dean Umberger also gave his hearty approval to the plan and is one of its most enthusiastic supporters.

The delegates from each county met in Dean Umberger's office at Manhattan, Friday, November 7, 1930, to effect a permanent organization, elect officers, select the fieldman, and plan for the development of the work.

J. H. Meierkord of Linn was elected president; C. G. Steele, of Barnes, vice president; and A. R. Quinnette, Ames, secretary-treasurer. R. E.

Curtis, county agent of Ottawa county, was selected as fieldman. The Riley County Farm Bureau office at Manhattan was selected as headquarters for the association.

Capper, "American Farmer"

IN RECOGNITION of his continuous interest in agriculture The Future Farmers of America, the national organization of students in agricultural schools, has awarded Senator Arthur Capper the title of "American Farmer," symbolized by the privilege of wearing the official emblem as a watch charm.

It is often said that the farmer receives more advice than anybody else, and accepts less. But we may say for Senator Capper that offering advice to farmers is no part of his services, while on behalf of farmers he has supported their claims to consideration, their programs and those of the great farm organizations which represent them. In his labors in behalf of agriculture he has rather taken advice from farmers than offered it to them. As a publisher of farm papers, as leader of the Farm Bloc when it initiated its programs in Congress, as a friend and promoter by prizes and other encouragements to farm boys of their practical work on the farm, as sponsor of the annual \$5,000 award to persons adjudged to have rendered the greatest service to agriculture, as sponsor of the Master Farmer awards, as a former regent of the Kansas State Agricultural College and in other ways, rather than in offering advice to farmers, he has manifested his interest in agriculture.

In conferring the title of "American Farmer" on him, Dr. C. H. Lane, national adviser of the Future Farmers of America, described the senior Kansas Senator as "always ready to lend support to any movement which has as its object the development of a better knowledge of agriculture," and added: "We recognize, as does the country, that you are one of the best friends and most effective workers for the welfare of the farmers of America, and assure you that your interest and efforts are appreciated."

Senator Capper is now formally and officially entitled to the designation of farmer, and if we know him there is no honor that he will prize more than this recognition by the Future Farmers of America, and no emblem that he will be prouder to carry than his new "American Farmer" watch charm.

Skunk Eyed the Carpenter

THE pretentious home of Lee Lippman, Dodge City merchant, houses a problem. It is a skunk living in the attic, defying all diplomatic efforts toward ejection and calmly pilfering chickens from the neighboring roosts.

Lippman hired Arthur Fawver, a carpenter, to investigate the weird creakings and rustlings heard from the attic. The skunk eyed the carpenter over a pile of chicken feathers.

"If you catch him," said Fawver, "you'll be a hermit for a month. If you shoot him you can't live in the house for a year. If you leave him alone there is no telling what may happen."

They tried to smoke out the intruder with sulfur candles. Poison bacon proved no lure. Lippman is dubious about how the animal would behave in the throes of death, anyhow.

Allen Raised Corn!

HENRY J. ALLEN produced 20,000 bushels of corn in 1930 on his farm in Northwest Kansas. Evidently Henry knows when to plant corn.

Are Feeding 140 Cattle

A HERD of 140 cattle is being full fed by Amery and Lloyd Olds of Scottsville. The animals have been making good gains. This has been the rule over all of Kansas recently.



The Outlaws of Eden

By Peter B. Kyne

WHENEVER you get your job of dreaming done with," she called back. How like her, he thought, not to intrude on his mood. He climbed down, cinched the saddle tighter, and swung aboard. "Ride him, cowboy," Lorry cried joyously, and as if this was a signal, the horse went into action. Tichenor stayed with him for six jumps, then sailed off into space and lit on his hands and knees in the soft dirt; whereupon everybody laughed long and joyously at his discomfiture. A dozen feet away the horse was standing, gazing curiously at him.

Lorry rode up to the fence and looked over at him. "What happened?" she asked sympathetically. He picked himself up, furious with embarrassment and glared at her. "I've been away a long time. I'm soft. I can't grip 'em like I used to," he mumbled, and caught up the horse. The brute tried to throw him again, but this time Tichenor stuck, and the horse, deciding he had had the worst of the argument, jogged sedately away to the corral gate, swung into it for Nate to slip the wooden latch, pushed it open with his shoulder, pushed it shut again and sidled humbly up to the latch for his rider to slide it home again. Tichenor shook out his loop, found an unbranded calf and roped it neatly around the hind legs. Lorry smiled her approval and before her smile his anger and embarrassment melted and he smiled back.

"For a few seconds after he stacked you, Nate, you looked like a Hensley," she confided.

"And it was a dirty Kershaw trick to let me walk into one like that," he retorted.

"Life is dull here, Nate. We don't often have an opportunity to enjoy a laugh at the expense of a New York financier."

"But I might have been injured," he complained.

"I'm the injured one, Nate. I bet Rube a hundred dollars you'd ride him straight up and stay with him. You rode him straight up but you didn't stay with him—so you lost a hundred dollars for me."

"You'd have won your bet if I hadn't been thinking of you as I swung aboard. I didn't catch my right stirrup."

"What were you thinking?" she teased.

"For your sins I'll not tell you." "Couldn't have been anything important."

"It wasn't." "Smarty!"

"Why didn't you bet Rube another hundred I'd miss my first calf?"

"I did," she confessed sadly. "I'm out two hundred on you."

"Go bet him two hundred more I can rope ten straight."

She called her bet to Rube Tenney. "Taken," the superintendent yelled back. "And another hundred he misses one calf in the first five."

"Take it," Tichenor urged. Lorry took it and he won both bets for her.

"First time I ever knew a man to lay off ropin' nine years an' come back with his old-time skill," Rube Tenney complained.

In Madison Square Garden

"Once a year, for six years past, I've roped daily for a week in the rodeo held at Madison Square Garden," Tichenor confessed. "The first time I tried it was on a private bet. I was in a box with a lot of society wasters and there was a rich smart Aleck there I didn't like. So I honed him into a bet of ten thousand dollars I could rope and hog-tie a calf in twenty seconds."

"Why, that's slow. I can beat that," Lorry challenged.

"Not on a borrowed horse, with a borrowed rope and an educated calf,

Lorry. The crowd thought I was part of the show when I rode out in a top hat and dress clothes and tied the critter in fourteen seconds."

"Did you collect the ten thousand?" the practical Mr. Tenney queried.

"I did."

"Got it yet." This from Lorry.

He nodded.

"I'll bet you ten thousand I can beat your time. We're about finished with this bunch so we'll let all but four out of the corral and haze the others with their mothers down the field about a hundred yards. Then Rube shall open the gate and we'll start a calf from the other end of the corral thru the gate. He'll head straight for his mother. The gate shall

They rode back into the corral and watched Lorry haze her calf out. As his tail cleared the gate post she snagged him; like Nate she lit running, flanked the calf expertly and tied him. Tichenor came down and rolled the little animal over twice. "Nothing wrong with that tie," he announced. "By crikey, you're strong."

"Give the lady ten thousand dollars," Rube Tenney ordered. "Fourteen flat. An' you've traveled a long way for a lickin', mister."

Nate Tichenor, using the flat of his saddle for a desk, wrote out the check. "Thanks," the girl said casually, and waved the check to dry the ink. "Easy come, easy go. I have no qualms at nicking you, Nate. I competed with

He had no reply to make to this. Half angry and half prideful, he sat his horse, looking down at her with a queer, intense light in his eyes, seeing which, Rube Tenney gathered his cowboys together and rode off with them toward headquarters. When they were out of hearing Nate Tichenor spoke: "Lorry Kershaw, I've never loved a woman before but I love you."

"Ah, so that's what you were thinking of as you sat on the fence watching the branding?" He nodded. "A sudden conclusion but a permanent one, Lorry. Our people marry once and keep their women. Will you marry me?"

"Perhaps, Nate. The request honors me and I'm very appreciative of the compliment. But I have a job to do here first, and I'd like to know you a little better before committing myself."

He knew the ghost of old Rance Kershaw was coming between him and his desire. "I understand, Lorry. Well, I'm good at waiting, but I certainly do crave the job of taking care of you."

She smiled up at him. "Well, I have resented your valet," she admitted, slyly. "What does a valet know about taking care of a man?"

"I was thinking, as I sat on the fence, that we could merge the Circle K with the Bar H," he pursued. "Just a case of increasing the capital stock of the Bar H and then splitting the stock. The Circle K is a larger and more valuable ranch than the Bar H—and by throwing the cattle into the deal you'd have a controlling interest, even after deducting your indebtedness to the Bar H. Rube could run the outfit and—"

"And we'd live in New York, eh?"

"We'd live wherever you pleased." He dismounted, squatted on his heels in the shadow of the corral and motioned her to sit beside him.

"Lorry, I'm the proprietor of a big dream. As a half-owner in a bond and brokerage house in New York I've made money enough to retire on now. But I'm too young to rust out, so I'm going to put over one big deal before I quit. I've got sufficient money to finance the thing myself and I approach the enterprise with the absolute assurance that every dollar I invest will double and pay me good interest on the increased value. Lorry, I'm the Mountain Valley Power Company."

A Santa Claus?

She stood up, gazing down at him reproachfully. "So you were the Santa Claus that gave me twice what my land was worth, were you?" Her tone was cold. "That was your nice little method of conferring charity, was it?"

"Well, it was a good price, Lorry, but the land was worth that to me. In fact, it was the key to the situation and as the key it was worth more, altho had anybody but you owned it I would have haggled and made a couple of hundred thousand dollars. But it wasn't charity. I wasn't in love with you when we closed that deal. That's happened since and I don't know why. I only know I'm glad it's happened, even if nothing should ever come of it. At least I've known a thrill I should, all my life, regret not having known. Sit down, please. You can't pick a fight with me merely because I declined to take advantage of your ignorance of the value of what you held, plus your acute financial embarrassment. This afternoon you told me I was a true blue sport and I'm not aware that any action of mine since you've known me gives you ground to withdraw that statement. Sit down!"

She sat down. "You and I are not popular in our little world," he went on. "I don't"

(Continued on Page 16)

Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

1. What useful article did Elias Howe invent?
2. What is a gondola? In what city are gondolas commonly used?
3. What Indian maiden was known in England as the Lady Rebecca?
4. What is ambergis? For what is it used?
5. Where are the Uinta Mountains?
6. What famous old-world pianist is visiting in the United States?
7. What is backgammon?
8. What are amphibia?
9. With what industry is the name of James Jerome Hill associated?
10. What is the national flower of the United States? How was it chosen? When?
11. Who was Pegasus?
12. Who was Natty Bumppo?

(Answers may be found on Page 16)

be the dead line, and the second the calf is thru it he's yours to rope and tie. I noticed the other day you carry a stop-watch. How about it, neighbor?"

"Give me a tie rope," was all he said, and handed his stop-watch to Rube Tenney. The calf, a husky youngster about two months old, then went out the gate for all he was worth. Forty feet beyond the gate Tichenor's rope settled over his head and stopped him; even as he stopped, the man was going out of the saddle; crawling up along the rope, he flopped the calf, tied him and rolled him over; then Rube Tenney inspected the tie and pronounced it perfect. "Fifteen and a fifth," he announced. "Good fast work, Nate."

the best men in the country at the Pendleton Round-up last year and took second money. Came away from that show with eleven hundred dollars and met the September payroll. We had money coming in from some beef we'd sold, but we couldn't collect in time—and a hired hand's money is due him on the last day of the month."

A Man's Woman

"You're a man's woman," he told her feelingly. "I've never had more fun losing ten thousand dollars."

"And I've never had more fun winning it. You're a true blue sport, Nate, and a true blue sport never knows a regret." And she laughed and tore up the check.



WHEN YOU RUN OUT OF OTHER THINGS TO BE THANKFUL FOR, BE THANKFUL YOU ARE NOT A GUIDE IN A COUNTRY WHERE CITY SAPS GO TO HUNT DEER!

PARSON'S

"Sunshine" Is a Real Farm Girl

Since Her First Try-out She Has Been a Favorite With WIBW's Huge Radio Audience

THE "Sunshine Girl" of WIBW, Topeka, is known to thousands of radio listeners in the Middle West just as "Little Sunshine." Many folks have written in to ask about her and from what they say, she is a real favorite.

In real life she is Violette Clarkson, a busy worker in the editorial department of Kansas Farmer. "Sunshine" grew up on a farm near Goff, Kan., sang a while with orchestras in Kansas and Nebraska, and showed up one morning at the studio of WIBW for a try-out. She has a sweet voice which immediately endeared her to radio listeners, and she has been heard over WIBW for more than a year. Now for a mental picture. She is about 5 feet, 3 inches tall, has brown eyes, light brown hair, and a fine smile always. Her 110 pounds of Sunshine is the thing that gave the Sunshine Hour its name.

Boyd and Maudie are two professional entertainers who have been heard over WIBW since the station was bought by the Capper Publications, and long before.

When Topeka first had a little 100-watt station, these two artists entertained and Boyd announced. Boyd recently returned from a long-time engagement as musical director and orchestra leader at station KCRC, Enid, Okla., and all the Sunshiners welcomed him back to the Capper station, where he is heard every morning on the Sunshine Hour.

Maudie is an accomplished pianist, having played in public since she was 9 years old. She has one of the most remarkable music memories imaginable. She knows thousands of tunes and plays them from memory. Without these two the Sunshine Hour would not be complete.

"Pipe Dreams," by Basil Willis, Kansas' own poet, every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock over WIBW, brings a most unique and interesting half hour to radio listeners.

Drawing from real life of real people, the heart throbs of everyday living, the Dreamer offers them, crystallized in sparkling verse fresh from his pen. You may see yourself mirrored in his writings and somehow you want to dream your dreams as you hear him. Many pleasant Sunday evenings are spent with the Dreamer in his survey of sentiment, sense and humor.

Selected religious arias performed by the Cathedral Hour choir and soloist every Sunday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock over WIBW have made this presentation one of the most beautiful

ful sacred programs on the air. The musical service is directed by Channon Collinge. Earl Palmer, tenor, Crane Calder, bass, the Cathedral Ensemble, and the Sanctuary Choir present the program. Guest soloists appear frequently on this program.

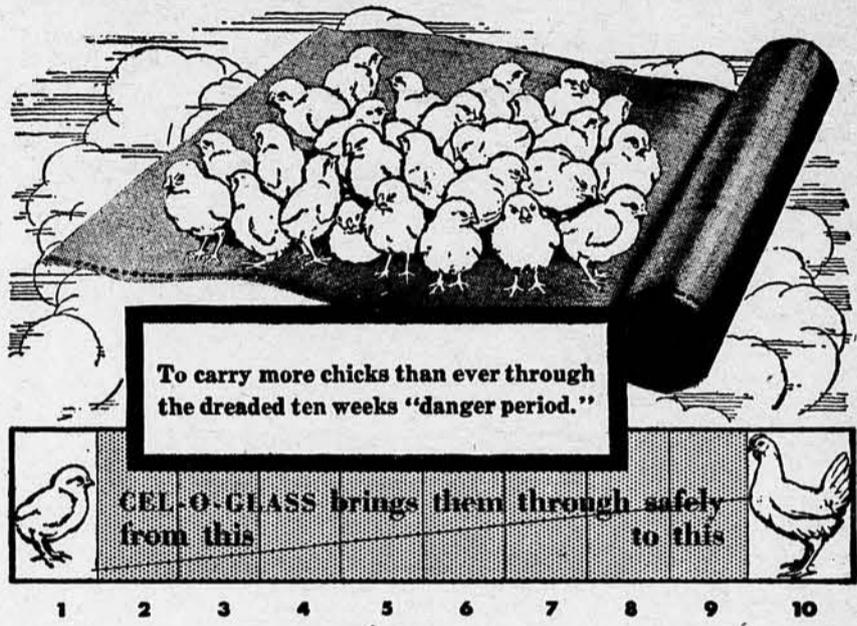
Daily Except Sunday

- 6:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Tony's Scrapbook (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 7:55 a. m.—Musical Interlude
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:03 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
- 11:15 a. m.—Tremaine's Orchestra (CBS)
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Network
- 12:25 p. m.—Board of Agriculture
- 2:00 p. m.—Lieb Ensemble
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—Leo and Bill
- 4:00 p. m.—Maudie's Melodies
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave
- 6:30 p. m.—Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:15 p. m.—Sod Busters
- 10:15 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

Highlights Next Week

- SUNDAY, JANUARY 4
- 2:15 p. m.—N. Y. Philharmonic (CBS)
 - 4:00 p. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
 - 5:00 p. m.—Vesper Hour
 - 6:30 p. m.—Memories of Hawaii
 - 7:00 p. m.—The World's Business (CBS)
 - 8:00 p. m.—Pipe Dreams
 - 8:30 p. m.—Savino Tone Pictures (CBS)
 - 9:00 p. m.—Service Orchestra
 - 9:30 p. m.—Barnsdall Program (CBS)
 - 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
 - 10:10 p. m.—Back Home Hour (CBS)
- MONDAY, JANUARY 5
- 10:30 a. m.—Senator Arthur Capper's "Timely Topics" (CBS)
 - 7:30 p. m.—Plymouth World Tour
 - 8:00 p. m.—Standard Brands Program
 - 8:30 p. m.—Cotton Pickers
 - 9:00 p. m.—Kansas Authors' Club
- TUESDAY, JANUARY 6
- 6:00 p. m.—Political Situation (CBS)
 - 7:30 p. m.—Adventures in the Air
 - 8:00 p. m.—Farm Bureau
 - 8:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Chronicles
 - 9:00 p. m.—Song Story
 - 9:30 p. m.—Paramount Publix Hour
- WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7
- 7:00 a. m.—Little Crow Program
 - 7:00 p. m.—Building and Loan program
 - 7:15 p. m.—State Savings Program
 - 7:30 p. m.—Behind the Headlines
 - 8:00 p. m.—State Grange Program
- THURSDAY, JANUARY 8
- 7:30 p. m.—Farm Bureau Play
 - 8:00 p. m.—Rhythm Choristers (CBS)
 - 10:30 p. m.—Ben Bernie Orchestra (CBS)
- FRIDAY, JANUARY 9
- 7:30 p. m.—Scotland Yard
 - 8:00 p. m.—Wichita U-Washburn Basketball Game
- SATURDAY, JANUARY 10
- 8:30 p. m.—National Forum (CBS)
 - 9:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons Showboat
 - 10:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo (CBS)

A new, tougher, longer-life CEL-O-GLASS★



Now CEL-O-GLASS offers a greater safeguard to your poultry profits than ever before.

We have made this new CEL-O-GLASS so strong and tough that it will last much longer—and it will last longer than any other similar product on the market. Its coating is tougher. Wind and snow and rain will not affect it. Bad weather cannot weaken it. And you get this new, improved CEL-O-GLASS at no increase in price.

Vitamin D which means healthier, faster-growing chicks. And brooding your chicks behind CEL-O-GLASS protects them from those outdoor dangers such as coccidiosis, worm infestation, chilling, drowning and crowding.

These are facts, not just theories. At the Ohio Experiment Station, out of a test group of 100 chicks, 96 were brought through to healthy maturity. An identical group behind ordinary window glass all developed severe signs of leg weakness at the end of the eighth week.

How CEL-O-GLASS makes you money and pays for itself

8 years of performance prove that CEL-O-GLASS prevents chick losses. And if CEL-O-GLASS helped you save only 10 extra chicks out of every 100, you would have a big profit on your CEL-O-GLASS the very first year. Every 10 extra chicks you save are worth at least \$15 at maturity. And all you need for a brooder housing 400 chicks is about 40 feet of CEL-O-GLASS. So you can figure out for yourself how CEL-O-GLASS makes money for you and quickly pays for itself.

Remodel your present brooders into health houses simply by installing CEL-O-GLASS frames. Hinge the frames to swing in and to the side or up under the roof when not in use. This assures longest life.

If you plan to build new houses, write for our free blueprints. CEL-O-GLASS is also valuable for use on laying houses, hog houses, cold frames, back porches, storm doors and windows, dairy barns, and for many other practical purposes. You can get CEL-O-GLASS at hardware, lumber, seed and feed dealers. If your local dealers cannot supply you, please write Acetol Products, Inc., Dept. 1501, 21 Spruce St., New York.

And CEL-O-GLASS keeps on making money for you year after year. Even after years of use your chicks get the same health-giving qualities.

Through those dreaded first ten weeks, the "danger period," your chicks will be guarded from the cold, wet, drizzly weather. Ultra-violet rays through CEL-O-GLASS drench your brooder houses with health. They promote the building of bone and body tissues and prevent leg weakness. They cause the chicks' blood to

Insist on Genuine CEL-O-GLASS
Make sure you get genuine CEL-O-GLASS. For your protection, the name is branded on the selvage of every roll. Over an 8-year period, CEL-O-GLASS has gone through continuous, steady improvement from year to year. Agricultural experiment stations from coast to coast, plus over a million installations by farmers and poultry raisers, provide the practical background for this never-ceasing improvement. And scientific tests in the CEL-O-GLASS laboratories are another reason for this constant, year-to-year improvement. Only by these means it is possible to offer, with an absolute guarantee of increased efficiency, the new, improved CEL-O-GLASS.

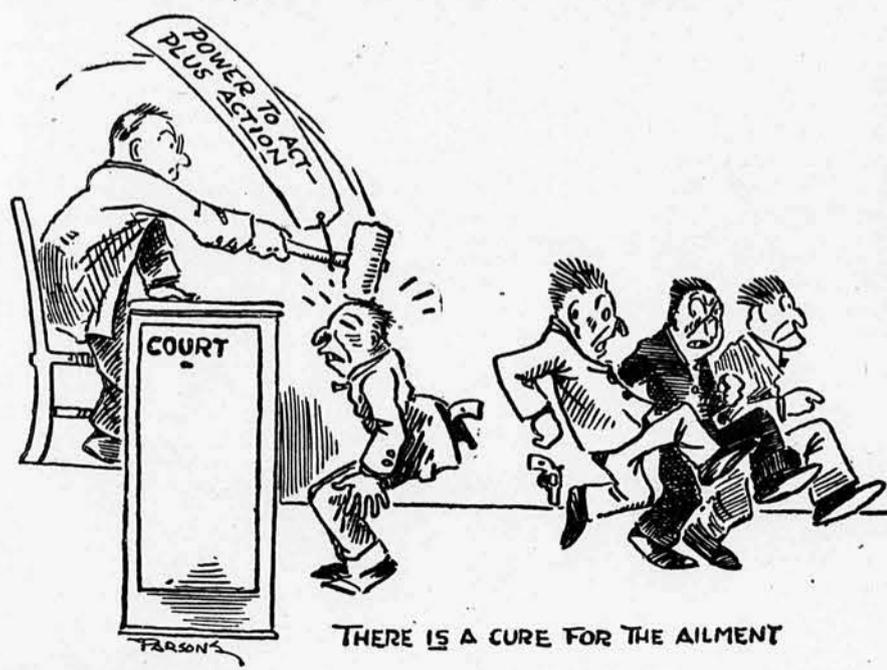
The New CELO-GLASS longer-life

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LOWEST PRICES SINCE 1924



Tune in on the Sunshine Counsellor . . . Poultry Market Reports—Sunshine Health Talks. Every Friday at 12:30 noon, your time, Stations KYW, WCAU, KPO, KWK, WREN, KFAB, KOA, WOC, WHO, WOW, WDAF. At 12:45 p. m. Station KSTP. At 1:30 p. m. Stations KDKA, WLW, WJR.
COAST-TO-COAST BROADCAST

★ You may be sure of obtaining the new, improved CEL-O-GLASS at your dealer's. Shipments of the new CEL-O-GLASS began early in the Spring of 1930.



Feed Yards Are Dry These Days!

And the Weather Has Been Quite Favorable for Livestock; the Animals Are Doing Well

BY HARLEY HATCH

WE START Christmas week, down here in Coffey county, with clear, cool weather the same as we have been having for several days. A light snowfall of nearly 10 days ago still shows a trace of white in shaded spots, which indicates that the weather has at no time been warm. It seems to suit stockmen, however, for the feed from the fields is dry and bright and the feed yards are in good condition. Prices for farm products suffered a further relapse during the last week, and butterfat has dropped to 18 cents at local cream buying stations. This means that the cream producer can churn his product and produce butter for 15 cents a pound, cost of work not included. Is there anything that can be bought for the farm family for a like price which will have half the food value of butter? The moral seems to be to make the farm living consist, so far as is reasonable, of the dairy products of milk, cream and butter. Those who ship their own butterfat are netting from 5 to 7 cents a pound more than is paid by local stations.

Sale Prices Too High?

While a few farm sales have been held, they have not been so plentiful as usual for this season. It cannot be because of low prices for, while those paid at sales are considerably less than those of one year ago, they are in nearly every instance higher than the market justifies. I always have thought that a public sale of farm property was the poorest place in the world to buy stock. Often cattle sell for \$10 a head more than would be paid on the market, while hogs in 9 instances in 10 are bid in on a supposed weight larger than they really carry. A bunch of 85-pound pigs nearly always is sold as weighing "around 100," and the price usually is higher than the Kansas City price for the same weight and grade. It seems to me that many men have been helped along the downward financial path by buying heavily at sales and giving notes in payment, notes which seldom bear less than 8 per cent interest. This rate of interest means that to come out whole conditions must be of the best and that the market price of what was bought be on the upgrade. I always think, in this connection, of what a well known Eastern Kansas lawyer once told me. He said that where the only debt was a reasonable farm mortgage the farmer nearly always came out all right, but that where the mortgage was combined with a lot of sale notes and current debts the case was hopeless.

Can't Make a Profit?

While speaking of interest rates and sale notes, many of us will recall what a prominent Kansas banker said of this matter some time ago. He gave it as his opinion, after long years of banking, that the average man could not pay 6 per cent interest and profit by it. Note that he said "the average man," which includes most of us. If a man cannot profit while paying 6 per cent what will happen to the many who are paying 8 per cent? To withdraw credit at this time would be disastrous to many folks but I believe that most men who now are paying 8 per cent would today be better off had they never been able to borrow money. I asked a Coffey county banker once how many of his patrons were making good on the money they had borrowed at 8 per cent, and he answered offhand "50 per cent." The next time I saw him he said that he had been thinking over the question I had asked and that he wanted

to change his answer; that instead of 50 per cent being able to profit from borrowed money he believed that no more than 25 per cent did so. There are times like the decade from 1905 to 1915 when a farmer could prosper by using borrowed money; at that time there was a continuous but gradual increase in farm prices. Today we have gone to the other extreme, and find a continuous decline in the price of all farm products.

Pipe Line Prices Low

A Colorado friend writes that he noted what I said in this column a short time ago about prices paid here for right-of-way thru farms by pipe line companies. He says that a line is being laid thru his Colorado county and that only 15 cents a rod is offered from the right-of-way thru his farm. The line runs for a mile thru the best land on his farm, and he thinks that 15 cents a rod not nearly enough. In this I agree with him; to grant a right-of-way thru a farm for a long term of years calls for much more than 15 cents a rod. If the land in question is worth from \$25 to \$30 an acre I do not think that 50 cents a rod would be out of the way. The pipe line company also includes in their contract the right to erect a pole line along their right-of-way. To have a pole line thru farm land would call for damages, and this, together with the damage that may be done to land, crops and fences, also should be covered by the contract. In this locality the telephone lines of the pipe line company run along section lines; to run such a line directly thru a farm would be a great nuisance. When a pipe line is once in it does no damage to land or crops, but damage may be done if the line is put in in a wet time. This Colorado line is a gas line, so there would not be danger of damage from oil leaking, which always is present in crude oil or gasoline lines.

Buy Young Stock Now

A good many cow herds in Coffey county have been retested during the last 10 days. This is the TB test which was given the first time about two years ago. At that time virtually no reactors were found in the county. This second test is to make sure that

the disease has not developed recently. I hear that of all the tests that have been made so far but one reactor has been found in the whole county. There is little chance of any of the disease being found in outdoor herds; if there are any cases in the county they will in all likelihood be found in dairy stock kept in town. For some time after the first test established that Coffey county was free from the disease packers paid 10 cents more a hundred for hogs from this area, but they no longer do so. Several hundred head of young white-face cattle recently have been shipped into this township from the Southwest, largely from New Mexico, but there is virtually no chance at all that there is any TB among the animals. The rather disastrous experience many have had with mature cattle bought during the last two years has turned many folks to buying young stock or calves and to building up cow herds. County Agent Cleavenger has found in Coffey county 182 cow herds, a herd being counted as 20 cows or more.

Can Read Books Free

It may not be generally known but all readers, both from country and town, are welcome to borrow books from state libraries. The one nearest us is the Teachers' College library at Emporia, where country borrowers always are welcome, and many are availing themselves of the privilege. There is no charge; all that is asked is that the books be returned in good condition. From this library I have a book which I have been reading with considerable interest. It is not light reading, it being entitled "The Economics of Farm Relief." The author is Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University, and he has made an exhaustive investigation of his subject. Here is one of his paragraphs: "As a result of modern development the farmer is often in an unfortunate position. While he must indeed expect that the larger the output of himself and his neighbors, the lower will be the price per unit, yet if the crop is very large, it will lead to such a great fall in price that the total gross returns of the entire crop will be less than the returns of a smaller crop. In industry the period of production is so short and the possibility of adjusting the supply to the demand is so great that such a situation is highly exceptional; in agriculture, for the reasons which have just been adduced, we are confronted by the tragic fact that the harder a class of producers work and the more they turn out, the worse their condition may be."

able before they will spend that much for a good book. Then they wonder why the young people leave home. The gasoline is gone in a day or two, while the influence of the book may last forever.

The lesson for this week centers around one man. He was a hero to the people of his day, and has been to many since. Personally I like the choice in heroes which the folks of John the Baptist's day showed. They had taste and they had idealism. They did not pick out the first roughneck that came by and set him on a pedestal and pay big money to take a look at him, simply because he could knock more men down than others could. They selected a thinker for their hero, a hermit, a man with no money, a man whose clothes were not of the latest cut, and who warned them of judgment to come. It is said that the four things we Americans worship are physical strength, personal beauty, intellectual power and financial success. If that is so, we are much below the standards of John's day. Their choice rested on a very different sort of man.

This was not due wholly to themselves, but to their social environment. They had been reared by parents and taught by religious teachers to look for a great man. This man, they had been told, was already due. In fact, he was overdue. He would be a prophet like Elijah, and would lead his people to the heights of blessedness, which they had known long before. When the stern prophet of the desert appeared, they said, "This is the man." It is a good example of what might be accomplished by religious training, beginning in early childhood. And they walked out from Jerusalem and from other towns, thru the heat and dust, to see and hear this man, and when he called them vipers and such-like, they took it.

John himself is an excellent sample of a man trained from infancy in the ways of religion. He was, like Samuel, a child of promise. He was dedicated to God from the day of his birth. His parents felt from the first that he was to be a good and great man. Many parents hope that will be true of their sons, but they do not make preparation for it as John's parents did. They taught him and hoped and prayed and dreamed. And the dreams came true.

John reminds us a little of Father Damien, the Belgian priest, who went among the lepers of Molokai, in the Hawaiian Islands, remaining there 25 years. Five years before he died he noticed that the disease had seized upon him. After that he always spoke of "we lepers."

Lesson for January 4—The Birth of John the Baptist, Luke, Chap. 1.
Golden Text, Luke 1:76.

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N.A. McCune

WITH the new year we begin a new series of lessons. The title of the general course is, "Jesus the World's Savior," and it runs for six months. The aim of the course, as stated by the committee on the International Lessons is, "A study of the life, teachings and saving ministry of Jesus as recorded in the Gospel of Luke, in order to inspire and guide the pupil to accept Him, as Savior and Lord; to follow His example and manifest His spirit in life and service."

At the beginning of the new year it is interesting to estimate its possibilities. There are 8,760 hours in the year. If we allow 8 out of each 24 hours for sleep, we have left 5,840 waking hours. Ten minutes a day devoted to Bible study is not much. It would eat up only a little over 6 hours for the year, and yet 10 minutes a day would cover a lot of ground, enriching mind and spirit immensely. It would be good use for a little of our leisure time. Many people have more leisure time than they think. These lessons for the coming six

months are all in the book of Luke. It has been called "The Most Beautiful Book Ever Written." Those readers who would like to put a little more time on the subject than most people do, and are not averse to spending a few cents on a book or two, will find the book with the above title, "The Most Beautiful Book Ever Written," full of suggestive material. It is by D. A. Hayes and costs about a dollar. Another is "Luke the Physician," by Ramsay, and still another "The Jesus of History," Glover. If the reader wants a new kind of New Testament, or, in other words, one of the new translations, let him get Goodspeed's or Moffatt's. They are not expensive.

Any of these books may be had from the Pilgrim Press, 418 S. Market St., Chicago, or from the Methodist Book Concern, 740 Rush St., Chicago, or they will be ordered by any book store.

It costs about \$2 to fill up your gas tank. You do that and think nothing of it. But many folks will squeeze a two dollar bill until it is unrecogniz-

Two-Thirds for the Lord

"Thanks very much," said the vicar, as little Tommy handed up his offering for the harvest festival; "I must call round this afternoon and thank your mother for these eight beautiful apples."

"P-please, sir," stammered Tommy, "would you m-mind thanking her for t-twelve apples?"

'Tis Folly to Be Wise

Possible Employer—"But you're asking for a rather high wage, seeing that you know nothing about the work."

Applicant—"But, you see, not knowin' the work makes it so much harder for me."

Duel of Generosity

Merchant—"Look here, you've been owing me this bill for a year. I'll meet you half way. I'm ready to forget half what you owe."

Debtor—"Fine! I'll meet you. I'll forget the other half."

"I wonder what industry is coming to," states a writer. Most business men wonder when it is coming to.



HERE AND THERE IN KANSAS

by
Jesse R. Johnson



Emporia Civic Clubs Meet With Farm Groups and Learn How Livestock Profits Are Made

THE long grass section of Kansas extends north and south across the entire length of the state and is about 100 miles wide. But the section known as the Blue Stem Belt is only about 100 miles square.

Emporia, noted for its schools and culture, located near the eastern boundary of this territory, was the home of one of the first noted herds of registered Hereford cattle to be established in the state. Wild Tom and other famous imported bulls occupied stalls at Sunny Slope Farm, one of the best known breeding establishments in the Middle West.

The interest aroused in good cattle in that locality 30 years ago has continued thru prosperity and depression. Automobiles and movies compete for the attention due them. Oil wells, and other big interest bearing stocks vie with each other, but Emporia and the surrounding territory continue cattle minded.

New Interest in Creep Feeding

A new enthusiasm has arisen recently, due to the new and interesting system of calf creep feeding. Business men and farmers agree that a new cycle of cattle prosperity is certain to follow because of the opportunity cattlemen of this territory have for producing market topping beef on the medium sized farms of this favored locality.

So with this background and favorable conditions ahead it was fitting that the 300 men and women who sat down together at the big banquet held at Emporia recently should be so evenly divided as to farmers and townspeople.

When the first settlers and Indian warriors smoked together it was a sign of peace, and by the same token farmers and business men of the towns are standing on common ground when they eat barbecued beef together and sing the same songs.

The four civic clubs of the town, co-operating with the Lyon County Farm Bureau, staged the event. W. A. Gladfelter, president of the Farm Bureau, presided, and introduced visitors and speakers. Business men listened with keen attention to a discussion of livestock co-operative marketing by Dr. O. O. Wolf. James K. Wallace, a marketing expert from the United States Department of Agriculture, discussed markets strictly from the standpoint of the producer.

A Profit of \$23.04

Jerry Moxley, director of the creep feeding work, told of the progress that is being made. One hundred and ninety-two farmers in Kansas are now using this plan of raising calves and producing beef. More than 9,000 calves were creep fed in the state last year.

The banquet followed a demonstration in the afternoon, held on the farm of John Dixon near Miller. Mr. Dixon exhibited 26 head of 10½ months old creep fed calves with an average weight of 715 pounds. The calves were appraised at \$12.50 a hundred, making a total value of \$86.87 a calf. A careful record of costs was kept as follows: wintering dam, \$16.91; pasturing dam, \$10; bull service, \$2; interest and taxes, \$5.78; vaccine and salt, \$.20; cost due to non-producers, \$4.01; making a total cost of \$38.70 for producing a calf. The feed cost in the creep for the calf was \$10.91, and the cost in the dry

lot to date was \$14.12, bringing the total cost a calf up to November 11 to \$63.73, which deducted from selling value leaves a net profit a calf of \$23.04, after deducting selling costs and transportation. The dams of the calves were purchased in Texas and are high grade Herefords. Four out of the original 30 failed to raise calves, and \$4.01 was charged against each of the 26 calves to make up this loss.

These calves came in February, and were cared for in hay sheds, the cost of which was a total of \$10 for material. The feeder used during the summer and still in use cost \$35. Mr. Dixon says it is of the greatest importance to locate the creeps within 8

rods of the watering place. He fed a small ration of limestone and cottonseed meal, with a ration of ground corn cob meal most of the time.

\$21.50 for Soybeans

Soybean production in Kansas totaled approximately 168,000 bushels for 1930, practically double that of 1928, according to Secretary J. C. Mohler of the state board of agriculture. The farmers in 1929 averaged \$21.50 an acre for their soybean crops, and the earnings probably will be about the same this year.

"Much of the achievement which Kansas has made in agriculture has been due to prompt adoption and development of new crops," said Mohler. "Agriculture began in this state under unknown conditions and the state became a great experiment station for the proving of crops that would return a profit under the circumstances. Even corn, native to this country, had to be acclimated but when this was done the Corn Belt was enormously extended. Hard winter wheat, alfalfa, the grain sorghums, Sudan grass, broom corn, Sweet clover and other crops, all importations and each marking a dis-

tinct advance in agricultural welfare in their adapted varieties, have united with other factors to make farming on the Great Plains much safer.

"The soybean is new to Kansas, having first been recognized by the board of agriculture in 1924, but its many uses in the industries, as human and animal food, in the production of oil of which the United States is a heavy importer, the comparative ease with which it can be grown and harvested, its value as a soil improver and its availability as an annual legume for crop rotation, combine to increase its popularity.

"The government reports the Kansas acreage of soybeans in 1930 as 260 per cent greater than in 1929. Three-fourths of the entire output of the state was grown in the nine counties lying east of Greenwood and Chautauqua. In the five-year period from 1925 to 1929, the state averaged 8,800 acres of this crop, with an average production of 82,000 bushels a year. Preliminary estimates indicate an acreage in excess of 20,000 for 1930 with a probable production of 168,000 bushels. Reports indicate a widespread interest in this crop and it is freely predicted the acreage for 1931 will greatly exceed that of any former year."



When they know their twines—it's Plymouth!

Most farmers have tried several different brands of binder twine—a new brand each harvest because the last used in some way proved unsatisfactory.

But once try any PLYMOUTH binder twine, and your binder twine problem ends. Plymouth Binder Twines not only stand UP—they stand OUT. As quality—plus!

Take Plymouth  RED TOP Binder Twine: Every farmer who uses RED TOP has six good reasons for his satisfaction. He gets:

- (1) LENGTH—Full length to the pound as guaranteed on the tag.
- (2) STRENGTH—Less breaking, less wasted time, less wasted grain.
- (3) EVENNESS—No thick or thin spots—no "grief."
- (4) SPECIAL WINDING—No tangling.
- (5) INSECT REPELLING—You can tell by its smell.
- (6) MISTAKE-PROOF—Printed ball insures correct use.

PLYMOUTH CORDAGE COMPANY
Makers of Plymouth Rope and Binder Twine
North Plymouth, Mass. and Welland, Canada

PLYMOUTH

the six-point binder twine



Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

Fruits and Vegetables Vary the Flavor of Bread and Butter Sandwiches

NO BETTER spread for bread has ever been found than butter. Plain bread and butter sandwiches need not be frowned upon. The addition of a lettuce leaf or a little minced parsley may improve their flavor and appearance. Or perhaps you prefer to use a sandwich butter.

Orange butter is good on whole wheat bread. Butter is softened in a bowl with a spoon until it is of the consistency of mayonnaise. Then it is

Footnote

BY ROSA ZAGNONI MARINONI

I'm really glad you're gone.
I would not dare
To watch again the sun
Flash gold your hair . . .
And see your lips shape hard
Into a smile,
As the train loped along,
Slow mile on mile.
To wave and laugh once more?
Perhaps I'd try—
But I could not repeat
The word, "Good-bye."

chilled. If ice is available, set the bowl on ice and whip in orange juice, lemon juice and powdered sugar. To 6 tablespoons of butter use 2 teaspoons orange juice, 1 teaspoon lemon juice and 1 teaspoon of powdered sugar.

Raw spinach butter makes wholesome sandwiches, too. To make it you will need 1 cup fresh spinach, 6 tablespoons butter, 1 drop onion juice, 1/8 teaspoon grated nutmeg and salt to taste. Scald the spinach for a minute, drain thoroly and cool. Chop very fine. Mix with creamed butter, season with salt and add the onion juice and nutmeg, the latter with discretion.

Then there is ripe olive butter that is delectable. Stone and chop 20 ripe olives and work them into enough creamed butter to bind. Add 1 tablespoon of mayonnaise to every 6 tablespoons of butter used. Season with salt. The mayonnaise should be stiff.

If you relish the taste of pimientos, you can make a butter with them that adds a charming color note. Two or three pimientos are rubbed thru a sieve. They are drained well before being sieved. Work the pulp into 1/4 cup of creamed butter and add 1 teaspoon lemon juice, 1/2 teaspoon of paprika and salt to taste.



(Editor's Note. The Charm Shop is open for your every beauty problem. Please feel free to write to us. Your questions will be answered thru this column, but no names will be signed.)

PREVENTION is so often easier to apply than the cure. So in the case of wrinkles, a good plan is to do as much as possible before definite lines have formed.

If wrinkles appear about the eyes and mouth, blame may be laid partly upon a sluggish circulation, while a drawn condition of the skin may be caused from neglect and exposure.

While one is treating new wrinkles, a skin food is sufficient particularly if a skin tonic is a regular habit. Neglected wrinkles which have been formed for some time probably will require special astringents, richer skin foods and muscle

By Nell B. Nichols

oil to enable the sagging muscles to regain elasticity.

There is a special daily treatment for applying creams and tonics to correct lines and wrinkles on the face. Another good treatment for wrinkles is the massage. To any one unaccustomed to massaging, patting is the safest and simplest method. If the face is thin, the patting is done gently but firmly. Rounder faces generously padded may be patted more smartly but never roughly. The result of gentle massage is the firming of fatty tissues. We have a massage chart for this treatment too.

You may have directions for either or both of these wrinkle treatments if you will send a 2 cent stamp for each treatment. Address Barbara Wilson, Charm Shop, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Beauty's Question Box

My eye lashes are heavy and I am wondering what to do to thin them? Charlotte.

You should consider yourself extremely fortunate to have long heavy eye lashes. Many women have to treat their lashes to make them longer and heavier. However, if you meant eye brows instead of lashes I'll be glad to tell you of a less painful method of plucking your brows than the usual way. Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to the Beauty Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

How should I go about to tint my hair henna or auburn? Nettie.

There are shampoos which give a slight tint of henna to the hair, also a pack which if applied skillfully gives a permanent stain to the lighter shades of hair. I will be glad to give you the names of the shampoos and directions for applying the pack if you will send a 2 cent stamp for a personal reply. Address Barbara Wilson, Charm Shop, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Guests Are Educational

BY MARY S. STOVER

THE ornaments of a home are the guests who frequent it." In an earlier day this was more commonly recognized by country families in particular. Before the time of rural mail delivery, general telephone service, automobiles and radio, each household had to depend largely upon visitors for news of the outside world.

Both sides understood this and sought to make the most of every hospitable association, as older persons well recall. At our house it was considered a privilege as well as a duty to entertain delegates to any local Sunday school convention or the like. There was ungrudging graciousness about all the preparations and we children were encouraged to look forward to these strangers' coming.

In retrospect, I wonder if a few of those next township folk might not have seemed ordinary, or even dull, but for the warm expectancy of their welcome, the awed juvenile deference that was accorded them, our whole family's attention to their tales of "our place," "our church," "our Sunday school," and "the way we do." What an experience it was to watch, listen, and dream new dreams whenever one of the Michigan uncles came home! Getting down the company fruit dishes and elevated cake plate wasn't what lent most glamour to a family gathering. Nor was it the grown folks who enjoyed these occasions most.

In pioneer days people of no religious profession wanted the circuit rider to stay at their house on his rounds; they competed shrewdly for the privilege of entertaining any notable preacher. Biographies of Bishop Francis Asbury and others show that their coming was recognized as an educational experience for any child that could loiter near them during the briefest visit.

These men were ambassadors of general culture as well as of religion. So in some measure was everybody that friendship, or business brought into the home. Even peddlers were eagerly welcomed, once, and some well deserved it. Their

wares were treasure trove from a larger world; their news, proverbs, and folksy tales were esteemed "in cot and hall." Children's eyes still grow bright at a peddler's coming. How much may we cheat them by our attitude of haste or suspicion?

Wise parents of an earlier day had to make the most of all visitors because these contacts were needed to enlarge the horizon of their boys and girls. Even the far-famed hospitality of the great old Southern plantations had behind it a motive of rightful self-interest in that these isolated households expected recompense thru the news and stimulus of thought which chance travelers might bring.

Parents that are given to hospitality do not always entertain angelic guests, but all comers have something to teach the observant children, even when this education is of the "left-handed" sort.

Popcorn Cheese Balls

THESE balls to serve with fruit or vegetables are one of the newest culinary quirks. First pop some corn, then run equal quantities of popcorn and cheese thru the food chopper. Season highly with salt, pepper and mustard and moisten with mayonnaise. Roll into small balls and serve one or two on each salad plate.

Except a living man there is nothing more wonderful than a book! A message to us from the dead—from human souls we never saw, who lived, perhaps thousands of miles away. And yet these, in these little sheets of paper, speak to us, arouse us, terrify us, teach us, comfort us, open their hearts to us as brothers.—Charles Kingsley.

Chic Silhouette Frocks

138—Youthful Tunic—The unquestioned smartness of today's jaunty model. Designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, and 40 inches bust measure.

2858—Slimming Effect. Surplice closing adds a softly rippling rever that cuts the breadth. De-



signed in sizes 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.

127—Wrapped Silhouette. Unbroken line at the front gives the wearer height. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

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

Welcoming the Half-Past Season

Comely Living Quarters Make for Happiness of Our Indoor Days

By Jane Carey Plummer

RECENTLY, in a country women's rest room in town, I heard a sad young soul complain that she hated winter. "It's nothing but pig buckets, frozen pumps and icy fingers on washday," she declared. Her sparkly-eyed companion laughed. "It's not winter!" she returned. "It's the time of good books and fancywork, comfy chairs, popcorn, radio music and the smell of rose geraniums from frosty windows."

It occurred to me that the young pig-and-pump-headed lady must be in need of a better system of chore-doing and housekeeping, plus the plants and books which brought wintertime cheer to her friend.

Comely living quarters have much to do with the happiness of our indoor days. Now that the

Back in your little girl days perhaps you were an ardent collector of perfume bottles, or others of fancy shape. My bottle-collecting impulse is still with me. Not long ago I rescued a lovely pinch-back of amber tint from the oblivion of a dump-heap, where its bright glint caught my eye while autoing. It makes a lovely holder for a trailing bit of ivy, and is placed in a window where the sunshine fills it with bubbles of gold. A piece of glassware, in green, deep blue, amber or ruby-red, if placed in a sunny spot will bring a charming color note which will often brighten up an otherwise ordinary room. Foliage, rather than flowers, seems appropriate in these containers.

Give books room to breathe. Don't squeeze them together in their shelves. An attractive touch is achieved by putting other articles with your books. An open shelf with a potted, trailing vine set among the books on the top row, perhaps a quaint piece of china or candlesticks add to the book-nook's charm.

A New Flower Novelty

THE winter mode has brought us another novelty, the fur flowers which seem to be replacing leather flowers on sports and informal costumes. These flowers are made in the colors of the season—brown, beige, dark green, dark red, black and white. A number of these flowers show a combination of colors in the petals.

Quilts Make Pretty Coverlets

QUILTS are so attractive when used as bedspreads that I tried several ways of dressing up the pillows to correspond with them. The quilt in the Jenny Lind bedroom has an appliqued design of yellow tulips with leaves of green. When making this quilt I made two extra blocks of the tulip pattern. These were appliqued on 20 inch squares of the white background. Using another square of the white for the back I made two pillows similar to boudoir pillows, but taking the place of both for day use. Since the design is made diagonally across them I stand the pillows in one corner. This gives the room an air of primness that fits.

In my bedroom I have a pieced quilt called "French Bouquet." Don't you like the quaint

to help the quilt fit in the color scheme. With the "French Bouquet" quilt I use rose colored sheets and pillow cases with tiny sprigs of flowers embroidered in blue and yellow.

Instead of covering them with the quilt I turn them back over it about 12 inches; the pillows are plumped up and stand at the head. This gives a band of complementary color to harmonize with the quilt.

A nursery quilt, such as is shown here makes an ideal coverlet for a child's bed. This would be effective worked up in a small checked block, plain white block and the appliqued block.

Down Valley View Farm Way



WE ARE still close to the holidays, and at Valley View farm we had a grand Christmas. Most of the family came home. I am thinking yet of the "other holiday memories" that we lived over at our reunion, the days when we were all small, when dolls were found too soon by younger members of the family, the tragedies of dolls that were broken before the gay day itself was over, the trek over snow covered, pine dotted hills to carry a basket of goodies to an unfortunate family hidden away in the woods. I am, as I said, living over these memories. Some memories are grand things to have, aren't they?

I took an interesting drive the other day, which led me to the home of a truly busy farm woman. She was outside at the time I arrived, looking after her beautiful family of 500 turkeys. They were a sight to see, and every turkey in that huge pen was a pet. I asked the lady if she ever left them, and she said, laughingly, "Oh, I go to the house once in a while!" That flock is certainly a good advertisement for the Billings method of raising turkeys.

Sausage season is here again, and we have been rendering lard and pickling feet and tongue. I like to make that old fashioned liver scrapple. In these days when liver is so popular and such a valuable addition to the diet I feel that I should not waste a bit of it. I slice it when cold, brown it in butter and serve it with hot cakes or waffles for breakfast on cold, crispy mornings.

When this is printed we will be writing 1931! There are many figures of speech denoting the passing of time, but none seem so real to me as a book. It is always interesting to start a new year. There is a bit of a thrill as to just what the year will bring. But again, like a page of a book, we can scan the leaf generally and catch a hint as to what lies upon it, but only by taking it word by word can we find the real contents. We can look ahead at the new year and catch a hint of what may be before us, but we must live each day thru before we really know.

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 housekeeping, 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.

Bread Made With Compressed Yeast

Several weeks ago I noticed you offered to send a recipe for making light bread. I am not as much interested in this as I am in making bread with compressed yeast. Will you send me a recipe for this?
Mrs. T. H. L.

I am glad to send you the recipe for bread using compressed yeast. This recipe is available to any other housewife wishing to know how to make it. Simply send a 2 cent stamp, and the recipe will be sent to you. Address Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Lukewarm Water Is Best

I have heard it said that water with which washing machines are filled should be lukewarm. Why is this better than hot water?
Mrs. G. H. N.

Lukewarm water will not set stains, thereby doing away with the necessity of soaking clothes for long hours to remove the stains.



Don't expect too much of a child in the way of self-help unless the clothing is of the right type.

Christmas decorations are down, and the calendar tells us it's still a long time until spring, there are many little touches which we can achieve in our living rooms to make half-past winter a pleasant season.

Cushions, colorful rag rugs, candles and clusters of blossoms are the ingredients for my favorite good cheer recipes.

The prime duty of furniture is to provide comfort. Does your room have a comfortable air? Much of that quality is achieved thru grouping. In rooms, as in people, naturalness is a warm and sweet attribute of character. Let your furniture be natural, let it be neighborly, and it is apt to be comfortably charming.

Easy chairs and firesides have a natural affinity. Let the chairs wander away from their stiff formal places against the wall. A chair by the fire gives folks a feeling of welcome when they enter the room. A chair that calls out, "Come coast your toes and take your ease," wants a table near it. Lamp, books and work-basket help to complete this congenial group.

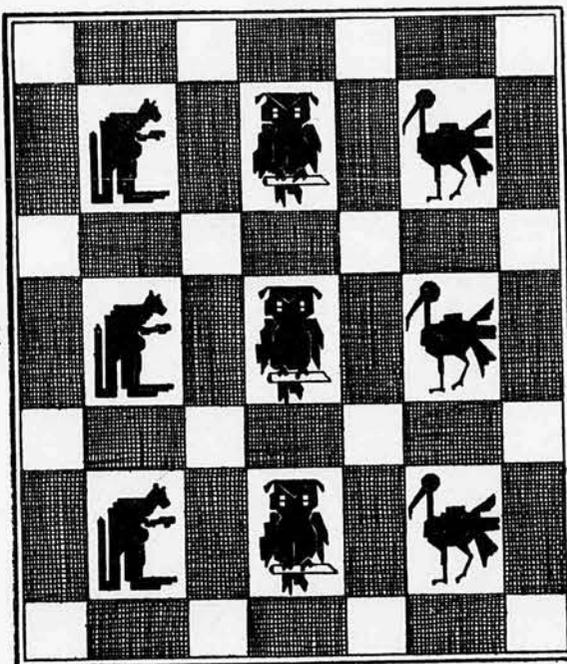
Be Careful With Bric-a-Brac

Pianos have an almost living personality when truly made to feel that they are part of the family. When the instrument is left open, with music placed informally on its rack, there's always an invitation to enjoy an hour of old songs. We remember, of course, that it is bad form to perch the photographs of friends and family, or to place bric-a-brac, atop the piano.

Whether the lounge is a spanky-new, beautifully upholstered davenport, or a beloved old sofa, give it a colorful rug or cover and let it be used without fear of damage to the fabric. An ever-ready resting place adds immeasurably to the livability of a room.

Cushions meet the wintertime approval of all the household. Choose warm materials in making them. Terry cloth, felt or velvet give out comfy sensations. Among the out-of-date cushions I'm glad to mention the floppy monstrosities which once were wont to lie prone on polished floors. The huge satin floor pillow has gone into the discard with other useless, inartistic, dust-catching objects.

If you delight in candleglow, you'd be pleased with the effect which is brought about by using sconces on all the walls of your living room. These holders are brackets to the walls. When the tapers are lighted in them, they give off a beautiful twinkly light which is made brighter by the reflector of the sconce. The holders are made of tin and are inexpensive.



custom of naming quilt patterns? This one is appropriately named since it is made of all colors of flowers. With this one I made 14 extra blocks to form a border around plain white pillow cases. They are easily slipped over the other cases during the day and folded aside while we sleep, thus keeping the day slips fresh.

Colored sheets and pillow cases are quite flattering to most bedrooms and are especially good

The pattern for this quilt sells for 15 cents. Order from the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Jolly Fun for the Little Folks

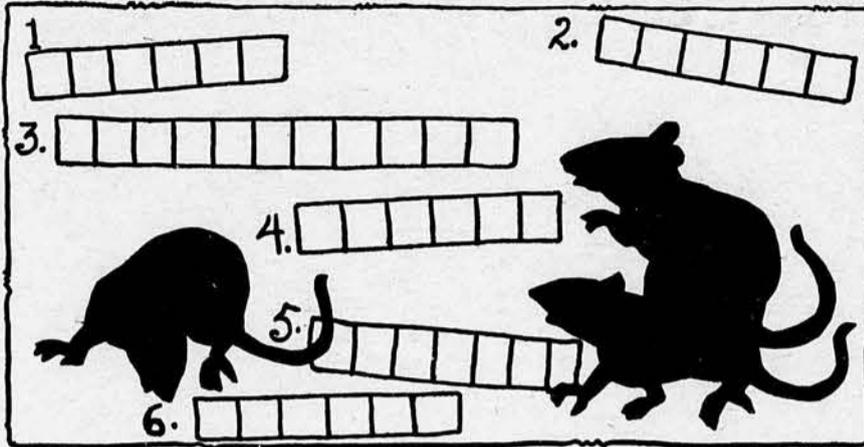
I HAVE dark hair and blue eyes. I have two pets—a dog and a cat. My dog's name is Jack and my cat's name is Trixy. I live on a 320-acre farm. I like to go to school. I go to Emmanuel Lutheran school. My teacher's name is Rev. Krentz. I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Norton, Kan. Lenora Windtke.

Can You Guess These?

What vegetable is anything but agreeable on board ship? A leek (leak).

What always goes with a wagon that is no part of it and of no use to it? The noise it makes.

Why should wire be used to train



The spaces are to be filled with words beginning with "rat." Definitions are as follows:

1. Give approval or sanction
2. A series of short, sharp sounds in rapid succession
3. A snake
4. Palm stem used in making baskets
5. A toothed wheel
6. Preferably

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.

Star Puzzle



The spaces are to be filled with words beginning with "star." Definitions are as follows:

1. Substance used in stiffening clothes when washing.
2. To gaze steadily
3. Completely
4. To set in motion
5. Surprise or shock

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.

ing clothes? When they are put in patches.

What vegetable is like the blind? The potato. It has eyes but cannot see.

When is a wall like a fish? When it is "scaled."

Parks. I walk 1 1/4 mile to school. After I get my lessons and have some extra time I sew. For pets I have a pony named Bessy, two dogs named Wealer and Puppy and a cat named Snow Ball. I enjoy the children's page very much.
Margaret Bacon.
Woodrow, Colo.



Report Cards

Likes to Sew

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I go to Morning View school. My teacher's name is Miss

Mary Has Six Brothers

For pets I have eight chickens and two black cats. Their names are Negro and Smoky. I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. Miss Morgan is my teacher's name. I like her very much. I have six brothers.
Mary Etta Largent.
Concordia, Kan.

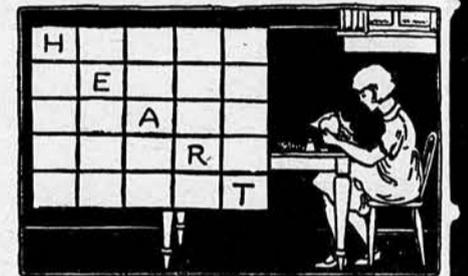
Likes Her Teacher

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Massey. I like her very much. I am in the glee club at our school. I live about 2 miles from school. I go to school in the bus. I have two brothers and one sister. My brothers'

names are Bobby and Howard and my sister's name is Lucille. For pets I have four cats, a rabbit, a little lamb and two pet pigeons.
Lois Ruth Morgan.
Bristol, Colo.

Goes to Bennet School

I am 8 years old and in the fourth grade. Have I a twin? For pets I have a dog. His name is Poochie. I also have a cat named Mary. My dog likes to chase my cat. I like to go to school. My teacher's name is Miss Fee. I go to Bennet school. I read the Kansas Farmer every Saturday. I wish some of the girls my age would write to me.
Lois Rexford.
Montezuma, Kan.



In the following sentence are five words, which, if placed in the proper rows, will spell the word "Heart" diagonally as shown above: "When Helen was just 7 she sat down in a chair in a quiet corner and with some sharp scissors cut out a Valentine for her mother." 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.

We Hear From Mabel

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. We spent last winter in Southern California. There were a lot of sights. I have one brother and one sister. My brother is 4 years old and his name is George Henry. My sister is 7 years old and her name is Helen Elaine. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Mabel Ilene Ruby.
Burdett, Kan.

string beans? So that they may not be too stringy.
When are potatoes used for mend-



The Hoovers—The Hoover Gang Wishes You All —



Rural Health

Dr C.H. Lerrigo.

Colds Kill More People Than Diphtheria; They Often Lead to Bronchitis and Pneumonia

COLDS kill more people than diphtheria! Almost all colds are contagious. Very often they lead to bronchitis, pneumonia and other very serious ailments. Colds do not "run into" influenza, because that is a specific contagious disease that comes quite independent of anything else. However, a person who has a cold is a much easier prey not only for influenza but for many other debilitating diseases.

How may we prevent colds? Keep the body in as good condition as possible. The skin should be active at all times, and for this purpose there is nothing quite so good as a morning bath followed by a brisk rub with a harsh towel. A person who is overfed takes cold easily. So does one who is undernourished. To prevent colds, maintain a balanced diet that will nourish you well and at the same time has sufficient roughage to help the bowels throw off waste. Sleeping outdoors is a good measure to prevent colds. Common sense in dressing is absolutely essential, and common sense in this connection will keep you both from overdressing and underdressing.

If you are shut up in heated rooms, try very particularly to see that some fresh air is admitted thru an open window, and also moisten the air of the room by keeping a supply of water with a large open surface in such connection with your heating apparatus that its moisture will be constantly thrown into the room.

The best room temperatures for health are in the neighborhood of 68 degrees, but persons who are beginning to feel the effects of age or are feeble because of poor condition may find it necessary to go as high as 72 degrees, which, however, should be the highest temperature permitted in a living room. Sleeping rooms should be much cooler and should always have windows wide open at night.

Suggestions: Morning bath and brisk rub to invigorate skin. Regular action of bowels. Sleep outdoors or in well ventilated rooms. Eat moderately and wisely. Keep the air of living rooms moist—from 68 to 72 degrees F.

Seventeen Pounds Underweight

I am a boy 19 years old, 5 feet, 7 inches tall, weigh 125 pounds. How much am I underweight? What food should I eat to gain weight? I spend my time out of doors doing general farm work. S. T. R.

You are 17 pounds under standard weight. One must remember that people differ a great deal. There are families in which all of the members are thin until middle age when they become fat. If you are one of a family of this type, you may be quite normal. To gain weight take plenty of cream, butter, eggs, bread and potatoes. Drink a quart of milk every day. Take long hours of rest in bed, sleeping ten or eleven hours instead of the customary eight.

"Bleeding" Is Not Common

In case of high blood pressure or too much blood do doctors still bleed people? Years ago a friend of mine had a pint of blood taken from her arm; the doctors did that to prevent a stroke. Another friend says "Nowadays bleeding of patients is forbidden and of course never practiced." Is she right? If so, what is done in case a person has too much blood? Is it or could it be injurious to anyone to be bled? I shall thank you for the answer. I am a reader of Kansas Farmer. S. P. W.

There is no law to keep a doctor from "bleeding" a patient if he thinks it necessary and it is done, tho rather infrequently. As a matter of fact, it

is not often indicated for the whole volume of blood is never too great; it is just a matter of diverting local excess to other parts of the body.

Have a Health Examination

Some of the time my left leg above the knee has a numb or prickly feeling. I am 59 years old and in good health. Blood pressure and everything seems all right. I asked our doctor about it. He said it might mean something and it might not. I would like to know if it may lead to anything serious. R.

I can do little more than repeat what your doctor has told you. It

would be very foolish for one to become alarmed at every symptom that appears in the fifties and sixties, for in many cases they are of no importance. If, however, your doctor finds heart action, blood pressure and kidney excretion to be normal, you have nothing to fear. One of your age should have a health examination each birthday.

Abnormal Craving for Salt?

Is salt bad for one to eat when it is craved? Just a little at a time, does it do any harm? Will it cause hardening of the arteries? J. L.

I think such a craving is abnormal tho rather common. Eating a moderate amount of salt is no menace to health, yet a person with a craving for it should have his excretions tested. He should make sure that his diet includes fresh fruit and green vegetables in plenty and that he drinks water freely.

Another man nobody understands is the train announcer.

Young Trees Need Help

BY R. J. BARNETT

Danger of rabbit injury to young trees begins with the first cold weather or heavy snowfall. Before that time all trees less than 6 or 7 years old should be provided with rabbit guards. The most expensive, but in the long run the most economical, guards are made of ¼-inch mesh wire cloth. The cylinder made of this wire should be about 6 inches in diameter and long enough to reach to the lowest branch of the tree. Such guards may be left in place until the tree is too large to need protection.

Something to Smoke, Maybe

Modern child (seeing rainbow for first time)—"What's it supposed to advertise, dad?"

Our mail convinces us that not a single sucker list was lost in the great market collapse in the latter part of 1929.



TRY THIS WAY

... to economize

Sunflower Coal appeals to the thrifty because its price is consistent with the quality yet its use results in a noticeable saving. Sunflower has every genuine Cherokee characteristic and in addition all the Sunflower refinements that enable you to get a hotter fire with fewer ashes and no clinkers. Here is where you save! Ashes are wasted fuel. With Sunflower Coal the ashes are few... light in weight. There is such a difference in coals! Just compare them in the dealer's yard. Sunflower Coal's appearance indicates its careful preparation. Notice that it is entirely free from sulphur streaks or clay! Notice how black and shiny, clean and uniform in size it is! An ideal farm fuel. Ask to see Sunflower at your dealer's. For further information address 919-923 Dwight Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

SUNFLOWER COAL

Produced by

THE PITTSBURG AND MIDWAY COAL MINING CO.

The Outlaws of Eden

(Continued from Page 8)

know how you feel about it, but that knowledge has always hurt me. That and not money-making has kept me away from Eden Valley all these years. My heart is here, where my people lie buried. I've wanted to do something big and constructive, accumulate a lot of money and employ it wisely—in this country. I have an idea that in years to come I'll be the big man in this country and make people forget that the Hensleys never accomplished a single constructive thing in the world whose laws and conventions they derided and disobeyed. I—I want neighbors. I want to be thought well of." He waved his hand toward the east. "I don't belong in that country and I don't like it. I said I'd live anywhere you wanted to live, but—I want to live here and you might as well know it now."

"Go on. I'm listening, Nate."

"You're going to marry me, sooner or later, and I want to know if you'd have any objection to living here six months of the year?"

"A little bit shorter than I care to consider, but I can stand it."

"Lorry, you're a darling. Well, I've found a way to popularize both clans. When the Mountain Valley Power Company's dam is in—and I'm going to build it higher than I had planned—I'm going to sell water cheap to Forlorn Valley. They're irrigating from deep wells over there, and the water is receding fast; in a few years Forlorn Valley will be known as the Valley of Broken Hearts. I'm going to save it from that fate. And if I can do that I think, probably, I shall be regarded as having earned my keep while on this earth."

"I see. You want to alibi the Hensleys."

"Exactly. But I do not care to be selfish and confine the good work to my clan alone. I'd like to split the credit with the last of the Kershaws."

"So Was My Mother"

"Those people are a miserable lot, Nate. I was blackballed out of the Women's Club in Valley Center."

"So was my mother."

"I've never been invited to a party or a picnic or a dance or a barbecue, even by the people who come up here to picnic and fish and hunt on our ranch. I want no credit from those people, Nate. I can get along without their friendship. I'm neither philanthropic nor altruistic where they are concerned."

A break in her voice caused him to glance sharply at her. Tears were rolling silently down her cheeks. His hand stole out and closed over hers. "I hate them," she sobbed.

He gazed moodily down Eden Valley and watched the last rays of the sun gilding the crowns of the scattered pines. Yes, the people of Forlorn Valley had always been free to use Eden Valley for a playground. As far back as he could remember they had camped in it in the summer-time and fished. They had picnic grounds in groves on both ranches. They had fished in Eden Valley Creek, but they had never thought of restocking it. The Kershaws and the Hensleys had attended to that. They had shot quail and grouse there; they had taken dozens of bucks out every fall, and when they had accidentally shot a horse or a cow they had never informed the Hensleys or the Kershaws of the damage and offered to pay for it. Well, they were human beings. But they might have shown some kindness, some neighborly consideration, for the women. . . .

"They can't come to Eden Valley any more," he decided aloud. "I'll put a sign up on the gate that leads from the open country to the Bar H." The mountaineer was speaking now. "I wouldn't have truck with your enemies, Lorry."

She leaned over, put her arm around his neck, drew his face down and

kissed him. "I do love you, Nate. And we're sufficient unto ourselves, aren't we?"

He held her so close to him she could hear his heart thumping with the fierce joy that possessed him. He was happy at last; the thought came to him that never again would he be lonely. Nevertheless, he had dreamed a big dream and he recoiled from the prospect of abandoning it.

"We needn't be friendly with them, darling," he resumed, "but we can sell them water, make a lot of money out of them and save them a lot of money. And it's not altogether their fault that we've been ostracized. You've got to admit we weren't a wholesome crew." And he quoted from Epictetus: "We hate people because

as men do. "I'm not interested, Nate. I am not my brother's keeper. Besides, it'll be your water when it gets down to your dam and you can do as you please with it. All I want is sufficient water to irrigate my meadows, so I can get the usual crop of hay and after the hay is off, irrigate again for winter pasture."

"I rather thought you might urge me to be nice to them," he complained a little sadly. And he went on to sketch the situation as he had conceived it, the girl listening alertly and forbearing to interrupt him. At the conclusion of his statement she said: "Very well, Nate. I'll get religion and love mine enemies; they've struck me on one cheek, but for your sake I'll turn the other. But I'll not forgive

ant, wistful smile. "Well, how are you going to prevent it, spitfire?"

"If you do I'll not marry you."

"Well, you haven't promised to marry me, have you?"

"No, but I'm seriously considering it—at the proper time."

"Threatening me, eh? Don't you realize none of my clan has ever been driven?"

She dodged that terse thrust. "I'll compromise with you. Be nice to the Forlorn Valleyites, if you wish, but smash Babson. I want him smashed," she added with quiet vehemence. "He tried to smash my father; then he tried to smash me, and but for you he would have done it. I tell you I want him smashed, and it's a small favor to grant me, Nate Tichenor."

"But if I humor you, little wildcat, I'll have to smash the Bank of Valley Center, and when the bank's smashed all the depositors will be smashed with it. I'm quite willing to run that bloodsucker, Babson, out of the country with nothing but the clothes he stands in, but I'll not do the same to a few hundred innocent bystanders, and that's final."

"You don't truly love me," she chided him, petulantly.

"I can give up my love. I've lived twenty-nine years without it and I can live some more."

Again she put her arms around him and drew his face down to hers. "Why, we're feuding again, sweetheart," she murmured softly. "Have it your own way. I'd rather have you than the scalp of Silas Babson"—and she sealed that pronouncement with half a dozen kisses.

"I'll Smash Babson"

"You win, Lorry. You can lead a mule to water but you can't make him drink. I'll smash Babson for you. And I have an ancient grudge against that rat Henry Rookby, too, so I'll knock him out of the best salaried position in Valley Center."

"What's wrong with Henry Rookby?"

"Once, when I was about sixteen years old, I walked around the block in Valley Center to avoid coming face to face with your brother Owen. Rookby saw me do it, so he followed me and twitted me about it. Implied I was afraid of Owen. Then he went back and talked with Owen and I saw the pair of them smiling in my direction. So I didn't avoid the meeting after that. Rookby would have liked to see a killing, I imagine, just to vary the routine of his dull life. So I bent my gun over his right shoulder—up between the shoulder and the neck—and knocked him flat on his back. And I said to him: 'Rookby, if you want a killing, say so and I'll kill you. I'm not looking for Kershaw—yet.'"

"And what did Owen say?"

"He was ready for me, but he didn't pull. And when Rookby picked himself up Owen said: 'That's right, Henry. This is the close season in Eden Valley'—and he gave Henry Rookby the great-grandfather of all the kicks under the coat-tail, and walked away from me."

"Poor Owen."

"So I'll make a wholesale job of cleaning out that rat's nest in the Bank of Valley Center, if I can. And after I've smashed the bank I'll buy the wreck, saving the depositors, and have myself elected president."

"You've got to promise something else before I'll marry you, Nate."

"You want me to rent money at seven per cent, don't you?"

"Yes, dear. And once in a while, at six to a deserving person."

"Granted. And aren't we the two lunatics imagining situations that may never arise?" He laughed lightly at her. "Perhaps it's best to get our grouch out of our systems in talk, Lorry. Of course Babson is a sorry animal—"

"Well, if he isn't he'll do till one comes in. And now that's all settled."

(Continued on Page 22)

Answers to Questions on Page 8

1. The sewing machine.
2. A long, shallow, flat bottomed boat. In Venice, Italy.
3. Pocahontas.
4. A morbid growth of waxy substance in the sperm whale. Much valued in perfumery.
5. In Northeastern Utah.
6. Ignace Paderewski.
7. A game of chance and skill played by two persons, on a "board," with dice boxes and dice.
8. Animals, such as frogs, capable of living both on land and in water.
9. Railroad (Great Northern Lines).
10. Goldenrod. Chosen by popular vote in 1899.
11. The winged horse of classical myths—in modern times associated with poetic inspiration.
12. A famous character in several of James Fenimore Cooper's novels. He appears also as Leatherstocking, Hawkeye, The Deerslayer, The Trapper and The Pathfinder.

Note: This week's questions and answers were submitted by Lillian B. Cromie, Montrose, Colo.

we do not know them, and we do not know them because we hate them. It's in our power to save those poor devils from absolute ruin, Lorry."

"We'll ruin them," she cried, passionately, "and when they've been ruined we'll run cattle over their farms, Nate. There's fair grass in Forlorn Valley in the spring and before the first rains rot the dry feed. Would it be our fault if they're ruined?"

"I think it would," he answered gravely.

Wounded Deeply

She was still recalcitrant, for she had been wounded deeply, and women do not forget their wounds as readily

Silas Babson. Nate, he killed my father just as surely as any Hensley ever killed a Kershaw or any Kershaw ever killed a Hensley. You said a moment ago you wouldn't have truck with my enemies. Well, that polecat Babson is my enemy. Are you going to have truck with him?"

"I do not see how I can very well avoid that, Lorry. Forlorn Valley will have to form an irrigation district to get the water and you know Babson's their bell-wether. He'll run the show."

"He mustn't run it with you. You'll run that show. I'll not have you playing second fiddle to a man that isn't fit to shine your boots. That's final."

He smiled at her his grave, toler-



TAKING A MESSAGE FROM THE FOLKS BACK HOME

We Shall Emerge!

(Continued from Page 3)

...mes, and this fact has given the soybean its big chance in many parts of the state. With its first cousin, the cowpea, this type of annual legume seems well-adapted to large areas in the state and may spread to untried sections. The pinto bean is another annual legume that has made a good start in the northwest counties, and as unknown possibilities as a profitable field crop in other parts.

With the general adoption of wilt-resisting varieties the acreage in flax increased more than 60 per cent in the southeastern counties in 1930, and no known obstacle prevents its expansion into other counties in Eastern Kansas. As long as the United States exports large quantities of flaxseed each year, and as long as there seems no immediate possibility of a surplus, and with an active market within the state for all Kansas-grown seed, the growing of flax in this state has possibilities.

The stock-minded farmer who is alive to the fact that there always is a market for the best, while the mediocre must take what is offered, is going to get his thrill with the creeping of his calves, and thus carry the baby fat thru to maturity with no loss at weaning time. This method, while not new, remains untried by many who could profit by it, and perhaps nothing would better convince them that relatively a tolerably good steer is no better on the market than a tolerably good egg.

To an extent not heretofore known the farmers of Kansas are going to get another thrill, and a very real one, from a study of production costs. With the second largest acreage of available crop land in the country, of easy cultivation and native fertility; with the wide diversity of crops that will thrive under Kansas conditions, and with the rapid adoption of mechanical power in farm operations, it is not likely that the standard farm crops can be produced more cheaply in any part of the country, and Kansas farmers are going to find out about this and carry it farther.

Out of our present difficulties we shall emerge triumphant! We always have done so in the past, and are no less capable now. In fact, we are better armed, with knowledge and facilities, to meet crises as they recur, which they seem bound to do. Kansas was not built by those reared in luxury, but by those reared in adversity. Their courage and industry and intelligence always have carried them thru vicissitudes to greater heights, and unless all signs fail history will repeat.

But over all and above all, the best and most satisfying thrill comes from living in Kansas when things go right, and the offset from this condition which came with the drouth and world hallucination, will bring another thrill in its rectification. Some satisfaction may be derived from the fact that, altho things are not very satisfactory in Kansas at the moment, there is no better place to go and if the Kansas farmer lives up to his past reputation he is going to hit the ball and watch the bases.

We Need to Co-operate

BY HARLAN DEEVER
Sabetha, Kansas

The foundation of agriculture is being shaken and that part which is sound will stand and that which is unstable will fall. The marketing systems of agriculture are not efficient and must be made to supply the needs of present conditions. The system of production is not well-balanced. As a consequence the social as well as the financial order has been disturbed. Co-operative marketing of all agricultural products is the most economically sound method. This is developing rapidly and has only begun.

Regular production so far as is within human control will lessen our over-production problem. These products also must be distributed to the consumer or processor by the shortest routes and avoid unnecessary hauling, such as from the producer to the terminal markets and then back over the same route to the consumer near the place of production.

During 1931, agriculture will receive much benefit thru its co-operative marketing organizations and the work of the Federal Farm Board. The surplus of wheat, cotton, poultry products, dairy products and any other burdensome products should lessen the 1931 production of these commodities. This will make farming more diversified and thus the crops grown at a less profit will be balanced by the more profitable ones.

The farmer and stock raiser has an opportunity now to get a start, at least, with purebred livestock, certified seed and improved seed stock of all kinds at very reasonable prices. This will result in the production of better quality products in 1931. These products will have a better market at higher prices. This will encourage the producer of purebred breeding stock and seed and make a good market for him. There is not much encouragement in sight for the farmer who is content to grow inferior crops in an unsystematic way, to be marketed in haphazard manner.

The crisis thru which agriculture, as well as other industries, is passing is imposing great hardships upon many. Much of it was caused by unwarranted speculation, inefficient methods acquired during more prosperous times and the lessening of the appreciation of the value of money.

As agriculture gradually emerges from its depression it will be established on a sound business basis and its promoters will be the wiser because of past experience; or may I say, the depression will prove a blessing in that respect, altho a very expensive and disagreeable period.

Change to be Gradual

BY JOHN COOLIDGE
Greensburg, Kansas

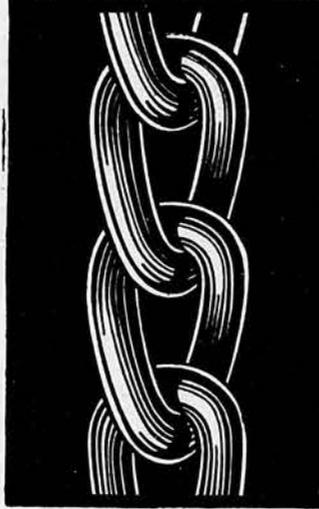
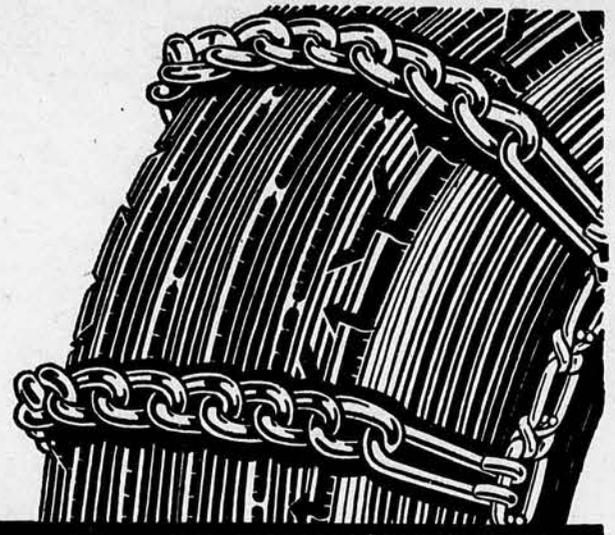
A little more determination on our part to make the best of the situation and less criticism of the government and its agencies will promote a better feeling all around. Spring with better crop prospects should help in some ways. A bountiful crop improves credit, increases the demand for labor and machinery, adds to railroad tonnage, all of which is reflected to the farmer in a better demand for his products.

A diversification of crops usually puts the farmer in a better position in a time of depression. There usually is some bright spot on the map. Hogs have occupied that place most of the year. They still are living up to their reputation as mortgage lifters. Cattle, poultry and dairy products have trailed along in about this order, not very profitable it is true. But a combination of these lines or some of them with wheat production will be more satisfactory on most Kansas farms in my opinion than to specialize on any one of them. A series of unprofitable years is the only thing that will bring any reduction in the wheat acreage in Western Kansas. I look for some improvement in 1931 over 1930 but it will, in my opinion, come gradually as world conditions improve.

Better Things Ahead!

BY HENRY ROGLER
Matfield Green, Kansas

With the beginning of a new crop year there is sure to be a better, more optimistic outlook, and personally, I do not remember a severe depression of much longer than 12 months duration; not that we can expect (Continued on Page 18)



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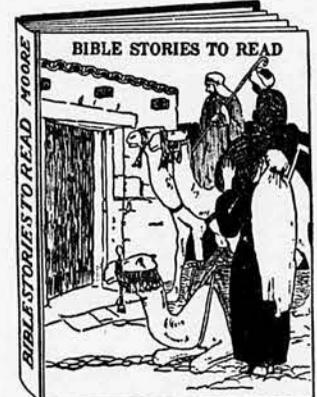


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Rabies Is Not a Summer Disease: It is Common in Late Winter and Early Spring

BY DR. CHARLES W. BOWER
Topeka, Kansas

RABIES is an infectious disease caused by a specific virus. Primarily it is a disease of the canine family, altho it may affect any of the warm blooded animals and man, being transmitted by the bite of a rabid dog or from the saliva of some rabid animal.

Rabies is not a summer disease. Statistics show that in late winter and early spring the greatest number of cases occur. This disease knows no geographical boundaries, nor is it subject to climatic influences. It has been reported from the frigid zone of the Arctic regions to the sultry atmosphere of the tropics, and from the congested quarters of New York City to the sparsely settled wilds of Russia.



Dr. C. W. Bower

Since the disease is more common in dogs, symptoms of that animal will be given. Not every dog that froths at the mouth or that has fits is affected with rabies. In all my actual experiences in handling rabid animals I have observed only one case which presented typical convulsions, therefore it could easily be said that dogs with rabies seldom have fits.

There are two types of rabies, "furious and dumb."

By furious rabies we mean a type of the disease where the victim wants to fight and is very easily irritated. In this form of the disease there are three stages of development that are rather sharply defined.

First, the melancholy stage, or the beginning of the disease. The owner will notice a difference in the dog's behavior. He will become, sullen, seek dark places, is easily irritated, restless, and often refuses to obey commands of his master, whom he is accustomed to obeying. Gradually he becomes more irritated and begins snapping at imaginary objects or barking without apparent cause. The bark is not natural. It has a sharp, high pitched tone. During this stage dogs are inclined to eat unnatural food, even eating stones, wood or dirt. The nervous reflexes are more sensitive and the patient is easily startled by sudden noises. His disposition often changes toward his master and he is extremely cross toward strangers and other animals. This stage usually lasts from one to three days.

And Then Comes Rage

Second, the furious stage of rabies is characterized by irritation. The excitement increases. Hallucinations, which bring about violent rage or fury, are soon apparent. If the animal is confined, he shows extreme viciousness and tries to chew his way out of his enclosure. He will eat any object which he comes in contact with. I once saw a dog in this stage charge his master, grab his overcoat, tear a piece from the garment and eat it just as he would a piece of beef. It is during this stage that he wants to roam. He encounters many fights and generally comes home badly "chewed up" and very much depressed. Paralysis

begins to develop and his voice is a peculiar wail or howl. Swallowing is difficult. This stage usually lasts two to four days.

Third, the paralytic stage. The voice is lost and the victim cannot swallow. He is very weak and hardly able to walk. He soon dies in a coma. The course of this stage is generally run in five to eight days.

Dumb rabies is characterized by paralysis of the lower jaw and sometimes the tongue. Often the owner notices the dog with his mouth slightly open and he is led to believe there is a bone in the dog's throat. Don't put the hand into the dog's mouth unless the hands are protected by a pair of heavy leather or rubber gloves, because of danger of infection gaining entrance by abrasions on the hands. Dumb rabies is the most common in the United States, altho it is not generally recognized by the dog owner. Paralysis of the entire body develops, the patient dying in two to five days.

In any form of rabies the saliva usually is the source of greatest danger

to man, altho other body fluids of the diseased animal are likewise infective, for examples, the milk, lymph, urine and nerve tissue. The latter would not be dangerous except in removing the brain.

If a dog acts suspicious he should not be killed, but should be securely chained in a safe place for at least two weeks. If he remains well and healthy thruout the two weeks he may be released and the persons bitten need have no fear. On the contrary, if the animal shows symptoms of rabies during the two weeks' observation period he should be killed, but not until the latter stages of the disease, and when he is destroyed he never should be shot thru the head, as it may destroy the brain for laboratory examination. If rabid animals are killed in the early stage of the disease it is not uncommon for the laboratory to be unable to make a positive diagnosis. However, if there are persons bitten and sufficient clinical symptoms that the disease is present, even tho the laboratory examination is negative, these persons should take anti-rabic treatment.

The methods of elimination of rabies in dogs are two, restraint and vaccination. In either case it is necessary to destroy or impound stray dogs. It is thought that the stray dog causes the most spread of the disease. Dogs that are kept in a fenced enclosure are not in much danger of being bitten by stray dogs, but the animal that is merely tied in an open space or muzzled or on the street can be bitten easily by a rabid animal. Hence it is essential that stray dogs should be impounded for the better protection of other dogs. Vaccination should be used, as it will help to protect the animal in case he should be bitten while muzzled or tied.

Farm Crops and Markets

Livestock Is in Good Condition; Will There Be a Feed Shortage Before Spring?

LIVESTOCK is in good condition over most of Kansas. A full use has been made of wheat pasture in the last few weeks, which has been helpful in reducing the demands on the rough feed, which likely will not be any too abundant. The farmers of Kansas planted 12,229,000 acres to wheat last fall, which is 1 per cent less than the acreage in the fall of '29. The heading and threshing of grain sorghums is one of the main farm jobs these days.

Barton—The weather has been cold, with some snow. A few men went coyote hunting a few days ago in an airplane, but they didn't have any luck. Butterfat, 18c.—Alice Everett.

Brown—The last cold period was accompanied by about an inch of snow, and this put an end to plowing. Almost everyone is now cutting fuel. This wood sells in the towns for either \$4 or \$5 a cord, depending on the kind. About 1,200 hogs and a good many cattle went thru the ring at the recent community sale. These sales are unusually well attended; there has been an excellent demand for hogs in the last few weeks. The recent corn show had a good display, considering the season.—L. Shannon.

Franklin—We have been having some nice winter weather. Roads are rough, but otherwise all right. Quite a lot of chickens, geese and ducks have been sold to supply the holiday trade. John C. Young, Ottawa, placed first in the 5-acre corn contest; he had a yield of 58.66 bushels of Hiawatha Yellow Dent. He uses alfalfa in his rotation. Highway K-33 is being recharged. Many farm sales are being held. Butterfat, 19c to 22c; eggs, 12c to 20c; heavy hens, 12c; light hens, 8c; old roosters, 6c; turkeys, 11c to 17c; geese, 7c; ducks, 7c to 9c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Grant—Corn husking is finished; yields averaged 18 bushels an acre. Wheat has made a good growth. The soil contains ample moisture. The wheat acreage is a little less than that of a year ago, due to the larger number of fields that were left in summer fallow. A new gas well, 5 miles south of Ulysses, while not a big producer, is more than sufficient to supply the town with gas of a very fine quality. Much leasing for gas and oil development is being done over the county, at from \$1 to \$2.50

an acre. Wheat, 56c; corn, 50c; kafir, 75c a cwt.; turkeys, 15c to 17c.—E. A. Kepley.

Gove and Sheridan—Wheat is in excellent condition, and is supplying a great deal of pasture. A great deal of cane, milo and wheat is being sold. There still is some corn husking and threshing to do. Very few public sales are being held. Some trapping is being done. Wild ducks have been plentiful. Wheat, 54c; eggs, 18c; turkeys, 17c; heavy hens, 14c.—John I. Aldrich.

Harper—A heavy blanket of snow covers the ground. Wheat is in good condition, and is supplying considerable pasture. Kafir is being topped and threshed as the weather permits—yields are good. Corn husking is finished—yields were light. A great deal of wheat is being fed to livestock. Very few public sales have been held in the last few weeks. There is much interest here in 4-H club work.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—We have been having some real winter weather. Livestock is doing well, and wheat is in excellent condition. Wheat, 55c; oats, 30c; corn, 62c; No. 1 butterfat, 20c; eggs, 15c; hens, 11c and 7c; roosters, 5c.—H. W. Prouty.

Labette—The weather has been unsettled. Public sales are numerous. Farmers are looking on the bright side—1931 will be another season like 1902, with good crops and advancing prices. Farmers have been mulching berries and otherwise preparing for winter. Bran, \$1.05; cream, 26c; eggs, 23c.—J. N. McLane.

Ness—We have been having ideal winter weather. The soil contains ample moisture, and the wheat has gone into the winter in excellent condition. Livestock is doing well, and if the weather is not too severe from now on we will have enough feed. Roads are smooth.—James McHill.

Osage—We have received sufficient moisture recently to make good plowing conditions, but not enough to start the creeks, and the water in the ponds is slowly soaking away. We have had one snow that covered the ground this fall, but it soon melted away. The weather has been ideal for saving feed. A good many cows and calves have been shipped to market recently. There is a good demand for stock hogs. Very few farm sales are being held. Hens are laying unusually well for this season. The local Grange has been quite active recently; it has the honor of having two of its members as officers of the State Grange. The County Farm Bureau

had an unusually well attended and instructive annual meeting a few days ago. Roads are rough. Butterfat, 22c; eggs, 16c; bran, 95c; shorts, \$1.25; cottonseed meal, \$2 a cwt.—James M. Parr.

Osborne—The weather has been cold, with light snows. Feed is plentiful and livestock is in excellent condition, except that some animals have died in the corn stalk fields and on wheat pasture. Cane is not dry enough to thresh, but kafir threshes well. No public sales are being held. Corn is all husked.—Roy Haworth.

Rawlins—The recent rain and snow have made the fields too wet for corn husking. But such conditions are fine for the wheat; the crop is in splendid condition.—A. Madson.

Riley—We have been having some winter weather, and a light snow. Some farmers are still husking corn; others are plowing, hauling feed and cutting fuel. Livestock is doing well, altho quite a few cattle died because of corn stalk poison. Several farm sales were held recently. Eggs, 17c; corn, 58c; wheat, 62c; oats, 35c; butterfat, 27c; hogs, 7c; chickens, 12c and 14c; ducks, 9c; geese, 10c.—Ernest H. Richner.

We Shall Emerge!

(Continued from Page 17)

pect a return to highest prices, but we can expect a substantial, sustained advancement.

Farm lands, livestock and grain all are at a low level, and it looks to me an opportune time for safe investment. Land in the right environment and for home purpose always has a potential value beyond its actual interest-paying basis.

Over-production has been over-emphasized in my judgment, and as soon as the public generally feels safe in trading and making legitimate investments there will be a gradual upturn in prices, and more normal conditions.

Farm land prices have been well sustained and rents and leases are comparable with last year, indicating an optimistic outlook among farmers themselves which promises better things ahead.

Diversify and Stay

BY A. YALE
Grinnell, Kansas

What's ahead for agriculture in 1931? That is a question now that only the unfolding of the year can definitely answer. For the wheat grower, I can say in part that there never has been a better prospect for a bumper wheat crop in the last 20 years. But it is a long time until harvest. We have had an abundance of moisture in the last four months and that puts a cheerful outlook on all agriculture as well as other industries.

The wheat fields have provided a world of cheap pasture, not only for the farmers' stock, but for the thousands of cattle and sheep that have been shipped into the western half of the state. If wheat stays the present price or goes lower, many a farmer will go on the rocks because he cannot balance high wages and the expensive high-priced machinery with what he will make from his wheat crop. Unwise and time-payment buying is going to work a bigger hardship than the drop in prices. Gambling on the Board of Trade by individual farmers as well as grain men is one of the big drawbacks of this country. But it is difficult for people to resist that tempting "something-for-nothing" gag. Another thing is the big non-resident land-owner who hires thousands of acres of wheat put out. He contributes very little to the improvement of the country and takes out all that he can.

No more can it be "all wheat." The farmer who keeps his head, plods steadily along, and practices diversified farming, is the farmer who is going to stay away from the rocks and put the country on a firmer foundation. Due to low price of wheat, there will be large acreages of corn, cane, kafir and small grain planted. If the price of what the farmer has to buy only drops down to compare with what he receives, the outlook for the close of next year doesn't look half bad.



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Protective Service

KANSAS FARMER MAIL & BREEZE

Take a Peace Officer With You When You Wish to Examine Records of Poultry Buyers

OFTEN legal questions are asked by Protective Service members concerning property rights in case of theft. Here is one such inquiry, also answer given by the Protective Service's adviser.
"I should like to ask what I can do in regard to the stolen chickens I did not recover. The thief sold them to a poultry company in H. . . . The company's records show that 222 pounds had been purchased, but I recovered only 175 pounds. The poultry dealer had sold the others before I put in my claim. He said he suspected that the chickens were stolen when he bought

"Section 1. Any person who is engaged in the business of buying and selling poultry shall be known as a commercial dealer in poultry.
"Section 2. That every commercial dealer in poultry is hereby required to identify the seller of such poultry purchased by him, and to preserve for a period of 30 days a purchase memorandum manifesting the name of the seller, the number and kind of poultry purchased, and the date of said purchase, which memoranda shall be produced and exhibited on demand of any peace officer.
"Section 3. That if any commercial dealer in poultry shall neglect or refuse to keep, preserve and produce such memoranda on the demand of any peace officer, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction he shall be fined in a sum not exceeding \$100 or be imprisoned not exceeding 30 days in the county jail."



When Hogs Were Stolen From Protective Service Member C. R. Jones of Troy, Doniphan County, His Son, C. F. Jones, (Above) Helped to Bring About the Arrest and Sentence to a One to Five Year Term in the State Reformatory of Fred Holzhauser and Rossi Russell, and Thus Won Half of the \$50 Protective Service Reward

them, yet he went right ahead and sold them. He claimed he did not know how many he bought or how many he sold. He did not offer to settle for the ones he had sold." J. B. C.

Our Legal Adviser Replies
"The person who buys stolen property not knowing it was stolen is not guilty of any penal offense. The stolen property can be recovered from such person if it can be identified by the owner. If this person from whom the chickens were stolen can identify his poultry, he can recover it from the person who has it, whoever that might be. For example, if this poultry company at H. . . . sold these chickens, not knowing that they were stolen, and the chickens can be found in the possession of the person who bought them, they or their value can be recovered. That person can in turn recover the value of the chickens from the poultry dealer in H. . . . who sold them to him."

What About Dealers' Records?
The foregoing question brings up another. Is a poultry dealer required to keep records of his purchases and exhibit them on demand of a Protective Service member? In answer we quote House Bill number 275, enacted by the Kansas State Legislature in 1925.
"An act concerning buyers and shippers of poultry, and prescribing penalties for violation thereof.
"Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

You Are Entitled to Facts
The purpose of the law, as you will see, is to aid in the apprehension of poultry thieves. To profit by this law, you should get a peace officer to accompany you when you call upon a dealer for information relative to a theft. If the 90,000 Kansas Farmer Protective Service members show a proper interest in this law, it will be enforced to the letter.

On Chimneys

An improperly constructed chimney or fireplace is not only inefficient in heating the house but it also may constitute a serious fire hazard. Construction of Chimneys and Fireplaces, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,649-F, has just been issued; it may be obtained free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

To Store Potatoes

Potato Storage and Storage Houses, Farmers' Bulletin No. 847-F, just issued in a revised form, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Pop's Day Off

Kjerulf—"You mean to say you were not at your own daughter's wedding? Where were you?"
Bjescz—"I was looking for a job for the groom."



The \$25 Protective Service Reward Paid for the Arrest and Sentence to Jail of Nathaniel Burnett, Who Stole Apples From Protective Service Member H. L. Saxton, Doniphan County, Was Divided Among Motorcycle Cop, Chris Cox, (Above) A. H. Thomas and H. L. Saxton



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by Raymond H. Gilkeson

Fifteen Cash Prizes Are Offered for the Best Letters Entered in the Annual Poultry Contest

WITH the efficient assistance of Kansas poultry flock owners, the annual poultry issue of Kansas Farmer, January 31, will be filled with the very choicest experience letters and articles available. The help of every farmer in Kansas who handles a farm flock is invited. We wish to know what your problems have been this year and what they are right now. What problems have you worked out in a satisfactory manner? In what particular part of your poultry work have you found the greatest success? Where have you found the most net profit? What phase of the poultry industry interests you most, and why? During 1930 how have you been able to cut overhead costs? Have you improved your methods of feeding and care in a way that is more satisfactory to you? How have you worked out your poultry housing problem? Do you find that good equipment pays, and how?

In this annual poultry issue and all thru 1931, Kansas Farmer greatly desires to make "Kansas Poultry Talk" a most valuable "idea exchange" medium. Send Kansas Poultry Talk your poultry management results to print in this department, and in turn you will enjoy the letters of your fellow-farmers all over the state. That kind of co-operation will be for the good of the industry in general, because better feeding, better housing, lower production costs and better management thruout will be the result and those things are essential everyone agrees. There are hundreds of smart poultry ideas being worked out by poultry flock owners. Let's exchange them thru this department freely. If you have questions they will be submitted to poultrymen thru this department and otherwise will be answered authoritatively.

For the special poultry issue Kansas Farmer is offering 15 cash prizes for the best letters submitted in the five contests that are being held. On this page you will find a "box" giving complete details about these contests, exactly the type of material your letters should contain, the prizes offered and the date these letters must reach Kansas Farmer. Please read this and then send in your letter on the subject that is of greatest interest to you. If you wish, you may send letters for more than one of the contests—all five if you desire. No one can tell your story better than you, and your experiences will be of interest and help to other poultry raisers over the state.

Broilers Earn Profit for Us

In any phase of the poultry business, as in any other business, success depends not so much upon the particular branch of the business you choose as on the earnest effort and careful attention you devote to your enterprise.

Just because a friend or a neighbor made money last year raising broilers or selling baby chicks is no reason why you are sure to make money if you engage in the same business. One way in which you may be assured of greater profits in any phase of the poultry business is to choose that particular phase for which you have a natural advantage over the majority. If your proximity to a market for table eggs makes it possible for you to receive retail instead of wholesale prices for the eggs which you market, raising table eggs might be the most successful part of the poultry business for you.

After having been in the poultry business for about eight years we found that owing to our advantage of

having an abundance of natural gas on the farm for which we do not have to pay, raising broilers for the early market was the most profitable part of the poultry business for us.

Chicks Cost Me 6 Cents

We hatch our chicks, using three incubators. We have been able to buy good eggs at market prices because we do most of our hatching early in the season when the demand for eggs for stock purposes is very slack. The small amount of time spent in attending to the incubators is well and profitably spent, altho I do not say that I receive 60 cents to \$1 an hour for doing it. I have been unable to find a hatchery which will sell me good chicks as cheaply as I can hatch them. By careful bookkeeping I find that my chicks cost me an average of 6 cents. Since the time required to care for the incubators is very little compared with the time required to cook a meal, to wash the dishes or even to visit on the phone, and since I certainly cannot count all my time as money anyway, I feel that I make a good profit on hatching my chicks.

You must raise a high per cent of the chicks you start with if you wish your profits to be noticeable. It is possible to raise every healthy chick hatched to a 2-pound broiler, but we seldom do quite that well. It is being careful that counts, not good luck. When your chicks become sickly and begin dying at the tender age of 6 or 7 days, you will have to admit you weren't careful enough.

Good Care Is Necessary

Two very important things in the raising of chicks, and two things about which it is easy to become careless, are warm, dry quarters and ab-

solute cleanliness. You may take the healthiest bunch of baby chicks in the world, keep them in a damp, crowded, insufficiently heated house, allow them to eat contaminated food and you'll have a very unprofitable bunch of broilers to market, if any.

Baby chicks are easy little victims of bad habits. Allow them to crowd into a corner one night and you can rest assured that they'll crowd into that corner the next night, if the corner still is there. And, too, more than likely they will have added bad habits. A piece of wire netting stretched across the corner will discourage this habit by removing the corner. When chicks are allowed to crowd they become damp, sometimes actually wet, chilled and often smothered. Incubator chicks love to crowd if given half a chance and crowded chicks always do poorly.

This Eliminates Trouble

Some ambitious little chicks will remain at the feed-hoppers eating until it gets too dark for them to find their way to the family circle about the brooder stove and they will insist upon roosting on the feeder. Removing the feeders to a small shelf in the brooder house just before dark is an excellent practice. A habit which often leads to disaster is the one of picking up scattered mash from the floor around the feeder instead of eating from the feeder. This is, of course, contaminated food and will cause the chicks that insist upon eating it to become ill. Hardware cloth nailed to a light frame about a 24 by 36 inch oblong and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch off the floor makes an excellent "table" on which to place the feed-hoppers and, of course, prevents the chicks from reaching the scattered mash and droppings.

Don't Feed Too Soon

I believe thousands of baby chicks are killed yearly by being fed too soon, but I never have seen one starve to death because he had had no food until he was 3 days old. We fill our feed-hoppers with a good commercial starting mash and place them in a light place near the heater, about the middle of the afternoon of the third

day after the chicks are hatched. We never have had any trouble teaching the chicks to eat nor with toe picking if we keep the brooder house darkened a little until the chicks are old enough to be fed. The floor of the brooder house is kept covered with clean, dry sand and the chicks have clean drinking water from the first. From the third day on the feed hoppers are kept filled and the chicks help themselves.

We have tried using commercial chick scratch feed, but since we raise kafir and corn we find it just as successful and more profitable to feed kafir in the head. We begin feeding them kafir when they are about 10 days old. They will not eat much at first but continue giving it to them twice a day and they'll soon learn to like it. After the chicks are 6 weeks old we begin adding yellow corn chop to their menu. We gradually supplement bran as a mash and decrease the commercial mash which now is being consumed in such great quantities as to become costly. By the seventh week the chicks are having bran in self-feeders, corn chop in self-feeders, kafir all they can eat, twice a day and if the weather is reasonably dry, free range for the afternoons.

Water Cheap But Essential

From the first day of their lives the chicks should have an abundance of clean drinking water. Their fountains never should be allowed to become dry even for half an hour, because if they do, the chicks will have become so thirsty that they will crowd around the fountains, become splashed, wet and chilled and sometimes made sick. This never will happen if they are kept supplied with clean water in a sufficient number of fountains. Water is about the cheapest necessity your chicks demand.

We sometimes sprout oats for our early birds, but it is an exceptional season here in Southeastern Kansas when we cannot find green grass sod in a sheltered fence corner. We do not let our small chicks out on the cold ground but we bring the green grass sod into their house at least once a day.

We have had chicks weigh $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds at 8 weeks old, but we think it is more profitable to keep them until they will weigh 2 pounds each. We pick out the largest ones, of course, and take them to market, watching the price carefully, and we nearly always can sell them before the price takes its weekly drop. As long as the price remains about 20 cents a pound we sell both pullets and cockerels, but when it falls below 20 cents we sell only the cockerels, keeping the pullets and later selling them as hens, when the price is high.

I believe that bookkeeping is an important part of the poultry business. There are so many ways in which a farm flock can become unprofitable and bookkeeping is the only reliable way in which we can discover just where the "leaks" are. Most of us keep a farm flock for profit and pleasure, but it can easily become a costly pleasure. Keep books and keep them honestly. You may discover that you can save money and prevent a needless waste by having no business at all rather than an unprofitable one.

In order to profit by the farm flock we produce our chicks as cheaply as possible, use extreme care in raising them, study the market carefully and remember always that cleanliness is one of the best life-preservers we can place on our chicks.

Coffeyville, Kan. Agnes Travis.

Making It Unanimous

Stage Hand—"You received a tremendous ovation; they're still clapping. What did you say?"

Actor—"I told them I would not go on with my act until they quieted down."

Cash for Poultry Letters

IN CONNECTION with the annual poultry number of Kansas Farmer which will be dated January 31, Kansas Farmer is conducting five special poultry letter contests and in each contest three cash prizes are offered. In this "box" you will find the details of each one of these under the proper heading. Select the subject you wish and send your experience letter to Kansas Poultry Talk this week. Perhaps you will wish to enter more than one of these contests, and if you do, that is just so much better. But please write separate letters for the various contests. Here is the information about each contest and the prizes offered:

My Best Net Profit From Poultry—Explain briefly, but clearly, exactly how you made your best net profit from poultry in 1930 or any other year, and how many times you were able to work this same idea. Perhaps you did it with capons, baby chicks, ducks, geese, thru cutting feed costs, providing better housing, by seeking a special market, maybe you worked out a time-saving system or device, or perhaps it was thru bookkeeping. No matter how you made your best net profit, send your letter to Kansas Poultry Talk, heading it, "My Best Net Profit From Poultry." For the best letter Kansas Farmer will pay \$10, a second prize of \$5, and for third, \$3.

Handling the Farm Flock—Please tell us briefly how you make your flock pay, what breed you like best, about your biggest problems and the way you solved them, how you have cut costs and increased profits and anything else along this line you wish to add. No one can tell your story better than you. For the best letter, Kansas Farmer will pay \$10, a second prize of \$5, and for third, \$3.

Incubators and Brooders—What have these meant to you in your success with poultry? Are they indispensable, profitable, economical to operate? Do they pay for themselves? Prizes offered in this contest are: First, \$10; second, \$5; and third, \$3.

Day Old Chicks—Which has proved more profitable for you: Buying day old chicks, purchasing started chicks or hatching them on the farm? Please give your reasons for your decision. Prizes offered in this contest are: First, \$10; second, \$5; and third, \$3.

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese—What success have you found with these birds? They mean profit for some folks and worry for others. Tell Kansas Farmer about your success with any of the three, or all of them, and how you have made them pay. Prizes in this contest are: First, \$10; second, \$5; and third, \$3.

Closing Date of Contest—All letters must reach "Kansas Poultry Talk, Kansas Farmer, Topeka," please, not later than January 15.

Jan 5 1931



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

RATES 8 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues, 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words, and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings, illustrations, and white space are used, charges will be based on 70 cents an agate line; 5 line minimum; 2 column by 150 line maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Display advertisements on this page are available only for the following classifications: poultry, baby chicks, pet stock, and farm lands. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$1.00	\$3.20	25	\$2.50	\$8.20
11	1.10	3.52	26	2.70	8.84
12	1.20	3.84	27	2.80	9.36
13	1.30	4.16	28	2.90	9.88
14	1.40	4.48	29	3.00	10.40
15	1.50	4.80	30	3.10	10.92
16	1.60	5.12	31	3.20	11.44
17	1.70	5.44	32	3.30	11.96
18	1.80	5.76	33	3.40	12.48
19	1.90	6.08	34	3.50	13.00
20	2.00	6.40	35	3.60	13.52
21	2.10	6.72	36	3.70	14.04
22	2.20	7.04	37	3.80	14.56
23	2.30	7.36	38	3.90	15.08
24	2.40	7.68	39	4.00	15.60
25	2.50	8.00	40	4.10	16.12
			41	4.20	16.64

RATES FOR DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIS PAGE

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

Inches	Rate	Inches	Rate
1 1/2	\$ 4.90	3	\$29.40
1	9.80	3 1/2	34.30
1 1/2	14.70	4	39.20
2	19.60	4 1/2	44.10
2 1/2	24.50	5	49.00

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. We cannot be responsible for mere differences of opinion as to quality of stock which may occasionally arise. Nor do we attempt to adjust trifling differences between subscribers and honest responsible advertisers. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller but our responsibility ends with such action.

POULTRY

Poultry Advertisers: Be sure to state on your order the heading under which you want your advertisement run. We cannot be responsible for correct classification of ads containing more than one product unless the classification is stated on order.

BABY CHICKS

WALTER POULTRY FARM, R. 9, TOPEKA, S. C. English White Leghorn Chicks.
ORDER 100 CHICKS GET 10 FREE. Seimars Hatchery, Howard, Kan.

BLUE RIBBON QUALITY CHICKS ELECTRIC HATCHED. Write for early discounts. Holdrege Hatchery, Box 107, Holdrege, Neb.

GOLD STANDARD CHICKS, BLOODTESTED pure bred flocks only. Prices reasonable. Catalog and price list free. Superior Hatchers, Drexel, Mo.

BABY CHICKS, STATE ACCREDITED, BLOOD TESTED. Special discounts on early orders. Catalog free. Tischhauser's Peerless Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

TEN CHICKS FREE—WITH EACH 100 ORDERED during January. Popular varieties. Write your wants. Hawk's Accredited Hatcheries, Effingham, Kan.

1931 CHICKS 6c UP. EASY TERMS. 15 Leading breeds, our prices will save you money. State Accredited. Free catalogue. Nevada Hatchery, Nevada, Mo.

200 EGG BRED QUALITY CHICKS, STATE ACCREDITED. 14 varieties. Best winter laying strains. Free delivery. Low prices, catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 154, Columbia, Missouri.

PAY ONLY FOR CHICKS YOU RAISE. WE refund full price paid for all normal losses first three weeks. Missouri Accredited 7c up. Catalog free. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Missouri.

MOTHER BUSH'S CHICKS LIVE, BLOOD-TESTED winter egg-bred quality. Immediate shipments prepaid, special guarantee. Free catalogue. 25,000 customers. 40 states. Bush's Poultry Farms, Clinton, Mo.

FREE BROODERS WITH MATHIS GUARANTEED TO LIVE CHICKS. Write for our sensational offer. Leading varieties. \$7.95 per 100 up. 100% live delivery. Catalog free. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.

BABY CHICKS: LIGHT BRAHMAS AND White Minorcas 12 cents, other heavy breeds 10 cents. Light breeds 9 1/2 cents, booking orders for January and February. Free catalogue. Partner's Hatchery, Butler, Missouri.

LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES ON CHICKS including different varieties of Leghorns, Rocks, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas. Priced from \$8.00 to \$9.50 hundred. Attractive proposition. Jay Smith, Box 66, Springfield, Mo.

CHICKS GUARANTEED TO LIVE OR WE replace loss first week 1/2 price, second week 3/4 price. Big boned husky stock. Bred from our National Laying Contest winners. 250-342 egg pedigrees. 12 varieties. 7c up. Free catalogue. Booth Farms, Box 615, Clinton, Missouri.

FREE BROODERS WITH MILLER BABY chicks: Missouri State Accredited. Lowest prices. 100% live delivery. All charges prepaid. C. O. D. If you wish. 18 leading varieties from Missouri's Pioneer Hatcheries. Illustrated Folder free. Miller Hatcheries, Box 806, Lancaster, Missouri.

SUCCEED WITH LACLEDE ACCREDITED chicks. Not the cheapest but the best. Twelve popular varieties. Try them and see what these wonderful chicks mean many more dollars profit from the flocks. Laclede Farms Hatchery, Lebanon, Missouri.

BABY CHICKS

QUALITY ACCREDITED CHICKS HATCHED right. Our fifteenth year. High egg production; guaranteed delivery. First hatch January 5th. Early hatched pullets pay best. Extra quality Reds, White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White or Black Minorcas, Wyandottes, White Leghorns. Bowell Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—ORDER TUDOR'S SUPERIOR quality chicks. Be sure of the best; 22 years in business, always reliable and honest in our dealings; 13 varieties of pure bred strong and healthy chicks. Bloodtested, state certified and accredited. Chicks ready January 27. Best service in custom hatching. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, 1277 Van Buren, Topeka, Kan. Phone 5417.

BRAHMAS

MARCH HATCH BRAHMAS, COCKERELS, pullets, hens, Wm. Schrader, Shaffer, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEESE

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCKS \$1.75, drakes \$2.00. Bessie Richards, Beverly, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

HOLLYWOOD SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horns. Bargains. Roy Bradford, McLouth, Kan.

500 SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN YEAR old hens, 75c each. Wyckoff strain, exceptionally fine laying strain. Stannard Nursery Co., Ottawa, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST pedigree blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns. Trapped record 303 eggs. Choice cockerels. Geo. Patterson's Egg Farm, Melvern, Kan.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS—BIG DISCOUNT now. Shipped C. O. D. anywhere. Guaranteed to live and outlay others. Egg-bred 30 years—laying contest records to 334 eggs. Thousands of satisfied customers. Laying hens, 8 week-old pullets. Bargain prices. Write for free catalog and price list. George B. Ferris, 949 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

LEGHORNS—BUFF

CHOICE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN cockerels, hens, pullets \$1. Mrs. F. E. Wittum, Caldwell, Kan.

LANGSHANS

WHITE LANGSHAN COCKERELS, \$2. MRS. Barcus, Preston, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN COCK- erels \$1.75 each. Mrs. Chas. Stalcup, Preston, Kan.

MINORCAS—WHITE

WHITE MINORCA COCKERELS FROM Hershberger's trapped flock. M. E. Bates, Otis, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—BUFF

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKER- els, \$2.25. Ralph Dixon, Hutchinson, Kan. Rt. 5.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

ARISTOCRAT'S BARRED ROCK COCKER- els \$3.50. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Archie Kolterman, Onaga, Kan.

MUELLER'S BARRED ROCKS, FINE LARGE cockerels, reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. C. Mueller, Rt. 4, Hanover, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, BRADLEY'S HEAVY LAY- ing Yellow Legs. Eggs. 100-\$6.50; 50-\$3.50; 15-\$1.50 postpaid. Cockerels \$3.00. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

TRAPNESTED—BLOODTESTED AND EX- hibition Barred Rocks. Pen records have proven their value. Write for valuable 48 page Poultry Book and chick prices. Sunflower Poultry Farm, Box 63, Newton, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BUFF

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS QUALITY \$1.75. Brewer's Golden Rods, Delia, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

ROSE COMB COCKERELS FROM AC- credited flock \$1.50. Irvin Fralick, Mullinville, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES BRED TO LAY. Exhibition—bloodtested. Write for valuable 48 page Poultry Book and chick prices. Sunflower Poultry Farm, Box 63, Newton, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS BLOOD tested stock \$2.00. Bessie Richards, Beverly, Kan.

ACCREDITED COCKERELS, BLOODTESTED. Martin strain, \$2.50 each. Joseph Dortmund, Gorham, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS BRED from show winners and selected producers. \$2.50, \$5.00 and \$10.00 each. 37 years of Wyandotte experience. Carl H. Plock, Clay Center, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—SILVER

FOR SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Write Fred J. Skalkicky, Wilson, Kan.

CHOICE SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS from pedigreed stock. Henry L. Brunner, Newton, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2.00. C. H. Johnson, Rt. 2, Lyons, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS CULLED by State Inspector, Grade A-\$5.00. Grade B-\$2.50. Mrs. Will Hopwood, Abilene, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, LARGE F type, Thompkins strain, \$2.50 and \$3.00. Arvid Rundquist, Assaria, Kan.

MARCH: ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed or we pay return express. Mrs. J. C. Banbury, Pratt, Kan.

FILES' ROSE COMB REDS, KANSAS STATE Fair winners. Thompkins' strain. Accredited, Grade A. Big \$10 birds for \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. L. Files, Quinter, Kan.

TURKEYS

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TOMS, range raised. Ray Sinclair, Jetmore, Kan.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS, PURE BRED Toms \$6, Hens \$4. G. W. Shafer, Park, Kan.

LARGE, PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT'S Toms, hens. Glen Carver, Wiley Colorado.

PRIZE WINNING, BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Write Lydia and Gladys Dye, Mullinville, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND YOUNG toms, disease free, from 40 lb. sire, \$7. L. H. Dold, Box 19, Maywood, Neb.

MAMMOTH BRONZE BEAUTIES, LARGE healthy Kansas City Royal and Denver National winnings, attractive prices. Clair Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

BIDLEMAN'S BIGGER, BETTER, BRONZE: Again win third display in 1930 International Turkey Show, Chicago. Write your wants. Glen Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

POULTRY

Hawk's Chicks for 1931
(Kansas Accredited)
Are BIGGER AND BETTER. Prices reduced with our increased production.
Hawk's Accredited Hatcheries, Effingham, Kan.

VALUABLE POULTRY BOOK FREE
Tells results of many years successful feeding, mating, trapping, raising, etc.
How to turn poultry into gold with famous SUNFLOWER STRAIN of poultry, BABY CHICKS, eggs brooders and supplies. Sunflower Poultry Farm, Box 33, Newton, Kan.

Buy Steinhoff's Healthy Chicks

Every chick from a hen tested and found free of B.W.D. by the Agglutination method (the only test recognized by our Agricultural college as efficient), culled for Standard disqualification, high egg production, health and vitality, by experienced state qualified poultry men. We begin shipping Dec. 29. 100% Live Delivery guaranteed, prepaid prices reasonable. Circular free. Order early.
STEINHOFF & SONS, OSAGE CITY, KAN.

FROM BLOOD TESTED FLOCKS

Guaranteed to live. Cockerel or Pullet chicks. Flocks culled by experienced judge. Hatching now. Reduced prices on our Supreme quality purebred chicks. Free catalog.
Tindell's Hatchery, Box 15, Burlingame, Kan.

POULTRY

Ross Chicks

Guaranteed to Live

Ross chicks are guaranteed to live 10 days and you keep your money until chicks are safe and sound in your hands. No need NOW to pay months in advance. We hatch 14 popular breeds of chicks from Accredited, Bloodtested, egg bred flocks that have been rigidly culled for 14 years. Pedigreed cockerels up to 319 eggs breeding head our flocks. Our enormous capacity of 50,000 chicks weekly assures you of right delivery date and enables us to make rock-bottom prices. Excellent shipping facilities to all points.

Before buying chicks from anyone, write for our New FREE catalog. It gives full details, descriptions and prices and tells just how the Ross Master Breeding Plan has developed Ross Breeding Flocks up to a much higher standard than the flocks of other hatcheries. Members Kansas R. O. P.

Ross Breeding Farm and Hatchery
Box 10 Junction City, Kansas

BIG HUSKY CHICKS 7c UP Guaranteed to Live

Buy sturdy chicks from high bred flocks. 200 to 300-egg strains. Superior Certified. State accredited. Low prices. Shipped C.O.D. Harlan Smith, Wesco, Mo., raised 285 from 300, laying four months. Mrs. R. Y. Thomas, Hollis, Okla., raised 593 from 400, laying 4 1/2 months, large eggs from the start. Get our big free catalogue. Send today.

SUPERIOR HATCHERY, Box S-8, WINDSOR, MO.

NEW LOW CHICK PRICES

Great Western Valuable Poultry Book FREE

48 BEST VARIETIES; Large, Strong, Vigorous, Quick Maturing, Heavy egg production. New Colored Book with NEW LOW PRICES; chicks, fowls, eggs, supplies, etc. Best references. Fair Play and "Money Back" Guarantee. Write for new book.

GREAT WESTERN HATCHERY Box 94 SALINA, KANSAS

300,000 MERGER SALE Guaranteed to Live CHIX

Leading breeds, BLOOD-TESTED. Bred by famous Canadian high record males. Our big merger makes us the largest institution of its kind, and we are celebrating by lowest prices ever made.

68-Page Catalog Free
Colonial Poultry Farms
Dept. 24, Rich Hill, Mo.

Use This Order Blank Now!

TO MAIL YOUR CLASSIFIED AD FOR KANSAS FARMER
KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE, Topeka, Kansas.

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

Remittance of \$..... is enclosed.
PLEASE PRINT ENTIRE AD TO AVOID MISTAKES

Name
(Count as part of ad)

Address
(Count as part of ad)

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

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

WANTED—WHITE CHINESE GEESSE. MRS. Alfred Majerus, Bayneville, Kan. TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESSE, CAPONS WANTED. Coop loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

MISCELLANEOUS

DOGS

SPECIAL NOTICE An honest effort has been made to restrict this advertising to reputable firms and individuals, however we cannot guarantee satisfaction of hunting dogs since qualities of these animals vary with individual opinions. FOX TERRIER PUPPIES, CHINCHILLA rabbits, Pooos, Beverly Sta., Missouri. COON, POSSUM, SKUNK, RABBIT AND FOX dogs, cheap, trial, Herrick Hound Kennel, Herrick, Ill. ENGLISH SHEPHERD AND COLLIE PUPPIES. Natural heelers. Scrimshaw's Kennels, Excelsior, Minn.

CANARIES

CANARIES—NEUGEBAUER AND ST. ANDREASBURG, reduced prices. Mrs. L. H. Kruse, York, Nebr.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

GARAGE BARGAIN—WELL EQUIPPED. Located on 840, Storage capacity 30 cars. Garage equipment and residence all go. Cash terms. Particulars, Gerken Motor Co., Ellis, Kan.

FARM WORK WANTED

FARM JOB. MARRIED MAN, EXPERIENCED. Robt. Galbraith, White City, Kan.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE—TRADE, HOLT FIVE TON Caterpillar, E. Hubbard, Independence, Kan. GOVERNORS FOR AUTO ENGINES \$6.50, Fordsons \$8.50 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. Alber, Beatrice, Nebr. NOTICE—FOR TRACTORS AND REPAIRS, Farmalls, Separators, steam engines, saws, engines, saw mills, boilers, tanks, well drills, plows, harvesters and Burr mills. Write for list. Key Machinery Co., Baldwin, Kan.

MACHINERY WANTED

WANT TO BUY—GOOD SECOND-HAND MILKING machine. Fred Grantham, Hill City, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

BUY GENUINE GRIMM AND COSSACK Alfalfa seed direct from Sam Bober, Newell, S. D., and save money. HARDY RECLEANED KANSAS ALFALFA seed 98% pure Growers Declaration of Origin. Buy direct \$7.50 bu. J. H. Voss, Downs, Kan. PURE, CERTIFIED PINK KAFIR, DAWN kafir, Feterita, Early Sumac cane, and Atlas Sorgo. Samples and quotations upon request. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan. HARDY ALFALFA SEED \$7.90, GRIMM Alfalfa \$13.00, White Sweet Clover \$3.90, Red Clover \$13, Alsike \$12. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan. RED CLOVER \$11.00; ALSIKE \$11.00; Alfalfa \$8.00; White Sweet Clover \$4.00; Timothy \$3.75; Mixed Alsike and Timothy \$5.00. All per bushel. Bags free. Samples and catalog upon request. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo. PLANT KUDZU FOR PERMANENT Pasture and hay. Grows through longest drouth. Perfectly hardy. More nutritious than alfalfa. Yields more. Needs no lime, fertilizer or inoculation. Never has to be replanted. Never a pest. Write for information. Cherokee Farms, Monticello, Florida. CLOVER, \$13.80 PER BU.; HOME GROWN, double recleaned, guaranteed to comply state seed law; Sweet Clover scarified, \$4.50; Unhulled \$2.10; new Timothy \$3.60; hardy half Grimm Alfalfa, \$10.50; state certified Grimm \$16.80. All guaranteed and sacked. Other farm seeds at low prices. Write for samples and circular matter. Frank Sinn, Box 435, Clarinda, Iowa. ALFALFA SEED, HARDY TYPE COMMON variety. Per bushel, \$6.50, \$8.40, \$10.20, \$11.40. Grimm Variety Alfalfa Seed, \$14.00, \$16.80, \$18.00; Unhulled White Sweet Clover Seed, \$1.90; Hulled or Scarified, \$3.90, \$4.50, \$5.40; Medium Red Clover, \$11.40; Alsike Clover, \$10.80. Bags free. Write today for samples. 40 page catalogue. Lowest prices. All kinds farm and garden seeds. Kansas Seed Co., Salina, Kan.

PATENTS—INVENTIONS

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C. PATENTS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 150-E Security Savings and Commercial Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

AVIATION

MEN WANTED—GOOD PAY JOBS AVAILABLE for well-trained Airplane Mechanics, Pilots and Auto Mechanics. We train you for jobs Wonderful opportunity! Write for details today. Lincoln Airplane & Auto School, 2540 Automotive Bldg., Lincoln, Nebr.

PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT

SCHOOL OFFICIALS WRITE FOR CATALOG describing the Karymor Merry-Go-Round, steel slides, etc., for playgrounds. Lamar Manufacturing Co., 901-Erie, Pueblo, Colo.

HONEY

EXTRACT HONEY 60 LBS. \$5.00; 120, \$9.00. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colo. 120 POUNDS WHITE CLOVER HONEY \$9.60. Delbert Lhommedieu, Colo. Iowa. EXTRACTED HONEY—60 POUND CAN \$5.25, two \$9.75. George Kellar, Rt. 5, Emporia, Kan. HONEY—60 POUNDS EXTRACTED \$6.50; two \$12.50; 60 pounds Comb \$7.85. Collins Apiaries, Emporia, Kan. BEST QUALITY EXTRACTED HONEY, ONE 60 pound can \$6.25, Two, \$12.00. Nelson Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kans. FINEST EXTRACTED HONEY, 120 POUNDS \$10.80; 60 pounds \$5.75; low freight. Satisfaction guaranteed. Garden Court Honey Farms, Pueblo, Colorado.

FOR THE TABLE

REAL FOOD VALUE, SPLIT PINTO BEANS 100 lb. bag \$2.00. Jackson Bean Co., Colorado Springs, Colo. NICE, CLEAN PINTO BEANS \$3.25 PER 100 lbs. White beans \$4.25 per 100 lbs. August Busse, Bird City, Kan. NEW CROP TABLE RICE. PRODUCER TO consumer 100 pounds beautiful clean white rice double sacked \$3.15. J. Ed Cabaniss, Box 29, Katy, Texas. COFFEE—5 POUNDS GOOD COFFEE SHIPPED anywhere prepaid for \$1. Send money order, check or currency. Grocery bargain list free. Columbian Spice Mills, Dept. K, Parsons, Kan.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, ELIGIBLE MEN—women, 18-30 qualify for government positions, \$125-\$250 month. Steady employment; paid vacations. Thousands needed yearly, common education. Write, Ozmant Instruction Bureau, 365, St. Louis, Missouri, quickly.

TOBACCO

30 CHEWING TWIST \$1.00 POSTPAID. National Tobacco Co., 1132, Paducah, Ky. KENTUCKY TOBACCO, FINE QUALITY, chewing or smoking 3 lb. sample \$1.00 postpaid. Jas. Lamb, Owensboro, Ky. LEAF TOBACCO CHEWING, 5 POUNDS \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Best Smoking, 10, \$2. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky. GUARANTEED CHEWING FIVE LBS. \$1.50; Smoking five \$1.25; ten \$2.00; fifty cigars \$1.85; Pay when received. Kentucky Tobacco Company, West-Paducah, Kentucky.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

555 AUCTIONEER'S SAYINGS, \$1.00. JOKER, \$1.00. Free catalog. American Auction College, Kansas City, Mo.

RABBITS

PEDIGREED CHINCHILLA RABBITS FOR sale. V. Ward, Council Grove, Kan. MAKE MONEY RAISING "DERBY WINNER" Chinchilla Fur Rabbits. Free catalog. Derby Fur Farm, Box 3, Derby, Colorado. PEDIGREED FLEMISH GIANTS, CHINCHILLAS, New Zealand Reds, Silver Martens, 6 weeks old and up. Write for prices. C. V. Platt, Wilsey, Kan.

PIGEONS

10,000 COMMON PIGEONS WANTED. R. S. Elliott, 7500 Independence, Kansas City, Mo.

LUMBER

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

KODAK FINISHING

GLOSS PRINTS TRIAL FIRST ROLL DEVELOPED printed 10c lightning service. F. R. E. Photo Co. Dept. J, 1503 Lincoln Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

MEN WANTED TO SELL SHRUBS, TREES, Roses. Supplies free. Write for proposition. Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

CASH FOR GOLD TEETH, HIGHEST PRICES. Information free. Southwest Gold & Silver Co., Box 68, Fort Worth, Tex.

LAND

KANSAS

FOR SALE—REAL DAIRY OR SMALL FARM layout in Clyde, Kan., consisting of eleven acres of productive ground, six room house in good repair, silo, other improvements. Chance for someone to own a home on favorable terms. A money maker. See or write E. F. Goernandt, Ames, Kan.

MISSOURI

OZARKS—40 ACRES IN MISSOURI, \$5 month; own a home. Jarrell, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

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

DAIRYING AND STOCK RAISING PROFITABLE in Ozarks of Missouri and Arkansas under ideal climatic conditions. Nine months open grazing, spring-fed streams, rolling pastures, insure milk production. Sweet cream shipments made regularly to premium markets. Local condenseries, creameries and St. Louis, Kansas City and Memphis offer good markets. Good living conditions. Address G. B. Michelson, Colonization Department, Frisco Railroad, 793 Frisco Building, St. Louis, Missouri.

LAND OPENINGS IN MINNESOTA, NORTH Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Free book on each state. Values on sound investment basis. Low prices, new rich soil, low taxes and overhead. Improved methods reduce cost of production. All sized farms for all kinds of crops, livestock, fruit, poultry. Opportunities to rent or become owners. Undeveloped land or improved farms. If interested in new location write for free book and detailed information. Low Excursion rates. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 102 Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

Want to Sell Your Farm? Then give us a description and we'll tell you how to get in touch with buyers. No charge for this information. Hahn, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. FARM WANTED. I WANT FARMS FOR cash buyers. Describe, give price. R. Mc-Nown, 311 Wilkinson, Omaha, Nebr. FARM WANTED—DIRECT BUYER TO SELLER contact. No commission to pay. Get our plan. Kashaider System, Wichita, Kan. WANTED—FARMS FROM OWNERS. SEND cash price with description. Emory Gross, North Topeka, Kan. WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING farm or unimproved land for sale. Give cash price. John Black, Chippewa Falls, Wis. SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 510 Lincoln, Neb.

The Outlaws of Eden

(Continued from Page 16)

Come up to the house for dinner. But before you do, make me another promise. Help me with the branding—you're a top hand and I can use you—but as soon as the branding's finished go away and complete your business and come back to me as soon as you can.

"I promise. But let me give you a small warning. Don't crowd me with too many demands for promises."

"The only promise I'll ever exact from you again, Nate Tichenor, will be to love, honor, and cherish me until death us do part."

"And endow you with all my worldly goods—including the Eden Valley water, I suppose. Funny sweetheart! I'll race you back to the house for a dollar."

"You'd win. That horse you're riding can step."

"Make it a kiss then."

"Well, you'd still win, so I might as well pay the bet here and now."

And she did.

Joe Brainerd, editor of the Valley Center Register, had been summoned to the Bank of Valley Center. Babson led him into his private office. "Brainerd," he began solemnly, "a very serious condition has arisen in this valley and it's up to you and me to do something about it." And then, for the first time, he disclosed his plan for the organization of the Forlorn Valley Irrigation District.

"Here's the copy for a full-page ad," he finished. "It's a call for a mass meeting of the citizens, to be held next Saturday afternoon in the plaza, for the purpose of discussing the water situation and the appointment of a committee to investigate the possibilities of leading surface irrigation into the valley. I'll plant the idea good and strong in their minds at that mass meeting, but in the meantime you get out a good rousing editorial that will give them something to think about and make the mass meeting practically unanimous. Warn 'em that this Mountain Valley Power Company is about to grab the water for power purposes and that this move to rob Forlorn Valley of its natural heritage has got to be met with a counter move and the issue fought to a knock-out. Tell 'em Nate Tichenor's the Mountain Valley Power Company and remind the people that the Hensleys, from whom this fellow Tichenor sprung and from whom he inherited the Bar H, were always a menace to the community and the menace is worse now than it ever was. Give Tichenor hell in a quiet way, but be firm. What we want to do, Brainerd, is rouse the people to the danger of this situation. Rouse their fighting spirit. If we tackle Tichenor now and threaten to hold up his work by protesting his use of the water for power alone, and threaten also to tap Eden Valley Creek up in the Pan—up in the public domain where he has no rights—the chances are we can euchre his company out of a contract to sell water to Forlorn Valley. Get the idea? He told me his company wouldn't consider selling us water and why. His excuse sounded reasonable enough and I can understand his point of view thoroly, only it isn't to our interest to admit that. If we threaten his source of water supply chances are he'll change his mind and do business with us. And that's what we're after."

Brainerd, remembering his recent experience with Tichenor, needed no urging to enlist in Babson's cause. Within two hours he was back in Babson's office with a copy of his editorial. "That's certainly a rousing editorial," Babson complimented him, "but there'd be a lot more punch to it if you tied into Nate Tichenor more vigorously."

"Why, Tichenor hasn't done anything out of the way, has he?" "The hell he hasn't!" Babson's voice took on a note of irritation. "He's

swiped our water, hasn't he—or he's trying to swipe it?"

"He's perfectly within his rights, Mr. Babson. How did he know we wanted the water? I didn't know it myself until two hours ago. It would seem that Tichenor has a perfect right to do with his own property what he pleases, without consulting anybody."

"No, sir, he hasn't. The rights of the people are paramount to those of the individual, but whether they are or not, it suits me to have you tie into this fellow. Attack him. Impute things to him. Run a meticulous history of his family and the Kershaws—continued from week to week. Run photos of those who have done time—shaved heads, zebra clothing, and numbers across the breast. I want to incite the community against him. This is a war we're about to engage in, Joe, and in war you've got to make people hate or they won't fight well. Here is the idea, Joe. We'll have to fight for the Eden Valley water, but we can win, altho to do so we may have to buy both the Circle K and the Bar H in order to acquire their water rights and thus eliminate competition and opposition. In fact I'm pretty certain we'll have to condemn both ranches. But if we tackle the owners now—hold them up to obloquy and ridicule and public hate, they just can't live in this country, understand, and they'll be glad to sell and get out. I tell you, Joe, the man or the woman—particularly the woman—doesn't live that can stand up indefinitely against organized hate—and it's your job to organize it."



Physician, Heal Thyself FitzGerald—"Why the rope around the finger?" MacKay—"My wife put it there so I'd remember to mail a letter." FitzGerald—"Did you mail it?" MacKay—"No. She forgot to give it to me."

It Wears Well We read again that a Bostonian was showing a visiting Briton around. "This is Bunker Hill Monument—where Warren fell, you know." The visitor surveyed the lofty shaft thoughtfully, and then said: "Nasty fall! Killed him, of course?"

His Favorite Expression "Those girls look exactly alike. Are they twins?" "Oh, no. They merely went to the same plastic surgeon."

Try the Ouija Board Pete—"My wife doesn't understand me, does yours?" John—"I don't know, I've never heard her even mention your name."

Ardent Proposals She—"I've been asked to get married lots of times." He—"Who asked you?" She—"Mother and father."

Social Geometry "Don't you know her? Why, she lives in the same square with you." "Yes, but she's not in the same circle."

Labor-Saving Idea Old Lady (witnessing tug-of-war for the first time)—"Wouldn't it be simpler, dear, for them to get a knife and cut it?"

Ring Around a Rosie "Why do you play golf so much?" "It keeps me fit." "What for?" "Golf."

Aw! Tune Out! "What is your new brother's name?" Little Jane—"I don't know yet. We can't understand a word he says."

Grain View Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

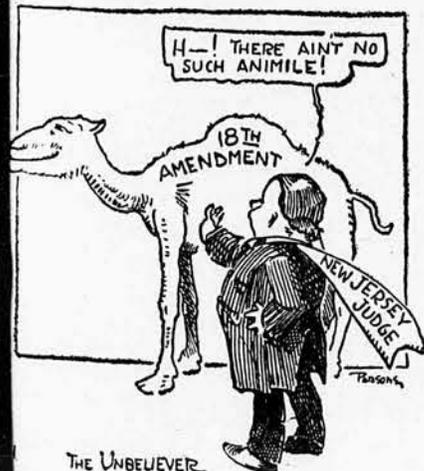
It has been anything but "shirt sleeve" weather in this part of the country for several days. The ground thaws a little every day, but there is considerable snow on the ground yet. The light covering has been fine for the small wheat. The feed piles seem to fade away faster than the snow. Almost every man one meets begins to talk about how fast the feed is disappearing and how much the stock can eat and still not seem full. The late sowed feed seems to do the stock more good than the silage or corn fodder. Very little grain is being fed to stock other than hogs. A great deal of wheat has been fed to hogs in the Wheat Belt. Wheat and corn are selling around 55 cents a bushel at the local elevators. A man was telling me Saturday that he brought a hog to Larned in a Ford truck and then went home and brought in a load of wheat in the same truck, and the hog brought more than the load of wheat. The hog weighed 625 pounds and brought 6 cents.

Most of the corn in this part of the country has been gathered and a large part of it has been sold. Too much probably has been sold, and before spring the elevators likely will be shipping in corn to supply the local demand. As long as wheat and corn are about the same price there is no need to bring in any corn. There seems to be quite an increase lately in the number of thefts. Friends who live in Indiana say that stealing there is terrible. It is hardly safe to leave home even in the day time. A community wood pile has been established at Larned, and men are given 30 cents an hour to chop wood, but so far only a few have taken advantage of the work.

More than 20,000 jackrabbits have been shipped out of Larned to New York. Last Monday morning we were in town early, and the trucks and cars were lined up for a block waiting to unload the rabbits. A farmer who lives east of Larned, and his sons bagged 462 rabbits in one day, and sold the lot for \$47.50.

There are thousands and thousands of rabbits thruout Central Kansas. Altho several carloads have been bought every year the number seems to increase. We have wondered why some packing company did not establish a plant somewhere in Central Kansas to make the rabbits into meat meal and tankage. Millions of pounds of rabbits could be worked up every year. Someone has said a jackrabbit will eat as much as a sheep, but we rather doubt that statement. Anyone who likes to hunt should spend a few days in the winter rabbit hunting in Central Kansas.

A visitor in Larned last week gave some light on how and where the cottonwoods came from. About 50 years ago this man was in the railroad offices at Glasco, Mo. About that time 100 carloads of cottonwood sprouts passed thru that station on their way to Central and Western Kansas. Before that time very few cottonwood trees could be found in Kansas. So



likely the thousands of large trees originally came from those cars of small sprouts that came in 50 years ago.

By the time this material reaches the subscribers we shall be living in a new year. The old year has been one that will be long remembered by many classes of people. The cold winter was followed by one of the most widespread dry seasons in history. The stock market crash and the price drop in farm products have made changes that will take years to repair. Fortunes have been lost and years of hard toil have been wiped out. Governments have been threatened and crime and suffering have multiplied. But with the new year everyone hopes that things will be better. Prices may be higher this season, and if they are, the employment problem will need no solution. Everyone is hoping for the best, and the prospects are that 1931 will be a much better year than the last one.

A Safe Investment

I receive many letters from readers of my publications, asking me how they may invest their surplus money so they can be assured of complete safety, prompt payment of interest, freedom from care and worry, and at the same time receive a reasonable rate of interest on the investment.

I am able to make a suggestion that I believe will be of value to any reader of The Capper Publications who may have funds to invest, even though the amount is small. I shall be pleased to give full information to any one who will write me.—Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kan.

Broomcorn Growers

Broomcorn Growing and Handling, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,631-F, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

THEFTS REPORTED

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

A. S. Fisher, Holton. Ten or eleven fat hogs, mixed breed, weight about 225 pounds each. Truck used in hauling hogs, duo wheels. Three tires had Diamond tread.

C. F. King, Nickerson. Four-door black Ford sedan, model A. Motor number A2256286. License 6C678. Trunk and spare tire on back. One case of eggs (30 dozen) were in back seat. Stolen at Sherman and Washington Streets, Hutchinson, Kansas, December 20, 1930.

D. J. Yoder, Haven. One set socket wrenches, value \$13.

Hugh Stockham, Conway. Stradivarius model violin with bow, complete in case. A new concert size guitar with letter "S" inlaid in pearl on head, worth \$15. Man's horsehide jacket, sheepskin lined, size 44. Shotgun, Winchester 97 model, 12 gauge. Child's purse containing money. One-half case of eggs.

Charles Green, McPherson. Winchester shotgun, 12 gauge. One open-faced gold watch. One silver, gold engraved ladies' watch. Gentleman's heavy black cameo ring. Two-cell flashlight.

Earl Rice, McPherson. Double barreled, 12 gauge shotgun. Seventeen jewel watch. People's State Savings Bank full of coins. Bundle new dry goods, containing embroidered sheet and pillow cases. Man's shirt and one boy's shirt, value of bundle \$7. Two-cell flashlight.

Ross S. Mitchell, Neodesha. One roan bull calf, weight about 500 pounds. Marked "O" on lower edge of right ear.

Victor A. Wiegel, Nickerson. Following articles taken: Browning No. 12 gauge Automatic shotgun. Martin 30-30 rifle. New suit of men's clothes, size 40, gray. Extra heavy laprobe, pressed plush, bright red and green intermingled, black plain block. Cartridge belt and cartridges. New shoes, brown, size 9. Brownie kodak. Eveready flashlight, three cells. Leather jacket. Five dollars in cash, shirt and other clothes valued at \$160.

Important Future Events

Jan. 17-24—National Western stock show, Denver, Colo.
Feb. 2-7—Farm and Home week, Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.
March 7-15—Southwestern Exposition and stock show, Fort Worth, Texas.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

BY J. W. JOHNSON
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

Fred Laptad, Lawrence, Kan., has claimed April 23 for his 37th Duroc and Poland China boar and gilt sale which will be held at the Laptad stock farm, about two miles north of Lawrence.

C. R. Rowe, the owner of New Star and one of the regular Poland China advertisers in Kansas Farmer announces special prices on bred gilts to move them at once. They are good ones and safe with pig and guaranteed to please you. Look up his advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Cattlemen estimate that 25,000 head of livestock have been winter pastured on Southwest Kansas wheat fields this fall, and that this cropping has helped the wheat stand. The mild fall induced a heavy growth of wheat and the Kansas pasturage has made quick fat. Thousands of head of sheep also were pastured.

The W. A. Gladfelter & Son Duroc bred sow sale will be held as usual at the farm, one mile north of Emporia, February 12. There will be 35 bred gilts in the sale, sired by Redeemer, a son of Top Scissors and Revellite, which was the top boar in the Walter Briggs sale last year. They are also selling 35 open last fall gilts, 10 boars of the same breeding and age. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer later on.

The annual meeting of the Standard Poland China Record Association was held at Maryville, Mo., in the office of the association, Dec. 10. The attendance at the meeting was not large, but all of those who attended expressed themselves as being well satisfied with the way the association has been conducted the past year.

Ben M. Bell of Marysville, Kan., was elected president of the association.

A letter from Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan., says he has been confined to the house for several weeks with a broken leg and that he is getting mighty tired of it. His Duroc bred sow sale is February 14, and he reports a fine lot of gilts bred for this sale, that are either by or bred to his big 1,050 pound grand champion boar at the Kansas state fairs last fall. Vern won over 1,000 ribbons at the fair last fall and his herd is one of the popular Duroc herds of the west. His sale of February 14 will be advertised in Kansas Farmer later on, but you can write him any day to put you on his mailing list for the sale catalog.

At a meeting of the Kansas Poland China Breeders' Association held September 10 at Topeka, all officers of the group were re-elected. The officers are: President, Ohio G. Smith, Colony, Kan.; secretary-treasurer, Olen A. Streebin.

It was voted by those present at the meeting to offer special prizes to encourage Kansas 4-H club boys and girls to show Poland Chinas. In 1930 there were six entries in the association's records, winning \$36. The association expects a larger showing of Poland China gilts by club boys and girls in 1931 and hopes to create more interest in the Poland China breed by offering these special premiums.

The association is asking for eight classes in the open show, with added premium money accordingly.

Probably no breeder in northern Kansas was better known than was the late Harry D. Burger of Seneca, Kan. He was one of the pioneers and one of the first 100 to take out a membership in the national Holstein Freisian association, and the herd has always been a working herd and maintained with production always in mind. Fortunately when he was away about a year ago Mrs. Burger and the daughters and the young son were very familiar with the herd, and because of this fact were able to handle the herd in a very efficient way. At present however, the herd is too large for their equipment and for that reason they have decided to hold a reduction sale which will amount to practically a semi dispersal, and February 12 has been claimed for the sale, which will be held at the farm, and sale manager W. H. Mott has been employed to conduct the sale. It will be advertised in Kansas Farmer shortly, and catalogs will be ready to send out soon. You can write Mr. Mott any time to put you on his mailing list for the catalog. There will be a nice lot of fresh cows and heifers in the sale and some young heifers and a few young bulls.

Public Sales of Livestock

Holstein Cattle
Feb. 12—H. D. Burger estate, Seneca, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

Percheron Horses
Jan. 15—J. F. Steele, Blakeman, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle
Jan. 15—J. F. Steele, Blakeman, Kan.

Duroc Hogs
Feb. 12—W. A. Gladfelter & Son, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 14—Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 25—Engelbert Meyer, Bloomington, Neb.
Feb. 27—Geo. Anspaugh, Ness City, Kan.
Feb. 28—Vavaroch Bros., Oberlin, Kan.
April 23—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Poland China Hogs
Feb. 20—Dr. O. S. Neff, Flagler, Colo.
Feb. 21—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan.
March 5—Jas. Baratt & Sons, Oberlin, Kan.
March 7—Erickson Bros., Herndon, Kan. Sale at Atwood, Kan.
April 23—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs
Feb. 18—J. A. Sanderson, Oronoque, Kan. (Norton county)

Hampshire Hogs
Feb. 17—John Yelek, Rexford, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

Reg. Jersey Heifers

We have only four more Jersey heifers for sale, one to freshen in March and three in May. One registered bull calf all good. Herd federal accredited.
RAY MARSHALL, STOCKTON, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Very Choice Spring Boars
Typy and well grown, weighing around 250. Also about 60 weanling pigs. Pairs and trios not related. Papers with each pig. John D. Henry, Lecompton, Kan.

Special Price on Bred Gilts

These gilts are all choice and bred to New Star and safe with pig. I am pricing them to move at once. Come and see them or write for descriptions and prices. C. R. ROWE, Scranton, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Shorthorns
Established 1907.
Royal Clipper 2nd, a State Fair winner, heads our herd. 10 bulls weaned and up to 2 yrs. old, \$60 to \$100. Also cows and heifers for sale. A few horned Shorthorns at very low prices. All reg. and highest quality and breeding. All cattle TB tested.
J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

THE LOVE POLLED SHORTHORNS
Buy baby calves and save money; reds, roans and whites. An outstanding roan bull ready to wean.
W. A. LOVE, PARTRIDGE, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE

PHILLIPS COUNTY HERD
Red Polled Cattle
Herd established 35 years ago. Some choice yearling heifers for sale.
W. T. MORRISON, Phillipsburg, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Bulls For Sale

Sire's dam has over 750 lbs. fat in 365 days. Out of heifers producing over 400 lbs. fat. Priced low for quick sale.
G. REGIER & SON, WHITEWATER, KAN.

Riffel's Reg. Holsteins

Eight head of grade cows and heifers for sale. One cow just fresh, all others old enough are bred to Berrycrest King Pietje. Also a few registered heifers and bulls for sale.
EDW. J. RIFFEL, STOCKTON, KAN.

OUR PROVEN HOLSTEIN HERD SIRE

Also some heifer calves from good dams.
RAY M. CALDWELL, BROUGHTON, KAN.

H. A. Dressler's Record Bulls

Average H. I. A. T. records for this herd in 1929 highest in the United States. Milk 17,883; fat, 658. First and only 1,000-pound fat cow in the state. Bulls for sale. H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KAN.

Mac Bess Holstein Farm

A strong Ormsby bred herd. A grandson of Belle Farm Hattie, 1,039 pounds as a 2-year-old, heads our herd. Young bulls out of high producing cows.
CARL McCORMICK, CEDAR, KAN.

Collins Farm Co.

For sale—a few good females to freshen soon; also good bulls for sale. Come and look them over.
COLLINS FARM COMPANY, Sabetha, Kan.

Farley's Reg. Holsteins

A grandson of Sir Triune Paney heads our herd. A young bull of serviceable age for sale, with a good C. T. A. record. Write for prices.
BRUCE FARLEY, ATHOL, KAN.

Best of K.P.O.P. Breeding

In order to make room for my fall crop of calves, I am offering bulls from dams having 500 lbs. fat and over. Nat'l H. I. T. records, priced \$50 to \$100. Bulls serviceable age.
CLYDE SHADE, OTTAWA, KAN.

RECORD HOLSTEINS

Reg. cows, heifers, bulls. All cows with C. T. A. records from 300 to 600 pounds butterfat. Our herd sire's 7 nearest dams average 1,051 pounds butter. Herd TB tested. Farm joins town. Sunnybrook Dairy Farm, W. A. Post, Naponee, Nebr.

Neverfail Dairy Farm

Fine bull 16 months old. Yearling heifers and two year old springers. First calf heifers milking 5 to 7 gals. daily. All from cows producing from 500 to 1000 lbs. of fat yearly. Geo. W. Woolley, Osborne, Kan.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Double Standard Polled Herefords
Outstanding bulls from spring calves to two years old.
WM. C. MUELLER, HANOVER, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Spotted Poland Boars
Various sizes, blocky or rangy. Bred gilts for January and March farrow. Drive over or write.
WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KAN.

DUROC HOGS

40 Sows and Gilts Bred

to Aristocrat, Goliath, Sitting Bull, and Landmark, 1st at Wisconsin. Blood that fattens easily. Boars vaccinated, shipped on approval.
W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

25 CHOICE GILTS

Bred for March and early April farrow. Real boars in service. Also a few boars for sale. Registered and immuned. J. C. Stewart & Sons, Americus, Kan.

BOARS AND BRED GILTS
Outstanding good ones sired by King Index, reserve champion, Kansas State Fair 1930. Boars herd and show prospects. Write or come before you buy. Immunized and priced right. G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kan.

Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer

\$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.

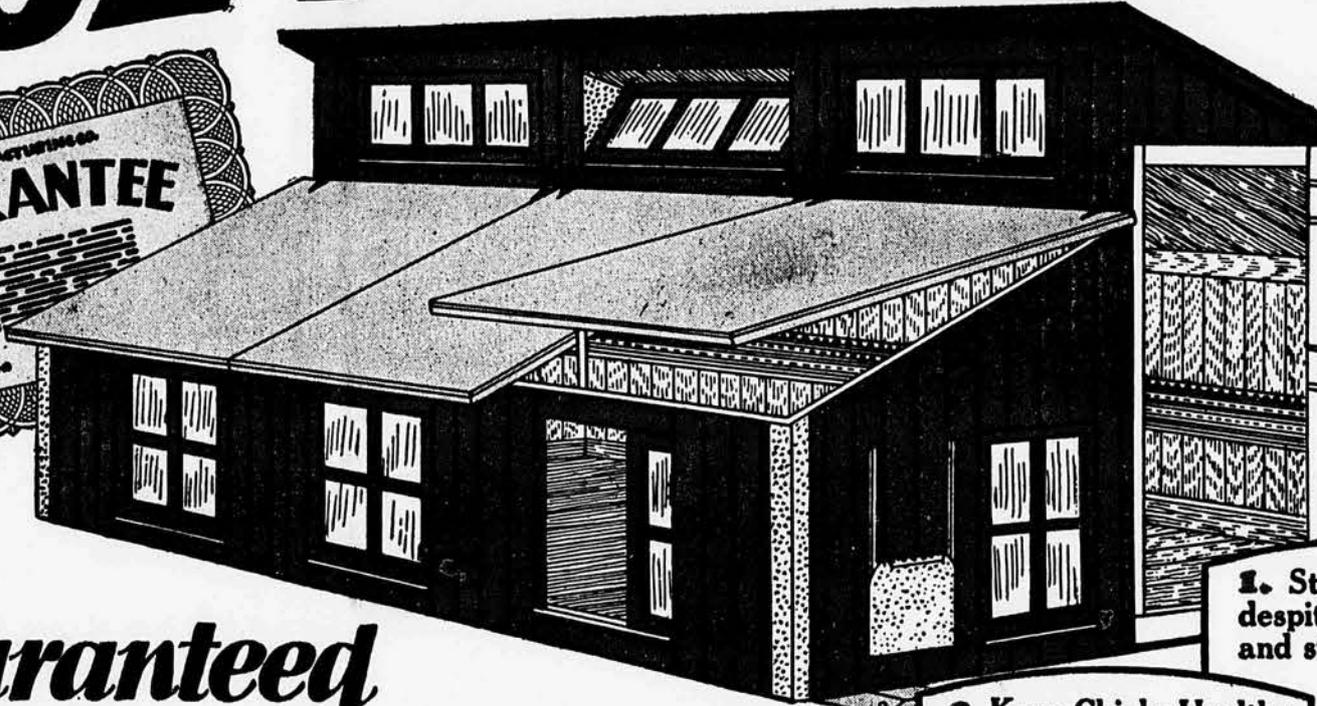
Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns \$2.50.

Change of copy as desired

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT

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

KOZY Ready Built Brooder House



\$33²⁵ and up
Choice of 6 Sizes, 3 Colors
 Soon repays the cost

Guaranteed Better Built of Heavier Lumber

—yet Costs Less!

16 Years of Square Dealing are Back of My GUARANTEE!

Here's the famous KOZY Guarantee that has protected KOZY purchasers for 16 years:



Tom Godwin

"If, for any reason whatsoever, you don't want to keep anything you buy from us, send it back and we will refund every cent of your money, without question."

You take no risks. If we can't please you, it costs you nothing.

Get New 1931 Kozy Book

Brand new edition. Greatest KOZY book ever issued. All about KOZY Brooder House and many other buildings. Many brand new this season. 100 photos. If you raise poultry or hogs, don't fail to get your copy. KOZY ready-built buildings are more widely sold than any other. Over 1,000 carloads shipped last year, alone. Over 15,000 now in use. Over \$500,000 worth in one state, alone. Remember, we guarantee KOZY is best value built. Your money back if you are not delighted. Investigate our LOW PRICES! Send name for free catalog. Mail coupon NOW! No salesman will call.



Investigate our LOW PRICES! Send name for free catalog. Mail coupon NOW! No salesman will call.

Sign and Mail NOW!

Mail Coupon NOW!

G. F. MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. F-116, Exira, Iowa

Please send me, free and postpaid, copy of new illustrated KOZY book, and low prices.

Name

Town

State

R.F.D.

KOZY has proved, 15,000 times, that it is the world's greatest brooder house value!

- (1) So warmly built of extra heavy lumber you can start chicks months earlier (very important!)
- (2) So correctly designed you raise nearly every chick—and grow them faster, cheaper.
- (3) So low in price, completely built and painted, that it saves you a lot of money.
- (4) Tom Godwin's money-back guarantee is so generous you don't risk a cent in ordering.

Combines more important improvements than can be found in any other type of brooder house. Just notice—

Easy to Heat Tight walls keep out wind and cold. Low front and rear roofs hold the heat down where chicks are. Install a brooder stove and chicks will be cozy on coldest winter nights. Every chick t-h-r-i-v-e-s!

Sunny Many windows on South side admit a flood of purifying sunshine. Hinged front-roof sections may be raised for additional sunshine. Keeps floor dry. Drives out vermin. Chicks develop quickly in perfect growing conditions.

Fresh Air Pure, fresh air admitted without drafts. Tilt upper windows inward in severe weather. Also, raise front-roof section on mild days. Healthful ventilation without chilling.

Convenient Built high in the middle—7 ft. peak. 6 ft. door. Easy to enter. Easy to work in. Easy to clean. Easy to move.

Withstands Winds Small wall space does not catch wind. Sloping roofs force wind over house.

Will withstand winds that wreck other buildings.

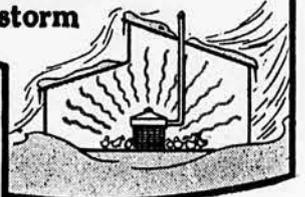
Ready-Built of Extra Heavy Lumber

Here's another place where KOZY has the advantage. Just stand KOZY beside any other ready-built brooder house, and you'll see the difference. It is a stronger, tighter, warmer building, all through. We use nothing but the finest 4-in. tongue-and-groove flooring of genuine old-growth, kiln-dried Western Coast FIR. Not a knot in the whole house. Never shrinks or warps. Makes a permanently tight wall. Built over a rugged frame of strong 2x3s and 2x4s. Securely nailed.

Only KOZY Has These Extras

Heavy galvanizing strengthens corners and keeps out wind. Galvanized wings for upper windows. Improved metal window sill. Extra window and metal slide run-way in East end. Door in each end. 3 adjustable roosts. Double floor if desired. Floor thoroughly soaked in creosote. Back and front roofs covered with attractive multi-colored roofing material.

1. Start Chicks Early despite cold and storm



2. Keep Chicks Healthy —Grow them Quicker

3. Young Cockerels alone, usually pay for house

4. Early Laying Pullets bring big profits

KOZY Helps You Start Chicks Early!

Start Chicks Early! That's the big secret in getting lots of money from poultry. You've got to get the jump on other poultry raisers. You've got to have flocks ready to sell before anyone else... pullets laying by August or September so they are shelling out their best when egg prices are highest.

Start in February or March. It's easy with KOZY. Protects against blizzards, below-zero cold, biting wind, driving rains.

Make 1931 your BIG-MONEY year with poultry. Equip for it, NOW!

Amazingly Low Price

KOZY's price is almost unbelievably low! Less, ready-built and painted, than you'd have to pay for the lumber, alone. We can do it by buying our lumber in train-load lots at lowest wholesale, quantity prices—and building thousands of houses at a time.

There's a size and color KOZY that will just suit you. 275 to 1,500-chick capacity. Partitions in larger houses. Painted cream, red or grey—with trim.

Big New Catalog FREE

Get complete information about KOZY Brooder House and other ready-built buildings. See low prices. Mail the coupon—TODAY!

G. F. MANUFACTURING CO.,

New Council Bluffs, Ia., branch factory enables lower freight costs, quicker shipment. Send all mail to Exira, Iowa, office.

Dept. F-116, Exira, Iowa

Prize Winner Uses KOZY

"Mar. 15th I bought 1,000 special matting chicks from D. T. Farrow, Peoria, Ill. Put them in my KOZY Brooder House. Lost only 5. In May sold roosters and culled pullets down to 351. Got first egg July 15th, pullets being just 4 months old. Remainder of July got 696 eggs. August 1,870 eggs. September 4,163 eggs. October 5,080 eggs."—R. H. Killman, Harco, Ill., Winner Farrow Hatchery Contest.

Chicks Warm Despite Snow

"Our KOZY heats just fine. We had snow so high we could hardly reach the KOZY but the chicks were nice and warm."—Mrs. John Chupp, Bremen, Ind.

KOZY Keeps Out Cold and Blizzard

"In March the weather was around zero with a severe snow blizzard, wind blowing around 60 miles an hour. But inside of the brooder house it was as 'Kozy' as its name."—Edw. Ottman, Racine, Wisc.

Half the Work

"I have had wonderful success with my KOZY Brooder House. Was able to raise more and earlier chicks than ever before. Certainly raises chicks with half the work that hens take."—Mrs. Emilie Bartels, Steinauer, Nebr.

Big Money in Broilers

"For the first time I had 3-lb. spring chicks to sell when I could get 40c a pound for them."—Mrs. H. R. Smith, Hastings, Nebr.

Paid for Itself

"Am delighted with my KOZY. Raised 400 chicks, hardly any losses. Sold enough roosters to more than pay for it the first year besides using 4 doz. for the table."—Mrs. Jacob Glueck, Atlanta, Ill.

Started Chicks in Blizzard

"We are very proud of our KOZY. Started 300 chicks the day a big blizzard struck. Raised almost all of them. It paid for itself right there."—Bernard Jenkins, Clinton, Ill.