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KANSAS FARMER

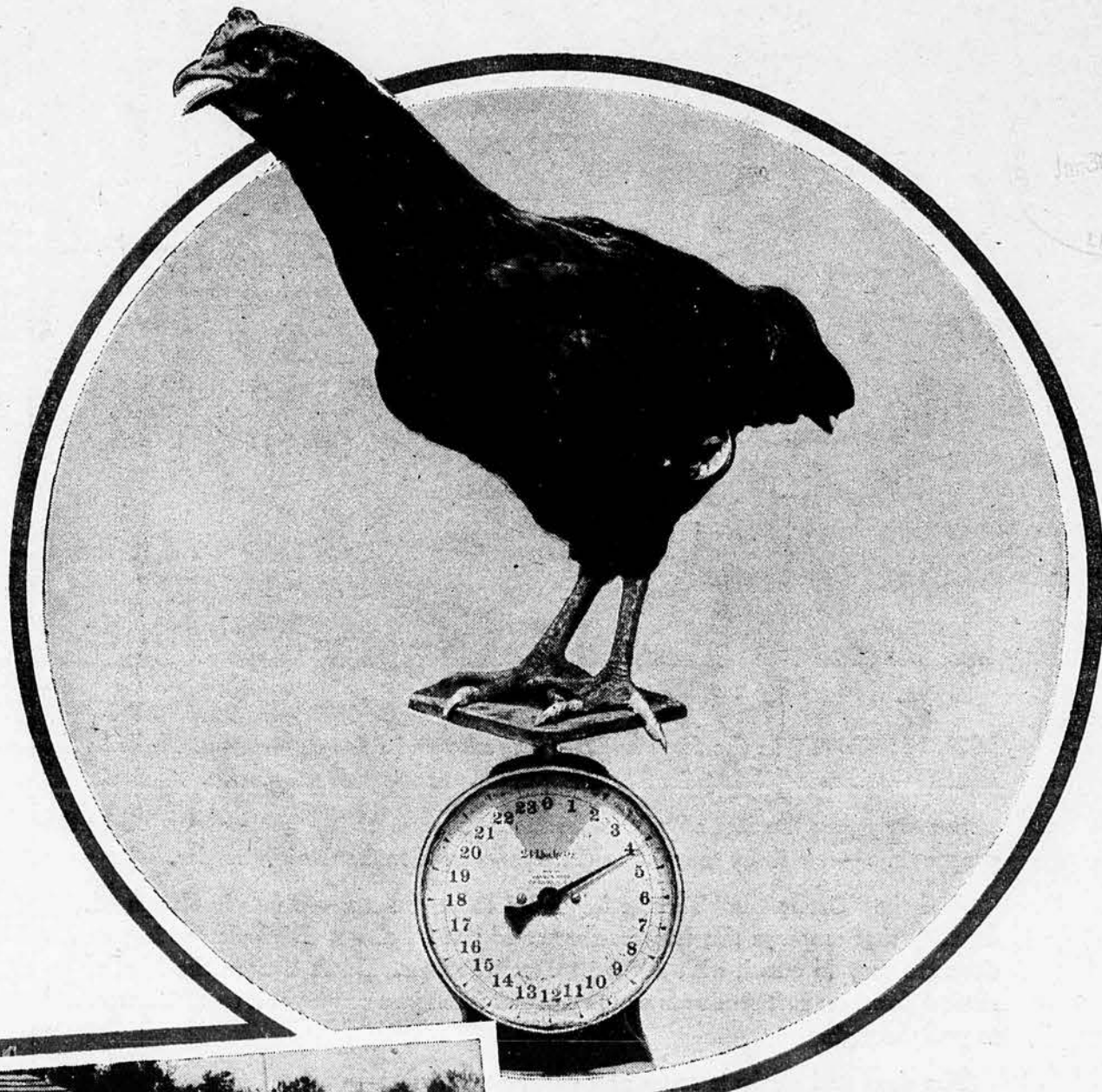
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 69

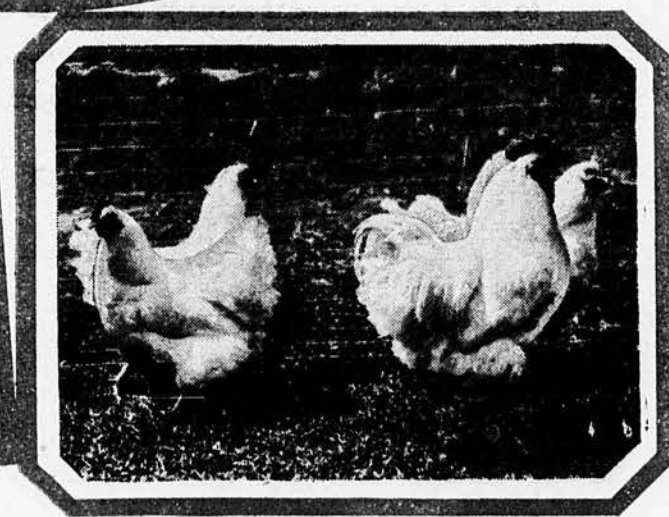
January 31, 1931

Number 5

*And
I'm Only
14 Weeks
Old!*



Jan 30 1931
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Poultry Raising—A Major Kansas Industry

(Annual Poultry Issue)

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Late Corn Was Best

BY L. F. NEFF

The 10 men having the highest yields in the 5-acre corn contest in Washington county this year, Art Parker, 52.9 bushels; Lawrence Anderson, 48.5; Sam Keen, 48.2; James Parker, 45.2; Henry Hatesohl 44.4; James Hoover, 43.7; Melvin Cairns, 41.6; Erwin Hatesohl, 40.3; L. E. Wheeler, 40, and Walter Laue 39.5, apparently were able to get better yields than their competitors largely because they planted their corn later. These 10 highest yielding fields were planted at an average date of June 1, as compared to May 17 for the lowest 10 in the contest in which 35 corn growers matched their skill.

The methods practiced by every contestant were good, practically every man disced the ground in preparation for listing, nearly every man monitored, harrowed and cultivated his field, altho there is evidence that the more frequent cultivations gave higher yields.

Art Parker who grew 52.9 bushels of corn an acre in his contest field, double-disced before listing. The field had to be replanted on June 14, after which the corn was monitored, harrowed and cultivated. The corn was listed at the rate of a plant about every 19 inches to Reids Yellow dent which had been grown in the neighborhood for seven years, and had been given a germination test. The field producing this good yield was an upland field that had been broken out only 10 years, having been in corn the last five years. The fact that this new ground on upland out-yielded even bottom fields may indicate the loss of plant food which older land has undergone.

It is interesting to note that the corn rows varied from 39 inches in width to 45 inches without apparently affecting the yield. The average width of row for the 35 fields was 40.5 inches.

The moisture content for the 35 samples of corn was 17.9 per cent. This high moisture content apparently has increased the damaging effect of the moderately cold weather of the early winter on the germination of this year's corn; as the average germination of the 70 bushels of corn in the contest was only 76 per cent. While there are plenty of good ears to supply seed, they are difficult to tell from the dead ears without making a germination test. Of the 70 bushels of corn in the show, 26 bushels had a germination test of 80 per cent to 92 per cent, averaging 87.7 per cent, with an average moisture content of 16.9 per cent as compared to 18.4 per cent moisture in the remaining 44 bushels which had an average germination of 68.5 per cent.

Freezing Cuts Value

BY W. J. CAULFIELD

During the winter much frozen milk and cream are received at creameries. The handling of milk and cream in a partially frozen condition requires extra time, labor and expense in preparing them for use. In addition, frozen milk and cream often jeopardize the quality of the products manufactured. It is advisable to protect milk and cream from freezing temperatures.

Crop Values Down

The value of crops produced in the United States in 1930 was 2,400 million dollars below the value of the crops produced in 1929, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. The 1930 crop on December 1, was estimated to be worth \$6,274,824,000. The decline in value from the previous year was caused chiefly by the widespread decline in prices but was accentuated by the decrease in production that resulted from the drouth.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 69

January 31, 1931

Number 5

Why I Blood-Test My Laying Hens

Bacillary White Diarrhea Free Chicks Live and Thrive With No Extra Care

BEFORE I started blood-testing my flock for bacillary white diarrhea I sometimes lost half or more of the chicks I hatched. Regardless of the extra care I gave them, they kept dying. Since I began blood-testing I raise 90 to 95 per cent of the chicks I hatch in my incubators." Mr. Fulton lives in Harper county near the town by the same name.

How did you happen to start blood-testing your flock, Mr. Fulton?

"I obtained a bulletin about 6 years ago from the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. This pamphlet told how simple, easy and inexpensive it is to blood-test a flock of hens laying eggs to be used for hatching. I decided to give it a try. The results seemed to be so promising and so worth while. They have proved to be, too. I am so sold now on blood-testing my breeding flock for bacillary white diarrhea that I would test my hens even if I did not have to have them tested before I could sell hatching eggs to the hatchery at a premium. It is worth many times what it costs in labor and money just to be assured I am hatching chicks for myself that will live and thrive.

"When I first decided from reading the bulletin, that it pays to blood-test hens laying hatching eggs, my father and mother both felt that this would be just another book-method of farming, like several others I had gotten in four years at the state agricultural college dealing with pruning and spraying our 450-tree peach and apple orchard. The methods had not yet had time to prove themselves valuable since put into practice. We farm 335 acres together and my folks did not want me to spoil everything. But since I have had a chance to put some of these tried ideas into practice they have been quick to see the very satisfactory results. They are not skeptical of book-methods any more. They like the pruning and spraying and blood-testing results."

What caused you to select Single Comb Rhode

By W. Clarence Fulton

As Told to G. E. Ferris

Island Reds for your farm flock, Mr. Fulton?

"Well, in the first place I like them and in the second place they are a good dual-purpose bird. The broilers are not discounted on the market and my flock lays well."

Every winter you keep just what good pullets and hens your laying house will accommodate, don't you, Mr. Fulton?

"Yes, during the winter I usually keep about 200. This winter I started out with 40 hens culled from 235 hens that I had

at this time last year, plus 160 promising pullets. I do my culling, the heaviest in July and October. I use an effective way of eliminating broody hens. The first and second time that I find a broody hen I put a celluloid ring each time on her leg. Then if I fail in two attempts to break a broody hen and find one with two celluloid rings on her leg that still is broody, she goes to market the first time I go to town."

Tell me about how you run your poultry business from the time you set your incubators on thru the year.

"I use three incubators with a total capacity of 590 eggs to hatch my chicks, setting them first early in February. I set all three of them again as soon as the first hatch is off, because I like to have at least 800 chicks so that I can cull the pullets heavily.

"The chicks are housed in two coal-stove-heated brooder houses 10 by 16 and 8 by 10 feet in dimension. Another 10 by 14-foot house without a stove takes care of the older chicks when room has to be made for the second hatch. Each of these brooders faces south and has glass-substitute coverings over the large exposures.

All-Mash Plan Good

"Feeding formulae recommended by the poultry department at the Kansas State Agricultural College, making it possible to use farm-grown grains, are used in feeding chicks and hens. I especially like the all-mash feed recommended for hens. Being able to feed the mash in a self-feeder saves time and labor and the method is proving extremely satisfactory with my laying flock."

Is poultry raising your main farm project, Mr. Fulton?

"No, wheat raising and the orchard are our main crops. We use a tractor and combine to handle our wheat and the orchard takes the part of eliminating the risk of farm reverses for us, just as livestock feeding does for other farmers. We market considerable of the grain we grow thru the flock of chickens for which I have assumed responsibility."



Highline Electricity Provides a Number of Electrical Conveniences in the Home That W. Clarence Fulton, Harper, Hopes to Finish This Spring. Right Top, You See Him Holding One of His Choice Rhode Island Red Roosters. Below Is the 200-Hen Laying House With the Glass Substitute Frames Raised Inside

What Is Ahead in Poultry Prices?

POUTRY and egg prices have taken a toboggan slide along with other farm products. Poultrymen now are wondering whether the bottom of the hill has been reached, or whether there still are a few rocks and curves ahead.

Before attempting to look ahead to see what the future may bring, let us look back for an explanation of the decline in prices during recent weeks. The present situation in the poultry market is a result of the influence of several unusual conditions. First, excessive supplies of cold storage and frozen eggs have burdened the market for several months. Second, generous supplies of fresh eggs during the late summer and fall months, and increases in receipts of eggs during recent weeks have made it still more difficult to dispose of storage holdings. And accompanying these two factors has been a dull consumer demand as a result of unemployment and the general decline in prices. The general decline in prices probably has been responsible for the weak market for dressed poultry, since both cold storage supplies and receipts of poultry have been about normal. Poultry prices, however, are not as low comparatively as the price of eggs and many other farm products.

By George Montgomery

Now that we are in a period of low prices we are concerned with two questions. What will be the effect on the farm production of poultry and what is the outlook for 1931? Usually in periods of low prices for poultry and eggs and small profits, farmers and small flock owners tend to reduce the size of their flocks. To what extent they will follow this tendency at the present time is a question upon which it is difficult to make a prediction. Prices of most farm products are low, incomes are small, and under such conditions poultry may be maintained as a ready source of cash income altho it is relatively unprofitable. And again feed prices are low so that the smaller income is partially offset by lower feed costs. There are, however, some indications that the number of chickens has been reduced since prices have been declining.

The number of chickens on farms last spring was estimated to be about 6 per cent greater than for the previous year. Until June 1, last year there were about 3 to 5 per cent more laying birds than the year before, but after prices began to go down the number of hens decreased, until

in the fall months it was estimated that the number of laying hens was about the same as for 1929, and slightly less than in 1927 and 1928. The increase in egg receipts during December was attributed to a large proportion of pullets in the farm flocks and to favorable weather conditions. Government reports on the number of chickens on farms on January 1 of this year will be available about February 1.

Commercial hatchery men believe that there will be fewer chicks hatched this year than last, since their orders to date have been somewhat less than a year ago. It should be kept in mind, however, that hatchery sales last year were unusually large, as reports from hatchery men for the spring months of 1930 indicated an increase of more than 20 per cent in chicks hatched. This indicated a shift from farm to commercial hatching. There may be some shift back to farm hatching this year.

The outlook for the egg market during the latter part of the year is favorable, but the prospects for improvement in prices in the period just ahead are not bright. Substantially higher prices probably will not occur until after the period of heavy spring production is past. Jan-

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

ONE of our readers, Joe Hemmy, of New Cambria, who is very much displeased with President Hoover, has written me a couple of letters demanding the name of the Tescott subscriber who thought that some sort of punishment should be meted out to those who violently criticize the President. Joe assumes that the Tescott reader is a man and wants his name so that he may write and tell him just what he thinks of him. Now it happens that the Tescott reader is a woman and I take it that Joe, gallant old gentleman that he is, would not write an abusive letter to a lady even if he disagreed with her. In the second place I have not preserved that letter of this lady and cannot recall her name and if I had preserved her letter I would not publish her name without her consent. If this Tescott lady wishes to drop a card to Mr. Hemmy at New Cambria, and give him her address it is all right with me, and it may help to lower Joe's blood pressure somewhat.

More Than He Can Make

"YOU asked whether I would be willing to lend money on a farm mortgage that would net only 4½ per cent," writes A. F. McHenry of Paola. "Yes, Tom, I will sell you my 380-acre farm; you pay one-half of the purchase price in cash and I willingly will take a mortgage for the balance, the mortgage to net 4½ per cent to me. Four and one-half per cent is more than I can make on my land on an average. No Government survey of farm earnings even in normal times, has shown the farmers making as much as 4½ per cent on their investment. I now am 65 years old and no longer need such strenuous exercise as I get in operating this farm. I'm perfectly willing that some younger man should feed you fellows that sit around in stiff collars.

"The best authority I can get shows that the average age of the farmers of Miami county is 50 years or above that. A great many that now are farming are 70 or more years old. I am wondering whether there will be an overproduction of farm stuffs five years from now. The young men do not seem to find farming sufficiently attractive to take up as a life work. Even among young men now in school at the agricultural colleges and taking agricultural courses, only about one in four are willing to meet the unfair burdens that are put on the farmer in the way of taxes.

"The vote for Brinkley in the last state election shows the general dissatisfaction with our two major political parties. Unless there is a radical change for the better in the next two years I look for a third party and a general house cleaning. The Populist landslide still is fresh in our minds and the good legislation following this movement."

In assuming that I am able to dig up the cash sufficient to pay for half of his 380-acre Miami county farm, Mr. McHenry displays a woeful ignorance of my financial condition. However, if he wishes to sell his farm, half cash and half secured by a 4½ per cent mortgage I think he can do so, provided he does not ask too much for his farm. I have noticed in a good many cases that farmers talk as if their farms were not worth a whoop until somebody wishes to buy or until a railroad or public utility desires to run a line across the land, when they suddenly become exceedingly valuable. This probably does not apply in Mr. McHenry's case at all. The reason I believed that he would not be willing to invest his money in a 4½ per cent farm mortgage was because I believed that he could find as safe an investment at a higher rate of interest.

The Populist party obtained control of both branches of the legislature and at the same time elected a governor just once. They elected the governor and both houses of the legislature in 1897. If they enacted any particularly beneficial legislation I do not now recall what it was. In 1892

they elected the governor and state officers. In the legislative session of 1893 they controlled the senate, had a long row over the control of the lower house and finally lost out. The winter was wasted in this quarrel so no legislation of importance was enacted.

Doesn't Favor Free Books

OUR city attorney, J. E. Addington, writes me that he is opposed to free school books and gives as his reason that the distribution of the books in the fall would be unsanitary and scatter disease over the state and cost more money than the exorbitant price of school books at this time. However, Mr. Addington is not satisfied with the present system of printing school books, for he continues: "The state has paid royalties for the privilege of printing inferior books used in every grade of our public schools."

"If the teachers of the state, who are compelled to use the present books, could voice their honest judgment, the books now used on which royalties are paid would be voted out of the schools entirely. As the matter now stands, large numbers of teachers have tried at times to use, along with their work, other and different books

carefully fumigated before the beginning of the school year, which is not done so long as the books are privately-owned and privately cared for. At present there is nothing to prevent the harboring or spread of disease germs thru these privately-owned books, which are brought back to school term after term after being kept for months, often in unsanitary homes.

In his article Mr. Addington declares that "for 25 years the school-book trust has had its hand at the throat of every citizen of Kansas," and then declares himself as opposed to all kinds of uniformity. If there is a book trust, nothing could suit its purpose so well as to destroy uniformity.

He says if the teachers of the state who are compelled to use the present books could voice their honest judgment the present books would be voted out of the schools entirely. I am wondering when Mr. Addington found the time and opportunity, after attending to his official and private business, to sound the sentiment of the teachers of Kansas. Having been a member of the school-book commission for 10 years I think I know a good deal more about the teachers of Kansas than Mr. Addington. I might say for his information that so long as I was a member of the commission it always was the custom of the commission to consult with a committee appointed by the teachers themselves, when books were to be selected. As a matter of fact, my opinion was then, and still is, that the teachers were consulted too much. The tendency of at least a large per cent of the teachers was to demand frequent changes. My opinion, based on 10 years experience on the commission, is that if the majority of the teachers could have had their way the changes in text books would have been far more frequent and the cost to the people far more than it has been; at that I think unnecessary changes have been made.

One of the very things which has caused unnecessary expense to the people who have to buy school books, is one of the things which Mr. Addington seems to commend. He complains that "large numbers of teachers have tried at times to use along with their work, other and different books and they have been threatened with the loss of their positions and even their certificates." No teacher has been threatened unless for plainly trying to violate the law. Is Mr. Addington, a law-enforcement officer, in favor of permitting teachers to become law violators? I might say that one of the greatest abuses of our school book law, and the thing that has added most to the expense of school books, is this persistent attempt on the part of many teachers to bootleg books into their schools not authorized by law to be used.

Mr. Addington thinks that text books on which the copyrights have expired could be gathered up and used without cost. I may say, and I speak from 10 years' conscientious experience in the examination of text books, that every standard text book which has not been discarded in practically every state in the Union is protected by copyright. To say that we could get satisfactory texts which no longer are protected by copyright is to say that the practically unanimous opinion of teachers of the United States is at fault. Mr. Addington complains about the royalties paid. No doubt some of them have been too high, but speaking generally that is not true. As a member of the school book commission I was not in favor of changing from the readers then in use to the ones now in use, altho the change was made because of the apparent demand of Kansas teachers for a change. But granting that these teachers were right and that a change should have been made, the royalty paid for the five years was very moderate, the average being just about 5½ cents a book. That included also a contract with the publisher to supply the plates for the five years, not only to provide new plates at the beginning of the contract but also to renew any plates that became broken or worn.



HE'D BETTER MAKE THE POPULAR DECISION!

and they have been threatened with the loss of their positions and even their certificates.

"Hundreds of text books on which the copyright long has expired could be used by the state without charge and said books are far superior to any books used at this time. The idea that a few changes should be made in a text book, a new copyright taken out on it, and then the state pay thousands of dollars royalty for the privilege of printing the new book, is too preposterous even to mention."

Mr. Addington also is opposed to any system of state uniformity. He disposes of that in the following sweeping, if somewhat dogmatic, sentence: "The simple truth is, the system is wrong and every uniform system always will be wrong."

So far as I know Mr. Addington has made a competent and satisfactory city attorney. At any rate I hope he knows a great deal more about the duties of his job than he seems to know about the school book business. So far as free text books are concerned there is considerable to be said both in favor of and against them. However, the only argument which Mr. Addington raises against free text books largely is nonsense. The fact is that if the books were all kept and distributed by the school authorities they would be

If the state had made its plates it would have been necessary first to set up in type the entire book and then to make the electrotype plates. This would have involved a large expense of proof-reading, revision, making of new plates to correct errors which would have been inevitable, and then to supply new plates where the old were broken or worn out. Maybe the state could have done that for less than 5½ cents a book, but certainly not much less. Judging from the experience of the state with books which it has published from manuscript and owned I think the cost of plates, revision and authorship has been equal to this royalty. No doubt state publication is subject to just criticism. It has not accomplished all that I think might have been accomplished, but at that it has affected a saving to the people of Kansas of many hundreds of thousands of dollars. If Mr. Addington's suggestions were put into effect they would utterly destroy state publication; they would put the people of the state completely in the grip of the school book publishers to whom Mr. Addington refers as the "Book trust." If, as Mr. Addington asserts, the "book trust has its hand at the throat of every citizen of Kansas," it then would have our wind completely shut off.

Doesn't Wish a Divorce

A widow marries a second husband who does not provide the necessary food and fuel for the upkeep of the house. He goes out in the country and batches and comes home only to get a square meal furnished by his wife. Can she close up her house, as the property is in her name and was hers before her marriage, and go and live with her children? Has the husband any right to open her house? If she should die first could he claim any of her property? She, being a conscientious woman, does not wish to sue for divorce. Can she make him give one-half of the rent money on his farm which is rented out? If he should die first would all his property go to his wife, he having no children?
Mrs. L. E.

It is the duty of this husband to provide to the best of his ability for his wife. If he fails to do so she would be under no obligation to remain in this house, especially as it is her own property. She would have a right to close it up or do with it whatever she pleases, with the exception that she could not sell it and give good title without his signature.

She might bring suit for separate maintenance and get an order from the court that he should set aside or turn over to her a certain part of

his income. In case of her death before the death of her husband if she has children, her children would inherit one-half of her property unless she willed it otherwise. If he should die first without will she would inherit all of his property, as he has no children. He would have a right, however, to will one-half of his property to someone else.

Not a Criminal Offense

On June 11, 1930, A, a collector, called on B, a minor, to collect a debt of \$35 which B owed a business house. The collector told B he was told to sue if the debt was not paid, and after about an hour talked B into giving



him a post-dated check dated July 1, 1930, to meet the debt, against B's will, as he was afraid to give a post-dated check. A said he would hold the check and be personally responsible until B could pay. To date B has paid A \$15 cash on the check yet A refuses to give up the check, and now says that he will turn the check in to the officials if the balance is not paid at once. What can A do? Is A not equally guilty in accepting the check? What can B do to recover the check since he paid \$15 on it? Also A wrote B a letter on Sunday

demanding payment. Would the date of this letter have anything to do with the question?
R. S.

So far as this letter discloses, neither A nor B was guilty of any criminal offense. A post-dated check is not a violation of the law in regard to bad checks provided the maker of the check makes good the check at the time of the date. There is no intent in that case to defraud anybody. B, the minor, may or may not be in position to repudiate the debt. If at the time the debt was contracted the minor represented himself to be of age or if the party who sold him the goods or whatever it was he bought had every reason to believe the minor was doing business for himself, he cannot repudiate the debt. If, however, no such representation was made to the party who sold him the goods and if he had no reason to think B was doing business for himself or that he was not a minor, B can at any time before he becomes of age or for one year thereafter repudiate the debt and could refuse to make good this check. The fact that this letter was written by A on Sunday would not affect the transaction one way or the other.

Wife Is Not Responsible

A is a merchant. B and C are husband and wife. B, the husband, ran an account with A, the merchant, of \$200. A has filed suit against B and C. Is C, the wife, responsible for the account or is she responsible for any of it?
C. J. B.

The wife might be held responsible for household necessities which have been purchased and which she in common with her husband had used. She is not responsible for any of her husband's ordinary debts, and such part of this account as was not for household necessities she could not be held responsible for.

Father Is Not Responsible

What is the law in Kansas in regard to minors destroying other people's property? Would the parent be responsible for the same? Would he have to make settlement for the same? In case a minor took a car belonging to his parents "unbeknown" to them and has a wreck and damages the car of the second party, who would be supposed to settle for the same?
Mrs. F. A. F.

The father would not be responsible in either case unless this minor at the time he was driving his car was acting under the authority of his father, which evidently he was not, according to your statement.

Prohibition Will Go Forward

THE 10-to-1 majority report of the Wickersham Law Enforcement Commission is emphatically a dry document. And this is the verdict the country will heed, not the rather vague questionings of the minority members.

These result for the most part from a wet environment and offer not the faintest constructive idea for anything better, if as good, as the country now has.

"We are convinced," says the majority report, "that it—repeal—would be a step backward, that it would not conserve the achieved benefits of national prohibition, and that it would be likely to lead to conditions quite as bad as those we are seeking to escape. . . . With all deductions, we are satisfied that a real and significant gain following prohibition has been established."

Then this 10-to-1 majority report goes on to say:

"Even if we conceded the contention of some labor leaders that in the last few years there has begun to be an increase in drinking among workers, an improvement remains. In an industrial age these established facts must have great weight."

Looking back over the decade of national prohibition, the 10 signers of the majority report say:

"There has been a real and far-reaching improvement in the efficiency of labor, especially in mechanical industries.

"There has been a distinct improvement in standards of living among those with whom such workers—social workers—come in contact, which must be attributed to prohibition.

"In the nature of things it is easier to shut up the open drinking places and stop the sale of beer, which was drunk chiefly by working men, than to prevent the wealthy from having and using liquor in their homes and in their clubs."

All quite true.

It is the so-called "decent law-breaker" in partnership with the underworld, who is making the most trouble for prohibition. He is prohibition's chief problem. And he is the one who is complaining loudest that prohibition is a failure. It is he who is chiefly responsible for the half score or more of cities and states which decline to do their

share in the concurrent enforcement of the law.

And it is in these cities and states, the majority report truthfully points out, in which there is a perfunctory or lukewarm co-operation, or perhaps none at all, wherein Federal enforcement fails and these localities become "serious points for infecting others."

The lawlessness of New York City and of Chicago is notorious. It extends even to the courts themselves. About the only way to get Chicago gangsters and bootleggers into prison is to convict them of evading their income tax.

It is in these states—and to some extent those adjacent—that prohibition is going thru the same phases in its progress toward a progressively better enforcement that we went thru in Kansas nearly 40 years ago, and which I well remember, for I had a part in it. The cities were rebellious, wet, lawless. Many of their best citizens denounced the law and kept liquor in their homes. The law was openly and flagrantly disobeyed. Joints and speakeasies and bootleggers—the first of that breed—were almost as numerous as the saloons had been.

It appeared to be generally conceded in Kansas at that time that prohibition was a failure and could not be enforced. It even was believed prohibition was "hurting business."

Then it was that opportunity knocked loudly at the door of the Democratic party of Kansas. It had fought prohibition declaring it "sumptuary" legislation and un-American and many things else. It welcomed the wet rebellion with joy and waged a series of "resubmission" and personal liberty campaigns, strange to say, every one of which it lost.

And today the Democratic party of Kansas is as dry as the Republican party which made the good fight and won. And its Democratic governor is a strong prohibitionist.

Today Kansas is dry from conviction and is dry to stay dry, for it knows prohibition pays and that prohibition is good for business.

It was not an easy fight, to make Kansas dry with wet states all around it. It took years. But seeing that Kansas, as the struggle continued, gradually was profiting from its semi-deliverance

from the liquor evil, these states began going dry, one by one, encountering the usual difficulties and the misgivings of best minds and citizens.

In the beginning it was Kansas and Maine. But before national prohibition was proposed and ratified, 20 states had voluntarily gone dry.

Notwithstanding the great handicaps I have pointed out, under which the enforcement of national prohibition has been made more difficult, the Wickersham commission reports Federal enforcement of the law has shown continued improvement since Federal enforcement agents were taken out of politics three years ago and placed under civil service. Another great gain was made when the Prohibition Bureau was transferred from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice, early last year.

The commission recommends a substantial increase of the enforcement personnel and some improvements of the prohibition statutes. Congress has recently enacted some of these suggestions and others will be.

President Hoover has made known that he is emphatically with the commission's majority viewpoint against repeal of the 18th Amendment. He sees serious objection to any proposed revision of it.

The President personally is unequivocally dry and, so far as law enforcement is concerned, he is militantly dry, as one who has sworn solemnly to enforce the laws, should be.

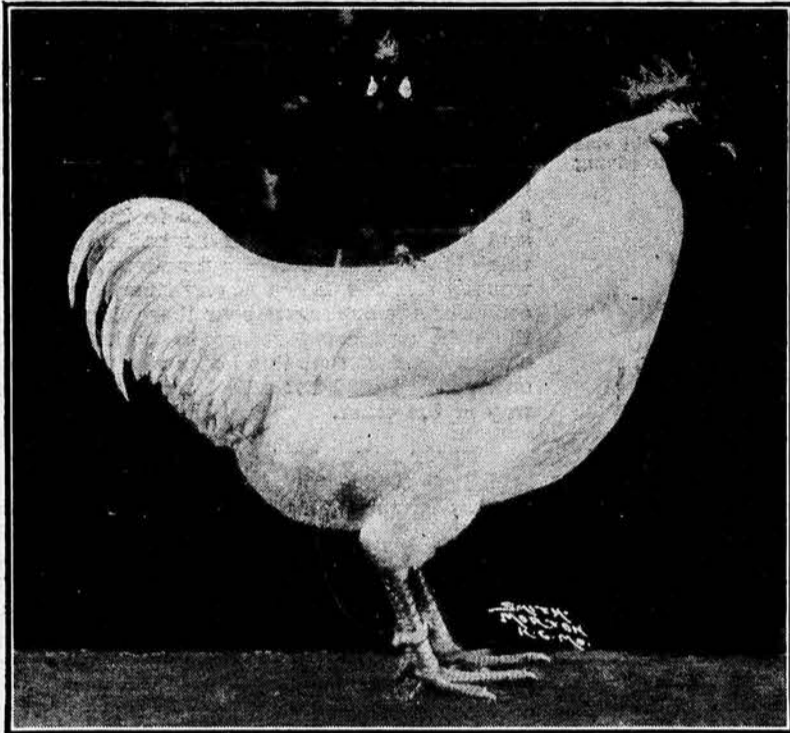
There is to be no backdown on prohibition, instead it is to be more and more effectively enforced. That too, is as it should be. Every citizen worthy of his citizenship will do his part. And, if necessary, the question will again be carried to the people as it was in 1928.

Truth and the facts are on the side of national prohibition. They may be obscured, temporarily, as they have been at times in recent months, but never defeated.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

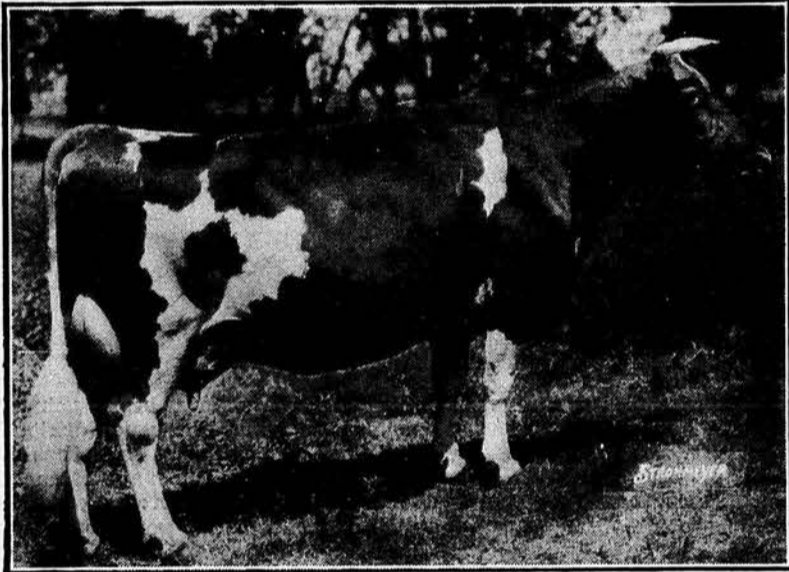
Rural Kansas in Pictures



Here Are Two Fine Birds That Consented to Pose for the Special Poultry Issue of Kansas Farmer: a Jersey White Giant Cockerel That Won First Prize at the Most Recent American Royal at Kansas City, 9 Months Old and Weighing 12½ Pounds. At Top, Black Bantam Cock Weighing 1¾ Pounds. Both Are Owned by Westhaven Farms, Kansas City



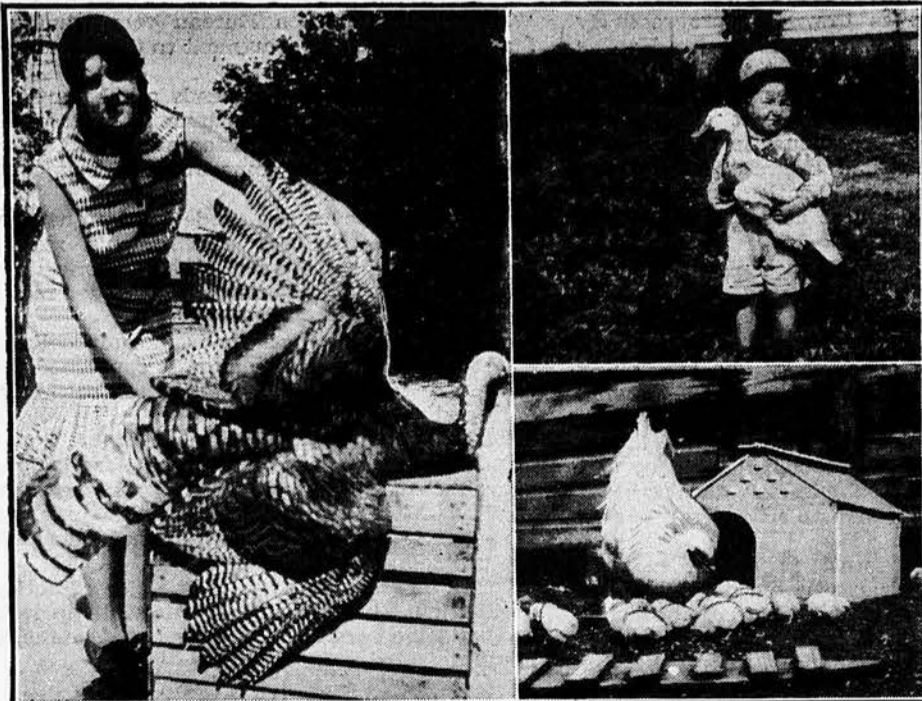
Just Over the Kansas Line a Few Miles, Colorado Has a Man Who Claims to Be the Champion Individual Corn Grower of the United States for 1930. He Is A. A. Neiman, Near Eads. School Children, Neighbors and Friends Gathered to Help Him Celebrate the Completion of Harvesting 86,000 Bushels From 3,000 Acres. Two Tractors, 40 Horses and 31 Men Handled the Husking



This Remarkable Guernsey Cow, Owned by Jo-Mar Farm, Salina, Was Named Senior and Grand Champion at Lincoln, Topeka, Hutchinson, Oklahoma City, Salina, Wichita and Kansas City During 1930. She Just Finished Advanced Registry Test, Making Nearly 600 Pounds of Butterfat in a Year. Four Months of This Record Was Made on Show Circuit



At Left, Gladys Dye, Mullinville, and a Pair of Her Prize-Winning White Chinese Geese With Their First Prize Ribbons Decorating Their Necks. Right, George Lanning, 12, of Morrill, Who Has Proved He Is a Real Trapper. He Is Holding Hide of Coyote He Caught. Gladys and George Both Consider Their Prize Trophies Much Worth While



Left, Mildred Hixenbaugh, Logan, Holding a Champion Turkey, One of Her Particular Pets. "I Am Trying to Raise a Good Breed of Turkeys so I Can Join the 4-H Clubs," She Writes. Right at Top, Wayne Fowler, 2, of Jackson County, Seems to Be Getting Interested in the Poultry Business. Below, "Benny," a Capon Owned by Mrs. Delbert Lindahl, of Sterling, With His Adopted Brood



Above, Anna Mae, 10, Sabetha, Daughter of J. A. Bockenstette, With Some of Her Pets. She Plans to Be a 4-H Club Girl. Below, Five Bottle-Fed Lambs on the R. H. Rhodes Farm, Near Maize. Sheep Have Proved Profitable in Kansas

Records Show Hens Earned \$5.66

More Than 28 Dozen Eggs in Case Graded Extras; Straw-Loft House Helps

WE HAVE been breeders of Single Comb Rhode Island Reds for a number of years.

We like them best because of their beauty and because they are a dual-purpose farm fowl producing delicious meat and a big, brown-shelled egg that demands a good price on the market.

Our poultry program became more intensive four years ago when we built a new Kansas straw-loft laying house, equipping it with trap-nests. This instilled the real poultry spirit in us. There is nothing more interesting than trap-nesting, also there is nothing that keeps us closer home. However, we enjoy the work and derive a great pleasure therefrom.

Trap-nesting culls out the loafer, the small-egg hen or layer of any undesirable characteristics. Also it allows us to pedigree baby chicks and makes progeny testing possible.

This is our third year of trap-nesting under Record of Performance supervision. The improvement in standard quality of the flock is noticeable—the improvement in egg size is especially gratifying. On December 17, 1930, a 30-dozen case of eggs was marketed on a grade basis, as we market all our eggs. Of the 30 dozen, 28 dozen and 9 eggs graded "extras." This was a new record. At least 75 per cent of these eggs were laid by pullets hatched in March and April. To date we have culled one pullet only because of small egg size. Our eggs usually grade 25 or 26 dozen "extras" out of every 30 dozen.

This makes the third year that we have tested our flock for Pullorum disease. We use the agglutination test; this year our flock is B. W. D. "free."

Can Practice Rotation

We have four parks for our 20 by 48-foot laying house; thus we can practice park rotation. In the fall they are seeded to wheat. In June we plow again and seed the parks to Sudan grass.

This fall we confined both hens and pullets in our open-front laying house. By keeping the house well-ventilated and sanitary we have not had a cold in the flock. We believe well-fed, plump pullets before coming into production will help keep down colds.

This year we have fed equal parts of wheat and corn to our pullets. We feed a good laying mash mixed at a mill or Farmer's Elevator. This mash contains ground alfalfa and codliver oil the year around. This fall we introduced calcium and charcoal into this mash.

We believe in keeping plenty of fresh, clean water available; this is piped into the house. We keep two or three well-filled buckets for every 100 pullets. The water remaining in buckets is emptied two or three times daily and fresh water supplied.

We hatch our baby chicks; 378 last March and April, also bought 25 R. O. P. baby chicks. We housed 200 in each of our two portable brooder houses, size 10 by 12 feet. We use coal brooder stoves and find them very satisfactory and economical to operate. We have a sanitary runway which is used the first 8 weeks, after which the houses are removed to clean range in the field. We use a barrel waterer on the range, one for each house. We feed both grain and growing-mash all summer in a large, range feeder.

We cull our chicks at 8 weeks old and sell any undesirable pullets and cockerels as broilers. We again cull at 3 or 4 months old, selling these as springs. We cull during the entire season. We use a great number as fries as we never tire of chicken

By Contest Winners

meat, and also consume a large quantity of eggs for food.

Our best cockerels are kept to sell as breeders. Last spring practically every chick was wing-banded. Cockerels hatched from hens laying 200 eggs or better in their pullet year, are eligible to be approved R. O. P. males. At 6 months old or at maturity, these cockerels are banded by our state supervisor who inspects them closely. We trap our hens during their life and avoid the hen that does not produce well her second year; some produce well their third year. We sell hatching eggs, also a limited number of baby chicks. We hope to install more incubator space in the future.

Early in August we moved 177 pullets to our laying house. In September some of the early-maturing pullets were laying in the traps. Our average production to the hen for November 1, 1929, to November 1, 1930, was 184.86 eggs. When our inventory was taken October 1, 1930, our net average income to the hen was \$5.66. Mrs. Grover C. Poole, Manhattan, Kan.

This Is Good Economy

Until the last few years it was a comparatively easy matter for the average farmer to hatch his chickens. When the farm flock numbered less than a hundred layers and the chickens were expected to provide only sufficient eggs for the family use, a few hens would successfully hatch and brood all the chicks that the farmer wished to raise. Today, however, we are facing an entirely

different problem. Poultry raisers are thinking of chickens now, not by the dozens but by the hundreds; and everyone knows that it is almost impossible to raise a very large number of chicks with hens without involving a great amount of unnecessary expense and labor. The modern farmer, therefore, cannot profitably hatch and brood his chickens with hens.

The poultry man of today has the choice either of hatching his chicks with an incubator or purchasing them from a hatchery; but first he must realize that there are two parts in hatching profitable layers. First, the eggs used for hatching should be from disease-free, high-producing stock. Second, the eggs must be hatched under ideal conditions.

Can Trap Whole Flock

Good breeding for high egg production cannot be overestimated. The descendants from a hen laying 50 eggs a year cannot be as profitable as the descendants of a hen laying more than 200 eggs in the same time. While culling will help to determine the high-producing hens, the trap-nest is the only positive proof that a hen is a real profit maker. On our farm, we are raising poultry only on a comparatively small scale. Therefore, we do not have the time or equipment to trap-nest. A large hatchery, however, can successfully trap-nest their breeding flocks, and thereby produce chicks from high-producing ancestry.

Pullorum disease for many years has been a terror to the chicken raiser. We, like many others, have

had the experience of hatching or purchasing a hundred or more chicks and raising less than a dozen to maturity. Blood-testing has done much to reduce this great loss from the dreaded Pullorum disease; but like trap-nesting, the blood tests cannot be done successfully by the average farmer. When we buy our chicks from a leading hatchery, however, the chicks are from blood-tested stock.

In order to hatch strong, healthy chicks, the incubator must be kept at an even temperature, the humidity must be closely watched, and many other factors attended. Here again the large hatchery has an advantage over the farmer. With the modern incubators, trained operators and much expensive equipment we believe that a reliable hatchery can supply us with far better chicks than we could hatch ourselves.

Good hatchery chicks are expensive. However, when one considers the breeding, culling, trap-nesting, blood-testing and incubation that is back of a high-class chick, we feel that the ordinary farmer cannot produce a chick of like quality as cheaply as he could purchase the chick from a hatchery. One can buy cheap baby chicks on the market, but from our experience a "cheap" chicken is the most expensive in the end.

Chicks Cost 5 Cents

In the last few years, started chicks have been offered for sale by many of the large hatcheries. Probably the started chicks will be popular with many because they will not require as much attention as the younger chickens. In our experience, however, we have found that we can start the day-old chicks much cheaper than we can buy the started chickens. During the first three weeks last year, we lost fewer than 3 per cent of our chicks. Deducting the cost of the dead chickens, feed, brooder coal, and other expenses, we found that the living chicks cost us only 5 cents apiece during their first three weeks. Many hatcheries, however, nearly double the price of their chickens for brooding them the first three weeks. The hatchery chicks are started in battery brooders, and according to some poultrymen, the mortality of chickens taken from a battery to a colony brooder may be high.

After both hatching our chicks and buying them from a hatchery, we have found that the most economical way to place profitable hens in the laying house is to purchase high-grade, day-old chicks from a reliable hatchery. If good chicks are fed a balanced ration and brooded under sanitary conditions, they will reward the farmer by laying many eggs. But if poor chicks are given the same care they never will make a profit for the poultryman.

Olathe, Kan. Edgar Moore.

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.

These Folks Won Contest Prizes

KANSAS FARMER congratulates the several hundred poultry raisers over the state for the very fine letters they entered in the annual poultry contest. Most of them are packed with very interesting and helpful information and they came from all sections of the state. With this large volume of letters as evidence it is safe to say that farmers in every county in Kansas can profit from poultry when it is efficiently managed.

This year the board of judges had a big job on their hands when it came to selecting the 15 letters that were to win the cash prizes. Every letter was given careful consideration, and those that have not already been acknowledged will be within a few days. We feel that the poultry industry of the state is due to profit by this contest, because many of the letters received will be printed under "Kansas Poultry Talk," in coming issues of Kansas Farmer. On this page you will find some of the prize letters and the others will come to you in the next few issues. The excellent response to this annual contest indicates that poultry is one of the real profit factors and that Kansas folks are making wonderful progress.

There were five different departments in this year's contest and three cash prizes were offered in every case. Here are the names of the prize winners:

For letters on "My Best Net Profit From Poultry," first prize of \$10 goes to Mrs. John Weber, Potter; second prize of \$5, to Mrs. W. F. Patton, Burlington; and third prize of \$3, to Mrs. Guy Gardner, Republic.

First prize of \$10 for the best letter on "Handling the Farm Flock," is being paid to Mrs. Grover C. Poole, Manhattan; second prize of \$5, to Mrs. Earl O. Gibson, Isabel; and third prize of \$3, to Mrs. J. Oscar Brown, La Harpe.

Mrs. Ray Farmer, Parsons, is awarded \$10 for the best letter on "Incubators and Brooders;" second prize of \$5, is being mailed to Mrs. Dan Kellenberger, Le Roy; while third prize of \$3, goes to Mrs. Hubert L. Farres, Herington.

Mark you, here is a man who wins a prize: He is Edgar Moore, Olathe, who will receive \$10 for the best letter on "Day Old Chicks;" second prize of \$5, goes to Mrs. Wm. E. Shaw, Ottawa; and third prize of \$3, to Mrs. W. A. Luebke, Freeport.

"Turkeys, Ducks and Geese," always provide an interesting topic for discussion and no little profit to many farm folks. Mrs. Clyde H. Myers, Fredonia, will receive the first prize of \$10 for her letter on this subject; second prize of \$5, will be mailed to Mrs. Howard Jeffries, Mulvane; while third prize of \$3, goes to Mrs. Henry Liebenou, Bonner Springs.

Poultry raisers of Kansas are cordially invited to discuss their problems, failures and successes thru the "Kansas Poultry Talk" department of Kansas Farmer.

The Outlaws of Eden

By Peter B. Kyne

NATE drove up, alighted and followed Joseph into the pine grove, where he rolled the unconscious man over and looked at him. "That's Pitt River Charley," he announced. "He's a half-breed Indian and years ago he used to be a professional killer." He did not add that Pitt River Charley, in the old days, had been on the payroll of the Kershaw clan. "I thought the fool had retired, but somebody must have made it worth his while to get back into harness. Are you quite certain he was gunning for me, Joseph?"

"Absolutely, sir. I've been watching him for an hour, sir. His gun was at his shoulder and he was sighting on you, sir, when I fired at his head, sir."

"You're a rotten shot, at that range, Joseph. You've put a twenty-two-caliber bullet thru his right biceps. However, it sufficed to spoil his plan and stampeded him, so he ran for these trees. He figured he had to shoot his way out of a counter ambush and a clump of pines makes good fighting ground."

He helped himself to the canteen on Joseph's saddle and dashed some water over Pitt River Charley's dusky face. Then he emptied the fellow's pockets and found two hundred and fifty dollars in crisp new bills. Tichenor grinned at his servant. "It seems I'm worth five hundred dollars dead to somebody, Joseph. It's the custom to pay half down and the remainder upon completion of the job, and whoever hired this fellow is a fool, because Pitt River Charley would have worked for a lot less money."

"Well, you haven't got a killing on your honest British soul, Joseph, and I'm obliged to you for saving my life." He proffered his hand to Joseph, who accepted it heartily, but not without a fleeting thought that such familiarity with his master was most irregular. He was horribly embarrassed when Tichenor slapped his back several times and assured him he was a brick and a stout fellow and that he, Tichenor, craved a glimpse of the man who could thereafter pry Joseph loose from his service. "I'll guard this fellow," he concluded, "while you take the car, drive up to the Kershaw ranch and, without letting Miss Kershaw know anything about this affair, find Rube Tenney, her superintendent, and tell him I want to see him immediately. He's to come back in the car with you and bring his riata."

"Sorter like the good old days ag'in, ain't it, son?" Mr. Tenney declared, as he gazed upon Pitt River Charley, now recovered consciousness and sitting with his back against the bole of a tree, his dark, evil face absolutely expressionless. He turned to the valet. "You drive down the road a bit, hombre, and wait there fifteen minutes; then come back with the car. Me an' Mr. Tichenor's goin' to hold court here an' it's to be a private session. We got to find out things an' admissions don't come too easy from this here breed o' cat. You been raised perlite an' refined as hell an' it ain't right you should have your gentle nature shocked."

"We Better Get Busy"

He removed the steel ramrod from the butt of Joseph's little rifle, screwed it together and wrapped his bandana handkerchief around one end, in order to get a good grip on it. Then he looked at the sun, just disappearing behind the hills. "Ain't got much more daylight to hold this trial," he opined, "so we better get busy."

He grasped a handful of shirt in the middle of Pitt River Charley's back and with one savage jerk the man's torso was naked.

"Run along, Joseph," Tichenor ordered gently, "or you'll be sick to

your stomach." He was already binding Pitt River Charley's hands in the loop of Rube Tenney's riata, and Mr. Tenney was gazing earnestly upward for a limb to pass the rope over.

"Oh, I say, sir, not that, sir," Joseph pleaded.

"You're a long way from dear old law-abiding London, Joseph. On your way. This matter is very, very private."

So Joseph, sickened, departed in the car and before he had gone two hundred yards he heard a succession of dreadful screams echoing thru the valley. "They're cutting 'is bally back to ribbons with that steel ramrod," the valet decided. "These ferocious Americans! I should never 'ave thought it of my good, kind master. And 'im and that Tenney person smiling at the frightful prospect like a pair o' those bally gargoyles we used to see in France."

Hung Helpless From a Limb

Well, the law had never entered Eden Valley and, for all that he had spent nearly a decade "outside" and was supposed to be highly civilized, Nate Tichenor was half Hensley and preferred the good old six-volume law of his fathers. He questioned Pitt River Charley and when the half-breed refused to talk and took refuge in aboriginal sullenness, Rube Tenney used the ramrod, while his victim hung helpless from a limb, his toes just touching the earth. His judges knew his kind—knew that only quick work and dirty work would bring the information so vitally needed.

"Who hired you, Charley?" Tichenor kept repeating patiently, while

around his neck. I'll h'ist him with that hoss yonder."

"Not for a white man's sins, Rube. He's just fined two hundred and fifty dollars." He turned to Pitt River Charley. "You beat it the best way you know how down to Valley Center and have Doc Donaldson fix you up. Tell him to send the bill to Babson. And when you're well, fork your horse and get out of this country, because if I ever catch you inside the limits of this county I'm going to pull and get busy on you without further warning. Understood?"

Pitt River Charley bowed his head. "I think you're pretty kind to me," he mumbled. "I expected to git hung."

"Killing never settled anything in Eden Valley, Charley. You ought to know that. You worked for the Kershaws long enough. Of course, I'm a fool for letting you go, but I can't help being a fool, and one of these days somebody will kill me because I am a fool. Good-by, Charley. Be a good boy and leave this county and do not come back. You may stick around two weeks until you're able to travel, but you must go then."

The killer nodded humbly, they cast him loose and, sans his rifle, he shambled off down the road.

"What's Babson got ag'in you, Nate?" Rube Tenney demanded.

"Nothing. The poor fool merely thinks he has."

"You'd better let me go down an' tunnel him," the practical Tenney pleaded. "He sure wants killin' an' when they ask for it that-a-way, I'm in favor of accommodatin' 'em."

"Shut up, you loyal, lovable sim-pleton, and ride that horse of Joseph's back to the Circle K. He's cast a

magnificent and unselfish consideration of the greatest good for the greatest number. After all, a human life was of negligible consideration if it blocked the path of progress. Besides, who was going to know anything about it?"

His poise was considerably shattered, therefore, when about ten-thirty o'clock Dr. Donaldson telephoned to inform him that a half-breed Indian, one Pitt River Charley, had called upon him to treat a gun-shot wound in his right biceps, a horribly lacerated back and a badly burned great toe. "He won't say nothing," Doc added in the homely idiom of the district, "except that I'm to look to you for my fee."

Babson forced a mirthless laugh. "Oh, that's all right, Doc. He does a little work for me once in a while, and from time to time I have to stand for a touch from all the Indians hereabout when they get into trouble. Somebody's got to look after poor Lo."

"I think I ought to tell Bill Rooney about this fellow, Babson. There's been dirty work. Somebody's been torturing the poor devil."

"Probably a drunken row among his own people, Doc. Pitt River Charley isn't popular, you know. Forget it and send me the bill. Rooney wouldn't be interested."

They Need More Water

The gooseflesh had not yet subsided on the Babson back, and he was still busy wiping great beads of perspiration from his haggard face when Nate Tichenor strolled into the bank next morning and greeted him cordially. "Nice growing weather, Mr. Babson," he opined, as he took the visitor's chair beside the banker's desk. "This heat certainly will make the alfalfa jump out of the ground. It's too bad the farmers of Forlorn Valley can't get more water for irrigation. I understand they're lucky to get two crops annually. With surface irrigation they could get three and a fair start on a fourth. Of course they couldn't harvest the last crop, because the frost would catch it, and frosted alfalfa is deadly on cattle. But that frosted crop could be sheeped off. Strangely enough sheep thrive on it."

"I believe they do," Babson managed to articulate. He was wondering if this cool, well-bred worldling had tortured Pitt River Charley, and, if so, had Pitt River Charley told! How much did this devil, Nate Tichenor, know? Why didn't the fellow say something—something Babson could indignantly deny?

"Got your car out of the shop yet?" Tichenor went on, in the same amiable strain.

Babson nodded.

"What did it cost, you?"

"About two hundred and fifty dollars."

"That much? That's too bad. I've been thinking about that collision and have decided you weren't altogether to blame. Of course you didn't put your hand out, but my chauffeur was following you too closely for safety, and we were both exceeding the speed limit. So I'm going to split that expense with you, Mr. Babson."

"Why, that's more than fair of you, Nate." Babson brightened. There was, then, a reason for this call—a valid reason.

"I understand, also," Tichenor resumed, "that you are much interested in forwarding the Boy Scout movement in Forlorn Valley and that subscriptions to the Boy Scout Fund may be made thru you."

"That is quite true, Nate. We must look after these little fellows and rear them in the way they should go. The Boy Scout of today is the citizen of tomorrow and what we need in this country now is a fine, sound, up-standing moral citizenry."

"I agree with you, Mr. Babson—so

Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

1. The Swede, John Ericsson, is noted for what three inventions?
2. What is the difference between the Dardanelles and the Hellespont?
3. "O. Henry" was the pen name of what writer of short stories?
4. Who wrote the first complete translation of the Bible?
5. The supreme law of the United States is summarized in what document?
6. What is the lightest substance known?
7. Who said, "The die is cast"?
8. What are abrasives?
9. What famous contemporary poet, author of "Spoon River Anthology," is a native of Kansas?
10. What does the noun "ascetic" mean?
11. Where is Glacier National Park?
12. What is "photosynthesis"?

(Answers found on page 18)

Tenney's arm rose and fell, with a momentary pause to give the killer time to answer.

"He's right tough, ain't he?" Mr. Tenney complained. "A couple more cracks an' he'll faint an' we'll have to quit talkin' to him. Let's try another method." He jerked off the man's shoe and sock, took the fellow's foot between his knees, as a blacksmith shoes a horse, struck a match and held it to the ball of the great toe. Then commenced the screaming.

"His white blood's on the job now, Rube," Tichenor advised. "If he wasn't a hybrid he'd laugh at us and die laughing. White blood gives an Indian nerves. Well, Charley, quit holering and tell me who sent you to kill me?"

"Babson—of the bank."

"And the price?"

"Five hundred—half down."

"You killed Jim Hensley eighteen years ago, didn't you?"

Silence.

"Guilty as hell," Mr. Tenney murmured. "Court's adjourned. Slip the loop of the riata off'n his hands an'

shoe. Set it and send him back to Joseph in the morning. Here comes my car. Good night, Rube, and thanks for your assistance. And remember! This thing never happened."

"There's fools, an' durned fools an' tarnation eediot's an' imbeciles," Mr. Tenney roared, "an' you're all four rolled into one. I'll spit terbaccer juice on your grave yit."

Hope was again springing eternal in the Babson breast. A leech applied to each "mouse" on his eye had rapidly reduced the iridescent area and Babson looked forward to being able to address the mass meeting without having his listeners' attention wander from water to the field of vague speculation as to what disappointed applicant for a loan had worked the banker over. He hoped, during the day, to have good news from Eden Valley, and for a Christian man he was faintly amazed at himself as he considered the fortitude with which he awaited the expected tidings. He anesthetized his conscience, such as it was, by repeatedly assuring himself that while his action was regrettable, nevertheless it had been thrust upon him by a

much so that it occurs to me I should be public-spirited and subscribe to the good work." He opened his bill-fold. "Here's a hundred and twenty-five dollars toward the repair bill on your car and here's another hundred and twenty-five for the Boy Scouts." He tossed the bills on Babson's desk, but Babson made no motion to gather them in, for they were spattered with blood!

"I want you to decide a bet," Tichenor went on, apparently oblivious of Babson's agitation. "Lorry Kershaw says you pray in church but never at your bedside. Is that true?"

"Absolutely—not," Babson faltered. "When you get down on your knees beside your bed at night do you give thanks for the great favors you have experienced during the day?"

Babson could only nod. "Well, tonight when you pray, give special consideration to the beauty of that line in the Lord's Prayer about being forgiven our trespasses as we forgive those that trespass against us. And while you're giving thanks for sundry blessings, remind your peculiar personal God of your added debt of obligation to Him for restraining me from making Mrs. Babson a widow. I have a profound sympathy for widows. Pitt River Charley made my aunt a widow, and I've been trying to figure out why you sent him to make me join my ancestors. I think I know the reason. You're afraid of me. You think that with me out

of the way you can get the Eden Valley water without fuss and feathers."

"I—I—I don't know—what you're talking—about, Nate."

"Well, listen to me just the same. The waters of Eden Valley Creek are going to remain in Eden Valley until I get ready to let them flow elsewhere. If you want a fight, you can have it, and I'll be sporty about it, too. I'll not put Pitt River Charley in the witness chair. Word of honor, I'll not. I'll fight you on the merits of the case and may the best man win. But don't send another killer after me, because if one should happen along and be as unlucky as Pitt River Charley, I'm not going to mess him up and make him talk. No, sir. I'm just going to jump to the conclusion that you sent him and, if he misses me, I'll kill him and then come straight to this bank and waft you in to the bosom of Abraham. And if I should not survive to attend to that unimportant detail I have a Faithful Fido on my payroll who will rejoice to do it, in memory of me. How about it, Babson? Do you know what I'm talking about now?"

"I think I do, Tichenor."
"After a while you'll be sure of it. Remember, whatever you do, short of murder, is O. K. with me. I'm more than nine years old and can take care of myself."

By the time the bank closed at twelve o'clock, Babson had recovered his composure, not such a difficult task when

one considers the circumstances. He had not succeeded in suborning murder, which thought was much more comforting now than he had thought it would be two hours previous. Nor was he to be prosecuted or exposed for trying, which was an additional comfort. Strange fellow, this Nate Tichenor. So he was going to fight the fight on its merits, eh? Well, if he'd stick to that resolve Babson knew he would defeat him. . . . Said he'd be at the mass meeting, eh? Of course he would. He'd be there and try to make a speech and shatter the faith of the farmers in Babson's leadership, make it as hard as possible to put the irrigation district over. Undoubtedly that was his plan; to create a lot of doubting Thomases, who would vote against the formation of the district; put into their hearts a fear that the project wasn't feasible, and that it would blow up after their lands had been mortgaged to make the thing possible, thus ruining them. Appealing to the cautious, eh? Knew cautious people always say no—and it required a two-thirds majority in the election to put the district over. Clever talker, that Tichenor. Clear thinker. And of course he had considerable at stake and would fight like a fiend for his own, naturally.

"Henry," Babson called in dulcet tones, "come here."

Mr. Rookby obediently reported at his master's desk.

"Henry, this fellow Nate Tichenor

is going to fight us all over the lot this afternoon if we give him half a chance," he began. "He must not have that chance. He's got to be shut up, because if he creates a doubt in the minds of our people that the irrigation district isn't at all certain to prove a success, they're liable to kill the project at the election."

"I understand perfectly," Mr. Rookby assured him.

"I want you to scatter around in the crowd and plant quite a number of hecklers and interrupters. I'll open the meeting and before I get thru with Tichenor they'll want to lynch him. Then when he tries to address the crowd I want him cried down, booed off the platform, rough-housed, if necessary. I want that fellow to realize that the people of this valley are behind me in this matter unanimously. Understand? Unanimously."

"Leave it to me," Mr. Rookby assured Babson. "I owe the skunk a poke myself. I know just what to do."

"I'm sure you do, Henry. That's why I asked you. By the way, Henry, the matter has slipped my mind for a long time, I'm sorry to say, but you've been due for a raise for quite some time. You put this job over right, and I'll ask the directors at our next meeting to authorize a twenty-five dollar a month raise in your salary."

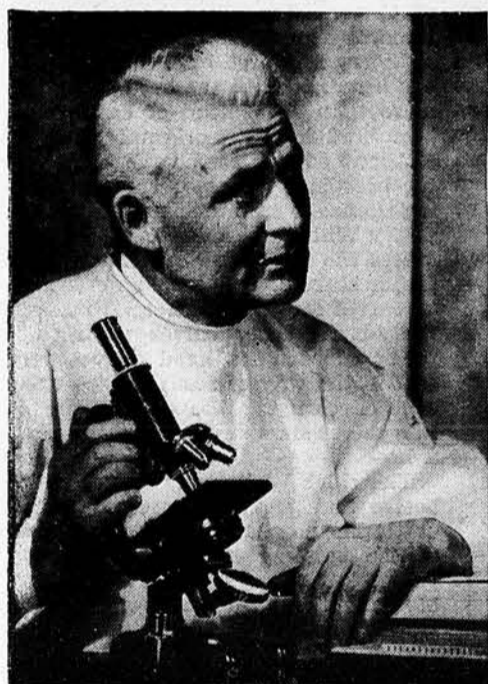
Mr. Rookby gushed his thanks. Trust him to work for such a prize.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

* Famous Doctors Say *

* The Trouble Starts Right Here *

* Fresh Yeast Corrects It *



RUN-DOWN? SLUGGISH? Noted physicians advise eating fresh yeast for renewed health.



LOOK AT THIS INTESTINAL TRACT! Here is where our commonest ailments start. Keep this tract clean by eating Fleischmann's Yeast every day.



HERE IS THE WAY to health. Eat yeast for just 2 months. And note the difference.

Doctors call it "Intestinal Fatigue"

It causes 90% of our commonest ailments, and here is the simple, sensible way that famous specialists prescribe to care for it

TROUBLED with headaches, with frequent colds, with annoying skin blemishes? Subject to loss of appetite, to indigestion, to faulty elimination?

And do you want to trade these conditions for radiant health, for good color, for a clear skin and a trouble-free system?

Then read this . . . right to the end . . . In many cases, all those ailments and many more serious ills can be traced to one small portion of the human body.

Doctors call this region the great danger spot, because its condition is so quickly reflected in your entire bodily well-being. Because it is so apt to be neglected by most people.

It is in this region that the body draws sustenance from the food you

eat. If it is not kept clean, wastes collect. Poisons breed. Nourishment is hampered.

Now many people, realizing the need of attention, attempt to correct these difficulties with cathartics, laxatives, etc.

But these are temporary measures. Often dangerously violent.

So millions have turned to a simpler, more sensible way. A method in which the foremost specialists of Europe concur.

Three times a day, regularly, they

eat yeast. Just *Fleischmann's Yeast*—taken in hot or cold water (a third of a glass), in milk, just plain—in any number of pleasant ways—a cake before each meal, or between meals and at bedtime.

This food . . . for that's what yeast is . . . cleans and tones the entire digestive tract. It stimulates the intestines to normal action. It softens food residues and

wastes, and aids the body to sweep them away naturally, regularly, completely.

And as waste disappears and normal intestinal action begins again, appetite returns. Poisons are no longer absorbed by the system. The skin clears. An underlying cause of headaches has been removed. Health, radiant, vibrant health, is again yours.

Try eating yeast today! Ask for *Fleischmann's*—with the yellow label. It's fresh yeast—the only kind that benefits you fully—the only yeast that contains three health-giving vitamins—vitamins B, G and D.

Now at your Grocer's
Your own grocer now has Fleischmann's fresh Yeast. It will keep at cellar temperature for a week. Why not get a supply today?



Eat three cakes of Fleischmann's fresh Yeast for Health every Day!



Dr. L. E. Bruncher
President

LIVE STOCK HEALTH

auspices

Kansas Veterinary Medical Association

There Are Three Main Sources of Herd Infection Upon Which Serious Attention Should Be Focused

BY C. H. KITSELMAN
Kansas State Agricultural College

BANG'S disease, or contagious abortion, has increased greatly during the last decade. The losses due to abortion disease usually are estimated at about \$40 a year for every reacting cow, whether or not she aborts. There are several methods being used at present to combat this disease. One of these is the segregation plan, based upon the agglutination or blood test.

A number of states are considering campaigns for control of abortion disease. The most logical means of carrying on this work is thru the local veterinarian, and it is encouraging to note the number of state agricultural boards that will concede the work can be handled more efficiently and more economically in this manner.

In the segregation plan of abortion disease control most investigators feel that a cow that once shows positive to the blood test never again is safe to put back in the clean herd, altho she may pass a number of negative blood tests.

May Not Show Positive

It is a well-known fact that occasionally bred heifers do not react positive to the blood test until a few days before actually aborting or slinking their calves. This is a fact worth remembering, particularly in making the initial or preliminary blood test on a herd. When all dairy cows are segregated at calving time and kept separated from the herd until the discharges cease, the cow referred to can do only a minimum amount of damage by spreading the Bang germ around the premises.

Many herdsmen and breeders ask how many blood tests are necessary to eradicate the disease from their herds. This varies, I believe, in direct proportion to the thoroughness followed in carrying out the isolation of aborting animals and the degree of sanitation of the calving shed, stalls and other places to which the animals have access.

These Things Need Attention

There are three main sources of infection upon which attention should be focused. One of these is the aborting cow and the vaginal discharge. Another is the aborted calf and the afterbirth. The third is the manure of the calf as long as the calf drinks milk from a cow which has reacted to the blood test.

In every Kansas herd which has been cleaned up from Bang's disease there has been a marked increase in herd efficiency. In some herds a marked lessening in the number of cases of sterility was an outstanding result. In one herd under observation more milk from fewer cows was obtained.

The department of pathology, Kansas State Agricultural College, advocates the following co-operative plan to control and eradicate Bang's disease.

The plan is based on sanitary principles and includes repeated blood testing of the herd with the exclusion of reacting animals from those free of the infection.

Only herds will be taken in which facilities are present to adequately and safely handle two separate units,

or in which the owner agrees to sell, for immediate slaughter, those animals that react to the test.

The owner must place his herd under the supervision of the department of veterinary medicine of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station for the prevention and control of Bang's infectious abortion.

Herd Must Be Accredited

No herd will be placed under supervision that is not accredited or in the process of becoming accredited for tuberculosis or in an accredited county.

The work will be conducted with the owner and an approved accredited veterinarian in co-operation with the department of veterinary medicine. The veterinarian's services will be paid for by the owner, as this work properly belongs in the field of the practicing veterinarian.

Herds will be blood-tested at a charge of 15 cents a sample. This is to cover the cost of making such tests and covers only the laboratory charges. These charges are separate and distinct from those mentioned before.

A list of cattle to be blood-tested shall be supplied the department of veterinary medicine every time a test is to be applied so that each blood sample can be identified by the name, registry number of the animal, or ear tag number.



HERE AND THERE IN KANSAS

by
Jesse R. Johnson



In the Last 20 Years E. H. Abraham Has Developed a Leading Shorthorn Herd

WHEN I drive along the country road and see the red, roan and white faced steers fattening on the bluestem grass or crowding about the feed bunks, I can't help comparing them with the cattle of my boyhood days. Now they are the quick maturing kind that carry the high priced cuts.

Then I think of the battles the purebred breeder has waged, the sacrifices he has made and how little we appreciate what he has done.

E. H. Abraham has bred registered Shorthorns on his farm north of Emporia for 20 years. Starting with an average bunch of breeding cows, he has built by the use of good sires and careful selection one of the good herds of Kansas. He has purchased in succession, every two years, a herd bull from Tomson Brothers. He has bought nine in all, of which eight are pure Scotch animals.

The herd has grown in quality every year, and money has been made, but it has taken lots of faith and hard work and often if it had not been for the natural liking that goes with it he most likely would have turned the cattle into a commercial herd.

A herd in which there are reactors to the first blood test: All reacting animals either shall be immediately disposed of for slaughter, or immediately placed on a separate premise previously made ready for such an emergency. The original premise must be thoroly cleaned.

A herd in which reactors are found, shall be retested 30 to 60 days subsequent to the date of the first blood test and subsequently until no reactors are obtained. Reactors disposed of as stated before.

The herd shall be blood-tested at such intervals as deemed advisable by the department of veterinary medicine, but in no case shall there be a period of more than one year between blood tests.

An animal which aborts shall immediately be separated into an isolation stall or area, previously arranged for such emergencies, and the co-operating veterinarian immediately notified. Full details of the abortion, a blood sample, and the entire foetus and afterbirth if possible shall be sent immediately to this laboratory. The co-operating veterinarian will be responsible for the proper cleaning and disinfecting of the premises, and the necessary isolation of the aborting animal.

Herd bulls must not be used for service in other herds, and cows from other herds shall not be brought to such herd bulls for service.

Care Used With Milk

All milk fed to calves either shall be produced by an approved herd or shall be adequately pasteurized.

In no case shall pregnant animals be added to a clean herd. Such animals shall be isolated until after having calved and must have passed two blood tests, the first three weeks and the second 45 days after calving.

Cattle removed from the farm for show purposes shall be isolated from the non-reactors upon their return and required to pass two negative blood tests at 30-day intervals.

A cow at calving time to be placed in a separate stall, shed, lot, or other area and kept away from the herd until all discharges cease.

in town to selected customers, as are the eggs from the large flock of hens. The farm consists of 157 acres, and no feed is bought except a little oil meal and cottonseed meal. A nearby pasture is rented during the summer months. Mr. Abraham says the herd at its present cost price would make money if used strictly as a commercial herd. But there is a lot of sentiment in breeding and registering cattle, seeing the calves come and watching the heifers develop, comparing them with their mothers and grandmothers, making the hay and cutting the silage. This is the average breeder's lot. He renders service and is happy in doing it.

35 Years With Herefords

Looking back over 30 years I can recall but few breeders of purebred cattle who have made money out of the business. Those who have succeeded are, as a rule, free from the buying and fancy pedigree complex. The successful men usually started with a few head and did their buying at some sale or at private treaty.

Those who have failed usually bought when the price tide was running high and the auctioneer the most eloquent. Many were carried away with the blood line craze; that is, they would insist on a "Scotch" pedigree regardless of thick flesh or other qualifications that a breeding animal should have.

But men who laid the proper foundation for their herds continued in the business, growing with it and taking advantage of conditions as they presented themselves.

Thirty-five years ago W. H. White of Council Grove bought nine registered, 2-year old Hereford heifers and a Cherry Boy bred bull. Only one cow has been added to the herd since, and more than 4,000 head of cattle have been bred from the original purchase.

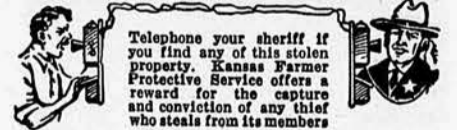
About 50 per cent have been sold for breeding purposes; the rest having gone to the commercial trade. Harry White, a son of W. H., now operates the 1,800-acre ranch where his father started. This year he creep fed 82 calves for the commercial market. Sixty-eight early calves returned a profit of \$22.04 a head above every cost in the way of feeds, interest and cost of carrying the dam, while 14 late calves show a profit of only \$3.58 a head.

The elder White now is old, but is active and greatly interested in the cattle business. He has been engaged in the banking business for many years, but always has lived out on his ranch. Sixty-eight years ago the land where the big ranch home now stands was covered with buck brush. When it was being cleared, Mr. White detected a little oak sprout. It was preserved and protected, and now it is one of the most beautiful trees in the country.

A man has told a magistrate that he has driven a car all his life, and never yet knocked anybody down. There must be something wrong with his approach.

That speak-easy map of Washington will be a great aid to the new members of Congress.

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.

R. S. Niemoller, Wakefield. About 50 Barred Plymouth Rock chickens.

Archie Myers, Downs. Two white barrows. Weight 200 pounds each.

Bert L. Kooser, Sabetha. Two Henry Fields 6-ply tires, sizes 30-5-25, car battery, and rubber floor mat taken from a 1929 Chevrolet.

Mrs. William Driscoll, Wetmore. Large winter robe, black and green figured.

Roy O. Schuetz, Powhattan. Black horse with white streak in head. Weight about 1,400 pounds. Eight years old.

J. L. Norris, Lebo. One set Gibson steel hames breeching harness. Line broken at check buckle, one bridle rein broken in round part and wired together. Value, \$30.



Rural Health

Dr. C. H. Lerrigo.

Sometimes a Patient Must Learn to Go on Fighting When It Seems Almost Hopeless

AN INQUIRER who desires plain facts writes as follows: "Have tried seven different doctors with little temporary good and no permanent good. I want plain facts, please. Doctors say I have chronic mucous colitis. Extreme diarrhoea is present all the time; transparent mucous. Am 32 years old and have had dyspepsia all my life."

The plain facts are that there are cases not only of colitis but of many chronic ailments that cannot be reached by medicine alone, cannot be reached by dieting alone. Perhaps they cannot be reached by anything. We have to admit that such cases do exist. In extreme cases like this I think a patient's chances are much better if in a sanitarium where one can be observed all the time by skilled nurses and doctors. At that it must be a first-class sanitarium, not a cheap one. It costs a lot of money. I'm sorry, but if I were the patient I would spend every cent to get one reasonable chance.

This patient is quite right in asking me for advice just as I am right in making my advice point to an institution like a sanitarium. If she expected me to prescribe a medicine, she made a mistake. It would be absurd for any doctor to prescribe medicine from a mere list of symptoms when the case is so serious and of such long standing. It takes more than medicine; more than diet. It takes watchful study such as the average, overworked physician is not likely to give. And I am quite aware that a sanitarium—so-called—might take her money and do nothing. She should be guided in her choice by a home doctor who knows the place that he recommends.

But what about the patient who has no money and cannot get it? It is true that there always is a chance for the patient who will study her own case intelligently; will note the foods that offend most and stop all of that class; note also the foods most acceptable and depend more upon that class of food. Such a patient must learn to rest, learn to be cheered by every sign of encouragement and not be heavily depressed because of misadventure, learn to save her strength and learn to go on when fighting seems almost hopeless. I touch upon this last chance only for good reason—I have known some patients so to fight their way back to reasonable health.

May Be Nervousness

I have night sweats so bad. What causes this? What can I do for it? I am a woman 44 years old. Pretty much run down.
Mrs. B. H. D.

Night sweats that come only once in a long time might be just a symptom of exhaustion or nervousness. If they come night after night, there is some specific trouble. Tuberculosis is the first thought. Undulant fever might be a cause. An abscess of some internal organ or tissue causing absorption of pus also could produce such sweats.

Several Things May Be Done

My face is troubled with pimples and blackheads in the spring. I am 16 years old and have had them for several years. How can I cure myself of them?
B. A. A.

Blackheads and pimples usually are associated with the disease known as Acne. It is a skin disease and is not a sign of evil habits as is so often supposed. It is very common in young persons from 16 to 25 years old, and usually goes away of

itself in time. Diet plays a part in the treatment. Fats and sweets should be avoided. Food should be eaten slowly and thoroly masticated. The bowels should move once daily without aid of cathartics. Exercise in the open air should be regular. A daily cool or cold bath followed by a brisk rubbing with a towel is very helpful. Medical treatment is valuable. Some good results are obtained by the electric galvanic current. An autogenous

vaccine that the doctor prepares from the excretion of one of the patient's own skin lesions may cure after other measures have failed.

M. B. K.; I. C.; L. M.; Frankie; and numerous others:

We do not have space in this column to reply to questions that are not of general interest, or inquiries about subjects that cannot be freely mentioned in a family paper. A stamped reply envelope enclosed with your inquiry always will bring you a personal reply.

This Isn't a Disease

Is there a cure for Polycythemia, or too many red corpuscles in the blood? What kind of treatment should be given?
V. D. R.

Polycythemia is a condition, not a disease. It may arise simply because of loss of the fluid elements of the blood, in which case it will adjust it-

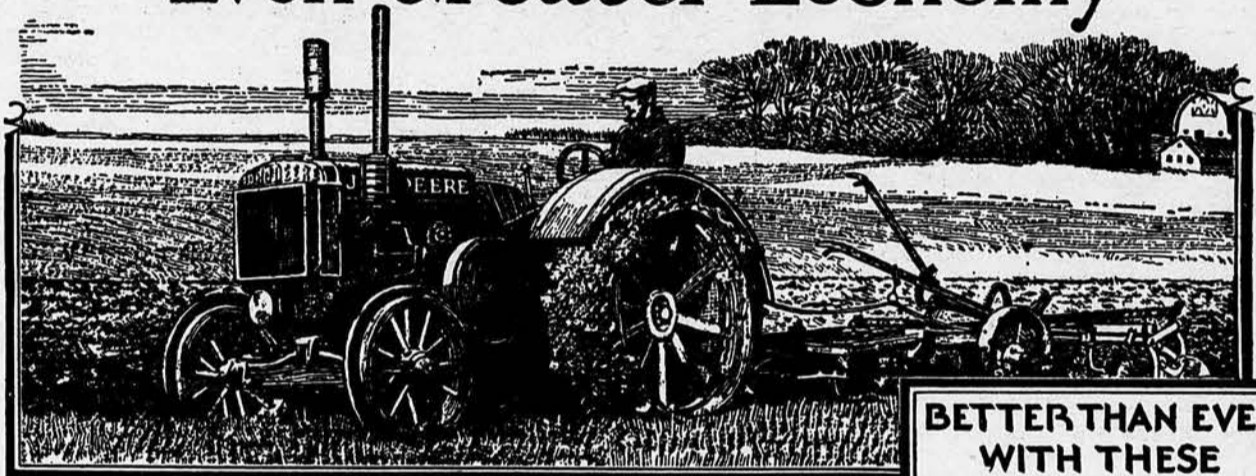
self easily. On the other hand it may reflect some serious disease of the spleen or other glands. The cure and treatment depend upon the cause. If due to disease, it is not a matter for "home treatment" but for skilled medical care.

We Must Look Ahead

BY W. E. GRIMES

A period of business depression is a time when one should not be influenced too greatly by the immediate situation. There is a tendency on the part of some farmers to assume that the present business depression will continue indefinitely. Consequently, livestock are sacrificed and business plans are appreciably altered. Better times seem reasonably certain for the latter part of 1931. With this in mind, constructive and conservatively optimistic plans for 1931 are in order.

Better Performance-Longer Life Even Greater Economy



Nearly eight years ago the John Deere Model D Tractor was put on the market. Its acceptance was wide-spread—farmers wanted the rugged power, the superior performance, the economy that this two-cylinder tractor made possible. Now, the performance, the service, even the economy of these previous models are surpassed in the John Deere Tractors for 1931.

You are sure to recognize first, a new smoothness and quietness of its powerful two-cylinder engine. But you get the real thrill when you drive this 1931 tractor down the field. Up hill and down, it pulls its allotted load round after round without fuss, without strain, without apparent effort.

You will sense a highly perfected balance between tractor weight and tractor power—a balance that permits utilizing every bit of reserve power effectively to carry you through emergencies.

Improved automotive steering control, new location of seat for improved vision ahead, dust shielded pulley and flywheel, high discharge of exhaust gases are 1931 improvements that make this tractor a pleasure to operate.

Longer life is assured by such features as the improved big-capacity air cleaner that double-cleans the air before it reaches the cylinder; the double filtering of the fuel, and the separation of foreign matter from the oil by the durable and efficient oil filter.

The economy of operation which has characterized John Deere tractors since their introduction—their ability to burn low-cost fuel successfully which saves users hundreds of dollars during their long life is even greater today than ever before.

Go in and see the John Deere Model D Tractor on display at your dealer's. Carefully inspect it—you'll agree its the greatest tractor value ever offered by John Deere.

BETTER THAN EVER WITH THESE IMPROVEMENTS

1. 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. Crank Case Breather and Ventilator.
7. New Radiator Guard.
8. Adjustable Radiator Curtain.
9. Improved Governor.
10. Power Shaft Fully Enclosed.
11. New Location of Seat.

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.

Write for 1931 Literature

New literature describing the John Deere Model D will be sent you free and without obligation. Write to John Deere, Moline, Illinois, and ask for booklet WM-511.

John Deere TWO-CYLINDER Tractors Burn Low-Cost Fuel



Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender



You Will Find Chicken Canning Is a Most Profitable Task These Days

ONCE you know the convenience of canned chicken, you will never wish to be without a few jars of it. It will help you to be self-possessed when greeting the unexpected company your husband brings home. And it will save you a guilty conscience more than once when you are packing school boxes. As a filling for sandwiches, it cannot be surpassed.

Variation is provided by cooking the chicken in different ways before putting it in the jars for processing. In frying, the pieces are seared in

Here's what we ate, with gay chatter concerning the plowing, planting, gardening and canning of the meal:

Baked Potatoes	Chilled Tomato Juice	Roast Beef	Creamed Peas
Green Bean, Beet and Carrot Salad			Plum Jelly
Dill Pickles	Corn Muffins		
Cherry Sauce	Milk	Whole Wheat Wafers	

Why be dumpish about the depression when we can still eat, drink and make merry on our own acres? seemed to be the family's philosophy that day.

Uses for Old Stockings

BY FLORENCE MILLER JOHNSON

IF YOUR family is like mine, every wash day yields several pairs of stockings that won't take another darn. I split these down the back and put them in one of the bottom drawers of my cabinet that holds nothing but clean rags. The light hose are used for greasing cake pans and muffin tins. The dark ones serve for wiping up water or anything that the baby spills, for mopping up muddy foot prints, for wiping off the stove, in fact, I find a dozen and one uses for them. It is so much easier to reach into the drawer for an old stocking and toss it into the waste-basket when it has served its purpose than it is to go outdoors for the mop rag and then carry it back every time something is spilled.

And, during the last few months I have been saving all old silk hose, dyeing them, and then crocheting mats of them. Rugs may be made, also, and are quite pretty.

washing with soap suds, rinsing in clear water and waxing its appearance is greatly improved. However, a special preparation of linseed oil and floor wax will give the floor a hard finish. I will be glad to send directions for making and applying this special preparation to anyone who requests it, inclosing a 2-cent stamp with their letter.



(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.)

NO MATTER what state of health a person is enjoying, or suffering, the eyes will reflect that feeling. The least we can do for ourselves is to keep our eyes in first class condition for our daily duties. In cases where eyes have serious defects such as inflamed or granulated lids, or a bloodshot condition, an eye specialist should be consulted.

The eyes are provided with a fluid which gives them daily baths and adjusts the light in a manner for them without aid from outside. However, any eye strain, such as facing glaring lights without smoked glasses, reading in poor or shifting lights are punishing the eyes and should be stopped. A daily bath with a good eyewash is usually sufficient to keep them up to normal.

The eyes should be given several rest periods during the day. Placing the palms of the hands directly over the eyes and looking into darkness for 5 minutes at a time is good. When doing close work rest is secured by looking up from your work to a distant point. This changes the focus.

Instead of rubbing the wrinkles around the eyes or lids where the skin is loose and might be stretched, use a tissue or building cream to tighten the skin.

Particles of dust or other foreign matter which get into the eye should be removed as soon as possible. Instruments used for their removal should be of utmost cleanliness. Do not rub the eye because the object may become imbedded in the ball of the eye and cause serious trouble.

I will send you the formula for making an excellent wash for tired aching eyes, also directions for applying tissue creams to tighten the skin beneath the eyes, to anyone wishing them. Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to Barbara Wilson, Charm Shop, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas, for a personal reply.

Beauty's Question Box

What can I use on my face so that it will not look so shiny after the powder is on a while?

Mrs. M. K. E.

Your skin is evidently extremely oily or the powder would stay on for some time. I am writing a personal letter to you telling you how to care for an oily skin both by the use of water and creams. I will be glad to send this information to anyone else asking for it. Please inclose 2 cents for postage. Address the Beauty Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Nigger Brown Is New Color

NIGGER brown is the most fashionable color for afternoon gloves in suede. These gloves, which usually have the shape of a gauntlet, show on their cuffs a very original trimming, composed of appliques and motifs in eggshell colored suede or kid.

Best Recipe for January

The combination of oysters and stewed chicken in a scalloped dish wins the place of Best Recipe for January. The recipe was sent in by Mrs. George G. Dixon, Route 1, Pleasanton, Kan.

Chicken and Oyster Pie

Melt 1 tablespoon butter in a deep baking dish, scatter over it $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cracker crumbs. Add a layer of chopped, stewed chicken, then a layer of oysters, salt, pepper and bits of butter, then a layer of cracker crumbs. Alternate with the cooked chicken and oysters until the dish is full, adding seasoning with each layer. Pour over the whole the oyster liquid, to which a well beaten egg and 1 cup milk have been added. Bake 1 hour.

Have you a best recipe for February? If so, send it to the Best Recipe Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas, and try your luck for the \$5 prize given every month for the best recipe submitted.

hot fat until they are a golden brown, but they are not rolled in flour. If flour is used, the heat has difficulty in penetrating the crust during the processing. It is a common cause of spoilage. Salt always is added after the chicken is in the cans. One teaspoon of it to a quart of chicken is the correct proportion.

The accepted rule is not to cook the chicken until tender, but until it is three-fourths done, before canning it. I break this occasionally by stewing the fowl until the bones may be removed. The boned meat then is packed in the jars, but care needs to be exercised not to crowd it in too tightly. It must be loose enough to circulate. Too close a pack is certain to be disastrous. The boned chicken is a boon in times of hurry, for it is ready, when removed from the can, for creaming, scalloping, salad-making and for the sandwich filling. When the bones are left in, I usually do some sorting. The bony pieces may be put in jars and used for soups and gravy. Chicken partially baked may be canned, too.

Another of my pet tricks in canning poultry is to trim off the surplus fat. I learned by experience that if this is not done, it is likely to cook out on to the rubber rings during the processing. This spoils the seal, which in turn spoils the chicken.

I prefer to use a pressure cooker for canning chicken, processing the quart jars from 1 hour to 90 minutes at 15 pounds pressure. It is advisable to leave the pet-cock open 7 minutes after the steam begins to escape. In this length of time the air will be removed so the pressure within the cooker will be even. Many farm women have canned chicken successfully with a water bath canner.—N. B. N.

We Can Still Eat

BY JANE CAREY PLUMMER

WE MADE a celebration of it, the day we decided to serve a dinner which grew entirely on our own farm. The menu was of a satisfying variety, the table was flower touched with the choicest pink begonia, place cards were made by attaching bright feathers from High Cock-a-lorum's proud tail to little cardboard caps, for the occasion seemed, indeed, a feather in the family's bonnet!

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.

The Correct Perfume for Homemade Soap

What perfume should be used to scent homemade toilet soap?
Mrs. D. H. K.

Real almond oil, citrenella or oil of cloves are the best for scenting homemade toilet soap, altho oil of mirbane (artificial almond oil) is the cheapest. I will be glad to send directions for making toilet soap in the home upon receipt of a 2-cent stamp. Address the Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Refreshing Mint Drink

I am to entertain the members of my sewing club next week and would like to know of a different beverage to serve.
Mrs. Jean T.

There is a very delightful drink, Old Colonial Mint Cup, which I think your friends will enjoy. Here is the recipe for it:

1 bunch fresh mint	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce pulverized gum
2 lemons	adabic
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup cold water	1 cup sugar
6 oranges	Whites of 2 eggs

Steep mint in sufficient hot water to extract the flavor, adding the juice of the oranges and lemons. Dissolve over hot water the gum arabic, soaked in cold water for 20 minutes, add the sugar and cook until it spins a thread; pour this boiling hot upon the stiffly beaten whites of eggs, beating until cold and smooth. Stir in the strained mint flavoring and fruit juice. Serve in tumblers containing finely cracked ice, garnishing each portion with lemon peel and sprigs of mint.

Renewing Designs in Inlaid Linoleum

The design on the inlaid linoleum in our kitchen is becoming soiled and I am anxious to renew the design. Can you help me?
Mrs. W. I. L.

These designs are stamped thru the linoleum so that they do not wear off, but the linoleum becomes porous and absorbs the soil readily. By

How's the Winter Egg Supply?

It Pays in Health to Use This Valuable Food Generously

By Nell B. Nichols

FORTUNATE is the child who lives in a home where eggs and milk are used generously in the meals. If fruits and vegetables are added to the diet, the opportunities of the youngster getting a good start in life are excellent. And is it not remarkable that these four foods are so delicious when combined with one another by the skillful cook?

As a worthy example of an egg and vegetable dish, egg cooked with tomatoes is a fine example. It is substantial enough to be employed as the main dish in the supper by grown-ups, as well as by children. One serving is made by this recipe.

Eggs Poached in Tomatoes

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 3/4 cup tomato pulp | 2 teaspoons butter |
| 1 tablespoon minced onion | 1 egg |
| 1/4 teaspoon salt | 1 tablespoon cheese, grated |

Cook the tomato, onion and salt together for 10 minutes. Strain. Melt the butter in a saucepan and pour in the tomato. When hot, slip in an egg. Cook gently until done. Grate cheese over the top just before serving. Serve with toast.

Egg Cream

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 2 egg yolks | 1/2 lemon |
| 1/4 cup sugar | 2 egg whites |

Beat the egg yolks with the sugar. Stir in the juice and grated rind of the lemon. Cook over hot water, stirring constantly until the mixture begins to thicken. Then add the egg whites, beaten stiff, and remove from the fire. Stir until the mixture resembles very thick cream. Stir occasionally until cool. Serve in glasses.

Scrambled eggs are not to be forgotten. They are at their best when cooked in the double boiler over hot, but not boiling water. And if you wish to give cake to the children, layers containing a bountiful supply of egg yolks are an excellent choice. Egg yolk is indeed a splendid food. It contains excellent protein, or tissue building material; vitamins A, B, D and G, iron and other essential food minerals. A yellow cake I enjoy is this:

Children's Gold Cake

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1 cup egg yolks | 4 teaspoons baking powder |
| 2 cups sugar | 1 teaspoon lemon extract |
| 1 cup hot water | 1 teaspoon orange extract |
| 1 teaspoon salt | |
| 3 cups flour | |

Beat the egg yolks until light. Add the sugar gradually. Add the hot water, beating constantly. Sift the salt, flour and baking powder together and beat slowly into the egg mixture. Pour into three oiled layer cake pans and bake in a moderate oven for about 30 minutes. Take from the oven when baked, and remove from the pans at once. When cool, put the layers together with jelly. Spread jelly on top, too. Then cover with a meringue and bake in a slow oven 20 minutes, or until the meringue is dry and brown. I make the meringue from 6 egg whites, beaten until stiff, into which 6 tablespoons of sugar and 1 teaspoon of vanilla have been stirred.



AS I sat at my desk this morning, and thru my study window watched the great flakes of snow come slowly drifting down miraculously changing everything about us, I was glad I lived in Kansas. For, altho snow may cause some hardships, it certainly creates beauty out of sordid ugliness. I have never had any desire to live in a country where snow never falls.

And speaking of snow reminds me of ice cream and sherbets. We serve as many frozen desserts during the winter, with ice so plentiful, as we do during the summer. When snow falls right on the doorstep then the freezer is almost continuously in use! Milk sherbets are so quickly prepared, so truly delicious, and they are highly nutritious.

Among my Christmas mail I found a lovely gold and white booklet of cheese recipes, sent to me by a young lady whom I met in the West last summer. She is connected with a large

cheese manufacturing concern on the coast and they have prepared this booklet. Here is their recipe for baked eggs with cheese which is really good, and it is a delightful dish for lunch. Four eggs, 1 cup grated cream cheese, 1 cup fine bread crumbs, 1/4 teaspoon salt, few grains Cayenne pepper. Break the egg whole into a buttered

Dream House

BY ROSA ZAGNONI MARINONI

The little home you built for me
With flowers row on row,
With quaint white shutters striped with green,
And red roof sloping low,
Is very pretty, very bright
And I would move inside,
If you would stand on the threshold
And keep the small door wide.
But as it is, I do not dare
To cross the silver stream
That circles round and round the home
You built me in my dreams.

ramekin or baking dish. Add the cheese, seasonings, and bread crumbs. Brown in a moderate oven.

During this "in-between season" so many folks are interested in the thrifty and pleasant pastime of piecing quilts and then proudly quilting them themselves. Don't you know quilting gives you a lot of time for planning, for thinking, and for solving problems, while you are stitching, stitching away! I want to tell you of my convenient frames that take up so little space. I made them myself at a cost of 65 cents, plus 40 cents for clamps. The tape I made from some leftover gay, blue figured cretonne, and the paint was some orange lacquer left over from some painting job. I set up my quilt in an upstairs room, for the frames, when up, occupy about 2 feet width in space and the length of the quilt. Thus it is out of the way and I can quilt 3 minutes or 3 hours as duties or inclination permit. Directions for making these simple frames will be sent gladly upon request with 4 cents inclosed for postage.

Sunshine Comes in Bottles

BY LUCILE BERRY WOLF

IT IS impossible for even a country child to have the sunshine he needs for growth in winter. We must pour sunshine for the children from the cod liver oil bottle regularly if we do our duty toward them. It is not a tonic but a vital food absolutely indispensable most of the years for children under 2 years old.

If mothers could see the result of sunshine and Vitamin D on cages of experimental animals, they would need no further urging in this regard. Sleek fur of white rats becomes scraggly and rough, their bones spindly and soft, they become listless and wheezy, showing symptoms of colds and low vitality. The same breakdown occurs in the human body when this vitamin is not supplied, and is particularly serious with children who are growing. Physicians tell us that 90 per cent of the babies in the north temperate zone are affected with rickets. More than half of the adult population show permanent effects of having suffered from rickets at some time. Cod liver oil contains the vitamin which builds up resistance to colds and pneumonia also, and is invaluable for children on this account.

While the oil seems noxious to many adults, a baby can be taught to take it quite easily, and many babies actually relish it. One should purchase reliable brands which have been laboratory tested.

The infant from 2 to to 6 weeks old should be given 1/2 teaspoon of cod liver oil, twice a day. It will not upset his digestion. From 6 weeks to 3 months give 1 teaspoon twice a day. The fourth month the baby needs 1 1/2 teaspoons twice a day. From that time until the end of the second year, 1 1/2 to 2 teaspoons twice a day will be sufficient. The amount may be decreased

during midsummer if regular sun baths are taken.

It is best to teach a baby to take the oil without mixing it in anything. The young baby is taken on the lap, the mother holding the spoon in her right hand. Open the baby's mouth with the left hand by pressing his cheeks together between the thumb and fingers. The mouth should be held open until all of the oil is swallowed or he will spit out some. It should be poured little by little into his mouth as he takes it. Older children may enjoy orange juice after their oil. Emulsions may be used according to directions, but children learn to take the pure oil readily, and it is a convenient and economical form to use. Cod liver oil tablets are not effective.

Even after the second year, the cod liver oil habit is a most valuable habit, and one worth continuing.

If you have problems with your children, and who doesn't, won't you write to Mrs. Wolf for help? She is a college trained woman, living in a town where she has access to the approved methods of child rearing, and what is a better recommendation, perhaps, she has two children of varying ages. Remember Mrs. Lucile Wolf, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Do You Know That—

YOU don't have to buy your children's leggings if you are handy with a needle? You can make them with the easily managed slip fastenings, for these now are sold at notion counters. In case you do make the leggings, be sure to have them open on top of the legs rather than on the sides. This advice is given by members of the United States bureau of home economics. The young child can open and close the leggings so much easier if these precautions are heeded.

Three Chic Street Dresses

STREET dresses which are smart and wearable are always to be desired. These three models also have a great many possibilities as all-purpose dresses.

2563—Has slenderizing lines. A typical sports type. Designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure.

3472—Attractive Model. Moulded waistline and shirring is decidedly slimming. Designed in sizes,



16, 18 years, 36 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2561—Clever New Details. Showing the wrapped flared tunic skirt. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.

Patterns, 15 cents! Any of these patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Fashion Catalog 15 cents, 10 cents if ordered with a pattern.

Jolly Fun for the Little Folks

FOR pets I have a pig, six chickens and five pigeons. I enjoy reading the letters in the Kansas Farmer. I would like to hear from the boys and girls. I am 9 years old and in the third grade. I like to go to school. My pony's name is Mable. I ride her to school.
Holly, Colo. James Livesay.

Plays the Piano

I am 12 years old, 5 feet 4 inches tall, weigh 106 pounds and in the ninth grade. I do not live on the farm but spend five out of 21 days in the winter and all of the summer on my grandmother's and grandfather's farm. I play the piano. I take swimming in school, and am now a Junior Red Cross life saver. I have one brother. His name is Don Frank. For pets I have a dog named Browney, five cats named Tommy, Patty, Jingle, Frisk and Snowball. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys.
Mapleton, Kan. Willetta German.

"Dig" Puzzle

Following are the definitions of five words beginning with "dig." The answer to the first one is "digest." Can you tell what the others are?

1. A summary.
2. A number.
3. To exalt.
4. Importance or rank.
5. To turn aside.

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.



Pony's Name Is Spot

For pets I have two dogs. Their names are Hot Shot and Ring. I have a pony named Spot. I have two brothers and two sisters. I am 10 years old

The Race



Baby and Bowser
The wind and I
Set off on a race one day.
The wind won first,
For it has wings,
And none are so swift as they.

Bowser won second,
I'll tell you why:
He has four fast legs, you see!
I let Baby win next,
To be polite,
For he's very much smaller than me.
—Jane Carey Plummer.

and in the fourth grade. I go to Tonovag school. My teacher's name is Mrs. McKay. I like her very much. I enjoy the children's page. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Utopia, Kan. Hugh Scott.

Try to Guess These

- Why are fish well educated? They have a taste for going in schools.
- Why is a flea like a long winter? It makes a backward spring.
- What two flowers should decorate a menagerie? A dandelion and a tiger-lily.
- If a man shot at two frogs and killed one, what would the other one do. Croak.
- When are two apples alike? When pared.
- What games do the waves play? Pitch and toss.
- What miss is always making blunders? Mis-take.

What part of speech are shopkeepers most anxious to dispose of? Articles.

Why is a field of grass like a person older than yourself? Because it's pasturage (past your age).

The name of what character of history would a person mention in asking the servant to put coal on the fire? Phillip the Great (fill up the grate).

Place three sixes together, so as to make seven. 6 1/2.

Why is a good cabbage the most amiable of vegetables? Because it is all heart.

Lester Writes to Us

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. My teacher's name is Miss McCombs. My birthday is September 24. I go to Champion school. I have three sisters. Their names are Lillian, Lavina and Luetta. For pets I have a

pony named Dollie, two dogs named Trixie and Shep and four calves. I would like to hear from some of the boys my age.
Monument, Kan. Lester Heidt.

Goes to Singer School

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I go to Singer school. My teacher's name is Mr. Roach. I have one sister. Her name is Lula Mae. She is 1 year old. For pets I have a little dog named Penny. He is 8 years old. I enjoy reading the children's page very much.

Bluff City, Kan. Lorene Grandstaff.

Guess the Verse

This picture illustrates a song by Robert Louis Stevenson. You can read the first verse by changing one letter in each of the following words:

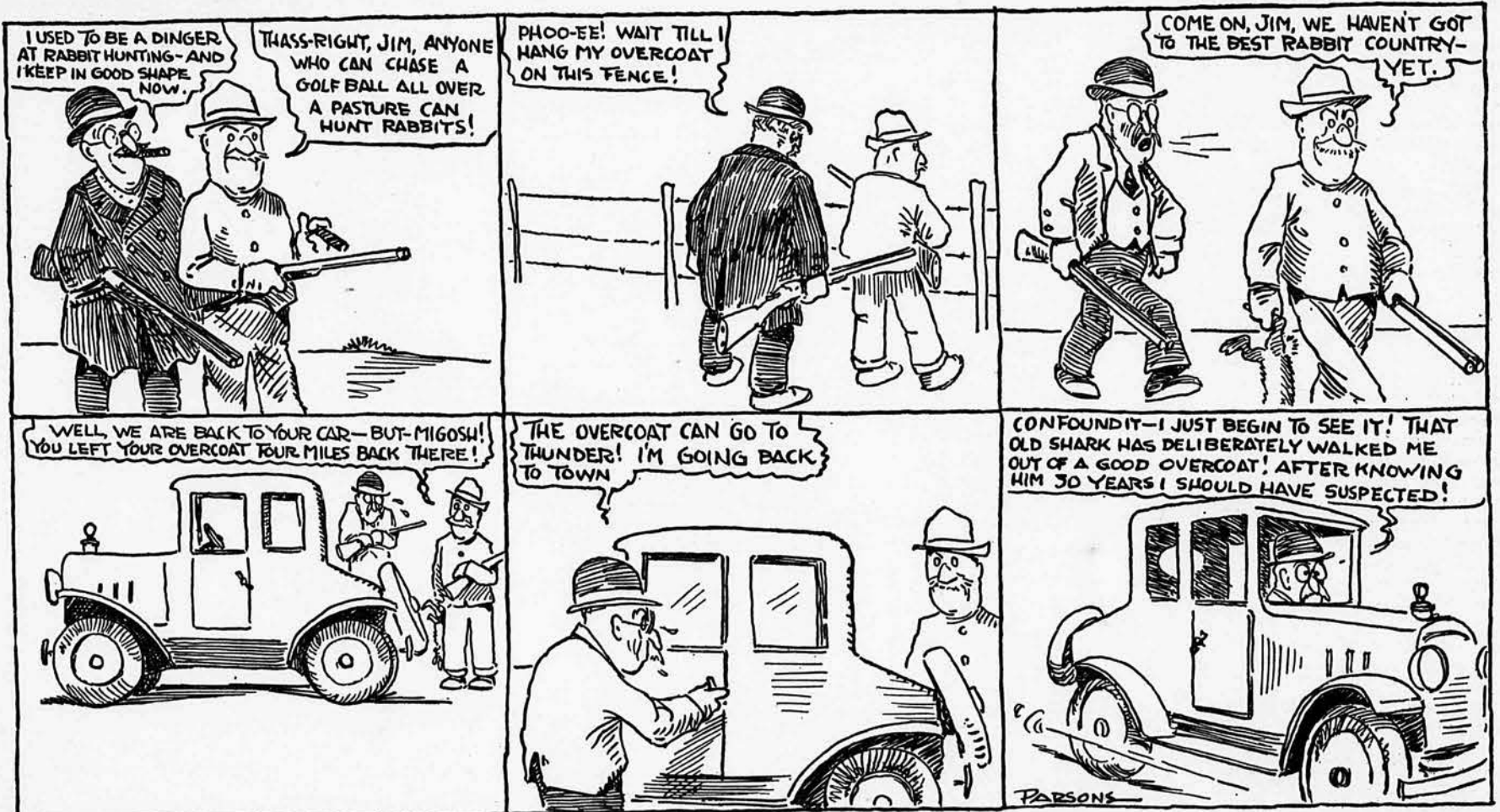
Wring she come ant clay upor in!
Matching, were he cope!
Millie rocks hid nighland bonney,
Dohnnie heats thy dram.

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.



Will You Write to Me?

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I go to Phippsburg school. I have one brother and one sister. Their names are Audley and Marion. For pets I have a little puppy named Cleo, a little cream-colored pony named Tony and two little lambs named Dolly Dimples and Bobby Bounce. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Phippsburg, Colo. Mary Cook.



The Hoovers—Extra! A Town Overcoat Moves to the Country!

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N.A. McCune

PEOPLE paid Jesus some high compliments on his healing art. "He hath done all things well," they said. "He maketh the lame to walk and the blind to see." Perhaps if he had charged them as much as some modern doctors do, they would not have been so complimentary. I do not know any better way of showing up the effects of His teaching and His life than by giving a few pictures of what healings are taking place now, in His name and for His sake. The poor, the sick, the lame, the outcast, the despondent, still are being brought back to health and vigor by those who heal because Jesus healed.

Most of the following are taken from the Missionary Herald, the oldest missionary periodical in America. It is published by the American Board of Foreign Missions, which is the oldest missionary organization in the United States.

From Natal, South Africa, comes this bit of human history. It is from the little mission hospital there. "Many of our cases are abnormal, coming after the mother has been in labor for days, worked over by some ignorant colored mid-wife. Ambulances often bring in girls picked up in some out of the way place, poor waifs who have no one responsible for them, destitute of any provision for the baby. One crippled mother, who has used crutches for years, went home last week. She was radiant over a lovely little girl, her first living child since 1914. Many mothers go out of the hospital with the first living child out of six, seven, even eight—can't you see their blissful faces?"

Here is a bit of China. "Mrs. Chang is a middle-aged woman in a small Chinese village. She became blind eight years ago and when found by the nurse was a miserable, suffering, blind cripple.

"Friends paid for her 80-mile trip to the Tungchow hospital. It was found she had cataracts on both eyes, osteomyelitis of one ankle and other troubles. We removed the cataracts one at a time, waiting until the first eye was well, before operating on the second. She saw with two eyes for the first time when the bandages were removed on Christmas morning. Then we removed the dead bone in her ankle.

"One day she was found weeping, overcome with gratitude for the loving care given by the nurses. 'You are doing so much for me,' she said, and I have no way of repaying'. She left the hospital radiant and happy." All this for a patient who had no money!

What do the native folks themselves do about healing their own people? Here is Dr. Innes Gumedé, a native of South Africa, who recently graduated in medicine in London and has returned to be physician to his fellow South Africans. They are very proud of him, proud to think that he could learn the white man's way of doctoring and proud that he has seen the world and has come back to stay among them.

Jesus was a physician of the mind as well as of the body. The trouble was, that people wanted to get rid of their leprosy, their blindness, their fevers and rheumatism, but they clung to their narrow ideas, their favorite prejudices and their selected hates. It is so now. The missionary doctor who comes with his medicine, his surgery, his germ-killing methods, is a very welcome person. But the other kind of missionary who comes with healing for the mind, with a message that brings with it new attitudes, is not always so desired. We all love our favorite prejudices. Some good people never can see any good in a Presbyterian church, and some good Methodists

would not think of uniting with a Baptist or a Lutheran church. So it goes. That was the reason in part why Jesus had such a difficult time of it. His earliest messages were, "Change your mind," "Repent," and people did not wish to change their minds.

In India it is easier to get the people to have railroads and modern medicine than it is to give up some of those darling prejudices. Here is an instance: "Two men of outcaste rank were traveling on a train in India. It stopped at a station, they alighted, bought cups of tea and drank them. Suddenly pandemonium broke loose because they had dared to drink from the same cups used by higher caste travelers. Finally the two men were forced to buy the cups.

Then, heaping indignity upon indignity, the guard on the train said, 'Aha, you have cups in your possession. You must pay me four rupees to make it worth while not to have you arrested for this.'

It is good to know that some things remain to be done in this old world. We don't have to suffer by sitting idly by doing nothing. We can be up and at it.

Lesson for February 1—Jesus the Great Physician. Luke 4:31—5:39.

Golden Text—"Surely he hath borne our griefs and carried our sorrows." Isa. 53:4.

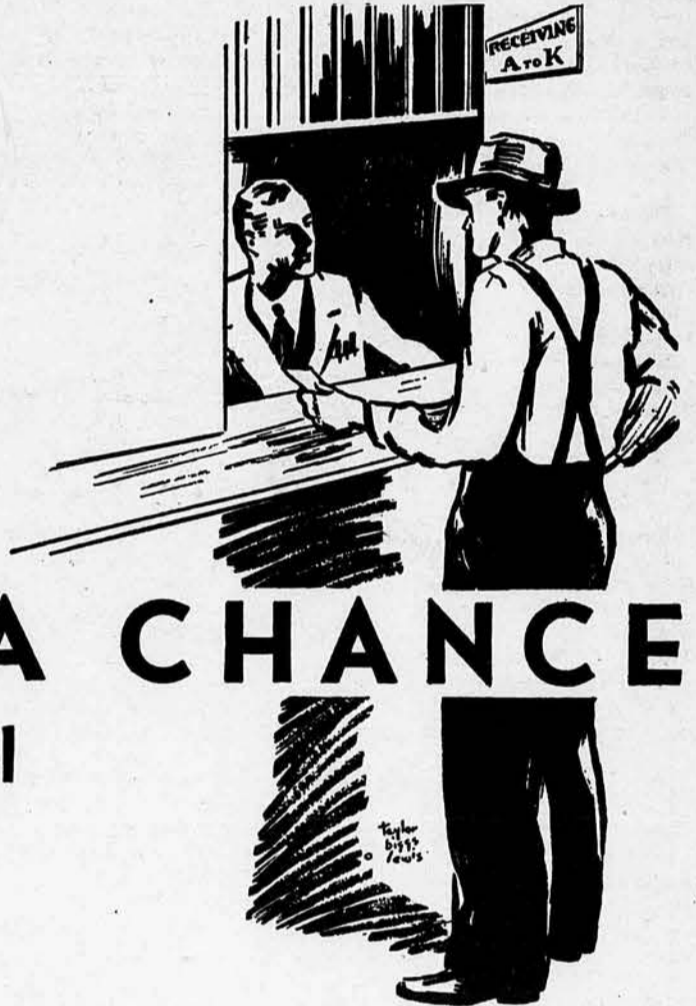
Prevent Swine T. B.

Allowing hogs to follow infected cattle is the chief cause of swine tuberculosis, which inflicts heavy losses in the United States, according to information in Farmers' Bulletin 781-F, "Tuberculosis of Hogs," just issued in revised form by the United States Department of Agriculture. Hogs also become affected by feed-

ing on tuberculous carcasses of various animals, including fowls, or on infected garbage.

Prevention lies in allowing hogs to follow only cattle that have passed the tuberculin test and in cooking carcasses, garbage and offal before feeding them to hogs. Disposal of tuberculous poultry prevents the spread of this type of the disease to hogs.

Where tuberculosis already exists in a herd of hogs the best plan is to remove all affected animals from the farm, the bulletin shows. Send the hogs to a slaughterhouse which is under Federal inspection. Give the tuberculin test to cattle remaining on the farm after removing them to clean quarters. Thoroughly clean and disinfect the pens and stables used by affected animals before using them for healthy animals. Copies of Farmers' Bulletin 781-F may be obtained on application to the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



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J.M. PARKS
MANAGER

Protective Service



The Nickel He Paid for an Auto Sticker Proved to Be a Mighty Good Investment for Ellis

CLAUDE ELLIS, a Ford county Protective Service member, was the owner of the first sticker-equipped car to be stolen. At the time the theft occurred, the Ford coupe was on a division of the Ellis farm not posted with a Protective Service sign, but the reward sticker pasted on the windshield protected it anyway. The blue stickers supplied by the Protective Service department to its members are for the protection of cars against theft anywhere, especially while off the the premises of

divided between Mr. Muckenthaler and Undersheriff Everett Probasco of Topeka, who made the arrest.

Good Salesmen, to Be Sure

Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen: My mother has been a subscriber to the Kansas Farmer for several years, and we follow all the news items it contains. But why does your Protective Service continually "pan" the salesman? Why not "pan" the house for which he is working? I have been in the selling game quite a while, and I have had only one complaint in all my time as a salesman. Do you realize that some of the most reliable houses in the United States deal direct from factory to user? I can name at least 25 such houses. By "panning" the salesman, you actually are "panning" an honorable profession.

Yours truly, I. C. W.



The Auto Sticker, Visible in the Lower Corner of the Windshield on This Ford Coupe, Brought About the Payment of the First Protective Service Reward in Case of a Car Stolen While Off the Protected Premises of the Owner

In reply to I. C. W.'s letter, we would say that we have no intention whatever of discrediting honest salesmen, of whom there are many. Our purpose is to warn Protective Service members against crookedness and irreliability, whether it be in the salesman or the firm he represents. Many salesmen with good intentions have made the mistake of becoming representatives of firms with questionable reputations. Recently at least two young men have come to this department for information concerning the reliability of companies for which they are thinking of becoming salesmen. We hope this indicates a trend toward improved salesmanship, as well as a slap at unreliable companies. In the meantime, we hold to our old motto, "Investigate Before You Invest."

Strong for Protective Service

Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen:

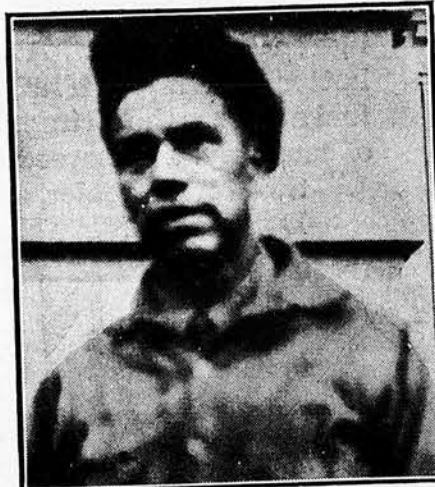
I wrote you about 10 days ago in regard to a firm in Chicago, from which I was having difficulty in getting a watch that I had ordered. This letter is to let you know that the firm returned my money yesterday. I wish to thank you for your part in making this firm comply with its agreement.

Yours truly, Wallace, Kan. Louis Atkinson.

Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen:

Sometime ago I made a complaint about the _____ Hatcheries. Will say they have settled satisfactorily with me, and I wish to thank you very much, as I feel that without your help I would not have got anything.

Sincerely, Ignacio, Colo. Jessie Bird.



"Chief" C. E. Cornelius, Ford County Deputy Sheriff, Who Shared With Protective Service Member, Claude Ellis, the \$25 Reward Paid for the Arrest and Sentence to Jail of Lee Ervin

Chief Cornelius Caught Him

Credit for the arrest and sentence to jail of Lee Ervin, who stole the Ellis car and stripped it, belongs to "Chief" C. E. Cornelius, Bucklin deputy sheriff. Cornelius, who, by the way, is a full-blooded Oneda Indian and a former student of Carlisle Institute, evidently has lost none of the trailing ability of his forefathers, for he followed the scarcely visible footprints of Ervin 9 miles and found the stolen accessories in his possession. "Chief" is putting his native gift, as well as his capacity for endurance, augmented by two years' experience as a member of the Oxford Indians, where he gained the title, "The Babe Ruth of the Southwest," to good use as a peace officer in his community. The Protective Service reward of \$25 was divided between Cornelius and Ellis.

Rewards to Pratt, Wabaunsee

A \$50 reward recently was paid to Protective Service member T. G. Baker, Pratt county, who followed Robert Smith and Leo Lyden several miles and brought about their arrest and sentence to the Reformatory, after they had stolen his truck and other articles. The sheriff's office at Pratt co-operated, but made no claim to the reward.

A reward of \$25 paid for the arrest and sentence of Vernon Bixby and C. A. Bixby, who stole tractor wrenches from the protected premises of Protective Service member R. J. Muckenthaler of Wabaunsee county, was

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Little Feed Has Been Wasted

Roughage Is Cut Up and Fed in Bunks; Yellow Corn Seems to Be Favored by Old-Timers

BY HARLEY HATCH

WE HAVE had perfect roads for a long time and have no desire to travel in the mud again. It has been an ideal winter to feed stock and I don't believe that 500 pounds of feed of any kind have been wasted in our feed yards this winter. The rough feed is all cut up and is fed in bunks, the straw is fed in outside racks and all the hay we have used so far has been fed in racks in the barn. Considerable grain is being shipped in, largely corn. One car was unloaded at 64 cents while another of good yellow corn was priced at 70 cents. Feeders seem to be willing to pay a small premium for yellow corn; it must have some extra value or old-time feeders would not keep on paying more for it. Butterfat is back to 21 cents a pound in our local markets while eggs are at the lowest point since the hot weather of last summer. The price drop has been 3 cents a dozen in the last two days. Today I heard a radio news reader say that wheat in England was at the lowest point in 360 years or since the days of Queen Elizabeth.

Another Overproduction Item

I have at hand a long letter from a reader at Girard, regarding what I had to say in this column on January 10, of the results received by producers from the sale of butterfat at local stations as compared with shipments to independent creameries. This writer seems to think my statements cannot be upheld and that they should have been proved in advance. I stand ready to prove them. What seems to irk our Girard friend is the fact that my statements may harm the trade of local cream buyers. If it harms them I am sorry but that is the best I can do for them. The cream producers of this county can, by doing their own shipping, save from 5 to 7 cents a pound net on the butterfat they ship. The farmers have for long years been begged to stand for just such things because it will help a few "home men." I submit that the time has come for the farmer to look out for himself alone and let the other fellow do likewise. It cannot be asked of the butterfat producer that he support four cream stations in a town when one would be ample to do all the business. There is an overproduction of cream stations, and if they are called upon to pay the penalty they will have to take their medicine just as farmers have been doing for the last 10 years.

Here Is the Evidence

Our Girard friend says he would like to have me tell how I know that shippers net from 5 to 7 cents more a pound. I know by talking with dozens of farmers and seeing their cream checks, having them tell me what their cans of cream brought at local stations and what the next can brought shipped to independent creameries. Our Girard friend suggests that there may be "some shenanigans" as old man "Katzenjammer" used to say, that perhaps the total weight is short or that the test is lowered. Don't believe for a moment that this has not all been tested out; it has and most thoroly. Some have gone to extremes to find whether there was any shortage in weight or test and the verdict that I always have heard is that the independents are on the square. The big creameries say that where a farmer handles his cream cleanly and promptly and ships at once in his own can that a better grade of cream results and that because of this the independents can and do pay better

prices. Well, the big creameries have exactly the same chance to buy. But what I want to say is that I have no enmity to any cream buyer or creamery. My only idea in fighting this out is to give the farmer more for his production.

More Road Work Ahead

Jayhaver Farm lies close to the west line of Coffey county, just 1 mile from the southeast corner of Lyon county and the northeast corner of Greenwood. We are as far from town as we can get; if we moved 1 mile in any direction we would be nearer a town. From all these towns gravel roads have been started out in our direction but they get about so far and stop. A gravel road comes out toward us from Burlington but it stops 7 miles away. One from Madison and Lamont reaches to within 5 miles of the farm, one comes out 2 miles toward us from Hartford and there it seems to have permanently stopped. A township road has been graveled this fall and winter which comes from Gridley out our way, but that, like all others has stopped 3½ miles away. What we wanted was a gravel road from Burlington clear to the West Coffey county line, but that meant building 8 miles when there was very little money available and with half a dozen other localities with equally as good rights to ask for gravel roads. The commissioners figured that if the gravel had to be hauled 4 miles it would cost \$1,000 a mile or \$8,000 for the whole road. Finally this proposition was made to them: If the country folks living along the road together with the help of Burlington business men should raise \$1,500 to be given as a donation building of the road should begin. The commissioners have accepted and work will start as soon as weather permits.

Shows the Right Spirit

The commissioners agreed to accept donations of work, either by hand or truck hauling, the same as cash. The country was canvassed first and virtually \$600 obtained; then Burlington took up the petition and raised as much more, all in cash. The truck haulers, who are needing winter work, agree to throw off what will amount to at least \$200 more from their regular wages. That left us short \$100 which brought up the question of the cost of the gravel at the pit and the distance it had to be hauled. One of the finest pits in the country lies 4 miles south of the road and that would make a long haul. A close search finally disclosed two beds of gravel which seem large enough to provide all that is needed. This gravel is little more than ½ mile from the road and the cost at one pit is 5 cents a yard and at the other 6 cents. With this understanding the commissioners are ready to start work and keep at it until the whole 8 miles is graveled. We feel that Burlington did well in digging up all that cash at this stage of the game, but they know they will be the gainers in the end. The owner of the pit 4 miles south of the road is a hardware merchant in Gridley. The road is not likely to benefit him or his town much, but he said he would give all the gravel needed, free of charge, rather than see the road fail. If that does not show a good spirit, I don't know what does.

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Farm Crops and Markets

The Number of Sheep and Lambs on Feed in Western Kansas Counties Is Unusually Large

THERE were 400,000 head of sheep and lambs on feed for market in Kansas January 1, 1931. This number is the largest on record and compares with 300,000 head a year ago and 280,000 two years ago, according to F. K. Reed, agricultural statistician. The increase this year was largely in the west-central and northwest parts of the state where about 110,000 lambs were on wheat pasture. There also was some increase in the number on feed in commercial feed yards and a larger number of native raised lambs were being fed than last year.

The number of feeder sheep and lambs inspected at public stockyards for shipment to Kansas during the six month period, July to December, 1930, totaled 212,000 head compared with 177,000 head for this same period a year earlier. There also was a larger movement of lambs direct from country points in other states to Kansas feeding areas. Market receipts of sheep and lambs from Kansas during November and December 1930 were 102,000 head compared with 105,000 head for these two months in 1929.

The number of sheep and lambs on feed in western counties, principally Logan, Thomas, Wallace, Wichita, Sheridan and Scott is unusual. The lambs have done well on wheat pastures which have been very good because of open weather. The 110,000 head on feed this year compares with about 30,000 head a year ago.

The number on feed in commercial feed yards was about 60,000 head compared with 45,000 head last year.

The increased number of lambs on feed in Kansas this year should be reflected in increased receipts of sheep and lambs of Kansas origin at the Kansas City and St. Joseph markets during the first four months of 1931.

The number of sheep and lambs on feed for market in the principal feeding states on January 1, 1931 was about 13 per cent, equivalent to 775,000 head, smaller than on January 1, 1930. The number this year, while below that of a year ago, was larger than for any other recent year. The number estimated on feed January 1 this year was 5,109,000 head compared to the revised estimates of 5,886,000 head January 1, 1930 and 4,822,000 January 1, 1929. The average number for the 5 years, 1926 to 1930, was 4,810,000.

Stocks of wheat on Kansas farms January 1, 1931, totaled 39,716,000 bushels; corn 48,318,000 bushels; and oats 23,578,000 bushels according to a report released by the U. S. Depart-

ment of Agriculture and the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. These quantities represent 25 per cent, 70 per cent and 56 per cent, respectively, of the 1930 production of these crops.

Stocks of wheat on Kansas farms at 39,716,000 bushels were 10,723,000 bushels higher than on January 1, 1930, and 8,507,000 bushels above the 1927 to 1930, four-year average for this date. The first record of January 1 stocks on farms was as of January 1, 1927.

Farm corn stocks of 48,318,000 bushels were 12,655,000 bushels below those of January 1, 1930, and the smallest since January, 1927, when stocks totaled 30,149,000 bushels following a very short corn crop of 1926. The 1927 to 1930 average farm stocks of corn were 77,580,000 bushels.

The quantity of oats on Kansas farms at 23,578,000 bushels was 8,889,000 bushels larger than a year ago and 5,958,000 bushels above the January 1927 to 1930 four-year average of 17,618,000 bushels. The oats crop of 1930 was above the average and this is partly reflected in the quantity remaining on farms.

Allen—We are experiencing an unusually open winter which is a boon to farmers in their feeding and to livestock. More wood is being burned this winter than usual. The price of feeds of all kinds has been lower than customary. A good many farmers are not feeding horses anything but roughage and they must buy grain to put in a crop in the spring. Eggs and butterfat are lower than for many years.—Guy M. Tredway.

Atchison—This has been a very dry winter so far and with no snow, rain or very low temperatures. As a result considerable feed has been saved as well as fuel. There is no work except cutting wood and doing the chores so farmers are getting along with little or no help. There is no corn to sell but some is being bought. Wheat is being fed with good results. There are not very many hogs in the county. Folks who have brooder houses are ordering baby chicks. Hens, 14c; eggs, 20c; cream, 20c; hay, \$5 to \$15.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barton—We have been having cold, foggy weather. Gas has been struck at the test west of Great Bend. Butterfat, 24c; eggs, 15c to 17c; wheat, 56c.—Alice Everett.

Cheyenne—We have had a very open winter with no moisture worth mentioning since the latter part of November. Wheat seems to be in good condition and has supplied considerable pasture. Corn husking practically is finished. Some snapped corn is being shipped to southern states. Very little barley and oats are being marketed at present prices. No farm sales have been held recently. All livestock seems to be wintering in fine condition and feeders report good gains in feed lots. Wheat, 52c; heavy hens, 15c; springs, 15c; butterfat, 21c; eggs, 13c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Cloud—A light snow early in the month supplied some moisture for the soil. Some cattle have died from corn

stalk poisoning. Farmers have been conserving feed which may be needed for spring. Poultry is doing well and seems to respond well to good care.—W. H. Plumly.

Douglas—While the farm women are busy setting their incubators the men are getting brooder houses and laying houses ready. Increased interest in all kinds of poultry is marked by larger flocks and the addition of ducks, geese and more poultry buildings.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—We are having fine winter weather which helps wonderfully on the feed question. Very little farm work is to be done. Wheat, 56c; corn, 52c; barley, 50c; kafir, 60c; cream, 23c; eggs, 18c; hens, 10c to 15c.—W. E. Fravel.

Elk—So far we have had an exceptionally mild winter. Cattle have been doing well on cake and pasture. Hogs are scarce, sale prices are fair to good. Wheat is holding its own. Many fields are plowed for spring crops. Corn, 53c; eggs, 13c; cream, 18c; poultry, 11c to 14c. Considerable road improvement is being done.—D. W. Lockhart.

Ford—We have been enjoying nice winter weather but it has been colder the last few days. Wheat is in good condition and has been pastured a good deal. The feed crop was light last year and there will be a shortage by spring. The county is building several new bridges and additional road work is being done. Wheat, 56c; barley, 40c; cream, 23c; eggs, 14c; potatoes, \$1.20; apples, \$2.25.—John Zurbuchen.

Gove and Sheridan—It has been cold and windy but we have had no snow. Wheat shows a fair prospect and has been providing good pasture. Livestock is doing well. Some cattle, horses and mules are going on the market and the usual number of hogs. There still is a good deal of wheat being sold. Threshing, husking and shelling the corn are about done. Hens are beginning to lay well. Some baby chicks have made their appearance already. Very few public sales are being held and prices are fair. Stock pigs and good, fat cattle bring especially good prices. There probably will be the usual amount of land put to spring crops; any change in this section will be seen in more feed crops sown. Wheat, 53c; corn, 40c; eggs, 14c to 17c; cream, 24c.—John I. Aldrich.

Hamilton—Winter weather has just been fine so far. Livestock is putting on weight. Wheat looks fine and hens are laying on a profitable basis. Hamilton county farmers enjoyed the crops school conducted under the direction of the Kansas State Agricultural College. There is a good supply of grain in the county. We have plenty of moisture to last until spring.—Earl L. Hinden.

Harvey—A few nights ago the mercury dropped to zero but the weather warmed up right away. The job of sawing wood and looking after livestock goes merrily on. Wheat, 55c; corn, 52c; oats, 30c; butterfat, 18c to 23c; eggs, 14c to 23c; hens, 11c to 15c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jewell—A good many farm sales are being held with good prices for everything. Considerable butchering has been done. A good many hedge posts have been cut. We need moisture. Corn, 50c; wheat, 50c; hogs, \$7; eggs, 14c; cream, 20c.—Lester Broyles.

Johnson—Mild, pleasant weather that has been favorable to livestock, poultry and easy on fuel has prevailed here so far all winter. We had a light rain recently but stock water still is scarce. Owners of poultry are discouraged over prices for eggs and hens. Producers of dairy products are doing their best to make their herds pay.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Leavenworth—Eggs are so cheap that more of them are being consumed at home than usual for this time of year. Hogs are scarce and it does not look as if a great number of spring pigs could be produced. Eggs, 18c; wheat, 60c; corn, 65c.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Linn—We have received some light rains. Wheat is looking fine and livestock is doing well. Farmers are taking advantage of a light corn crop by getting up a two years' supply of wood. Corn that is shipped in sells for 65c to 70c; oats, 50c; eggs, 16c.—W. E. Rigdon.

Lyon—A rain amounting to an inch fell recently and will be good for wheat and alfalfa. Wheat has a fine stand and some of it has been pastured. Corn husking is finished but there is very little to sell. This county has a good supply of hay, kafir and cane for livestock feed. A great deal of plowing has been done.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—We had a light snow recently but not enough to help the wheat a great deal. A good many public sales are being held but prices are low. Cream, 19c; eggs, 14c; wheat, 60c; corn, 50c.—J. D. Stosz.

Norton—We are having nice weather for this time of year. Most of the corn has been husked. Some cattle have been lost from corn stalk poisoning. Corn, 50c; wheat, 55c; hogs, \$7; eggs, 15c; chickens, 15c; cream, 25c.—Marion Glenn.

Rush—Wheat continues to do well and is providing considerable pasture. Livestock is in good condition. Forage is plentiful owing to the open winter and the help of more wheat pasture than usual.



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Answers to Questions on Page 8

- The fire engine, the "Monitor" and the propeller.
- These are the modern and the ancient names for exactly the same thing, the narrow strait connecting the Sea of Marmora with the Aegean Sea.
- Sydney Porter.
- John Wycliffe.
- The constitution and its amendments (19 to date).
- Hydrogen.
- Julius Caesar, at the time he crossed the River Rubicon to invade the enemy's country.
- Substances used for grinding and polishing. Pumice, garnet and stones are among those used commercially.
- Edgar Lee Masters, who was born in Garnet, August 23, 1869.
- One who devotes himself to a solitary and contemplative life with the rigorous discipline of self, as a hermit.
- Northwestern Montana.
- The process of manufacturing food in the green leaf of a plant by means of the energy from the sun's rays.

Note: This week's questions and answers were submitted by Roy Gore, Raymond; Pauline Murdock, Coffeyville; Clede Neal, Williamsburg; Helen Shehl, Westmoreland; James E. Thornton, Isabel, Kansas; and J. William Brock, Montrose, Colo.

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Every day next week the "Capitol City" broadcasting station has a series of treats for the huge audience in Kansas and surrounding states. The first group of broadcasts given herewith are daily features except for Sunday. The other groups include some of the highlights the folks up at WIBW recommend that you hear.

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
7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
11:00 a. m.—Homemakers' Hour
11:30 a. m.—Farmers' Hour
1:30 p. m.—School of the Air (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:15 p. m.—Leo and Bill
4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave
6:00 p. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
6:30 p. m.—Capital Radio Extra
10:15 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

Highlights Next Week

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1
2:15 p. m.—New York Philharmonic
9:00 p. m.—The Cotton Pickers

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2
7:30 p. m.—Arabesque
8:00 p. m.—The Three Bakers

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3
7:15 p. m.—Old Gold Program
8:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Chronicles

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4
7:00 p. m.—S. W. Building & Loan "Fire-side Melodies"
7:15 p. m.—State Savings & Loan Trio

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5
8:00 p. m.—Savino Tone Pictures
9:30 p. m.—Poets Gold

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6
7:30 p. m.—Scotland Yard
9:30 p. m.—Nit Wit Hour

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7
7:30 p. m.—Henderson's Orchestra
9:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons' Showboat

Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 18)

Gathering corn and threshing grain sorghums are practically completed. Wheat, 53c; eggs, 13c; butterfat, 22c.—William Crotinger.

Russell—The weather continues nice and clear but we have had some cold days. Some cattle are being shipped. Butchering is about all done. Most of the corn has been husked, but some kafir still is to be threshed. Quite a lot of wheat is being marketed. No sales have been listed so far. Wheat fields look dry.—Mary Bushell.

Scott—We are having excellent weather and roads are in good condition. Livestock is doing well with very little feeding going on. Shelled corn, 48c; barley, 65c; kafir, 60c; wheat, 56c; eggs, 18c; turkeys, 25c.—Ernie Neunenschwander.

Sherman—The very excellent brand of weather has enabled farmers to get most of their corn out but there still is some threshing to do. Some grain is going to market. Livestock is in good condition. Wheat, 49c; corn, 48c; barley, 37c; cream, 18c; eggs, 13c.—J. Elsie Gilbert.

Sumner—We have had some rain but didn't need it. Livestock is doing well. There is plenty of rough feed in the county. There still is some threshing to be done. Butterfat, 22c; eggs, 18c; heavy hens, 14c; hogs, \$7.50; wheat, 53c; oats, 30c; corn, 50c; kafir, 40c.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Wilson—We are having excellent winter weather and moisture is plentiful. Prices at farm sales are fair.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

What's Ahead in Prices

(Continued from Page 3)

January to February normally is a weak period in the egg market, with a tendency for prices to decline as spring production increases. Receipts of eggs during December at four principal markets were about 15 per cent greater than in December 1929, and receipts since January 1 have been somewhat larger than for the same period last year.

The dominant factor in the market during the next few weeks will be the supplies of cold storage and frozen

eggs. On January 11, there were three times as many eggs in storage as there were on the corresponding date a year ago, when the storage holdings were about normal for this season of the year. These cold storage eggs probably will move into consumption channels during the next six weeks, thereby relieving the market of a factor which has had a depressing influence since early last fall. About the only bright spot in the egg market for the next few weeks is the fact that consumption has increased somewhat as a result of low prices.

Will Show Some Improvement

Egg prices may be expected to begin improving in the late spring and early summer. The period from April to September is a season when egg prices advance about as frequently as they decline, and with a low level of prices already existing, the odds are in favor of advances. One important factor in the market in the spring months will be that attitude of the cold storage dealers. March, April and May is the season when most eggs go into storage, and the activity of the dealers often is a determining factor in the market. There were heavy losses on the large quantities of eggs that went into storage last year. This fact may have a tendency to discourage storage operations this year, unless prices are low enough to give unusual opportunities to make up the losses of last year. Purchases for storage will have an important influence on the market in March, April and May.

The prospects in the egg market are more favorable for the last half of the year. The period from September to January usually is a strong market since receipts of eggs tend to be light during that period. The last season is about the only time in 20 years when egg prices have not made fairly steady and substantial advances during the fall months. It is unlikely that cold storage supplies of eggs next fall will not depress prices as they did during the last season.

Poultry Demand Held Up

Conditions in the poultry market are more favorable than those in the egg market. Poultry prices are low, but comparatively they have not declined as much as have prices of eggs and some other farm products. The demand for poultry has held up fairly well and receipts since the first of the year have not been heavy. The cold storage holdings have not been a burdensome factor in the dressed poultry market as they have in the egg market.

The receipts of dressed poultry since January 1, at the four important poultry markets have been about 20 per cent less than for the corresponding period last year. This would seem to substantiate the belief of some dealers that farm flocks have been well culled and that receipts will not be large from now on. The cold storage holdings of dressed poultry at 26 markets on January 10, were 80 million pounds as compared with 114 million pounds on the corresponding date a year ago. January to April usually is a period of steady to advancing prices for dressed poultry. In view of the seasonal trend, the normal cold storage holdings and receipts materially less than a year ago, it is reasonable to expect improvement in the poultry market during the next few weeks. If industrial activity tends to increase the consumptive demand, and if farm flocks have been culled so that receipts later in the year will not be excessive, the poultry market should tend to return during the late spring and summer.

While the outlook in the poultry market for 1931 is not exceptionally favorable, prospects are brighter than are indicated from the present level of prices. The year probably will bring gradually improving prices, and profits will result from careful, efficient management rather than from rapid advances in the market.

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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

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BABY CHICKS

WALTER POULTRY FARM, R. 9, TOPEKA, S. C. English White Leghorn Chicks.

ACCREDITED CHICKS 8c, 9c AND 10c. JENKINS Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

HI-GRADE CHICKS 8c TO 12c. YOUNG'S Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

HEALTHY QUALITY CHICKS—Leghorns, 9c; Heavies, 10c. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORNS; CHICKS, EGGS, BLUE Ribbon winners. Mrs. Arch Little, Carbondale, Kan.

SUPERIOR QUALITY CHICKS, POPULAR prices, satisfaction guaranteed. Walker Hatchery, Tecumseh, Kan.

KANSAS ACCREDITED, BLOODTESTED chicks. Leghorns 9c, Heavies 11 1/2c. Established 1914. Cooper Hatchery, Garden City, Kan.

McMASTER'S REAL QUALITY CHICKS LIVE and grow. Write for prices, 10 leading varieties. McMaster Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

BIG HUSKY CHICKS 8c UP. EASY TERMS. 15 leading breeds. Missouri accredited. Free catalogue. Nevada Hatchery, Nevada, Missouri.

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.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT ON QUALITY CHICKS from carefully selected bloodtested flocks. Write for prices. Wetzel Hatchery, Box 161B, Harveyville, Kan.

CHICKS—R. O. P. COCKERELS HEAD flocks. Bloodtested, State Certified Leghorns, eleven dollars. Free catalogue. Mankato Hatchery, Dept. A, Mankato, Kan.

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.

STRONG PURE BRED CHICKS—WHITE Langshans, 10 1/2c; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, 9 1/2c; Leghorns, 8 1/2c; Assorted, 7c. Live delivery. Postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

FREE BROODERS WITH MATHIS GUAR-anteed 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.

ACCREDITED CHICKS 15 YEARS HATCH- ing pure breeds. Buff Orpingtons, Reds, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Black or White Minorcas, White Leghorns. Quality sure. \$10.00 up. Bowlwell Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

HEIM'S HUSKY CHICKS. STATE AC-credited. Quality chicks at low cost. Assorted \$8.00 per 100. Heavy Assorted White and Brown Leghorns \$10.00; Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds \$11.00. White Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, \$12.00 postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for free catalog. Heim's Hatchery, Lamar, Mo.

BABY CHICKS

KANSAS SUNSHINE CHICKS

THE KANSAS ACCREDITED HATCHERIES ASS'N.

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THE Kansas Accredited Hatcheries Association has been in existence for seven years. The reputation built up by its members through the sale of accredited chicks has caused many unauthorized hatcheries to "cash in" on the success of the members through the use of the word "accredited." Only hatcheries listed below are authorized to use this word with the full meaning it has come to have as regards baby chicks in Kansas.

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Kansas State Accredited Flock

Single Comb White Leghorns.
 Three Years Accredited.
 Two Years Blood Tested

Member Kansas Accredited Hatcheries Association

A pen of our pullets, taken out of the flock, won 7th place in the Colorado Egg Laying Contest with average of 216 eggs. Had 6th hen with 287 eggs. You can average 200 eggs with pullets developed from our chicks. All breeding stock standard weight or over. Our eggs won First at Kansas Free Fair and Kansas State Fair several years, including 1930.

Baby Chicks, hatched from 24-30 oz. eggs laid by hens of our own breeding, \$14, 100; \$65, 500; \$125, 1,000. Cockerels \$3.00. Catalog.

The Stewart Ranch
 GOODLAND, KANSAS

Johnson's Peerless Chicks at New Low Prices

You will make no mistake in ordering Johnson's chicks this season because our flocks have had years of breeding for heavy egg production behind them; because they are hatched right in one of the most sanitary and carefully operated hatcheries and because every bird in our flocks has been rigidly culled and standardized for type, color, size, health and production. We hatch 16 leading varieties including White and Buff Minorcas, R. I. Whites, Black Giants and White Langshans. Our output of 9,000 chicks daily and our central location on four great railways insures prompt deliveries. Write today for free catalogue.

JOHNSON'S HATCHERY
 218-C West First Street Topeka, Kansas

Buy Shaw's Guaranteed Health Hatched Chicks

All from BLOOD-TESTED HIGH GRADE STOCK—egg laying contest winners—R. O. P. 245-310 Individual Pedigreed Matings, heads Foundation Flocks. Unusual pedigree of progressive poultry raisers save cost of high priced mating of their flocks and are regular buyers of Shaw's "Heavy Egg Producer" Baby Chicks. They praise their rapid development, high livability, early and continuous fall and winter egg production.

Special Early Order Prices 7 1/2c Up
 Write for our special early order prices. Now booking future orders for thousands of Baby Chicks at 7 1/2c up. First hatch Jan. 12th. Prepaid 100% live delivery of healthy, vigorous, separate sanitary hatched chicks. Call at our nearest hatchery, Emporia, Ottawa, Herington, Lyons, and see our new Bundy All-Electric Mammoth Incubators and separate sanitary Hatchers with all factors of incubation power controlled. For full information write to the

SHAW HATCHERIES, Box 1131, Ottawa, Kan.

CHICKS from A.P.A. CERTIFIED Bloodtested Flocks

that are constantly under the supervision of a licensed A. P. A. Judge. All flocks bloodtested for 6 years. Customers report profits up to \$4 a hen and that MIDWESTERN Chicks are unusually easy to raise. We hatch 9 popular varieties, also crossbred chicks on which we guarantee 95% pullets. FREE catalog explains all. MIDWESTERN POULTRY FARMS AND HATCHERY, Box E, Burlingame, Kansas.

Burnham's Chicks for 1931

are from flocks thoroughly culled by a licensed A. P. A. inspector. 100% blood-tested.

BURNHAM HATCHERY, Phillipsburg, Kansas

BABY CHICKS

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. Fortner's Hatchery, Butler, Missouri.

FREE BROODERS WITH MOTHER BUSH'S Bloodtested Winter Eggbred Chicks. Lowest Spring Prices. 7c Up. 20 Varieties. Immediate Shipments, prepaid. Special Guarantee. Catalog Free. Bush's Poultry Farms, Clinton, Mo.

YOUNKIN'S CHICKS—DAY OLD AND started. Eight popular varieties shipped C. O. D. Canadian R. O. P. White Leghorns with 332-egg granddam. Prices are lower. Catalog. Younklin's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

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 808, Lancaster, Missouri.

MATLICK'S MISSOURI ACCREDITED. Health, Certified Husky Chicks will please you. Leghorns, Anconas \$8.00 per 100. Barred Rocks, White Rocks, S. C. Reds, \$11.00. For prices on other breeds get our Free Instructive catalogue. Matlick Farms Hatchery, Box 802, Kirksville, Mo.

YOUR BIG ADVANTAGE THIS SEASON, Obtain pure bred chicks at lowest prices ever quoted this early. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, \$8.50 hundred. Anconas, Buff, Brown or White Leghorns, \$7.50. White Minorcas, Black Minorcas \$9.50. Prepaid live delivery. Advance in egg prices later means higher chick prices. Order now. Ava Hatchery, Ava, Missouri.

ENGLISH SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN chicks and hatching eggs from our thousand choice breeding hens mated to imported cockerels from dams with records of 300 to 356 eggs, bred to the bone winter layers. Ten years' breeding for high egg production of big white eggs. 18 leading varieties hatched from high egg producing bloodtested farm flocks are true to color and type. Big husky chicks prepaid. 100% guaranteed. White's Hatchery, Rt. 4, Topeka, Kan.

GUARANTEED TO LIVE 30 DAYS—MASTER bred chicks are hatched from flocks that have been bloodtested 6 years, accredited 7 years, to insure high quality type, size, health, vitality and egg production characteristics. White Leghorn flocks are headed by pedigreed cockerels, 250-310 eggs. Other breeds in proportion. We hatch ten popular varieties. Prices 7 1/2c chick up. We ship by express subject to inspection. Send \$1 deposit. Keep balance until you see and approve your chicks. Free catalog tells all about 30-day guarantee, easy payment plan, extremely low prices. Write today, Master Breeders Poultry Farm, Box 30, Cherryvale, Kan.

BRAHMAS

EARLY HATCHED LIGHT BRAHMA COCK-erels, \$2. Kate Kearney, Belpre, Kan.

MARCH BRAHMAS, COCKERELS, HENS, pullets, eggs. Wm. Schrader, Shafter, Kan.

STANDARD BRED LIGHT BRAHMA COCK-erels \$3.50. Eggs \$6.00 hundred. Setting \$1.50. Lewis Czapansky, Aurora, Kan.

BANTAMS

BUFF COCHIN, LIGHT BRAHMA, SILKIE, Golden Seabright cockerels, \$1.50. Eggs after March 1st \$1.50 setting, prepaid. Ben Spencer, Olathe, Kan.

CORNISH—EGGS

DARK CORNISH EGGS, \$5.00 PER 100; \$3.00 per 50; \$1.00 per 15. Prepaid. Sadie Mella, Bucklin, Kan.

DUCKS AND GESE

BUFF DUCKS; WHITE EMBDEN GESE. H. M. Sanders, Baldwin, Kan.

WHITE PEKIN DUCKS \$1.75. DRAKES \$2.00. Beattie Richards, Beverly, Kan.

EMBDEN GESE AND GANDERS, \$3.50 each. Marvin Milleson, Culver, Kan.

8-10 POUND YOUNG WHITE PEKIN drakes, prize stock. Prices reasonable. Winifred Albin, Sabetha, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS, COCKERELS \$2.50, pullets \$1.50. Geo. Pugh, Belmont, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS, BLUE RIBBON winners. Flock eggs \$6.00 hundred. Pen \$2.50 setting. Chicks \$18.00, hatched as ordered. Mrs. E. J. McClelland, Yuma, Colo.

JERSEY WHITE GIANTS

JERSEY WHITE GIANT COCKERELS. MRS. Clyde Sturgis, Tonganoxie, Kan.

BABY CHICKS 20c EACH, \$20.00 HUNDRED. Live delivery guaranteed. Mrs. Vern Lakin, Osborne, Kan.

GENUINE JERSEY WHITE GIANTS; ALSO Black. Chicks; eggs. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

PULLETS, COCKERELS AND EGGS, FROM one of the first White Giant flocks of Nebraska. Frank Votipka, Exeter, Nebr.

FREE! \$25.00 WORTH EGGS FOR BEST Westhaven slogan, three to eight words. Won 23 firsts of possible 24 where nine breeders exhibited 120. Two National Show Sweepstakes. Reasonable. Catalog. Westhaven Farms, Kansas City, Mo.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, Laying, Geo. F. Flater, Hepler, Kan.
BARRON SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50. Lawrence Diebolt, Iola, Kan.
TANCRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS from accredited flock. B. W. D. tested. Alvina Feldhausen, Frankfort, Kan.
TANCRED AND TANCRED-HOLLYWOOD matings. Grade A-, State certified, blood-tested. Flock chicks, eggs. W. Rodewald, Eudora, Kan.
PURE TOM BARRON COCKERELS, ROSE-lawn Breeding. Chicks, Eggs, Heavies. Inquire—will treat you right. J. E. Souder, Rt. 3, Toronto, Kan.
KANSAS R. O. P. SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, Tancred strain. B. W. D. tested. Baby chicks, eggs. Certified flock chicks \$13.00-100. Ralph Upham, Junction City, Kan.
IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST Pedigreed blood lines. S. C. W. Leghorns. Trapped record 303 eggs. Cockerels, Chicks, Eggs. Geo. Patterson's Egg Farm, Melvern, Kan.
TANCRED WHITE LEGHORNS. OVER 6 generations of 300 eggs. Eggs \$5 and \$8 per 100. Chicks by advance order. Yearling cockerels \$1.50. Mrs. James Connolly, Rt. 7, Ft. Scott, Kan.
ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, BLOOD tested. Five pound lopped Comb hens. Seven pound cocks pedigrees 272-314. Eggs 6c, prepaid. Chicks 12c. Description folder free. Mrs. Charlie Hains, Marcelline, Mo.
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, 649 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.
BARTLETT FARMS' WHITE LEGHORN chicks. Pure Tom Barron English strain (heavy type) from a real A. P. A. certified trapnest breeding farm. 17 years breeding this large type English Leghorn. Direct importers. Hens weigh 4 to 6 pounds and lay big chalk white eggs. Matings headed by pedigreed cockerels from 263 to 305-egg breeding. Two weeks free feed and our successful plans "How to Raise Baby Chicks" free with each order. Extremely reasonable prices. Bank references. Interesting descriptive literature free. Bartlett Poultry Farms, Route 5, Box B2, Wichita, Kan.

LEGHORNS—BUFF

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS A. P. A. certified. Bloodtested. \$1.00. Ava Corke, Quinter, Kan.

LEGHORNS—BROWN

BROWN LEGHORNS, S. C. COCKERELS, good ones. Reasonable. Ethel Westlake, Kingman, Kan.

LEGHORNS—EGGS

EGGS—S. C. W. LEGHORNS, HOLLYWOOD strain. State Accredited, Grade B, \$4.00-100. Hulda Nelson, Rt. 1, Enterprise, Kan.

LANGSHANS

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN COCKERELS \$1.75 each. Also eggs \$3.75 per 100, prepaid. Mrs. Chas. Stalcup, Preston, Kan.

MINORCAS—WHITE

GAMBLE'S WHITE MINORCAS, CHICKS, eggs. Mrs. C. F. Gamble, Altoona, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA COCKERELS \$1.50 each. Jessie Howland, Frankfort, Kan.
HERSHBERGER'S TRAPNESTED WHITE Minorcas. Circular. E. D. Hershberger, Newton, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA EGGS 3 1/2 cents. Baby chicks 12 cents. Santa Fe Poultry Farm, Pratt, Kan.

MINORCAS—BUFF

BIGGER AND BETTER BUFF MINORCAS. Chicks, eggs. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.
BUFF MINORCAS BLOOD-TESTED AND accredited, ten per cent discount on early orders. J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, Kan.
PRIZE WINNING—MAMMOTH—BUFF WHITE Minorca chicks; eggs. High quality, fair prices. Early order discounts. Shipments prepaid, guaranteed. Freeman's Hatchery, Ft. Scott, Kan.

MINORCAS—BLACK

PURE, PAPE, BLACK MINORCAS COCKERELS, \$1.75. B. E. Ellis, Latham, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—BUFF

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00. Fred H. Gleus, Bremen, Kan.
STANDARD BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. Unique Poultry Farm, Little River, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTONS, COCKERELS \$2.00, pullets reasonable. Walter Brown, Perry, Kan.
PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. Big early fellows, \$3.00. Gertrude Tilzey, Lucas, Kan.

LARGE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50, pullets, \$1.50. Mrs. Claude Bridgeman, Abbyville, Kan.

EGGS—APA—GRADE A, RANGE \$5.00 HUNDRED. Exhibition, AA-, \$3.00 setting. Mrs. J. A. Benson, Rt. 8, Wichita, Kan.
STATE ACCREDITED, GRADE A, BLOOD-tested Orpingtons. Eggs \$5-100; cockerels \$2 and \$3. Frank Dale, Coldwater, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BUFF

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS \$2.25. MRS. Clyde Cole, Anthony, Kan.
BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50 EACH. Guaranteed. Emery Small, Wilson, Kans.
PURE BRED BUFF ROCK EGGS \$5-100, cockerels \$2. Chicks \$15-100. Ed Everitt, Girard, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS, 29th YEAR. EGGS \$5.00 HUNDRED, \$3.00 fifty, prepaid. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—EGGS

WHITE ROCKS, STATE ACCREDITED Grade A-, hatching eggs, \$5.50 hundred. C. E. Nelson, Roxbury, Kan.
WHITE ROCKS, MALES FROM R. O. P. flock with records to 270. Eggs, 100-\$4 prepaid. Mrs. John Brunner, Dillon, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$1.50. C. S. Sederlin, Scandia, Kan.
CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00. Mrs. A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kan.
RINGLET BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, well marked, \$1.25. John G. Smith, Belleville, Kan.
BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, HALDERMAN strain, \$2.00 each. Russell Weiler, Grantville, Kan.
COCKERELS FROM A. P. A. GRADE A stock. Eggs for hatching. Mrs. Kaesler, Junction City, Kan.
A. P. A. CERTIFIED ARISTOCRATS, Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.50. 100 eggs, \$5.00. Earle Smith, Gove, Kan.
MEDIUM DARK BARRED ROCK COCKERELS from heavy laying strain, \$2.00 each, 3 for \$5.00. Dr. Crandall, Seneca, Kan.
THOMPSON'S RINGLET LAYING STRAIN. Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Henry Dellinger, Argonia, Kan.
BARRED ROCKS—EVERY BIRD BANDED by State Inspector. Eggs 100-\$4.50, Expresed, not prepaid. Dayton Yoder, Conway, Kan.
BARRED ROCK COCKERELS — LARGE Boned, yellow legged, heavy laying Bradley strain, 100 eggs, \$6.00. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.
BARRED ROCKS, STANDARD BRED, HEAVY layers. Bradley strain, cockerels, \$3.00. Eggs postpaid 100, \$6.50; 50, \$3.50. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.
PEDIGREED BARRED ROCKS, B. W. D. tested, big-boned, healthy, vigorous cockerels, \$2.50 up. Eggs, chicks. Free circular. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mamie Kelly, Holden, Missouri.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

R. O. P. WHITE ROCK EGGS, CHICKS. Flock trapped seven years. Bloodtested, headed by approved males, dams' records to 264. Eggs \$10-100; chicks \$20-100. Ethel Brazelton, Troy, Kan.
TRAPNESTED—BLOODTESTED AND EXHIBITION White Rocks. Pen records have proven their value. Write for valuable 48 page Poultry Book and chick prices. Sunflower Poultry Farm, Box 63, Newton, Kan.
WHITE ROCK CHICKS, HATCHING EGGS, trapnested, B. W. D. free. Highest Kansas R. O. P. Pullet 1930. Record 285. Headed by approved males, 203-264 egg dams. Eggs \$3.00, chicks \$20-100. Mrs. Fred Dubach, Jr., Wathena, Kan.
CHOICE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, A. P. A. certified. Grade A, some A. A., from high production matings; \$2.50 each. Eggs from certified A grade flock, \$5.50-100; Special matings \$3-15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Duncan Ray, Ridgeway Farm, Dearborn, Missouri.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

R. O. P. SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, BLOOD-tested. Free circular. Ear Gibson, Isabel, Kan.
EGG BRED CHICKS \$12.00 HUNDRED. Parents direct from Rucker. Will McKissick, Minneola, Kan.
ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS FROM Accredited, bloodtested flock, \$4.00. Merlin Gardner, Leoti, Kan.
PURE BRED ROSE AND SINGLE COMB Red cockerels. Heavy bone \$2.50, \$3.00. G. H. Meter, Alma, Kan.
S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS AND chicks State certified A-. Trapnested. Write for prices. Erma Ellis, Lyons, Kan.
STATE ACCREDITED GRADE A, B. W. D. Free S. C. Red cockerels, \$2.50. Eggs \$5.00, chicks \$14.00. Chris Mall, Clay Center, Kan.
SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, QUALITY. Production. Prize winning stock, \$2.00 and \$3.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charles Allen, Maple Hill, Kan.
BIG, HUSKY SINGLE COMB APPROVED R.O.P. cockerels, pedigreed, \$5; Accredited, \$3.00. Trapnested flock, B. W. D. Free. Mrs. Grover Poole, Manhattan, Kan.
R.O.P. TRAPNESTED PEDIGREED, STATE Certified show winning S. C. Reds—200 to 315 egg males. Eggs \$7.00-100 up. Chicks \$15.00-100 up. The Appleoff's, Hiawatha, Kan.
MAHOOD STRAIN, SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels. Flock Fulloreen tested for B. W. D. four years. Culled by A. P. A. Judge. Grade B—\$3.00. Others \$2. Mrs. Sylvia Sherwood, Concordia, Kan.

REDUCTION SALE—ROSE COMB REDS, Tompkins' strain, Kansas State Fair, Chicago, etc. winners. Accredited Grade A, banded cockerels, \$4.00. Quality pen eggs \$2.00-15; \$10-100. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. L. Files, Quinter, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS

TOMPKINS SINGLE COMB TRAPNESTED Reds, 100 eggs \$5.00. Robert K. Davis, Elkhart, Kan.
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND eggs, culled flock 100-\$5.00, 50-\$2.50. Postpaid. Mrs. Clarence Garten, R. R. 4, Abilene, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

RHODE ISLAND WHITE CHICKS, OTHER varieties. Gamble's Hatchery, Altoona, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, BLOOD-tested stock, \$2.00. Bessie Richards, Beverly, Kan.
A. P. A. COCKERELS, GRADE A, \$2.50-\$4.00; 100 eggs, \$4.00. M. E. Neher, Quinter, Kan.
REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. State culled. \$2. J. D. Jantzen, Hillsboro, Kan.
CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50 and \$2.00, Martin Strain. Sadie Springer, Manhattan, Kan.
FEW SETTINGS WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. High pen Kaw Valley Laying Contest. R. K. Nicholson, Route 2, Lawrence, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS culled and bloodtested by licensed judge, \$2.00 each. Philip Wagner, Shaffer, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS MARTIN, Fishel strain, \$1.50, \$2.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bowman Svanda, Table Rock, Neb.

MARTIN'S WHITE WYANDOTTE M A R C H cockerels from bloodtested stock. \$3. Eggs \$5 hundred prepaid. Mrs. H. Taylor, Alma, Kan.

BUY STOVER'S WHITE WYANDOTTES. Regal-Dorcas foundation. Bloodtested four consecutive years for your protection. Closely culled, high producing flock. Free range. Chicks \$12 per 104. Eggs \$5.00 per 108. Prepaid, safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. W. W. Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—COLUMBIAN

PURE BRED ROSE COMB COLUMBIAN Wyandottes, eggs \$5.00-100, culled flock. Mrs. Dolph Ragan, Kiowa, Kan.

STEINHOFF CHICKS LEAD! Buy Steinhoff's Blood-Tested Chicks From High Egg Producing Flocks as Good as Anyone Sells, and Better Than Lots You Can Buy for a Higher Price. Hatched from healthy flocks tested for four consecutive seasons by the Agglutination method...

Bockenstette's Certified BLUE RIBBON CHICKS Are Better! "Many Reasons" A BREEDER'S HATCHERY. from 1 box FREE Brooder Stoves, Waterers and Feeders With EARLY Order FREE Catalog. We have more R. O. P. and contest egg record males than any hatchery in the middlewest...

SAVE 5c PER CHICK. If you want to save money on quality chicks, get Train's Economy Purchase Offer which tells you how easily to save 5c per chick. Train's Certified Gold Bond Chicks are high quality bred under the personal supervision of Judge Arthur Duston...

Maloan's Hatchery Associated with Specialty Breeders. The Hatchery where the rules of Quality, Sanitation and Service are carefully observed. Before you buy chicks or hatching eggs, write for our price list. Maloan's Hatchery, Colby, Kan.

\$7.00 BIG HUSKY CHICKS AND UP PER 100 GUARANTEED TO LIVE. Never before have Superior Certified Chicks sold so low at this time of year—200-300 egg strains from state accredited flocks ready for immediate delivery...

100% ACCREDITED Blood Tested CHICKS. White Leghorns and Anconas, each 500 \$42.50. White, Barred and Buff Rocks and Buff Orpingtons, 11c \$52.50. Buff and White Minorcas, 7.00 \$35.00. White Wyandottes and Reds 11c \$52.50. Custom hatching 3c for eggs and postage. Member Kansas Accredited Hatcheries Ass'n. Engel Hatchery, 109 W. 5th St., Hays, Kans.

BIG REDUCTION. For Bloodtested, Trapnested, Sunflower Hatchery Accredited, State Accredited and State Certified Chicks. Write for Valuable Poultry Book telling how to turn Eggs into Gold. Sunflower Poultry Farm, Box 84, Newton, Kans.

Buy Tudor's Superior Quality Blood-Tested Chicks. All flocks rigidly culled by an experienced judge for size, color, type and production. Some state certified and accredited. Our flocks are blood-tested by the Agglutination method authorized by the state...

You Get Chicks of Quality and Livability at Seber's Hatchery, Leavenworth, Kans.

QUALITY CHICKS. Kansas R.O.P. Breeder of Pedigreed White Leghorns. Chicks from 1931 breeding pens will have two years of official records behind them. Records of 200-295 eggs. Folder free. Maplewood Poultry Farm, Sabetha, Kans.

DON'T BUY CHICKS until you get our catalogue and prices. Now ready. Send for yours. WALKER HATCHERY, CREIGHTON, MO.

Dodge City Baby Chicks From Blood Tested Flocks. Chicks hatched from flocks which have been blood tested by licensed A.P.A. judge for three consecutive years. We guarantee 100% live delivery. Prepaid. Prices per 100 chicks: Egg bred quality strain. Breed White, Buff and Brown Leghorns \$10.00 \$12.00. S.C. Reds, Barred Rocks 12.00 13.50. W. Minorcas and W. Langshans 12.00 13.50. White and Buff Rocks 12.50 13.50. Buff Orpingtons 12.50 13.50. White Wyandottes 13.00 14.00. Dodge City Hatchery, Dodge City, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—SILVER
SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. Ben Heye, Sharon Springs, Kan.
SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES, CHOICE cockerels from heavy producers, \$1.50. Eggs, \$4.00 hundred. Mrs. Albert Kuhn, Farmington, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—GOLDEN
GOLDEN WYANDOTTES, WINNERS, BIG national shows. Cockerels, \$2 to \$10. W. G. Shelley, McPherson, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—EGGS
STATE ACCREDITED, SINCE 1921, A GRADE, Martin strain, bloodtested. Eggs \$5.50-100; Pen \$1.50-15. J. M. Ragsdale, Waverly, Kan.

TURKENS
LARGE TURKEN COCKERELS, \$2.50; PAIRS \$4.00. Effie Hill, Achilles, Kan.

TURKEYS
MAMMOTH BRONZE, FINE STOCK, TOMS \$8. John Wengler, Oxford, Kan.

NARRAGANSETTS, HENS \$4.50, EGGS 25 cents. Wm. Wheatley, Grainfield, Kan.

LARGE PURE BRED BOURBON RED TOMS and hens. Mildred Lonner, Dighton, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY COCKERELS May hatch. \$10 each. Clyde Dunafon, Yuma, Colo.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, PURE STOCK, TOMS \$10.00—\$12.00, hens \$7.00. R. B. Fick, Winona, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE—SPOT TOMS, \$7.50 UP. Pullet, \$5.00 up. Eggs, Elsie Wolfe, LaCygne, Kan.

BIDLEMAN'S BIGGER, BETTER, BRONZE. We can supply your wants. Glen Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

GIANT BRONZE 28-LB. YOUNG TOMS \$10, hens \$7. Double vaccinated, vigorous, big boned, show quality. Homer Aikire, Belleville, Kan.

STRICTLY PURE BRED MAMMOTH WHITE Holland Toms, \$8.00; hen \$6.00. Large bone, pink shank, healthy, vigorous. R. O. Hanneman, Lincoln, Kan.

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

FULL BLOOD GOLDEN BRONZE, SIRE BY 40-lb. toms, 22-lb. hens. Toms 28 lbs., \$8.00. Pullet 16 lbs., \$5.00. Eggs 30c, postpaid. Mrs. Fred Walter, Wallace, Nebr.

MAMMOTH BRONZE, CHOICE BREEDERS. Sired by Grand Champion tom Colorado State Fair 1930. Bred from international first prize winning stock. Beautiful markings. Cockerels \$15 up. Pullet \$8 up. E. E. Brubaker, Lamar, Colo.

TURKEYS—EGGS
PURE BRED BRONZE EGGS 25c. CLARA McDonald, Wallace, Nebr.

SEVERAL VARIETIES
LIGHT BRAHMA AND BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels \$2.00. Effie Hill, Achilles, Kan.

WHITE EMBDEN GESE, PEKIN DUCKS. Wyandotte cockerels. F. Y. Cott, Hugoton, Kan.

COCKERELS, ROSE COMB REDS, WHITE Minorcas, Black Giants, Black females. Sadie Pearce, Menio, Kan.

CHICKS FROM BLOOD-TESTED FLOCKS. Eggs, Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Leghorns. Circular. McGraw Hatchery, Hope, Kan.

FREE—BABY CHICKS CATALOG. QUALITY State Accredited, Blood Tested Chicks. Fall Bros., Four Square Hatchery, Yuma, Colo.

BIG HUSKY CHICKS, GOSLINGS AND ducklings, 7c up. Accredited flocks. Live delivery, prepaid. \$1.00 books order. Marshall Hatchery, Glenwood, Missouri.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED
WANTED TURKEYS—TOPEKA POULTRY & Egg Company, 517 Quincy, Topeka.

TURKEYS, DUCKS, GESE, CAPONS WANTED. Coop loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

MISCELLANEOUS

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE
GOVERNORS FOR AUTO ENGINES \$6.50, Fordsons \$8.50 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. Alber, Beatrice, Nebr.

FAMOUS DUNLAP FORDPOWER GOVERNOR and shaft for pulley makes practical gasoline engines from old Ford motors. Price \$10. Dunlap Fordpower Co., Wichita, Kan.

THE NEW JAYHAWK—PORTABLE HAY-Stacker and Wagon-Loader, steel or wood frame, new improvements. Tractor hitches, etc. Write for information. Wyatt Mfg. Co., Box B, Salina, Kan.

NOTICE—FOR TRACTORS AND REPAIRS. Farmalls, Separators, steam engines, gas engines, saw mills, boilers, tanks, well drills, plows, Hammer and Burr mills. Write for list. Hey Machinery Co., Baldwin, Kan.

CLOSING OUT AT DEALERS COST, TWO 18-35 and one 15-25 Rock Island tractors. Two 15-20 in. Sanders disc plows. One four bottom 14 in. and one three bottom 16 in. Rock Island plows. All new and latest model. No trades. Sherman Hogsett, Brownell, Kan.

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.

WHITE COLLIE FEMALE PUPS, PRICE \$3.50. L. W. Dreier, Newton, Kan.

GREY AND STAG HOUNDS, TRAINED AND untrained. Mack Posey, Larned, Kan.

SHEPHERD PUPS, WORKERS, FEW BOB-tails. Chas. Teeter, Fairfield, Nebraska.

SHEPHERDS, COLLIES, FOX TERRIERS ON approval. Ricketts Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, COLLIES, HEEL-ers. Approved. Ed Barnes, Fairfield, Neb.

SPECIAL PRICES ON ENGLISH SHEP-herds and Rat Terrier Puppies this month. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

HONEY
EXTRACTED HONEY—60 POUND CAN \$5.25, two \$9.75. George Keller, Rt. 5, Emporia, Kan.

"STUR-DE-VANT'S CLOVER HONEY" 60 lbs., \$7.00; 10 lbs., \$1.75. Delivered. Stur-devant, St. Paul, Nebr.

BABY CHICKS

Salina Hatchery Quality Chicks

Buy chicks from a reliable hatchery; chicks that will live and grow. Sixteen varieties. Best shipping point in the state. Most reasonable prices.

Setting Eggs From All Breeds

C. O. D. shipments if you prefer. All flocks culled by competent man. Write for catalog.

Salina Hatchery, SALINA, KANSAS

122 W. Pacific St.
This hatchery is well established and guarantees 100% delivery of strong, healthy, vigorous, satisfactory chicks.

THE OLDEST ACCREDITED HATCHERY IN WESTERN KANSAS NOW 100% BLOOD-TESTED 2 YEARS

THE SUREST WAY TO BIGGER PROFITS is to reduce the cost of production. The best means of doing this is to improve the quality of your flock. Accredited 6 years successively, blood-tested 2 years, our chicks will improve your flock. Order early to secure chicks you want on desired date. Many customers ordered last March for 1931 delivery. Lowest prices. Early order discount expires February 10. Reference furnished.

THE HAYS HATCHERY, HAYS, KANSAS

Renick's Accredited and Blood-Tested Chicks

Have been 100% blood-tested for three years by the agglutination test—the only method recognized by the Kansas State Agricultural College. For six years Renick's healthy chicks have pleased buyers in their home territory. 96% of all Renick-hatched chicks last year were sold in the Garden City territory. Member Kansas Accredited Hatcheries Association.

Leghorns, 10c; All Heavies, 12c

Write for Our Catalog
RENICK POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, Garden City, Kan.

FROM BLOOD-TESTED FLOCKS Guaranteed-to-LIVE

Fifty Thousand Pullets or Cockerels. COCKERELS for broilers or capons—PULLETS for layers. 95% sex GUARANTEED. Can deliver several thousand at one shipment this year. Also ten leading PUREBRED breeds. Flocks rigidly culled by experienced judge. Egg bred varieties from 200-325 egg strains, \$7.00 up. Write for our illustrated circular today. It's free. Early order discount.

TINDELL'S HATCHERY, Box 16, BURLINGAME, KAN.

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 15 Junction City, Kansas

Guaranteed to Live CHIX

300,000 MERGER SALE

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

Colonial Poultry Farms
Dept. 24, Rich Hill, Mo.

Navarre Reliable Hatchery

A small hatchery selling all the leading breeds at prices in line with present conditions. We supervise our flocks and guarantee satisfaction.

R. S. LENHART, owner, Navarre, Kan. (Dickinson Co.)

White Leghorn Chicks and Eggs

Tanned strain. Accredited. Grade A minus. B.W.D. free flock. We specialize in White Leghorns only, producing the best of the breed. Please send for prices.

Bromley's Leghorn Farm, Rt. 9, Emporia, Kan.

BARTLETT'S CERTIFIED PUREBRED CHICKS

Ten leading varieties all A. P. A. Certified. Farm raised, heavy winter laying strains. Not just a hatchery but a real poultry breeding farm. Highest quality extremely reasonable prices, 17th successful year. Bank references. Two weeks free feed and our successful plans "How To Raise Baby Chicks" free with each order. Interesting descriptive literature free. Bartlett Poultry Farms, Route 5, Box B, Wichita, Kansas.

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LEARN TO FLY WHERE LINDBURGH learned at this flying school with highest government approval. Airplane mechanics school connected with aircraft factory. Big opportunity—write today for complete information. Lincoln Flying School, 465 Aircraft Building, 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.

FOR THE TABLE

SPLIT PINTO BEANS 100 LB. BAG \$2.75 Split White beans \$3.25. Freight prepaid in Kansas. Jackson Bean Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.

NEW CROP TABLE RICE. PRODUCER TO consumer 100 pounds beautiful clean white rice double sacked \$3.15. J. Ed Cabanis, 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

LEARN PIPELINE WELDING. EARN \$77 Weekly. National Welding School, 690 Fairfax, Kansas City, Kan.

WANTED, ELIGIBLE MEN-WOMEN, 18-50, qualify for government positions, \$105-\$250 month. Steady employment; paid vacations. Thousands appointed yearly. Common education. Write, Ozment Instruction Bureau, 385, St. Louis, Missouri, quickly.

MEN WANTED FOR GOOD PAY POSITIONS as pilots, airplane mechanics, auto mechanics, electrical mechanics, radio mechanics, welders after taking necessary training in this school. Learn where Lindburgh learned. We qualify you for good positions paying \$150.00 to \$500.00 a month. For catalog and complete information, write now to Lincoln Auto and Airplane School, 2640 Automotive Building, Lincoln, Nebr.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED SEED CORN AND OATS. LAP-tad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

CHOICE, SCARIFIED WHITE SWEET CLO-ver, no weeds, \$5.00 bu. H. E. Davis, Nor-wich, Kan.

CHINESE ELMS—FOR QUICK SHADE. CAT-alogue free. Swink Nursery Company, Swink, Colo.

FOR SALE: ALFALFA SEED \$6.00 PER bushel. Purty 94%. Assaria Hardware Co., Assaria, Kan.

BUY GENUINE GRIMM AND COSSACK AL-falfa seed direct from Sam Bober, Newell, S. D., and save money.

SEED SWEET POTATOES, 25 VARIETIES, from treated seed. Write for catalog. John-son Bros., Wamego, Kan.

ALFALFA AND SWEET CLOVER, RE-cleaned, not irrigated. Write for samples and prices. J. Jacobson, Formoso, Kan.

STAADT'S PRIDE OF SALINE SEED CORN and Kanota oats, certified. River Bend Seed Farm, Harold E. Staadt, Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE: KANOTA OATS, PURE CERTI-fied seed. Agronomy Department, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

SEND FOR OUR SEED CATALOGUE mailed free, or 3 packages garden seed with it 10c. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

CERTIFIED KANOTA SEED OATS RE-cleaned and graded. Extra fine seed. Write for sample and price. Warren Watts, Clay Center, Kan.

PURE, CERTIFIED PINK KAFIR, DAWN kafir, Feterita, and Atlas Sorgo. Samples and quotations upon request. Fort Hays Ex-perimental Station, Hays, Kan.

HUNDRED FLOWERING BULBS, FIFTEEN kinds, named; fifteen geraniums assorted; twelve house plants named. Each lot dollar prepaid. Jordan Nurseries, Baldwin Park, Calif.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED \$7.50, GRIMM Alfalfa \$11.00, White Sweet Clover \$3.90, Red Clover \$13.00, Alsike \$12.00. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

RED CLOVER \$11.00; ALSIKE \$11.00; AL-falfa \$8.00; White Sweet Clover \$4.00; Tim-othy \$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.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER, UNHULLED, 6 1/2 c, hulled 8 1/2 c, scarified 9 1/2 c. Alfalfa Seed 12 1/2, 15, 17 1/2 and 20c per bushel. Alfalfa Seed 12 1/2, 15, 17 1/2 and 20c per bushel. Alfalfa Seed 12 1/2, 15, 17 1/2 and 20c per bushel. Alfalfa Seed 12 1/2, 15, 17 1/2 and 20c per bushel. Alfalfa Seed 12 1/2, 15, 17 1/2 and 20c per bushel.

PLANT KUDZU FOR PERMANENT PAS-ture and hay. Grows through longest drouth. Perfectly hardy. More nutritious than alfalfa. Yields more. Needs no lime, fertilizer or inoc-ulation. Never has to be replanted. Never a pest. Write for information. Cherokee Farms, Monticello, Florida.

CLOVER, \$13.80 PER BU.; HOME GROWN, double re-cleaned; guaranteed to comply state seed law; Sweet Clover scarified, \$4.50; Un-hulled \$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 cir-cular 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.

MACHINERY WANTED
WANTED JOHN DEERE TRACTOR FOR repairs. H. D. Smith, Two Buttes, Colo.

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

RABBITS
RABBITS—OVERSTOCKED, PEDIGREE AND registered, \$2.00 and up while they last. O. M. Daniel, Lawrence, Kan.

KODAK FINISHING
GLOSS PRINTS TRIAL FIRST ROLL DE-veloped printed 10c lightning service. F. R. B. Photo Co. Dept. J, 1503 Lincoln Ave., Cin-cinnati, Ohio.

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

MISCELLANEOUS
FOURTEEN TONS ALFALFA, THIRD CUT-ting, baled, \$15 on track. Henry Sims, Agra, Kan.

LIGHTED ELECTRIC STOCK PROD. WRITE for circular. L. C. Pummill, 919 Plum, New-ton, Kan.

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

QUILT PECES—PERCALES, P R I N T S, plain materials. Trial package 25c, postpaid. Grant's Supply Store, Warsaw, Illinois.

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ARKANSAS
LAND IN HEART OF OZARKS, \$2.50 PER acre. Guaranty Abstract Co., Marshall, Ark.

440 ACRES RICH BOTTOM TIMBER LAND. Fine corn, clover, cotton, hog, cattle land. Price \$10.00 per acre. Bee Vanenburg, Bates-ville, Ark.

COLORADO
RELINQUISHMENT BARGAIN, FERTILE level tractor wheat farm. J. Richmond, Lamar, Colo.

GOOD 320 ACRE IMPROVED FARM SOUTH-east Colorado. Priced for quick sale. Terms. Frank Ewing, Granada, Colo.

WHY PAY BIG RENT WHEN YOU CAN BUY good Colorado wheat, corn and bean land, ten to twenty dollars per acre. Liberal terms. Rose and Wall, Stratton, Colo.

OKLAHOMA
SELL-TRADE, 99 ACRES OKLAHOMA OIL-gas land. Also five-room home, Kansas City, Kan. J. M. Mason, Bethany, Mo.

KANSAS

IMPROVED 320 ACRE STOCK AND GRAIN farm. Near town. B. A. Pollman, Garrison Kan.

CHOICE 80 ACRE FARM 5 MILES FROM the State Teachers' College on Highway No. 11, only \$75 an acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

MUST SELL—CLEAR SECTION IMPROVED perfect land near Colby, Kansas. 500 acres in wheat rented one-third delivered. Widow closing estate. Write Box 14, Colby, Kan.

FOR SALE—THE HOLLINGER HOME FARM, located seven miles south Chapman, Kan. Best offer over \$100.00 per acre takes the property. For terms, information, communicate with Joe Hollinger, Chapman, Kan.

THOMAS COUNTY, 320 ACRES, ONE OF best located farms, all in cultivation. Part in wheat, balance in spring crops, mile to market. Good schools. Three miles Marion Talley farm. Possession March 1st. \$30.00 per acre. C. E. Trompeter, Levant, Kan.

MISSOURI

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

EXCHANGE—120 CARROLL COUNTY, MO. Black soil; good improvements. Price \$15,000. Clear. Want western improved farm-ranch land. Louis Miller, Frankfort, Indiana.

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.

DIVERSIFIED FARMING BRINGS PROFIT in South Alabama and West Florida. Early truck and fruit crops, dairying, poultry raising on rich soils, where long growing season, ample rainfall and healthful climate offer greatest possibilities. Land prices reasonable. Address C. B. Michelson, Colonization Department, Frisco Railroad, 795 Frisco Building, St. Louis, Mo.

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, Neb.

WANTED—FARMS FROM OWNERS. SEND cash price with description. Emory Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

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.

SHEEP AND GOATS

Reg. Shropshire Bred Ewes Yearlings to three-year-olds. Also young rams. Write, or better come and see them. W. T. Hammond, Forts, Kan. (R.F.D. No. 1)

Purebred Milk Goats Let me know your wants and I can supply you. 38 lb. white turkey tom. S. F. CRITES, BURNS, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Bred Sows and Gilts We have 35 choice spring gilts and young sows coming with their second litters, that we have decided to sell at private sale and call our public sale off for this season. They are bred for March and April farrow. 50 fall pigs in litters not related. Everything immunized. Easy feeding, quick maturing type. Write for prices. JOHN A. YELEK, REXFORD, KAN.

Whiteway Hampshires on Approval Extra quality bred gilts weighing around 300 pounds, sired by or bred to Whiteway Giant, the greatest boar of the breed. Also fall boars at bargain prices. F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KAN.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE Reg. Brown Swiss Bull—for sale, two-year-old, \$100.00. Six-month-old registered bull calves, \$50.00. LESLIE LINVILLE, MONUMENT, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Our 13th Public Sale Chester White Swine Sale at the farm, seven miles northwest of Tonganoxie Tonganoxie, Kan., Wed., Feb. 11 As the oldest established breeder of Chester White hogs in the state we have hundreds of satisfied customers who along with new ones are invited to this sale or to send bids which will be treated fairly and honorably. 25 choice gilts of March farrow weighing up to 400 pounds and bred for spring farrow. They are sired by Big Swede, one of the best boars of the breed and they are bred to the grand champion boar Leavenworth county fair last fall. A few to the Autocrat. Sale starts at noon. Lunch served. Catalog ready to mail. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kansas Auctioneers: O'Brien, Walters, Brass.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

R. C. Krueger of Burlington, a well known advocate and breeder of Guernseys, and Roy Flory, J. D. Flory, and T. N. Corbutt will sell 10 registered Guernsey bulls of serviceable age. The sire's dam has a record of 888 pounds of butterfat to her credit. The date of the sale is Thursday, February 12. The sale will be advertised next week.

Weldon Miller, Norcat, Kan., breeder of registered Durocs, has 80 last fall boars and gilts to select from by any one that is in market for a few mighty choice gilts and a boar not related to them. They are all grown and will weigh from 100 to 150 pounds now, and are vaccinated. They will be sold and shipped on approval if desired. They are very choice and are sure to suit. Mr. Miller is selling 15 bred Duroc gilts weighing, sale date, 400 pounds, and they are not fat either. They will be sold in the J. A. Sanderson Spotted Poland China sale at Mr. Sanderson's farm, February 18. Mr. Miller and Mr. Sanderson are neighbors. The sale will be advertised soon.

Bred sow sales of all breeds are going to be scarce this winter, but there is one thing about them that is noticeable, and that is the outstanding quality of practically all of the offerings that have been seen at least. Geo. Anspaugh of Ness City, Kan., is selling 50 bred gilts, about 15 of them fall yearlings, and the rest spring gilts that are as good as I have seen in a long time. The spring gilts will be in splendid breeding condition and will weigh over 400 pounds, and they are not fat either. The sale is February 27. The sale catalog is being compiled now, but will be ready to mail out very soon. Better write him and get on his mailing list so you will be sure to get it and his future sale catalogs. He is also going to have some nice fall boars in the sale.

Henry Murr of Leavenworth county, near Tonganoxie, has bred Chester White hogs ever since 1913, and the sale of bred gilts which he is advertising this week, and which will be held at his farm, 7 miles northwest of Tonganoxie, Wednesday, February 11, is his 13th public sale. In this sale he is selling 25 spring gilts that will weigh around 400 pounds sale day, and that are bred to the best boars as possible. The sale catalog is ready to mail and you can have one by return mail if you will send Mr. Murr your name and address. Address, Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

W. A. Gladfelter & Son, Emporia, Kan., for years, have been consistent breeders of Durocs that raise about the same number of pigs every spring and about the same number each fall. They have claimed February 12 for their bred sow sale and it is advertised this week. They are selling in this sale 35 bred gilts and 35 last fall gilts and 10 last fall boars. The breeding is always of the best and new blood is brought into the herd and the selections and mating is looked after in a very painstaking and thorough manner. Former Gladfelter sales have proven the starting place for many good herds of Durocs. The sale on the above date will feature one of the best offerings of Durocs to be made this season and if you can use a few choice gilts it is a mighty good place to buy. The sale catalog is ready to mail or will be in a few days and you can write the Gladfelters for one right away and be sure of receiving it in good time for the sale. The sale will be held at the farm, one mile north of Emporia on Highway 11.

Vern V. Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan., is advertising the 39th sale to be made from the Albrecht Duroc herd. The sale will be held in the old red barn in Smith Center, Saturday, February 14, and that is a great day for Durocs. The Albrecht herd has made a lot of history during the last few years. There will be 45 bred gilts in this and it is so Mr. Albrecht says the very best offering that has ever been sold from this herd and it is the 39th sale. If you are familiar with Duroc affairs you know that the Albrecht boar, Monarch Col. was the senior grand champion at the Kansas state fair at Hutchinson last fall and was also the sire of the reserve grand champion, first junior yearling sow first junior yearling boar, first junior pig. He is a big smooth boar weighing well over a half ton and the sire of show yard and feed yard quality. In order to make the sale full of attractions Vern has topped a number of sales in that part of the state and bred them to the champion, and is selling them in this sale. Better write for this catalog today.

There is a Holstein sale advertised this week that should be of interest to all breeders of Holsteins, who have the feed and are planning on buying some cattle this winter. It is the H. D. Burger estate sale at Seneca, Kan. Mr. Burger passed away about a year ago, and before his death he had planned on reducing his herd, which was getting too large for his dairy equipment. The sale is to be held at the H. D. Burger farm, Thursday, February 12. Forty lots are being catalogued by W. E. Mott, who is managing the sale. There will be a lot of cows in milk, some that are to freshen later on after the sale, and some young heifers, and some young bulls that are ready for service and it is an all round good sale of cattle that are being sold in their every day dress and without fitting. The herd has been federal accredited for years and the matter of the health of the cattle has been looked after very carefully. It has always been a working herd and practically every cow and heifer and bull in the sale has been raised on this farm. Write at once to Mr. Mott for the sale catalog and plan on attending this sale.

The J. H. Brown Poland China sale is advertised this week, and will be held as usual in the sale pavilion at Oberlin, Kan. Mr. Brown gets his mail at Selden, Kan., but because of the better facilities at Oberlin, his sales are always held there. Those who have kept in touch with Poland China affairs know of course of the merit of Mr. Brown's great herd of Poland Chinas. They are also familiar with the accomplishments of the great boar, Big Hawk, that heads his herd and to which so many of the gilts in this sale are bred. Big Hawk, as a two year old, won outstanding honors in 14 state and national shows and is one of the great sires of the present time having sired the grand champion boar at the Iowa state fair in 1930. A litter sired by this great 1,000 pound boar would put anyone in the Poland China business right. Other sows in the sale are bred to sons of The Rolling Stone and Westward Ho, two great boars of the breed. This is Mr. Brown's 23rd sale of Poland Chinas and he makes the statement that this is his best offering of bred sows and gilts. Northwest Kansas and Eastern Colorado breeders and farmers especially should be interested in this splendid sale. Everything is cholera immune and have been fed and mated to the best advantage and splendid litters are assured. The sale catalog is ready to mail and if you are interested you should write him at once for it.

The Burger Estate Semi-Dispersal Sale

40 Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Sale at the H. D. Burger farm, three miles north of Seneca SENECA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12

The offering consists of 21 cows, seven bred heifers, five bulls ready for service and a number of heifers and bull calves.

Attractive Features of the Sale

The Senior herd sire—An Ormsby bred bull whose five nearest dams averaged 365 days more than 1,000 pounds of butter. 11 of his daughters and seven sons. 12 daughters of King Colantha Beets Ormsby, a grandson of Sir Pierteje Ormsby Mercedes and from a dam who as a four-year-old made 904 pounds of butter and nearly 19,000 pounds of milk.

Some very choice young bulls from dams making more than 400 pounds of fat in C. T. A. work in 10 months. A large number of cows are heavy springers and others are just fresh. Nearly all have C. T. A. records ranging from 350 to 588 pounds of butter. Herd federal accredited and sold with the usual retest privilege.

Sale starts at 10 a. m. sharp. Write today for the sale catalog to W. H. MOTT, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.

Owners, H. D. BURGER ESTATE, SENECA, KANSAS Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCullough, Clay Center, Kan.; Bert Powell, Fall City, Neb.

W. A. GLADFELTER & SON'S ANNUAL BRED SOW SALE

35 spring gilts bred for spring farrow. 35 last fall gilts, just the tops. 10 last fall boars, herd-header material. Sale at the farm, one mile north of Emporia on highway 11, starting at one o'clock.

EMPORIA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12

The entire offering is rich in the blood of the grand champion, Top Scissors. The gilts are bred to and sired by two great boars in use in our herd, Reveller, a son of Revelite, and Redeemer, a son of Top Scissors.

Our sale catalog is ready to mail and we will appreciate it if you will send us your name and address so we can send you our sale catalog at once. Address

W. A. GLADFELTER & SON, EMPORIA, KANSAS BOYD NEWCOM, Auctioneer

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

K. P. O. P. Bulls from high record dams, at reduced prices. Write for pedigree and terms. Meyer Dairy Farm Co. (Farm on U. S. Highway 40, 18 miles west of Kansas City) Kansas Basehor

Bulls 18 to Six Months Old Four bulls, very choice and sired by my eight hundred pound sire and their dams have good C.T.A. records. Pictures of them ready to mail. Priced to sell. E. W. Obitts, Herington, Kan.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES 8 to 12 mos. old. With good C. T. A. records. L. W. DREIER, NEWTON, 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.

Five Potent Young Bulls Of serviceable age. They are herd improvers. ROY C. LAHR, Supreme Jersey Dairy, R. R. 1, Box 75, Abilene, 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 horns 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 Accredited herd. Bulls from small calves to one 22 months old. A few females. W. A. LOVE, PARTRIDGE, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE

REE POLLED BULLS for sale. 16 from 8 to 20 months old, good enough to head any herd. Priced right. Come look them over. W. F. McMichael & Son, Cunningham, Kan.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

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

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Ayrshires That Produce Herd average for January, 48 pounds butterfat. A few young bulls priced to sell, sired by Penhurst Beauty Prince 39448, association records. J. L. GRIFFITHS, RILEY, KAN.

DUROC HOGS

Albrecht's Champion Sale 65 Durocs The 39th Sale From This Herd Sale in the old Red Feed Barn, Smith Center, Ks., Saturday, Feb. 14

In this sale are many 400-pound gilts either sired by or bred to Monarch Col., Kansas' 1930 champion.

45 Bred Sows and Gilts 20 Fall Pigs Write for the sale catalog today. September boar given away sale day. Auctioneers: Powell, Brown, Kolb

VERN V. ALBRECHT, Smith Center, Kan.

Fall Boars and Gilts Choice of 80 September pigs, both sexes. Sired by Smooth Pathfinder, son of Big Pathfinder, N 3143. Immunized and shipped on approval. WELDON MILLER, NORCATUR, KAN.

40 Sows and Gilts Bred to Aristocrat, Goliath, Sitting Bull and Landmark first at Wisconsin. Easy feeding type. Sept. boars. All immunized. Shipped on approval. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

Choice Bred Spring Gilts Weighing up to 350 each. Bred to big smooth boars for spring farrow. Write at once for prices. GEO. ANSPAUGH, NESS CITY, 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.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Brown's 23rd Poland China Sale 50 Sows and Gilts In the Sale Pavilion, Oberlin Oberlin, Kan., Saturday, Feb. 21

Unexcelled in size, quality and breed popularity. Cholera immune. The finest collection of breeding stock ever offered from this herd.

Bred to the 1,000-pound Big Hawk, a prize winner in 14 state and national shows as a two-year-old and the sire of Iowa's grand champion boar in 1930. Others bred to sons of The Rolling Stone and Westward Ho. For the catalog address

J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan. Auctioneers: E. E. Gardhouse, Palmyra, Mo.; Bert Powell, Falls City, Neb.; Henry Olson, Oberlin

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.

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.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Guernsey Bulls For Sale Most of these are from Advanced Registered Cows. A few from untested dams we will sell cheap. The sire of several of these calves was a full brother to the second prize aged bull at the National Dairy Show 1930. THE RANSOM FARM, HOMEWOOD, KAN.

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