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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 69

February 14, 1931

Number 7

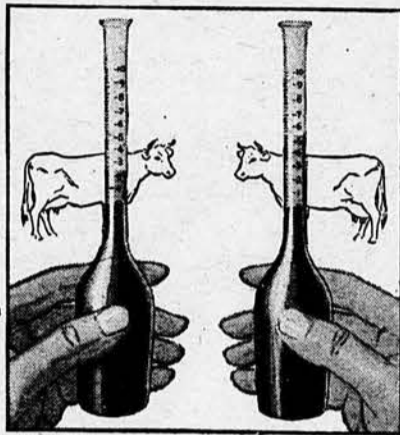
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What Is Gum-Dipping?

Gum-Dipping is the Firestone trade name for that patented, basic process which makes Firestone Tires fundamentally different from all other tires. It is one of the reasons why Firestone,

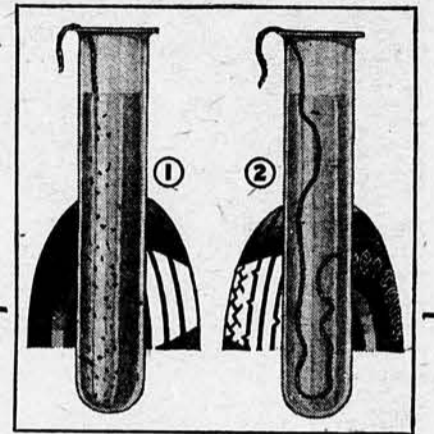
through many years, has easily been able to make good the statement: "Most miles per dollar." It is not something done to the tire after it is made. It is something very vital done before the tire is made.



The Babcock Test—Sulphuric acid dissolves the non-fatty solid constituents of milk. As sulphuric acid is dropped into the milk in a test tube, the fat separates from the milk and rises to the top and shows the amount of butter fat present. Note the difference in the two samples.

Write us for U. S. Department of Agriculture information on testing milk. Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, O.

The Firestone Test—Sulphuric acid also dissolves cotton. Test tube No. 1 shows a cord taken from a used tire that has not been Gum-Dipped and it disintegrates in the acid. Test tube No. 2 shows a cord taken from a used Firestone Gum-Dipped Tire and it remains intact.



To grasp the full significance of Gum-Dipping, it is necessary to know something about how a tire is made and what goes on within a tire on the road. The body of the tire bears the principal strains in service. To it is attached the tread, which provides traction and takes the wear of the road.

The usual tire body is built up of layers or plies of cotton cord between which rubber has been forced. Rubber is incompressible. Hence the tire body practically does not expand or contract to meet road shocks. Instead, it changes form—it flexes.

The strain of the flexing tends to pull the plies apart and also to pull the cords themselves apart. A tire flexes about seven hundred times in a mile—which gives some idea of the strains and the friction which a tire must endure.

The great enemy to tire life is internal friction. Years ago the fabric was square-woven—and the cotton cords sawed, one across another.

If cotton rubs against cotton, the tire soon heats up and collapses. That is why the square-woven fabric tires were so short-lived. Then came

the tires with parallel cords that could not saw each other. The best square-woven fabric tire would go scarcely four thousand miles. A poor cord tire will give at least twice that mileage. Making the cords parallel was a great advance—but it was only part of the battle against internal friction.

It was realized that if the fibers of cotton in a cord could be insulated one from another, then a step-up in tire life could be had comparable to that made by shifting from square-woven fabric to parallel cords. That is what all tire makers have been striving for. That is what Firestone has achieved.



Every cord used in Firestone Tires has been treated with a rubber solution which penetrates every cord and coats every fiber; and thus not only the cords, but also the very fibers within them are insulated.

Eight pounds of fine, pure rubber are, by the patented Gum-Dipping process, integrated into every

one hundred pounds of cotton cords. This means three extra pounds of pure rubber added to an average set of tires—and added where it means most to the strength and the life of the tire. This extra rubber all goes into the cords of the tire—where you never see it.

Why does Firestone put in this extra value? And what does it mean to you? It means just this. The performance—the extra value—has been shown for years on the road and in the laboratory. It has been proved that Gum-Dipping:

—increases the flexing life of a cotton cord by 58%.

—increases tire life by from 25% to more than 40%, according to the severity of the service—the more severe the service, the higher the percentage.

Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires are not just tires. They are thirty years of organized experience. They are sold only through Firestone Service Dealers and Service Stores and only as Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires—bearing the Firestone name and bearing the Firestone emblem that appears on this page.

Wherever you live—city or country—a fresh and complete stock of Firestone products is near-by.

Firestone

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 69

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Number 7

Leaders Given Best Farm Methods

Largest Attendance for Years at Agricultural College's Farm and Home Week

THE 57th annual convention of Kansas farmers met February 3 to 6 at the Kansas State Agricultural College for Farm and Home Week. President F. D. Farrell of the college said in welcoming the visitors and their wives that while they, the leaders in their respective communities from all parts of the state, came and attended the meetings as students, that he hoped they would return to their homes as teachers—as exemplars of good farming and good living.

Farm and Home Week attendance this year, according to college extension professors, was the largest for several years. Montgomery county, for the third time and permanently, won the attendance-mileage trophy. The home economics division of the college provided a program for the visiting homemakers every day and evening of Farm and Home Week.

Stressed Efficient Production

February 3, the poultry program was presented. Using as the keynote to his address, adaptation to changing conditions, F. E. Mussehl, University of Nebraska, indicated the necessity of adopting new business methods to changing conditions in the poultry industry. He stressed efficient production, successful distribution and better living conditions for the flock. "At present," he said, "there is an over-production in the poultry industry, but there is no over-production of real poultrymen."

L. F. Payne, head of the department of poultry husbandry at the college, reported after the day's program that of all the poultrymen with whom he talked, not one was pessimistic regarding egg prices. The poultrymen are not satisfied with present prices, but are remaining optimistic in the realization that more profitable prices, altho maybe on a lower scale, will come. The five

By G. E. Ferris

Kansas poultry raisers who were named state champions on the poultry day program were announced in the February 7 issue of Kansas Farmer.

February 3, the dairy program also was offered. Highest dairy awards were made to 216 Kansas dairymen. Their award was the receiving of a certificate signifying membership in the 300-pound, honor-roll butterfat production class.

R. L. Evans, Darlow, has the high herd for the entire state. His eight Holsteins have an average production of butterfat for the last year of 554 pounds. Leslie C. Roenigk, Clay Center, owns the high herd of 9 to 14 cows. His herd of nine Holsteins has an average butterfat production of 538 pounds. For a herd of from 13 to 24 cows inclusive, the honor was won by Ernest Raymond, Leavenworth. His herd of 15 Holsteins has a record of 395 pounds of butterfat. The St. Joseph Home, Abilene, won the honors for a herd of 25 or more cows. The Home's herd of 30 Holsteins has an average butterfat record of 403 pounds.

Considering the high herds in the Kansas Dairy Herd Improvement Association, the following were announced for 1930 as ranking highest in butterfat: Holstein, R. L. Evans, Darlow. Eight cows averaged 554 pounds; Jersey, Fletcher Kistler, Uniontown. Ten cows averaged 453 pounds; Ayrshire, Jim Carnahan, Clay Center. Seven cows averaged 464 pounds; Guernsey, J. R. Brainard, Carlyle. Seven cows averaged 358 pounds; Brown Swiss, Henry Duwe, Freeport. Eleven cows averaged 352 pounds.

Speaking on the subject of greater returns from Kansas pastures, A. E. Aldous, in charge of pasture investigation at the college, discussed the maintenance and means of improvement of pastures in this state. Prefacing his study of na-

tive, tame and temporary pastures, he pointed out the fact that feed from pastures costs only one-eighth to one-fifth as much as harvested feed, and that pasture feed contains more than twice as much protein as harvested feed. He told what pasture mixtures are most satisfactory and warned against pasturing too early in the spring.

On the agricultural engineering program February 3 and 4, F. C. Fenton, head of the department of agricultural engineering, told his audience, when speaking of the handling and storage of grain on the farm, that ventilation thru the floor of the grain bin is the most efficient method of preventing grain spoilage.

Can Remodel Many Homes

Walter G. Ward, extension architect, said in discussing the remodeling of farm homes, that there are hundreds of farm homes in Kansas which are structurally sound and with plans that will lend themselves to remodeling without unreasonable changes. He said that in all his contacts with farm families in Kansas he does not know of any expenditures any of these families have made that have seemed to bring them the satisfaction that is evidenced with an improvement making modern living conditions available.

Reporting on new methods of hay making, Professor F. J. Zink expressed the belief that a new machine, the combine baler which picks up the hay from the windrow and bales it, gives great promise of decreasing the labor cost of handling hay. This machine still is being experimented with at the college.

Other speakers on the agricultural engineering program included F. A. Wirt, advertising manager of J. I. Case Co., who traced the influence of machinery, power and power implements on farm life, and K. I. Church of the Portland Cement As-

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Tax Study Should Begin at Home

By Arthur M. Hyde

Secretary of Agriculture

I DON'T know who the world's first tax collector was, but I am certain he was the most unpopular man of his time. We know that from Scriptural days down to and including 1931, the way of the tax collector has been hard.

This highly human attitude toward tax collectors and taxes has had unfortunate results. It has muddled much of our thinking on problems of taxation. It has stimulated an unthinking, demagogic mistrust of government, be it local, state or national. It has all too successfully concealed the services of government. Perhaps most important of all, it has prejudiced many citizens against any attempt at understanding and contributing to the operations of government.

Fortunately, as a check to this attitude, we can point to a force that daily is growing in strength and intelligence. I mean the force of education, operating now with encouraging results thru the farm press and the farm organizations, and based on facts gathered and analyzed by state and federal research men. The leading farm organizations by discussion and resolution at their recent meetings, dug deeply into taxation problems.

It's a Co-operative Problem

As this educational force continues it will mean, in the first place, that farmers generally will understand better than ever before why their tax burden is so heavy, where most of it originates, and what can be done about it. It will mean, in the second place, that the individual farmer will see in a new light the possibilities of farm organization. Individually the farmer cannot do much about taxation except complain. The individual farmer's voice is small. Thru his farm organization he can, and already is, effecting important reforms in taxation. The tax authorities, whatever their jurisdiction, must listen atten-

tively and respectfully when organized agriculture speaks.

At another time I should like to discuss more in detail certain basic facts in farm taxation, certain glaring inequalities. In this article let me simply suggest two points which any educational program for taxation reform can properly emphasize.

The first is that taxes ought to be based, in so far as practicable, on joint consideration of three factors: Ability to pay, benefits received, and convenience of collection. The second point is that the farmer, of all producers, is least able to shift his taxes to the ultimate consumers.

Farmers have long and painfully known what convenience of collection means—taxing what you can most easily see. That has meant real estate, and the general property tax.

Lately, however, ability to pay has come to be recognized as a fair basis of taxation. It is being used more and more by both state and Federal governments. On that basis alone the farmer's tax bill this year wouldn't amount to much. But no sensible person expects that to be the sole basis.

The farmer doesn't expect to be relieved of all taxation, for he realizes that benefits are received from taxation. In fact, he often has gone into debt to pay taxes in order to insure the individual and community benefits to be derived from roads and schools. It never should be necessary for him to go that far, however, and it wouldn't be if the three principles—ability to pay, benefits received, and convenience of collection—were considered jointly as the basis for every form of taxation.

If taxes can be levied on the basis of benefits received, they meet with much less resistance than otherwise. The gasoline tax is a prime example. Tax authorities can do this to a much greater degree than they now do. In the light of that principle, farm taxes need a lot of adjusting.

Expenditures for roads, for example, have taken a large share of the farmer's net income. Current income for local roads in 1928 amounted to 835 million dollars. Eighteen per cent of this was obtained from bond issues, 12 per cent from motor vehicle fees and gasoline taxes, 4 per cent from state aid, 6 per cent from miscellaneous sources, and 60 per cent from the general property tax. In addition to this, for the same year, total current income for state highways amounted to 849 million dollars, 12 per cent of which came from the counties and their general property tax. The remaining current income for state roads in 1928 came from these sources: From state taxes and appropriations, 6 per cent; from vehicular fees and gasoline tax, 58 per cent; from state highway bonds, 14 per cent; from Federal aid funds used, 10 per cent.

Another Excessive Burden

Equally unfair is the burden imposed upon rural communities for the support of schools. Relative to total population, the number of children of school age is greater in rural than in urban communities. In 1920, children up to 19 years old constituted 35.8 per cent of the population in cities, 41.4 per cent in villages, and 48.9 per cent on the farms. Rural communities, therefore, bear the cost of educating a proportionately greater number of the coming generation.

In such a state as Iowa, it has been estimated, there annually leave the farm for the towns and

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

HERE are two letters relating in a way to the same subject: "What is the future," asks Walter H. Plagge, of Belle Plaine, for a man today who wishes to start with a small income unless he is a wizard in the line of business he proposes to follow? Now I realize that you are not a prophet, but I would like to have your opinion concerning the tremendous strides big business has been making in the last few years.

"Are there pleasant things ahead of us or is the future filled with danger? The centralization of industry and money in my opinion are the most interesting questions of the day to some of us. I often wonder what the chain store will lead to. Is big business to swallow up the small businesses? Are we to become a nation with few owners and a vast multitude of employees? Is Wall Street to become dictator? They are starting corporation farming. If the chain store is a success why not chain farms? Who will be the boss; who will be free and what will freedom mean?"

The other letter is from Jay Harmet and reads in part as follows: "Certain prominent Socialists have made the assertion many times that Capitalism is stupid and that history shows it eventually destroys itself by its own greed, for example Russia. Granting for the sake of argument that is so, would it not be wise for the Government to place certain safeguards around Capitalism to insure its permanency?"

"One way it seems would be a tremendous standing army that would be ever ready to stifle freedom of thought, but it seems to me a far better way would be to change our present method of raising revenue from tax on land to a form of graduated income tax and in addition provide for insurance against unemployment to be supplied by all corporations employing labor."

The questions raised by these two subscribers are so tremendously important that I approach the discussion of them with humility and with no pretense that I am either certain as to the remedy for present ills or what the future is likely to bring forth. Take up the first question raised by Mr. Plagge: Has the young man of today whose only capital is a fairly good brain, industry, integrity and a persistent courage as good a chance to succeed as he ever had?

Of course, the answer to that question depends largely on what you consider success. If you mean has he the same opportunity to build up an independent business that the young man of a generation ago had, I would say no.

This is a machine age. In all industrial lines of endeavor large capital is necessary. When I was a small boy a young man with brains, skill and industry could start into business for himself with almost no capital at all. In a small way he became a manufacturer. All he needed if he desired to become a shoemaker was a bench and a few inexpensive tools. If he was a good shoemaker he had all the work he could do in all probability right from the start. He did not get rich but he was independent and might, during his life time, accumulate what was then considered a comfortable fortune, maybe \$15,000 or \$20,000, altho that was considerably above the average. A good blacksmith in those days needed only a rough board shed, with dirt floor, a forge, bellows, his hammer, files and rasp.

The village blacksmith was a man of importance in those days and often was a fine mechanic who made his nails, his horse shoes and knives. His nails were not as good as the modern machine-made nail; his knives were not as handsome, but considering the facilities he had the output of his shop often was remarkable. Probably his total investment was not more than \$100. All the industry of the country was conducted by individuals. Now, except for repair work, the shoemaker is gone; the same thing is true of the blacksmith and of most of the individual manufacturers of a generation ago.

It is not now a question of whether the age of individualism was better than the present age of capitalism and big business. We simply cannot go back to that age without bringing ruin to the whole industrial structure. But while the opportunities for independent business no longer exist to the same, or anything like the same, extent they did when I was a boy, the rewards for ability are far greater than then. Concentration of capital is a natural and inevitable consequence of our modern industrial development.

To build and equip a transcontinental railroad requires hundreds of millions of dollars, or rather of credit. The building of such a line in the old days of individualism would have been utterly impossible, and that goes for the great majority of modern enterprises. In my opinion the concentration of capital is not necessarily dangerous or to be deplored. The trouble with modern industrialism in my opinion is that it came too rapidly; that we have not yet learned how to handle the tremendous forces that it has brought

proponents frankly admit that it is inconsistent with Democracy or popular rule. The only Communist government in the world is the Soviet government of Russia, and there is no pretense that it is democratic.

The Communist party which controls Russia is a selected party composed of a very small group as compared with the total population of Russia. And even that party is controlled by a very small, selected group and that is controlled by a dictator. Communism rests upon the principle of equality of distribution, not equality of privilege. It is exactly the same principle as that on which a justly conducted penitentiary is run. All prisoners, so long as they obey the rules of the penitentiary, are given the same kind of food, the same kind of clothes and the same kind of rooms and board. Individual liberty is incompatible with Communism. Personally I much prefer Capitalism with all of its faults and the injustices that occur in connection with it, to Communism.

Of course, if I am right about that, then the only sensible thing to do is to correct, so far as possible, the wrongs in our present system. I believe in some form of insurance against involuntary unemployment. I believe with President Hoover that poverty can be and ought to be abolished, altho the best way to abolish it is not yet clear. The original function of our government as set forth in the preamble of the Constitution was to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

I still believe that is a good summary of the proper functions of government. If any individual or association of individuals acts in a way which interferes with the welfare or proper liberty of individual citizens of the government, it is the business of the government to protect the individual in his just rights; that gives the government the right and makes it its duty to restrain corporations, if they interfere with the rights of the individual. That corporations have interfered with the rights of individuals there is no doubt; that these wrongs have not always been righted is the result largely of the inherent weakness of a republican or democratic form of government.

I might say to my two readers whose letters I have quoted, that it is impossible within the limited space at my command to discuss fully and conclusively questions they have raised, even if I were capable of doing so.

The Bank Was Wrong

Several years ago I was a partner in business in a town in Colorado. We had a joint bank account. One day I deposited more than \$100 in the same bank in my name as a personal account and received a bank book with the amount of the deposit written in it. Later I sold out the business and wrote a check for this personal account but the check was turned down and the bank officials said they had transferred the money over to the joint account. Could they do that? I did not think they could but what could I do about it?

The bank had no authority to make this transfer without your consent. You could bring an action against the bank if the statute of limitations has not run on the time in which such action may be brought.

Parents Would Get Property

If a daughter or son dies without will in Kansas would inherit the property? The father and mother of the said child both are living. Does an administrator have to have everything settled up in one year? Does an administrator have anything to do with real estate if it is clear and unmortgaged?

The mother and father of the deceased would inherit the estate equally, assuming that this child dies without wife or husband or children.

The law provides that executors and administrators of the estates of deceased persons shall make final settlement of the same before the



into existence. Uncontrolled or unregulated power always is dangerous, but when properly controlled it is a blessing to mankind. A very good illustration of that fact is electricity. Uncontrolled it is destructive, deadly, as is instanced by the lightning; but under control it perhaps is the greatest of nature's benefactions.

Capitalism is rather a loose term. Webster defines it as "The state of having capital; an economic system in which capitalists play the principal part." Those definitions, of course, raise the question: what is a capitalist? Webster says a capitalist is one who has capital. If that is correct then a very large per cent of the people of the United States are capitalists. It seems to me that a better definition of capitalism than that given by Webster that capitalism is an economic system in which business employing capital is privately controlled.

There are two alternatives to capitalism. One is Communism, or State Socialism, which logically ends in Communism, or a return to individualism such as prevailed before the advent of the modern machine, when the industrial output was entirely the result of hand labor, aided by such simple tools as could be handled by individuals and such primitive means of transportation and distribution as the horse or ox-drawn cart or wagon. A return to that would, of course, mean the destruction of our entire industrial system. It would, I think, also mean the destruction of our civilization. I therefore dismiss that alternative as impossible, or at least unthinkable. The other alternative is Communism. Communism merely is capitalism gone to seed. It is the complete destruction of private property; its leading

probate court before 30 days after the expiration of one year after the date of their legal qualification as such, provided that upon proper showing the court may grant such extension of time for making such final settlement as may be deemed expedient or necessary. An administrator has jurisdiction over real estate as well as other property of the deceased.

Build Half of the Fence

A and B own adjoining farms of 160 acres each. A had the south end of the division fence and B the north end. Then A sold B 40 acres, the northeast quarter of his quarter. A put a fence on the south side of this 40 and B put a fence on the west side. This leaves A with 80 rods of the old division fence which was a hedge fence. A cut the hedge but did not put back a fence. A thinks B should put in half of the fence.

E. W.

According to the diagram accompanying this question, A transferred to B all the interest he had in the hedge fence which separated this 40 acres from the remainder of B's land. A after he had sold this 40 acres disposed of all the right he had in the hedge along that land and had no right to cut the hedge after the sale of the 40 acres without the consent of B. If B did not consent to his cutting this hedge after the sale, my opinion is he could compel A to pay him for the value of the fence. There still remains the southeast 40 owned by A and this is joined on the east by B's land. A could in my opinion require B to build one-half of the division fence between his southeast 40 and B's southwest 40.

This Is the Way

A and B are husband and wife. They own a half-section. The deed is in his or her name. They have four children. If B should die first who gets her part of the estate? Has she any part to will? If she should die without will who gets her part of the estate? If A dies first who gets his part of the estate?

P. F.

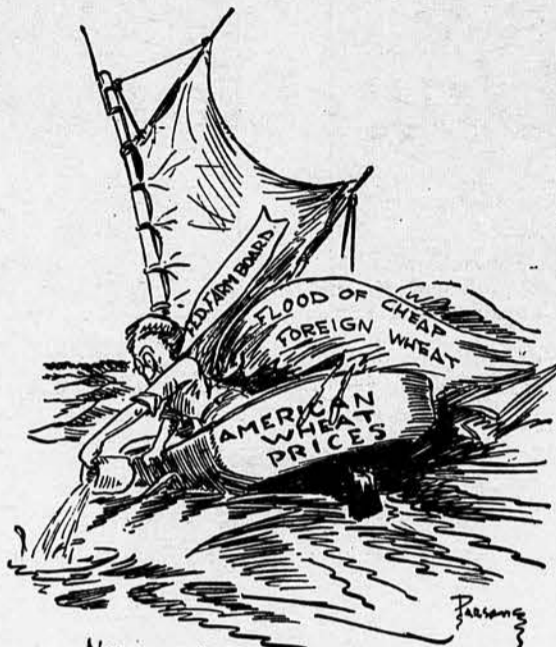
A and B are joint owners of this estate, each owning an undivided one-half interest. Their rights therefore are equal. If either dies before the other the survivor inherits one-half of the undivided half of this estate. If they die without

will the other half of the undivided half goes to the children of the deceased. Either of them may will one-half of his or her undivided half interest as they see fit.

Could Not Be Penalized

Is there any law against allowing Russian thistles to blow in the springs or draws where they interfere with stock water? Is there a law against a man permitting his thistles to damage his neighbor? G. A.

The only section of our statute which specifically names the kinds of weeds which must be



destroyed by the landowner is Section 1301, of Chapter 2 which reads as follows:

"Every person and every corporation shall destroy, on all lands which he or it may own or occupy, all weeds of the kind known as cockle-

burrs, Rocky Mountain sandburrs, burdocks, sunflower, Canada thistles, Johnson grass, at such times as the board of county commissioners may direct, and notice shall be published in one or more county papers for a time not less than three weeks before the time fixed upon for the destruction of said noxious weeds."

Contrary to a very common belief, Russian thistles are not named specifically as noxious weeds. There would be no more reason for penalizing a landowner who permitted Russian thistles to blow into a spring or water course than there would one who permitted any other kind of weeds, and I do not think that he could be penalized if the wind blew Russian thistles off his land and they should land in a water course or spring on some other land.

Outlawed in Three Years

Can an open account 10 years old on which no payments have been made be collected? When is an open account outlawed? F. R. H.

An open account is outlawed in three years from the date of the last item in the account. But if the maker of this account should move out of the state prior to the expiration of the three years, that would automatically stay the statutes of limitations and the person to whom the account was owed might send the account to be sued upon in the other state. Or if the person owing the account should come back into the state of Kansas, suit might be brought upon him at any time before the expiration of three years' residence in the state.

Is Being Considered

Is there a law in Kansas forbidding the use of live decoys in hunting ducks? Subscriber.

There is no law of this kind in Kansas. There is a bill pending in the present legislature providing that the Kansas laws regarding migratory birds shall at all times conform with Federal regulations. If this bill is enacted into law it will provide regulation for the use of live decoys.

The Man and His Job

A Radio Talk by Senator Capper Over the Columbia Chain and From Station WIBW Topeka

TWO sentences that I read within the last few days have remained with me. One came from Benito Mussolini, dictator of Italy, the other from Edward F. McGrady of the American Federation of Labor.

Mussolini was discussing America, and not any too favorably. But he said something well worth our serious consideration, in discussing industrialism in the United States. If I remember his words correctly, he used this expression:

"Production is done by machines, but consumption is by men. They have forgotten that human beings give consumption."

McGrady was not so epigrammatic. He said simply, "the human being is rapidly being displaced by machinery." Unemployment is becoming the most sinister word in the languages of the world because we have used our brains to create the machine without using those brains to use the machine for the benefit of mankind. We must master the machines we have created, or be enslaved by machinery.

Capital and Labor; Industry and Government; the financier, the business man, the laboring man, the farmer, the industrialist and the scientist, the politician and the voter—all will have to co-operate.

Labor Saw It Early

The honest views of every one who has given the subject real thought and effort are worthy of consideration. Much of what I am going to tell you in the next few minutes comes from Mr. McGrady, chairman of the Southern organizing campaign committee of the American Federation of Labor.

I cite just one example of the far-seeing vision of organized labor in this country. It would have been easy for labor to have persuaded itself that its own interest did not coincide with that of the farmer. But labor's leaders have seen that if a third of the population of the country purchased labor's products with mortgage-money, instead of with income-money, it would be only a matter of time until the buyer would become bankrupt. And a bankrupt farmer has no more purchasing power than a jobless workingman.

Mass production without corresponding purchasing power does not bring prosperity. It has taken one of the most severe depressions this country has ever been thru to drive this lesson

home. Leaders of organized labor who have lent their support to the movement to put the returns of agriculture on a comparable basis with other industries sensed this fundamental fact that the country as a whole is learning these days thru the sad teachings of adversity.

Why Not Insure Jobs?

"In the past," says Mr. McGrady, "unemployment has been accepted as inevitable, as we used to consider fire hazard, accident and illness. But we have established plans for fire prevention. We have established plans for accident prevention."

He might have added that we have reduced industrial accidents. Also in addition to developing preventive programs, we have insurance against losses from fire, against losses from industrial accidents, against loss of health, against loss of life. But we have not provided for insurance against unemployment.

Now here is the theory of the American Federation of Labor underlying its insistence upon an intelligent study of the possibility of working out the problem of insurance against unemployment, without going to the "dole" system. I cannot stand for the dole system myself. In the long run it is ruinous to self-respect and to any chance for permanent prosperity for the country and happiness for the people.

I am going to sum up the argument, as expressed by McGrady. The wage earner, he says, has the same right to security of employment that the stockholder has to the security of dividend payments. Both make investments in the industry.

Higher Dividends and No Work

Reserves are set aside to secure dividends in times when the industry may not earn dividends. Part of these reserves should be set aside to protect workers when slack times come to the industry.

Dividends are not necessarily paid from the income of the current year. Why should workers' position be dependent upon the income of the current year?

Knowing that depression periods follow business prosperity periods, the corporations lay aside reserves from surplus earnings to carry over into dull periods—for the stockholders; apparently none for the workers. So runs Mr. McGrady's argument.

Wage payments in industry in the first half of 1930 were below 1929 by 707 million dollars. Dividend payments increased over 1929 by 350 million dollars. Wage-earners' incomes were cut 12 per cent; stockholders' incomes were increased 28 per cent. Similarly with the railroads, workers' incomes were cut 6 per cent and payments to stockholders were receiving dividends that were considerably higher than ever.

Thus while 3½ million to 5 million wage earners were out of work and those who kept their jobs had their incomes cut by part time work, stockholders were receiving higher dividends than ever.

Figures for dividend payments of all corporations for the 11 months of 1930 were above 1929 by \$346,600,000. "We estimate the decrease in wage payments in all industries in the first 11 months of 1930 to have been at least 6 billion (6,000 million) of dollars," says Mr. McGrady.

If Business Won't the State Will

The Federation of Labor believes that seasonal industries must change their manufacturing policies, must rearrange their selling to guarantee a definite number of weeks' work every year.

The Federation is insisting upon a reduction of hours in the day's work; if necessary a reduction in the number of working days to the week. It proposes a nation-wide system of employment exchanges; vocational guidance and retaining workers eliminated from one industry for another industry. I might say in this connection that a start is made in this direction by the Capper-Reed vocational education bill, sponsored in the House by Congressman Reed of New York and by myself in the Senate.

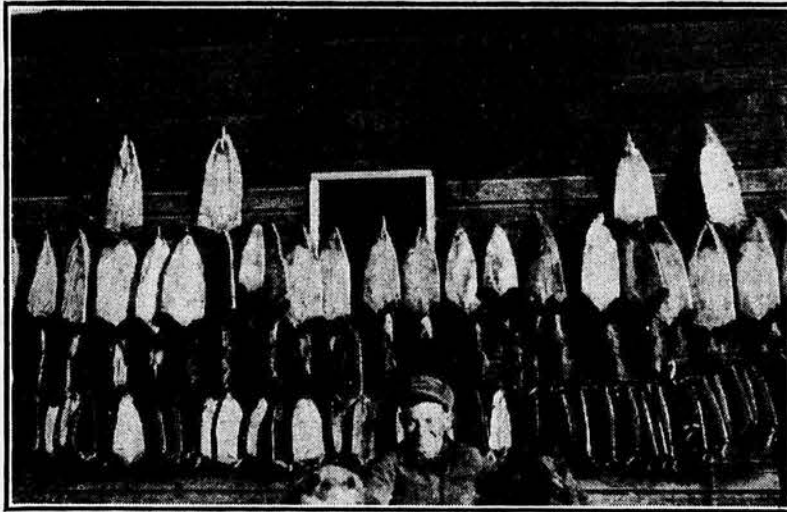
Also the Federation believes every industry should be compelled to set aside reserves for unemployment wages in slack times just as they set aside reserves for dividends.

Mr. McGrady makes the following prophecy also, with which you may or may not agree:

If the industrialists fail to apply themselves to the solution of the unemployment problem; if they fail to give labor equal consideration with capital in their reserves, then the states or the national will have to step in and thru taxation upon the wealthy remove this deadening blight of unemployment."

I think that is sound business philosophy. What do you folks think about it?

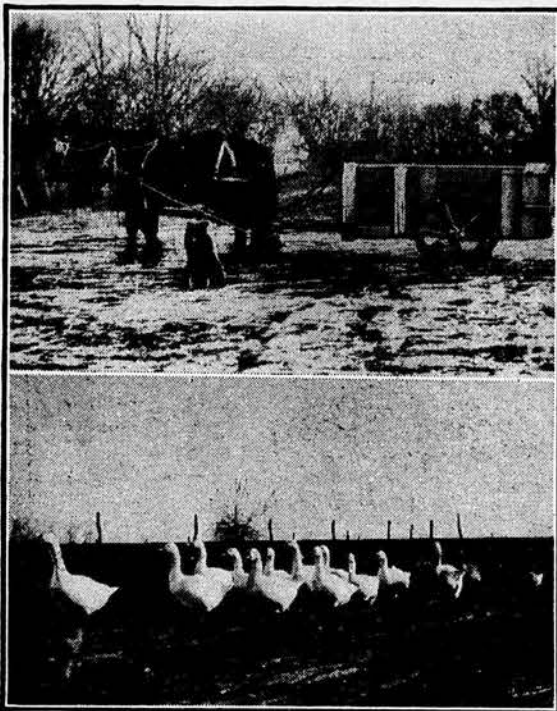
Rural Kansas in Pictures



No Doubt This Is a Business Smile We See on the Face of Max Grout, Ada. Trapping in His Spare Time Resulted in Fine Layout of 68 Furs, Including Skunk, Opossum, Civet and Muskrat. "I Am Going to Buy 250 Leghorn Chicks This Spring With the Fur Money," Mr. Grout Says



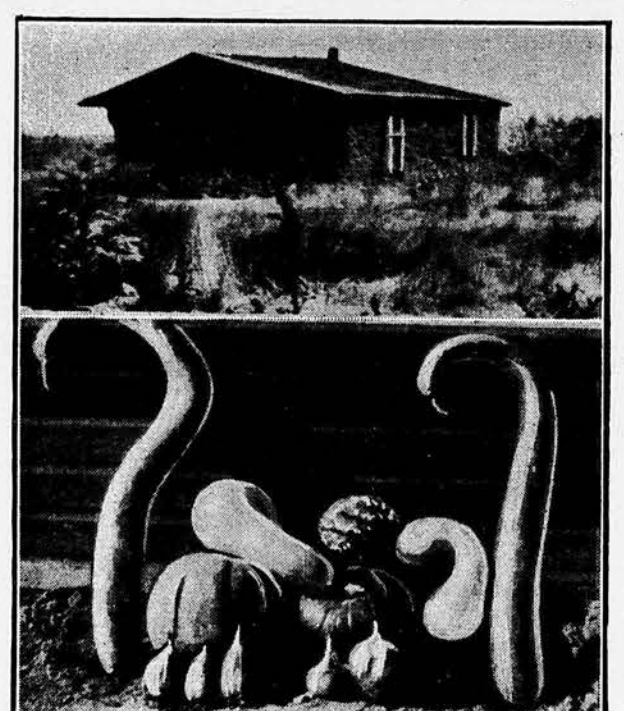
Farm Beauty Parlor. This Picture Shows George Wetta, Andale 4-H Club, Sedgwick County, and Little Sister, Louise, Giving George's Baby Beef a Marcel. Club Work in This County Has Made Wonderful Progress Under Guidance of J. Harold Johnson, County Club Agent



Above, Cart Which Robert Laubach, Osage County Farmer, Finds More Convenient to Back Into Trench Silo Than Box Wagon. Box Is 3 by 7 Feet. Mowing Machine Wheels and Axle Were Used. Below, Geese on Fred W. Hills Farm, Ashton



So Much Spring Weather This Winter Makes Us Think of— Well, Here's G. F. Schreck, of Clearwater, With One. It's a 22-Pound Catfish



Above, Sod House in Sheridan County, Home of Pioneers of the Type Who Made Pictures Like the One of the Vegetables, Grown in Kearney County, Possible; Men and Women Who Turned Western Kansas Into a Real Farming Country



Kansas Master Farmers, Including All 10 Members of the Class of 1930, Who Gathered in Topeka on January 31 for the Annual Recognition Banquet, as Guests of Kansas Farmer. Starting With Front Row, Left to Right: G. M. Miller, Cottonwood Falls; E. P. Miller, Junction City; F. J. Schaffer, Pratt; J. G. Tomson, Wakarusa; Eugene Elkins, Wakefield; Raymond H. Gilkeson, Associate Editor Kansas Farmer; Alva B. Stryker, Blue Rapids; A. Yale, Grinnell; A. L. Stockwell, Larned; R. C. Welborn, Lawrence; C. M. Baird, Arkansas City; M. T. Kelsey, Topeka; W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia; Henry Rogler, Matfield Green; J. M. Lewis, Larned; G. B. Green, Whiting; H. W. Avery, Wakefield; F. J. Habiger, Bushton; Bruce Wilson, Keats; Harlan Deaver, Sabetha; J. W. Swartz, Everest; Joe Koelliker, Robinson; Marion Russell, Garden City; Gus Brandenburg, Riley; W. A. Long, Fowler; F. W. Dusenbury, Anthony; R. W. Ellis, Coldwater; J. F. Staadt, Ottawa; C. O. Munson, Junction City; G. W. Kinkead, Troy; Herman Theden, Bonner Springs; J. R. Henry, Delavan; W. C. Mueller, Hanover; William Page, Detroit; F. G. Laptad, Lawrence; E. E. Ferguson, Valley Falls

The Outlaws of Eden

By Peter B. Kyne

THEY wended it. Bill Rooney was in his little jail office, thinking things over and gazing dolorously at a hole in a forty-dollar hat, when men began filling silently in on him. "What's this?" he exclaimed.

Lorry's gun covered him from the doorway. "Take his gun, Mr. Brainerd—not that the fool knows how to use it, but just for the sake of appearances. Take his keys, too. No nonsense, Mr. Rooney, or you'll dance to my music again."

Brainerd secured the deputy sheriff's gun and keys, unlocked two cells and closed them again as the wreckers of the Register filed disconsolately in. Then Lorry ordered Mr. Rooney to go home to his family, and Joe Brainerd locked the jail.

"The remainder of this party is yours, Mr. Brainerd," Lorry then announced. "I've got my boys to look after now."

"Thanks a lot, Miss Kershaw."

"Not at all. No trouble to show goods," she retorted merrily, all her old composure and courage regained, now that she knew Nate Tichenor and Rube Tenney had survived the riot. "If I were you I'd see that old idiot, Anson Towle, and swear out warrants enough for these twelve lunatics to keep them in jail till Christmas. I'd scare Towle if I were you. Threaten him with a mysterious fate so he'll make their bail the limit."

"Babson will bail them out, of course."

"I suppose so, but he'll not like it. The action will tie him to his gang."

Appeared to Be Normal

She left him and walked down to where her car was parked in front of Babson's bank. Darby had, in the interim, arrived on the scene of the riot with Tichenor's car, and when the latter had purchased a new shirt and a pair of overalls in a local store, the entire Eden Valley contingent, leaving word for Dr. Donaldson to follow at his convenience, departed for home without the formality of making temporary repairs! Which was quite in accord with the traditions of both clans. Three generations of them had crawled home to await death or the doctor, and in three generations the adaptability of the species to its environment had been completed!

The succeeding week Nate Tichenor spent in hospital at Gold Run, whither Dr. Donaldson had ordered him for observation as to possible internal injuries. During that period Lorry had not visited him, however, for she shrank from appearing in public so soon after having impinged herself upon the county society with something of the force of a desperate character. However, Darby had brought her notes and reassuring reports from the patient, and when at last Nate came to the Circle K ranch again, she saw that, outwardly at least, he appeared to be normal, with the exception of a few lemonish spots on his grave countenance.

"Doc thought my backbone had been tramped out of alignment," he announced, as he kissed her, "but it was only a couple of ribs sprung loose from my spine. I'm all taped up and the ribs are taking root again. Doc warned me not to move around, but I couldn't stay away. Outlaw that I am, I couldn't neglect you for another week."

"Am I growing on you?" she demanded eagerly.

"Ever since you interfered in my private row. Aren't you ashamed to have made such a spectacle of yourself?"

She shook her raven head smilingly. "I wasn't reared to be a clinging vine; I'm accustomed to man's work—and if you're worth having, Mr. Tichenor, you're worth fighting for. I

enjoyed it," she added seriously, "but I do hope I got all the Kershaw belligerence out of my system at once and for all time."

"I'm almost afraid to marry you now," he teased. "You'd be a tough wife to handle in a family row. Still up to the day folks began walking on your only neighbor, they do say you've been mighty tame and even considerate at times. Have you been arrested yet?"

"No, dear. Joe Brainerd appears to have smoothed over the aftermath of that ruckus. He traded with Babson. Babson lent him the new plant of the Forlorn Valley Citizen and then had a talk with the men we jailed. They were very repentant and frightened—just a dozen peaceable farmers who allowed themselves to get excited. Babson levied an assessment to pay for the damages to Brainerd's plant, and Joe absented himself at the preliminary hearing of the case, so

all going to get well, altho they'll all be on crutches for a month or two; I think they are glad to let the matter drop. We've all had enough undesirable advertising thruout the state."

"They had better let the matter drop," Tichenor replied coldly. "If they start anything with you I'll finish it, and they can paste that in their old brown derbies. As for undesirable advertising, you and I haven't had any of it. We're heroes."

"Oh, do tell me, Nate. I've been afraid to read the papers."

"The press, my dear little Amazon, is presumed to mold public opinion—and it does when it tackles the side of right and justice. Newspaper editors may quarrel among themselves, but let some outsider horn in on their private row and they'll join forces against him. When a mob sacks a newspaper plant the entire fourth estate regards the act as a direct blow at the freedom of the press, and

Thousands of Spellers Into Contest

WITH plans for the Capper Publications' state-wide spelling bee only a few days old, already 1,089 graded schools have been entered to compete for honors. These schools are located in Atchison, Cherokee, Coffey, Crawford, Decatur, Greenwood, Harvey, Jewell, Miami, Nemaha, Shawnee, and Wallace counties. New counties are joining the ranks daily.

In all of these schools champion spellers will be selected by whatever methods the teachers and principals think best. The school champion will receive an attractive certificate of honor signed by the school principal, the county superintendent, and by Arthur Capper representing the Capper Publications. This distinction will entitle the champions to compete in the county contests with a chance to represent their counties in the State Spelling Bee.

It is believed that some individual, organization or group of persons can be found in every county, willing to encourage local pupils in grade schools by offering to pay all expenses of the county champion speller to what promises to be one of the most interesting and hotly contested State Spelling Bees ever held in Topeka. In fact, even at this early stage of the project word has come that such preparations are under way. Superintendent Ray D. Hodgell, of Jewell county, said in a recent letter to the director of the Capper Publications Spelling Bee:

"The Commercial Club of Mankato will pay the expenses of our county champion while attending the state contest." Superintendent Blanche McNergney, of Nemaha county, advises that her county superintendent will provide free transportation to Topeka for the contestant who competes in the state contest. Maye G. Banta, superintendent, of Decatur county, feels sure that some arrangements can be made to take care of the situation when it arrives. R. W. Kirkpatrick, Marshall county superintendent, dismisses that problem with the assertion, "We'll load up the Ford and drive down when the time comes."

From the foregoing it appears that any boy or girl who succeeds in winning the county championship may depend on a free trip to the State Spelling Bee. The Capper Publications will take care of all expenses of the state champion so far as the National Spelling Bee, to be held in Washington, May 26, is concerned.

The State and National Spelling Bees, sponsored by the Capper Publications, are attracting much attention. Governor Harry H. Woodring believes that practice such as comes to those who are engaged in a hotly-contested spelling bee might help him in his endeavor to master the hard words. Who knows but that spelling bees intended for grade pupils may stimulate spelling interest among grown-ups of all stages of life before it is over? Governor Woodring says: "I believe poor spelling is due largely to the fact that one does not know or does not remember the rules of orthography. This would not seem difficult to overcome, but I have found it none too easy to retain the necessary rules in mind. Nevertheless I shall strive to improve, and it occurs to me that practice might help me, also, in my endeavor to master the difficult words."

Here are some of the difficult words which Governor Woodring admits are troublesome for him: Irreparable, embarrass, judgment, continuity, curriculum, procedure, annihilation, paralysis, subpoena and derelict. No doubt you'll agree that in this one particular, at least, you and our new Governor are on common ground.

Anson Towle waited five minutes for Joe and his counsel to appear and then turned the men loose for lack of evidence. The men I winged thought they would be prosecuted for inciting a riot and indulging in it, but when we didn't do anything about it they concluded we were going to follow the old clan tactics of keeping out of court and settling our own grudges in our own way. Those wounded men are

instantly the fight is no longer a private one. The Gold Run Nugget has burned Forlorn Valley to a crisp and so have all the other county newspapers. The Forlorn Valleyites have been called thugs, murderers, bad citizens, rioters, bullies, and cowards. I am advertised as a peaceable, well-meaning citizen and a distinguished ex-soldier of whom the county is proud. It is stated that I comported

myself with dignity and good manners in the face of an unjustified and villainous attack upon me and my ancestors, and that I sought to do Forlorn Valley a signal service and was mobbed and brutally beaten and bruised in return—it seems Joe Brainerd ran a half-tone photograph of the editorial proof he had submitted to Babson and across the face of which Babson wrote a scurrilous message.—All of the papers have cried out upon the senseless brutality of visiting upon a blameless young man the sins of his forebears—and they have done as much for you. In fact, they've made a heroine of you. You are commended for your courage and coolness in saving your fiancée—yes, that news is out, couldn't help escaping after you hugged me in public and kissed my awful face—from death, and for your great charity in 'wing-tipping' my assailants instead of killing them. You have a nickname. You're Wing-Tip Lorry Kershaw now, the Annie Oakley of Eden Valley—whoever Ammie Oakley is."

"I've read about her. She used to shoot the glass balls Buffalo Bill tossed into the air. Your ignorance is appalling, Nate."

"Never mind my ignorance. Pay attention to my story. Your action in shooting Bill Rooney's high hat off and making him run for cover has the county in convulsions of mirth. The sheriff has dismissed Rooney as the Valley Center deputy, and the Gold Run Nugget has suggested you as his successor, if you'll accept the appointment. I believe the men you wing-tipped and jailed will have to leave the county, for they can never outlive the ridicule and opprobrium to which they are being subjected by the very people who egged them on to their dirty job. Babson has been lampooned and criticized and scolded as the real instigator of the disgraceful incident and has fallen considerably in the public estimation, while Henry Rookby is still abed recovering from a slight fracture of the skull. I greatly fear Mr. Rookby will be forced to seek greener pastures. Physically he will survive that fractured skull at the hands of a woman, but socially, never. All in all, darling, we begin to amount to something in our little world, because the world always sympathizes with the under dogs—and we were the under dogs in that riot."

"Well, it's nice to know we're off to a flying start," Lorry admitted. "We've been a long time having our innings. At least I've been a long time having my innings, but you appear to have arrived much earlier. Ordinarily, I refrain from asking people questions about their private affairs." Ensued a silence.

It Pays to Be Curious

She turned to him suddenly. "But I am curious to know how you accumulated all the money you appear to have. For you do look like cash money, Nate."

"You know very well our kind of people never discuss ourselves or our petty little triumphs," he chid.

"I know that I graduated from the Valley Center High School in June, 1917, and in September of that year I went away to the University of California and there learned many things without studying them in books. One of the first things I learned was that I missed a lot of fun just by being a silent hillbilly, given to studying people a long time before deciding to accept them; by being suspicious and shy and repressed. If the big bust in cattle—and everything else—hadn't come along in 1921 I might have stayed outside and developed into a social butterfly. At any rate I learned that it isn't bad manners to be curious in a modest way."

(Continued on Page 9)

Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

My \$6 Investment Came Back to Me in the Form of \$116 Net Profit; Geese Make Good Sideline

MY BEST net profit from poultry was found in raising geese. About February 1, 1929, I purchased a trio, two females and one male, which cost me \$6. The geese began laying about the middle of February and continued until about the middle of June. They laid in all 107 eggs, 25 of which I sold at 10 cents each. The remainder I set from time to time under hens. I raised 61 of the goslings to maturity.

As soon as the goslings hatched I took them away from the hen and placed them in a small box and took them to my kitchen where they were kept nice and warm and still had plenty of fresh air. I kept them in the box until they were 3 days old. I gave them nothing to eat except a little water three times a day. I then took them to the brooder house which I previously had heated to a temperature of between 95 and 100 degrees, or the same as for chicks. The fourth day I feed the goslings a little bread and milk with a tiny bit of fine sand mixed with it. I continued to feed them this ration four times a day until they were 8 days old, after which I fed them tender grass or lettuce cut fine along with bran and cornmeal in equal parts moistened with milk, increasing the amount of feed as the goslings grew older until they got all they would eat until they were 8 weeks old. I allowed them to go out into the sunshine whenever it was permissible. I had to put partitions in the brooder house to separate the older goslings from the younger ones.

After the goslings were 2 months old they were scarcely any more trouble until fall, as I turned them into the pasture where they had plenty of grass and water. About September 1, I fed them one scant feed of grain a day. When they were 4 months old, I picked their feathers and every six weeks thereafter until the weather turned quite chilly. I obtained about 20 pounds of feathers which I sold at \$1 a pound.

About two weeks before Thanksgiving I sorted the geese, taking out the older ones, and penned them in a small place where they had plenty of water, a box of sand, and shelter for the purpose of fattening them. I fed them one feed every day of shorts, bran and corn-chop, equal parts, with a good handful of oil-meal moistened with milk or water and two feeds every day of yellow corn.

The remaining geese I kept until 18 days before Christmas, when I penned them to fatten for the Christmas trade.

The geese weighed from 10 to 15 pounds each and I received 15 cents a pound live weight, and 50 cents extra for dressing.

I realized in all, from the sale of eggs, feathers and geese, \$128 less the feed cost of \$12, leaving me a net profit of \$116 and my original geese.

Mrs. W. F. Patten.

Burlington, Kan.

Here's How We Figure

If we never had tried incubators and brooders in our poultry work we might have given up poultry raising long since as a bad job, for hatching and brooding with hens was a disgusting process.

True, the poultryman who derives his entire income from the sale of market poultry and market eggs, need not fool with either incubators or hens. He should not, for it has been our experience that he could more profitably replenish his flock from year to year with hatchery

chicks, now that there are plenty of reliable hatcheries that offer for sale chicks from high-producing flocks. And if he preferred to buy started or 8-weeks-old stock he very profitably could dispense with the brooder, also.

But for those, who like ourselves, enjoy building up a strain of our own looking forward eventually to deriving most of our profit from breeding stock and hatching eggs, it is imperative that we do our hatching and brooding. With hens or incubators and brooders?

We have tried both, and find that if we count our peace of mind, our time and labor—and shouldn't we? A thousand times yes!—then incubators and brooders are indispensable, profitable and economical. Here's how we figure:

We get more chicks from the same number of eggs put into an incubator than when we set them under hens. Hens break a large percentage of eggs and incubators do not. A bunch of hens require more of our time and attention than an incubator and a greater worry. Incubator-hatched chicks thrive exactly as well as hen-hatched ones.

We can raise more chicks with a brooder, for there are no hens to be trampling them, or calling them into the weeds to be drowned in a rain storm. A brooder supplies constant and sufficient heat, while hens often do not hover chicks when they should, especially early chicks.

With a brooder, chicks can be hatched any time in the year that they may be handled profitably.

Infinitely less time, labor and worry are required, we find, to care for a bunch of say, 300 chicks in one brooder house under a reliable brooder stove than to care for them with a number of contrary hens fighting it out in one house, or worse yet, confined in separate coops.

Yes, I know incubators and brooders cost money, and you already have hens. But spread the cost of a good incubator out thru the years of its usefulness and you scarcely notice it. True, also, that the incubator and brooder require another expense in fuel. But consider the eggs that your bunch of sitting hens would lay. Look at the larger profit derived because of a larger number of chicks raised with incubator and brooder. Think of the time, labor and worry saved!

Mrs. Ray Farmer.

Parsons, Kan.

To Help Baby Chicks

One of the "ten commandments" of chick raising is to "clean and disinfect the brooder house before moving it to clean ground." First, clean with hoe, shovel and broom. Second, wash with boiling lye water using 1 pound to 30 gallons of water. If concrete floors are used they may be sterilized with a blow torch. Third, paint with carbolenium or other strong disinfectants to prevent mite outbreaks. Fourth, move the house to clean ground and brood the chicks on alfalfa, or Sweet clover pasture if possible.

G. T. Klein.

Manhattan, Kan.

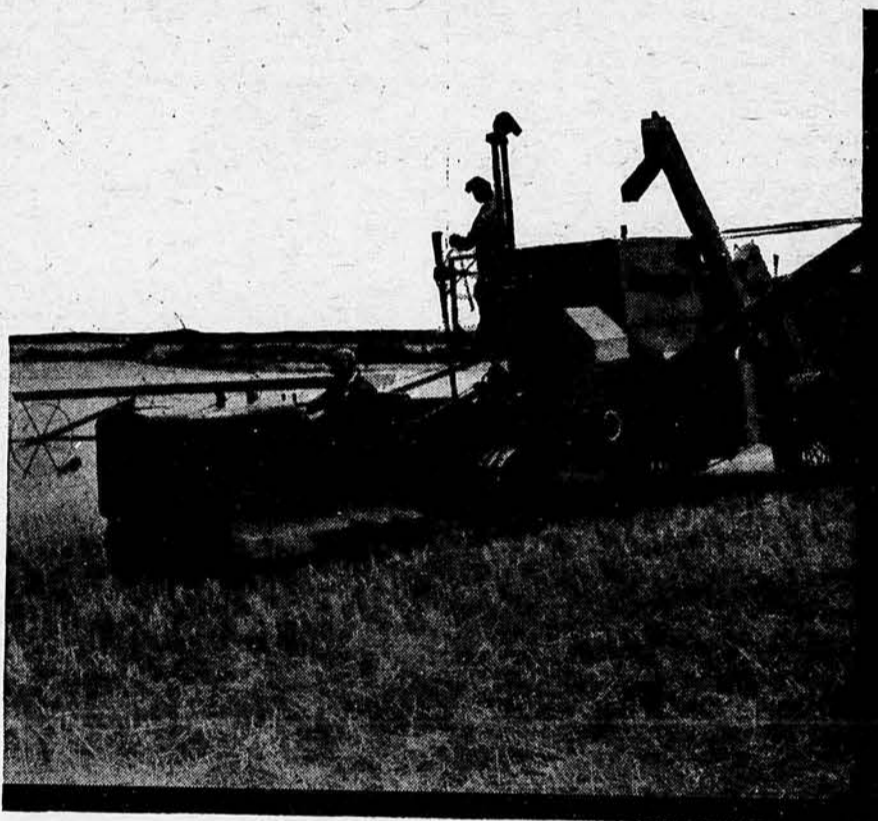
Is a Real Help

More than 1,500 Kansas poultry raisers have adopted the wire platform or sanitary runway, in the last two seasons. This simple and inexpensive piece of equipment removes much of the drudgery of chick raising, and may be used in conjunction with either portable or permanent type of brooder house.

Walter G. Ward.

Manhattan, Kan.

give your HARVESTING DOLLAR more AUTHORITY



PROMOTE your harvesting dollar to higher command. Raise its responsibility for saving you extra bushels—for reducing costs at every turn. Give it that big job this year—keep it earning for years to come—by harvesting your grain with a "Caterpillar" Combine.

At no extra cost, you receive the benefits of 45 years combine-building experience. Intelligent engineering has employed this mature experience to develop advanced design—unusual ability to handle a wide range of harvesting conditions.

Into this combine of reasonable price is built great strength and endurance. Unstinted use of anti-friction bearing equipment—

the care employed in building this harvester stronger than normal operation requires—these things loom large when you seek uninterrupted performance and added years of economical service.

And the biggest bonus of all for your harvesting dollar—"Caterpillar" positive rotary agitation. Vigorous threshing and separating action all the way—systematic picking, beating, throwing, blowing of rotating pickers, beaters and fans. Straw and chaff kept in constant "fog" of grain-saving agitation—to save the extra bushels.

Your harvesting dollar attains unmatched authority—when you buy a "Caterpillar" Combine.

CATERPILLAR

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

COMBINE

Caterpillar Tractor Co.

PEORIA, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

Track-type Tractors Road Machinery
Combines

(There's a "Caterpillar" Dealer Near You)

CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO., Peoria, Ill.
(or address nearest dealer)

Gentlemen: Can I use a "Caterpillar" Combine profitably on my farm?

Grain acreage _____

Chief crop _____

Present harvest outfit _____

Name _____

Address _____

The Outlaws of Eden

(Continued from Page 7)

"But I haven't asked you any pointed questions regarding your finances, Lorry."

"You didn't have to. You knew!"

"Well, the fact that I have a few dollars doesn't imply that I'm a financier," he protested. "The Hensleys had great veneration for cash but I'm only half Hensley. My father was a paleontologist. A fossil was of greater interest to him than a dollar bill. He came up into these hills one summer to hunt for fossils and one of our clan saw him prowling around, acting suspiciously and thought he was a Kershaw. So they tried a long-range shot at my father, but missed. Father beat it thru the timber and was followed and shot at repeatedly. Finally he realized that strategy and not speed was all that would save him, so he quit running and climbed a tree. When the Hensley came riding by under that tree, tracking father, father lit on him like a panther, took his weapons away from him and half killed him. Then he tied the Hensley up, threw him across his saddle and led the horse down to our house, where there were explanations and apologies. All my tribe, including the half-dead one, admired father tremendously, and nothing would do but he must be our guest and have a horse to ride into the hills and a man to protect him from the Kershaws."

"My mother was twenty-four years old at the time and already beginning to be regarded as a fossil, so father added her to his collection and stayed on in Eden Valley and wrote some books nobody ever read and resolutely refused to learn the cow business. In fact, from the day he resigned from the faculty of his university he never earned a dime. He did something better, tho. He did manage to put a little bit of culture and uplift into the Hensleys. Of course, to a large extent I was reared a Hensley, but the old man had his innings, too, which was why, after my mother and aunts died in 1919 while I was in the army, I made up my mind to stay out of Eden Valley and forget cows as a first aid to making a million dollars. Like my father I have never craved money but I did crave to become a citizen of the world. I'd been fed on social skimmed milk and I yearned for cream."

"When my mother and aunts died I was the sole heir to the Bar H Land and Cattle Company, and the corporation was in excellent shape. There was about two hundred thousand dollars in the bank and no debts; there were twelve thousand head of cattle and the ranch was unencumbered. I couldn't bear to think of coming back to Eden Valley and living there alone; I was loath to face my old world again after having tasted of the new—so I decided to sell the cattle and lease the ranch. Rube Tenney, who was in command of the ranch, classed the cattle, so I knew what I had and what they were worth. In the history of this country beef cattle prices had never been so high. I wrote my attorney to see your father and try to make a trade. It seemed the fair thing to do to let him have first chance. He'd always wanted all of Eden Valley. So he bought all the cattle and leased the Bar H ranch for \$30,000 a year, for five years, with an option to buy the ranch at any time prior to the expiration of the lease and on very easy terms. He paid the first year's lease and gave me half cash for the cattle, with a chattel mortgage on them to secure the remainder of the purchase price."

"The result was that early in 1920 I found myself foot-loose and with about half a million dollars cash in bank. Now, while I was in France I secured a commission. My captain and I got along splendidly together. He was a fine man—courageous, just, intelligent, cautious and conservative. One gets to know a man in the ser-

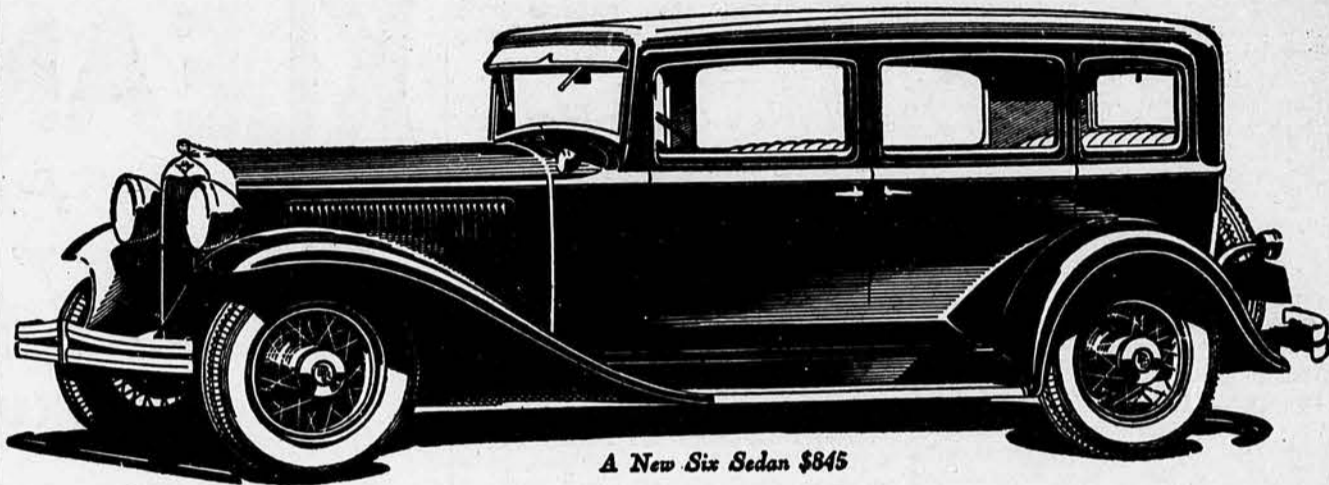
vice, Lorry, and I got to know this man and to trust him and admire him. In civil life he'd been general manager of a large New York stock brokerage

house, but when we were demobilized he found some other chap had his old job. He had about \$50,000 and he wanted to buy a seat on the New York

Stock Exchange. But he didn't have enough money.

"Right then I had a bright thought."

(TO BE CONTINUED)



A New Six Sedan \$845

Beautiful new Dodge cars CARRY ON A FINE TRADITION

It is Dodge Brothers belief that the best way to stimulate business is to offer the public more for its dollars—to meet the desire for higher living standards by giving real advancements without increase in cost. ∞ The new Dodge Six and Eight are better cars, not cheaper cars. They represent a great stride forward in beauty, size, comfort and power. And they are built with the firm conviction that the most important thing about a motor car is that it be a good motor car. ∞ In offering cars so obviously advanced in character, yet remaining at traditional Dodge levels in price, Dodge feels that it is acting in the true spirit of American progress, and that the value which results is instantly apparent.

DODGE SIX AND EIGHT

New Dodge Six \$815 to \$845, New Dodge Eight \$1095 to \$1135, Standard Six \$735 to \$835, Standard Eight \$995 to \$1095. Prices f.o.b. factory

In Appreciation of My Friend

The Work of His Hands Was Good; the Work of His Heart May Be Seen in the Esteem of His Fellow-Men

BY SYLVESTER BARINGER

THIS is Friday evening. Kansas Farmer came today as is usual every Friday. And as usual every Friday evening after the stock is bedded down and fed, and the evening meal is finished I have taken up the Kansas Farmer and read its editorials, and Harley Hatch's farm notes, much as I have done on Friday evenings for a quarter of a century, and much as I know thousands of my fellow-farmers have done with me these many years. But alas! When the goddess Ceres brings the warmth of life to growing things in the spring of 1931 we shall miss the familiar two-column articles, for today, with sad hearts we laid our friend Harley Hatch to rest in the quietude of Lena Valley cemetery, 5 miles west of Jayhawker Farm, where he will sleep close by the fields and pastures he truly loved.

Commissioned only by the impelling gratitude of friendship, I venture this effort to satisfy the questionings that I know come to the minds of his thousands of friends over the Central West. What manner of man was he to those who knew him, who talked and wept and laughed and worked with him?

It has been our good fortune to have had the friendship of Mr. Hatch for the last 12 years and to have come in contact with him frequently; to break bread with him, and to chat with him as fellow-farmers do; and today to be among his many friends where we could hear the estimates of his character by those who know him best, by their community contact.

Harley Hatch by nature was modest and unassuming, yet with a deep appreciation of friendship and human association. His quality of observation was unusually developed and his mind retained facts and figures on a subject with just a casual reading or hearing that made his writings reliable, and I believe that quality of honesty and close observation had much to do with the constancy of his reading audience.

He was well-educated, altho after the grades his acquisition of knowledge was by self-effort and experience with life. He was an exhaustive and extensive reader, possessing a magnificent library of hundreds of volumes, and he frequented the public library at Burlington more often perhaps than any other person outside of Burlington. While he was a devoted student of agriculture, he was well-posted on a great variety of subjects, reading many of the classics, history and political economics.

He truly was a man of the soil, with a practical knowledge of the art and science of farming that made his opinion and advice trustworthy as a compass to those who came under his influence.

He, in co-operation with a younger brother and family, thru the good offices of hard work and good, sound judgment, have built up an institution that is a monument to the name of agriculture, but known as Jayhawker Farm. To recede for a moment to everyday phrases: If you wonder whether Jayhawker Farm is much of a farm and whether Hatch brothers are real farmers, take it from me or any of their neighbors that their farm proves the value of their esteem of their vocation.

The work of a man's hands may be good, the evidence of which we may see in his house, his barn, in his livestock, and the productivity of his fields. But the work of his heart we may see in the esteem of his fellow men. Harley Hatch has made you feel these many years that his hands might do good work on the farm, by

the wisdom of his counsel on farm topics. But I wish I might convey some measure of assurance of the good work of his heart by recounting the numberless expressions of esteem in which his neighbors held him when today they came, a solid countryside, and many of high and low estate from the surrounding cities and towns, to pay their respects to a valuable citizen and good friend who has passed.

Harley Clark Hatch

Harley Clark Hatch, son of Marshall T. and Alma N. Hatch, was born at Hardwick, Vt., April 12, 1869, and died at his home 8 miles northwest of Gridley, Kan., at 12 p. m., January 28, 1931, age 62 years, 9 months and 16 days.

When he was about 3 years old the family moved to North Troy, Vt., where the father published a local paper until the removal, in 1882, to Pierce, Neb. Here the family began a pioneer life on a homestead, in a mere shack of a home. And here all of Harley's youthful schooling, except that obtained from books and contact with life, was acquired. Early in age he was taught to play fair in life and to be useful.

In 1896 the family again moved, this time to the farm 8 miles northwest of Gridley, now known as Jayhawker Farm, which since has been his home. Here he worked hard and prospered, but ill health forced him to give up the more active duties of a farm life 10 years ago. He always was a student, and while never a radical he believed the farmer had to carry more than his share of the national burden. His greatest joy was in his home life and the companionship of his relatives and friends. Courtesy might be said to have been with him a religion. He was ever willing to give and to help others. His general reading gave him a large fund of information. His breadth of mind and understanding brought him countless friends thru his farm paper work, over a period of more than 25 years, in Kansas Farmer. His father and mother and an infant brother preceded him in death several years, and to his aged parents he was a great comfort and a dutiful son. He was never married.

He leaves to mourn his departure two brothers, Dan and Henry, of northwest of Gridley; three nephews, Park Hatch of Burlington, Homer and Ira Hatch of northwest of Gridley; four nieces, Mrs. Mabel Miller of Gridley, Irene Lawrence of Phoenix, Ariz., and Bertha and Mary Jean Hatch of northwest of Gridley. A great nephew is Walter Dean Hatch of Burlington, and Dorothy and Alma Miller of Gridley are great nieces. Two uncles survive, George Hatch of Manteno, Ill., and Henry Clark of Glover, Vt., besides many cousins in California, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey and Vermont. He had countless neighbors and friends and thousands who knew him by his writings and who often wrote him of their problems and troubles. He will be greatly missed.

Funeral services were held at the Lena Valley church, 5 miles west of Jayhawker Farm, and interment was in the Lena Valley cemetery. The services were in charge of the Rev. G. J. Rhodes, of Lebo, who delivered a masterful sermon and paid a high tribute to the life and character of the deceased. The church was large enough to hold only a small portion of those who came to pay a last tribute of respect.

New!



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Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N.A. McCune

THIS word sinner is interesting. One does not hear it much these days, even in sermons. Often it is used humorously, as, "Oh, you old sinner," "Yes, he's a sinner all right, ha, ha." Vocabulary changes. That is why the dictionary is so big. Words we use today in certain ways were used for other purposes times ago. Take the word bowels. If you were at a dinner party you would scarcely ask the lady sitting next you as to her bowels. But 100 or 200 years ago bowels was as commonly used in conversation as heart is now. The emotions of pity and tenderness were supposed to have their seat in the bowels, hence in Shakespeare one finds passages that speak of bowels of mercy. The same is true of the Bible, which was translated 300 years ago.

Take the word naughty. We use it only in referring to a naughty child, or jokingly we say of an adult that he is naughty. But formerly the word meant bad, wicked, morally wrong. "So shines a good deed in this naughty world," is a sentence from Shakespeare.

Perhaps this little word sin is changing its meaning. It has an honorable history, coming down thru the Anglo Saxon and the Middle English times. It always has meant transgression of the law of God; disobedience of the Divine will. Synonyms for it are iniquity, wickedness, wrong and even crime. But one fears that it is losing its edge.

The New Testament has the best idea of sin to be found anywhere. It means missing the mark. When a man indulges bad habits, thus decreasing his efficiency in his work and undermining his moral character, he is not shooting straight. He is missing the mark. When a man gets drunk he is missing the mark of what he might have been, had he been sober, upright, straight and clean. He is a sinner because he is not shooting straight, says the New Testament.

Well, here are one or two sinners with whom Jesus was on terms of warm friendship. Luke 7:36-50 contains a good example. A wealthy merchant entertained Jesus one evening at dinner. After the custom of the country they reclined on a rug on the floor. It was not uncommon for neighbors to come in uninvited and stand around the walls looking on, and even strangers might come in. To this banquet comes a woman who has a reputation as a woman of the street. She kneels at His feet—His sandals having been removed when He entered the house—and anoints them with high-priced perfume, wiping them with her long hair.

It is not surprising that guests looking on, and even the host himself, thought this a strange proceeding. If He were a prophet, thinks the host, He would know that this is a disreputable woman.

And then follows the matchless conclusion that she was forgiven because she loved much. Much love, much forgiveness. No love, no forgiveness.

When the reader turns to the fifteenth of Luke he finds himself in a strange world. "Is it possible," he may ask, "to enjoy such a feeling of elation when one ordinary human turns about and begins to do better? Or, is saved?" Probably it all depends. If it were your son you would say that no joy could be too deep. And the Master Teacher says that He feels that way about all such repenting folks. He says that all Christians should feel that way. It is difficult for us because, well maybe our imaginations are too dull, or we do not have enough love. Something is out of joint with us. We sympathize

with the older brother of the prodigal, the young man who had stayed at home and worked hard and had done nothing wrong. We don't like this wild one who comes in from his drinking and his wild women. And so we have much to learn from this Jesus who is so exultant over the repentance and return of the most unlikely and unlovable.

How are we to get this attitude? Perhaps in the most ordinary ways. Do what He did, for one thing. He found satisfaction in mingling with these ordinary people. He listened to their woes and pains and helped them as he could. Says some one, "I verily believe that God wants us to love Him first of all in our fellows. If it

were not so, he would have given us eyes with which to pierce heaven." Even a sociologist declares, "No sort of luke-warmness will avail much in such a world as ours. It must be a passionate, burning love for our fellow men who need our help that will reach down and lift up the ignorant, the poor and the vicious, and undertake the redemption of races and nations backward in the scale of development." (Ellwood, Christianity and Social Science.)

Lesson for February 15—Jesus, the Friend of Sinners. Luke, chapter 7.
Golden Text—"Faithful is the saying and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." I Timothy, 1-15.

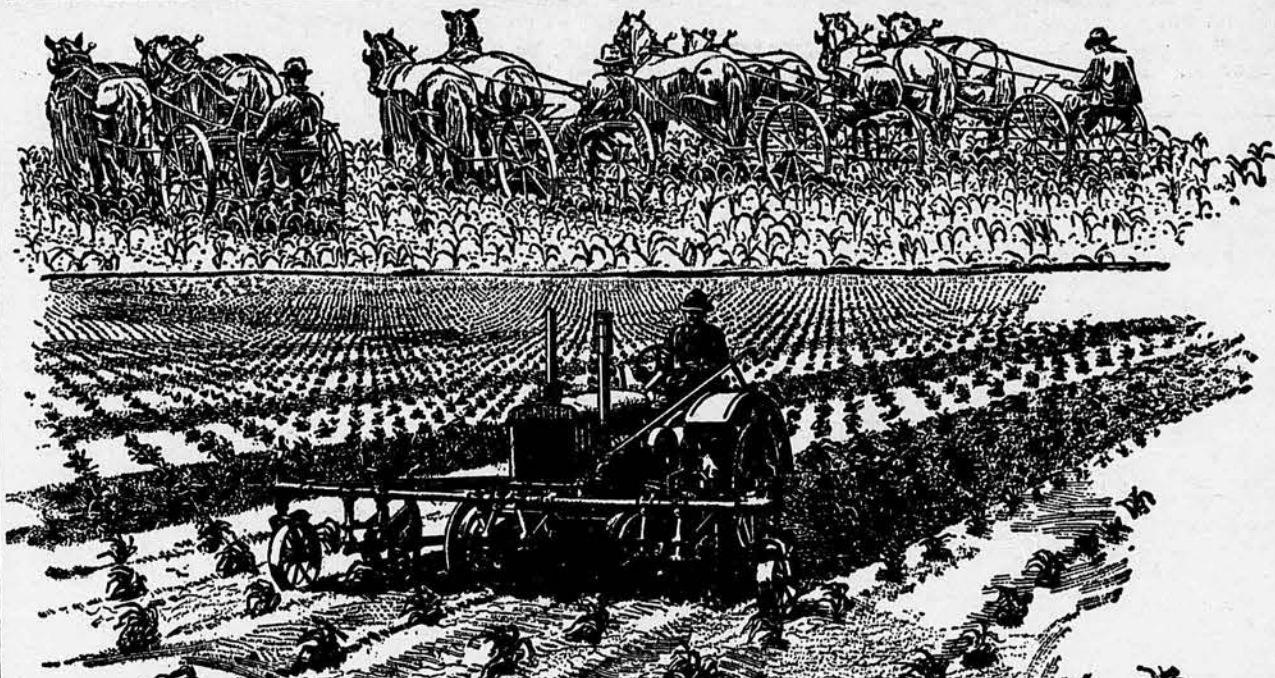
Made Profit on Beef

A farmer can make money on cattle, John Dickson, of Miller, Lyon county, has proved it. Dickson, who

uses modern feeding methods, even made money on stock this season with prices away down.

Recently he sold his herd of Hereford calves on the Kansas City market at \$12 for 100 pounds and made a net profit of \$16.12 on every one of the 25 animals, which weighed a total of 18,340 pounds. Dickson spent exactly \$68.88 an animal feeding the stock until he sold it and after deducting shipping charges and shrinkage, he collected \$85 an animal. The calves graded "governmental choice."

"I know 1930 was a tough year for cattlemen, but any farmer can do what I have done," Dickson said. "But he must have available credit or cash, rough feed for cows, grass for cows and calves and corn for calves only. This method of feeding gives me a profitable market for my silage, hay, straw, cornstalks, grass and corn and it also builds up the soil on my farm."



He Does as Much as Four Men

When this man with his John Deere General Purpose Tractor and three-row cultivating equipment goes into the corn field, he greatly reduces his production costs because of the increased acreage he cultivates each day. To match his great capacity it would require four men, four cultivators and eight horses.

And at the end of the day he has done actually less manual labor than any of the men using horses.

Guiding the tractor is his main job—and that's as easy as guiding a car. The sensitive steering control responds instantly to every movement of the steering wheel to make guiding quick and easy.

At the end of the rows he has no levers to operate in raising and lowering either the planter runners or cultivator rigs. The power lift does this tedious work for him. Just a touch of the toe sets the lift in motion and it raises or lowers the equipment while the tractor is in motion or standing still.

In cultivating there is no need of stopping at the row ends. The

many minutes this saves for him every day means several more acres cultivated.

With his John Deere General Purpose he pulls a two-bottom plow with two wheels in the furrow and a straight center hitch; he plants three rows at a time, 30 to 40 acres a day; cultivates from 25 to 40 acres a day; in fact, he does all of his farm jobs—drawbar, belt and power-take-off work down through the seasons.

The team of horses he has left are merely used for odd jobs around the farm.

As a result, his production costs are away down.

You are interested in lowering your cost of production. Then see this tractor and equipment at the store of your John Deere dealer or write today to John Deere, Moline, Ill., and you will receive special descriptive literature ask for package MW-511.

10 Major Improvements for 1931

1. Improved Air Cleaner—(Air Double-cleaned).
2. Double filtering of Fuel.
3. Special combination Oil Filter and Pressure Indicator.
4. Combination Muffler and Spark Arrester.
5. Automotive Steering control of Improved Design.
6. Special Crank Case Breather and Ventilator.
7. New Radiator Guard.
8. Adjustable Radiator Curtain.
9. Responsive Governor.
10. "Easy-on" Fuel Filler Caps.

John Deere Tractors Burn Low-Cost Fuels

John Deere Tractors are specially 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.

John Deere TWO-CYLINDER Tractors Burn Low-Cost Fuel



Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender



Hundreds of Women Attended Farm and Home Week at Manhattan

IT IS easy for me to understand why a woman enjoys newspaper work. Any woman likes to tell things. So I'm happy to bring a second-hand glimpse of Farm and Home Week held at the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan on February 4, 5 and 6. The credit for an excellent program goes to Miss Amy Kelly, state home demonstration leader, and to the members of her staff.

The attendance was remarkable. Hundreds of women from all over Kansas came for ideas and inspiration. They were not disappointed.

The two principal speakers were Miss Grace Frysinger of the Department of Agriculture,

MARY ANN Says: The city sister is not the only person who can use a telephone as a servant. I have found, especially since Sister and Sonny were young, that it was difficult to make trips to town, and that, when I did, I disliked to take up all my time with little things. I began to use the telephone for this sort of service the hot summer before Sister arrived. I was working on a layette, and any articles that I needed, I called my shop in town and had the clerk mail them to me. I find that salesladies, especially in the best stores, are more than willing to help, and they have mailed me house-dresses, perhaps several, and I chose what I wanted and sent the rest back. I've ordered muslin, thread, upholstering tacks, some dress materials such as linens and gingham checks, hose, and many other things. Recently I have been in quarantine, and have found the telephone invaluable in getting the little articles that I needed from downtown to me.



heaven. To fully appreciate this play one must first understand the viewpoint of the common plantation negro. Mrs. Jarrell is of the opinion that the play has contributed to, rather than taken anything away from, religion.

Other interesting events were: The announcement of the Master Homemakers by Miss Bess M. Rowe of The Farmer's Wife of St. Paul on Wednesday evening and Miss Rowe's talk on "Homemaking" on the following morning; a talk on "Your Community and You" by Dean Margaret Justin and talks on problems in nutrition and equipment by members of the college staff.

That Farm Bureau women actually learn to do things was demonstrated on Wednesday afternoon when the women of the Riley County Farm Bureau units gave a tea for all the visiting women (several hundred). This tea was held in Van Zile Hall, the new dormitory for girls.

Another instance of progress was shown in the playlets given by Farm Bureau women of Morris and Harvey counties. The women of these counties have been working with the home demonstration leaders in their counties and under the direction of Mrs. Blanche Forrester, drama editor of The Capper Publications. A trophy cup was presented by this organization to the winner, Morris county.

The program on Friday was given over to the importance of well planned homes, the value of running water in the home and the need for shrubs and trees around the home. It was a well-rounded out program under the direction of the Architecture and Horticultural Departments of the college.

Two campus tours and a visit to the practice houses were included on the program.

All in all the three days were days well spent. And the fine part of it is that many communities in the state will feel the influence of the meeting. The women came to learn. They returned to their homes and communities with a firm resolve to put into practice many of the ideas that they carried away with them.

And, if you didn't get to attend the meeting this year, remember that another year is coming and make a good heavy mark on the calendar. The first week in February should contain three red letter days for every Kansas farm woman.—R. A. N.

New Style Trim for Shoes

TRIMMING on the new shoe models is on the back of the shoe instead of on the vamp. For instance, a plain kid pump will show a heel and a point covering the back seam of the shoe in lizard or crocodile. The same idea is carried out on evening shoes of satin or rayon moire.

Do You Own Old Glassware?

BY JANE CAREY PLUMMER

DO YOU own some old glassware? Recently I saw an enchanting window which had been fitted with narrow plate glass shelves, on which an array of pink, amber and green glassware caught flashes of sunlight, and gave the entire room a quaint brilliance. There was a bit of everything in the way of old glass upon those shelves. A bubbled pink sugar bowl, amethyst tumblers, a green footed flower container, pitchers of amber, ruby and aquamarine sat in picturesque array.

This window was in a city home, but when I looked on it in delight, I thought of some half-dozen farm homes of my acquaintance which have a collection of grandmother's glassware tucked away in cob-webby attics.

Beautify Kitchen Accessories

BY DOROTHY J. MILLER

THERE are many little accessories in the kitchen that are indispensable but seem to be no aid to kitchen beauty. The wooden drain board, for instance, is often objectionable because of its uninteresting, colorless state. It may be covered with a bright piece of oilcloth and the whole surface then varnished to assure pro-

tection. No rings will be left by pots and pans that are set on the varnished surface.

Vegetable bins or a broom closet are practical kitchen accessories that add no charm to a kitchen unless they are finished with color. The little stepladder or stool, used to reach those shelves that are otherwise just beyond reach, may be enameled to harmonize with the kitchen coloring.

The floor may play its part in the practical color parade if a good and pleasing shade of floor paint is used, with a coat of varnish added for complete protection.

Enamel is suggested for most of these kitchen surfaces because of the durable finish that it supplies. In a room that is subjected to such constant use as the kitchen, the hard, smooth surface of enamel, so easily cleaned, is imperative. Enamel is flowed on, that is, applied with a full brush.

It may be gone over but it should never be brushed in as a paint is. Flat paint is recommended frequently for doing over old surfaces that are badly marred, as it hides the old blemishes. Another satisfactory finish may be obtained with brushing lacquers, whose fast drying properties are helpful when a quick job is demanded.

Perhaps you have floor problems. We have an excellent leaflet on "Refinishing Old Floors." If you wish one order from the Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The price is 4 cents.

February's Fashion Offerings

LUCKY is the woman who can make her own clothes! Money is saved by home sewing, and then, too, the best materials are available if purchased by the yard. And never before have prints been so intriguing. Here are some up-to-date numbers that you will find interesting.

2956—This simple model is becoming to ma-



ture figures, lending beauty and grace. It is designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

183—Costume slip. The spring and summer frocks demand a slip that is fitted. This number will prove ideal. Designed in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years and 36, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

213—Jumper dresses are popular. This offering is attractive. It is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years and in 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

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

Washington, D. C., and Miss Eloise Davison of the National Electric Light Association of New York. Miss Frysinger talked on "The Home and Its Management." She emphasized the point that women need to be efficient, intelligent home managers, realizing that their contribution to society is most important. Miss Frysinger stated "Women must remember that all vocations should exist so that homes may be maintained, and that instead of having homes so that we can have doctors, lawyers, architects, farmers, statesmen and so on, all of these people work that we may have homes." She stressed, too, the necessity of the home manager studying her job and applying the same systematic mechanism to it that a business man applies to his business, not forgetting, in the meantime, that the woman is the balance wheel in the circle of family relationships.

Electricity Needs Were Stressed

Miss Davison brought a message of light to the women. In her first talk she told how to choose appropriate lighting fixtures for the various rooms of the house, as well as the nooks and corners. In her second talk she taught the women how to figure the cost of operation on various pieces of equipment, so that a woman would understand, not only the purchase price of the article she is to buy, but also the cost of operation.

One of the most interesting events of the program was the display of cotton dresses from the Cotton Textile Institute of New York. Miss Alpha Latzke, clothing specialist of the Extension Division of the College, explained the different types of textures as girls from the school modeled the dresses. We are inclined to believe that cottons will play an important part in the wardrobe during the season just ahead.

Several book reviews were given. Perhaps the outstanding one was "Green Pastures" reviewed by Myra Jarrell of Topeka. This book, as a play, has enjoyed both favorable and unfavorable comment. It deals with a darky's conception of

Meringues Can Be Versatile

Cakes Finished in This Fashion Always Win Approval

By Nell B. Nichols

EVERYONE uses fluffy, browner meringues on pies and puddings, but few of us employ them on cake. I find that the meringue-topped cake always wins approval when served. There is a crispness to the cooked egg whites that is enjoyed. Perhaps it is because the texture and flavor is so different.

The cake batter, after it is poured into greased pans, is topped with the puffy meringue. This is sweetened, of course. Finely chopped nut meats are sprinkled on top. During the baking, the meringue browns and the nuts take on a delightful toasted flavor. The layers are allowed to cool in the pan. When they are thoroly cool, they are put together with a filling. The meringue tops of the layers form the bottom and top of the cake with the filling in between.

In the filling the cook has an opportunity to exercise her ingenuity. Either strawberries,

off the sheet after you've added the rest of your needs, tuck it into your purse and no item will be overlooked.

Down Valley View Farm Way



JANUARY, to all casual appearances is a rather dull month; but the January just past offered us some flaming sunsets. I wonder if you noticed them? Some of them were so weird and unruly that they made little chills creep over me in quick succession. Then, again some of them have been so soft, so gloriously golden, so calm that they fairly hypnotized me. I am glad that my kitchen has wide, western windows, for I get full benefit of the beautiful landscapes framed within each late afternoon as I prepare the evening meal.

I have just finished making several pints of orange marmalade. Even if it were not so delicious I think it would pay to make it for it looks so tempting and intriguing! I used 10 oranges and 5 lemons. These I sliced just as thin as possible, placed in a porcelain preserving kettle, poured over them 3 quarts of cold water and let them stand for 36 hours. Then I boiled them until the skins were soft and tender, added 10 cups of sugar and boiled the mixture until it was thick and jelly-like.

Here is a little labor saving stunt I employ in my kitchen. I passed it on to some of the farm homemakers out in the vacation camps last sum-

mer and they were pleased with the idea. Perhaps you would like to use it. On one side of my kitchen linen drawer I have a pile of varicolored cloths, folded and pressed down to economize space. A guest of mine dubbed these my "black rags." She called them that because I use them for wiping all cooking utensils that might discolor my tea towels. They are cut in 1 yard squares from discarded house dresses and aprons, laundered for this purpose, and they are the best bleach for tea towels that I know of.

I have had many inquiries from time to time about the cost and construction of lily pools. Do you know that you can get lily pools already made for around \$3? I think that this is one of the happiest offerings I have noticed for some time. Should any of you be interested in making a pool, I'll be glad to give you the address of the company who sell these ready to sink pools.

Nursery Screen Is Useful

BY KATHERINE MILLER

IN THIS enlightened age we know that we must let in the fresh air and sunshine if our babies are to get the most out of their visits to slumberland. At the same time, we must devise some means whereby we can keep them out of drafts. I draped blankets on the exposed sides of my baby's crib until a friend told me of her method. She purchased cretonne with nursery figures printed on it and made a screen for three sides of her boy's crib. It was fastened to the top of the bed with snap fasteners, and was long enough to tuck under the mattress at the bottom. The screen proved more useful than she had anticipated, for the baby enjoyed being left alone for his nap. Before he was 3 years old he knew all the characters on the screen and enjoyed visiting with them.

How About Thumb Sucking?

By Lucile Berry Wolf

A BABY that sucks his thumb is always a good baby. I let mine suck their thumbs until they were 2 or 3 years old, and then broke them of it," grandmother says, perhaps.

But the modern mother asks, "What price goodness?"

Some authorities are saying that thumb sucking is not to be taken too seriously, and it is probably true that more harm has been done to children by nagging at them about the habit than the habit itself has done. But we can hardly say that it is not a definitely harmful practice. Orthodontists who make hundreds of impressions of children's mouths, find their worst cases of malformation among children who have sucked their thumbs. The persistent sucking of the thumb makes the arch of the mouth narrow and high, causes the front teeth to protrude, and crowds the nasal passages.

In the majority of cases, thumb sucking is easily prevented. Pinning the sleeve of the gown over the little hand at bed time is usually all that is necessary for the first few weeks, and this should be done repeatedly until the matter is forgotten.

Once the habit is fastened on a child, it may require careful handling to break it. Thumb sucking and nail biting are nervous habits, and one must look into a child's daily health routine thoroly in order to remove contributing causes.

The best way to encourage the habit is to nag or scold about it. When you see the child begin to suck the thumb or bite his nails, instead of mentioning the matter, offer him some attractive toy or other occupation for his hands. Even permit him to take certain quiet toys to bed with him.

No restraining device which hampers the use

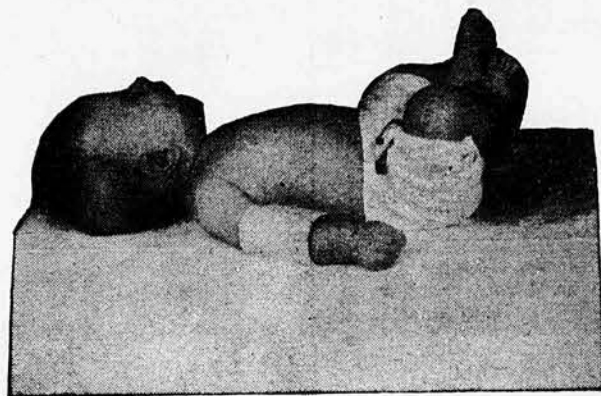
of the hands or the fingers is advisable for use especially when the child is at play. Serious nervous disorders may arise from restraining the activity of the hands for any length of time.

The only device which psychologists endorse is some type of elbow cuff which permits full use of the hands and arms, except that the arms cannot be bent sharply enough to go into the mouth. The great advantage of the cuff type of device is that attention is directed away from the thumbs and fingers instead of toward them.

The cuff illustrated is made of stiff manila paper, such as is used in government post cards, and a strip of adhesive tape. It is made to fit the child's arm and the edges lapped and secured with adhesive tape. The edges of the cuff are bound with adhesive tape to prevent irritation, and to strengthen the cuff against tearing. For a larger child, the cuff should extend from the elbow to the wrist and may be slightly flared toward the elbow. The ends of the sleeve may be pinned back over the cuff to prevent chafing.

More durable cuffs may be made of aluminum or other light weight metal. Perforations may be made along the edges to permit sewing on of padding. The cuff may be pinned on, or one may sew on a strip of cloth material with a draw string at the wrist. The earlier you start to break the habit, the better.

I have a formula for a harmless bitter nail varnish for older children which I will be glad to send if you wish it. Address Lucile Berry Wolf, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Also, I'd be glad to help you with any of your baby problems that may be worrying you. Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope, please.



blackberries or raspberries, sweetened and mixed with whipped cream, may be used. Sliced bananas or ripe peaches mixed with the whipped cream are good, as is crushed canned pineapple, if drained well. Orange and lemon fillings, something like those used for pies, are good, too. Here is the cake recipe I use:

Meringue Cake

½ cup butter	1 teaspoon baking powder
½ cup sugar	
4 egg yolks	2 tablespoons cake flour
½ cup cake flour	¼ teaspoon salt
¼ cup milk	

Cream the butter until light, then add the sugar gradually, beating well after each addition. Be sure to remove all the butter and sugar mixture from the mixing spoon. When the mixture is light and fluffy, add the egg yolks, beaten until thick and lemon colored. Sift the cake flour before measuring. Add the ½ cup of cake flour and the milk alternately. Last of all sift in the 2 tablespoons of cake flour with the baking powder and salt. Mix thoroly and pour into greased cake pans. I use round pans with a diameter of 8 inches. Then spread the meringue on top and sprinkle on the nut meats. Bake from 20 to 25 minutes in a moderate oven, 325 to 350 degrees Fahrenheit. Let cool in the pans and then add the filling you desire. Meringue cakes are at their best when eaten soon after the filling has been added.

Meringue for Cakes

4 egg whites	1 teaspoon vanilla
¼ cup sugar	¼ cup chopped nut meats

Beat the whites to a froth, then add a light sifting of sugar and continue beating. Repeat, adding the sugar gradually and beating thoroly between every addition. When the meringue will hold a point or peak after the beater is drawn out of it, it is ready to be spread on the cake. Add the vanilla before spreading on the cake batter.

Kitchen Memorandum Works

BY FLORENCE MILLER JOHNSON

YOU may have an attractive chart or an elaborate system for keeping a grocery memorandum, but if not, try my simple method. Simply tear scratch paper into fourths and tack a bunch at a time, clean side up, to the inside of a cupboard door. Tie a string to a pencil and fasten it with a thumb tack, also. When you run out of a staple or think of a dish you would prepare if you didn't lack a necessary ingredient, jot it down. Then when you go shopping, tear

Fun With Puzzles and Riddles

I AM 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I have three brothers and one sister. For pets I have a Shetland pony, two dogs and a Persian kitten. I go to Riley grade school. I like my teacher very much. Her name is Miss Gavenstine. I like to read the children's page. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Riley, Kan. Vera Brandenburg.

Loyd Rides Horseback

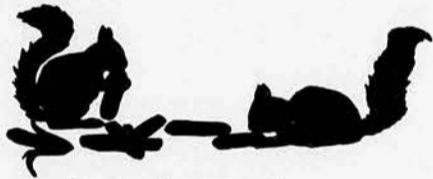
I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I live 1 mile from school. For pets I have three dogs. One is a big police dog named Pal, one is a rat-terrier named Tricks and the other a little dog named Lobo. My birthday is July 27. I have a horse named Roy. He is 23 years old. I ride to school every day. I like to ride horseback. I enjoy the children's page very much. My teacher's name is Miss Roberts. I would like to hear from other girls and boys.
Loyd Moore.

Pratt, Kan.

How Many Ears?

A squirrel found in a box a number of ears of corn, and set to work to carry them off to his hole. He brought out with him three ears at each journey, and it took him nine journeys to remove the whole. How many ears of corn were there in the box?

Answer: There were nine ears of corn in the box. The squirrel brought out three ears at each journey, but two of them were his own.



Try to Guess These

Why is a washerwoman like Saturday? Because she brings in the clothes (close) of the week.
Why is a leaf of a tree like the hu-

The Party



Miss Betty gave a party
Inviting all her toys,
Including Teddy Bear and Monk,
And many other Boys.

The Rubber Ball and Mr. Frog
Both jumped with joy and glee,
And danced the minuet for her,
As you can plainly see.

The Top and Duck and Wooden
Horse,
The Goose and Kitty Kat,
And funny Clown who wore
A dotted cloak and hat.

Refreshments were not served that
night,
I'm sorry to relate,
For dolls and toys do not have teeth.
So cannot masticate.
—William Thompson.

man body? Because it has veins in it.
Why is a nobleman like a book? Because he has a title and several pages.
What tree is of the greatest importance in history? The date.
What is the difference between a dime dated 1899 and a new dollar? Ninety cents.
What books are influenced by hard times? Pocket-books.
What is the best key to a good dinner? Turkey.
When does a man impose upon himself? When he taxes his memory.
When is a man like a cart wheel? When he is tired.
Why is Brooklyn Bridge like merit? Because it is very often passed over.
Why is a mouse like hay? Because the cat'll eat it.
What is that which cannot run though it has three feet always? A yard.
If you lose a dollar today, why

would it be a good plan to lose another tomorrow? So as to make your loss a-gain.

Likes Her Teacher

I am 7 years old. My birthday is October 3. I am in the second grade. I go to Rising Star school. I live 1 3/4 miles from school. My teacher's name is Miss Smart. I like her very much. For pets I have six cats, one dog, two hens and 13 young guineas. I enjoy reading the children's page very much.
Arlene Hopkins.

Moran, Kan.

Has a Pet Rabbit

I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. I have one sister and two brothers. My sister's name is Erna and my brothers' names are Irvin and Ellsworth. We have a Chinchilla rabbit

bit for a pet. I like to go to school. My teacher's name is Miss Krauss. I would like to hear from some of the girls my age.
Esther Miller.
Stuttgart, Kan.

Will You Write to Me?

For pets I have a cat, a kitten and a pig. I am 12 years old and in the eighth grade. I have dark brown hair and eyes. I am 5 feet and 1 inch tall. I will correspond with some of the girls and boys if they will write to me.
Louise Pohlmann.

Pratt, Kan.

My Dog's Name Is Rex

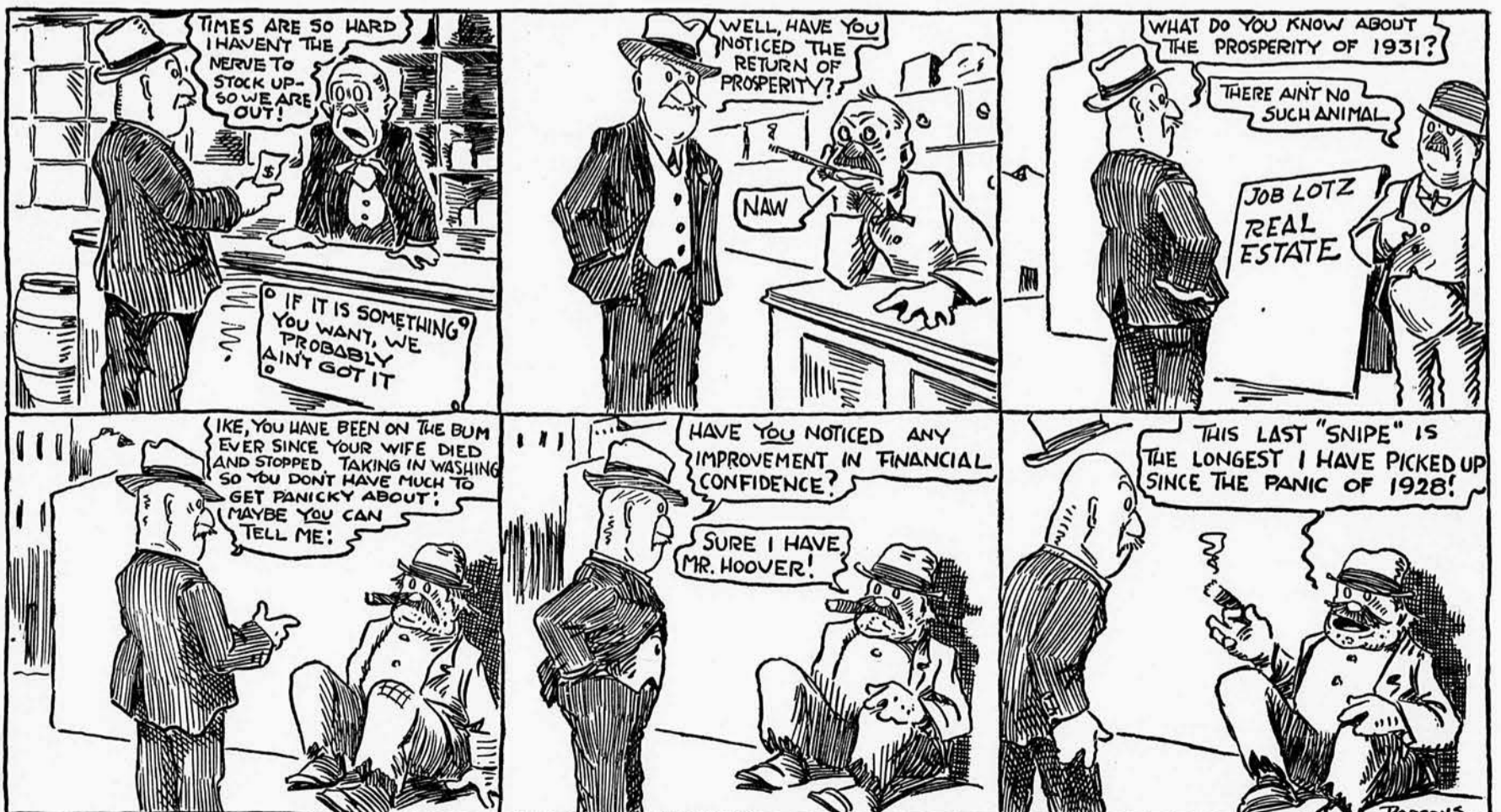
I am 6 years old and can write my own name. I have a pet dog. His name is Rex. We live 1 mile from town. I have three white kittens. I feed them every day. I enjoy the children's page very much.
Jerome Werner.

Ellinwood, Kan.

Indian Puzzle



The letters in the smoke from this Indian's pipe, when rightly arranged, will spell the name of an Indian made famous by Longfellow. Can you guess the Indian's name? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—Hooray! Prosperity Is Returning!



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

It Requires a Good Doctor to Effect a Thoro Cure of a Stubborn Case of Intestinal Parasites

WORMS that invade the intestinal tract of children are more likely to occur in country families because of their greater intimacy with domestic and farm animals. The only reason that doctors ever have had for scoffing at "worms" is that many fathers and mothers have acquired a habit of ascribing every ailing symptom of childhood to "worms" and dosing their children with "worm medicine" that generally is harmful and poisonous. Deaths have occurred from such poisonings. Every doctor knows that intestinal parasites are common enough both in children and adults.

A great campaign against hookworm has resulted in ridding the South of a devastating burden of ill health; the campaign still continues. In the northern and western states the most common intestinal parasite is the eelworm, called by doctors *Ascaris*. This worm occurs all over the world, we are told by investigators, and in the tropics almost every child suffers from it. It is the common round worm that resembles the earth worm so much. Horses, cattle, hogs and domestic pets may discharge the eggs. Children in their play get the eggs on their hands and so to the mouth. The reason country children are more frequently attacked is because of greater contact with animals.

I deplore the tendency to give "worm medicine" to every child who is thin, nervous, restless at night, picks at the nose, grits the teeth, has capricious appetite or other of the well-known symptoms. It is true that worm infestation may produce these symptoms, but so may many other things. To give medicine that is a poison, in the reckless manner that it so often is given, is shocking. Yet it is a fact that when a child does have worms, the diagnosis is readily made by giving a cathartic and inspecting the resultant discharges, treatment is important. Unfortunately it often is unsatisfactory. It takes a good doctor to effect a thoro cure of a stubborn case of worms.

My chief reason for writing about worms at this time is because of the promise given by a new and non-poisonous remedy. It was discovered to be effective last year in some work carried on by the American Child Health Association among the poorly nourished mountain people of our southern states. The Vanderbilt University School of Medicine suggested the use of Hexylresorcinol. It worked well with 1,500 children. Do not be scared by the big name. It is not a new drug but has been well known to doctors for years as a urinary antiseptic. Ask your home doctor about treatment for worms by Hexylresorcinol.

Recovery May Be Possible

Please let me know whether there is anything encouraging in the treatment of patients who were paralyzed from using Jamaica Ginger. I have heard that a medicine has been found. B. P. G.

I think your information refers to the report that came from Wichita to the effect that a druggist was giving a medicine to some of the Wichita patients and getting good results. I visited Wichita recently and learned from physicians there that there is quite a definite improvement in many of the patients who were afflicted with this paralysis. These physicians say, however, that it has nothing to do with any medicine but occurs in many patients who have had no med-

icine at all. They ascribe it to the fact that the nerves are slowly reacting to nature's improvement and they have hopes that, since it scarcely is a year since the first cases of paralysis were found, it yet may be possible that improvement will go on to comparatively full recovery.

Should Find the Poison

My muscle between the thumb and hand is shrinking away badly. I have no use of my hand; can't hold anything. The doctors say it is arthritis and there is not much to do for it. My fingers stand crooked and are stiff in the joints. My whole arm pains me away up in my shoulder. Can you tell me what I can do for it? Mrs. R. L.

It is true that arthritis is a stubborn thing to treat, and equally true that ordinary treatment is of little value. It is important in such cases to find and remove any focus of poison that may be in the body. Such infection may be in abscessed teeth, diseased tonsils, infected intestines, abscesses of liver, appendix, or kidneys. In my judgment your doctors give up too easily. Ask the family doctor to recommend a diagnostic clinic where you can have a "thoro going over."

Youngsters working on the seesaw endurance stunt, to see how long they can continue going up and down, probably got the idea from the stock market.

MORE MONEY FROM THE CORN FIELD

When You Use

DEMPSTER CORN IMPLEMENTS



GET MORE MONEY out of your corn crop. Do it by using a Dempster Lister and a Dempster Listed Corn Cultivator. They plant and cultivate quicker, easier and more scientifically... insuring a bigger crop... with less time and work.

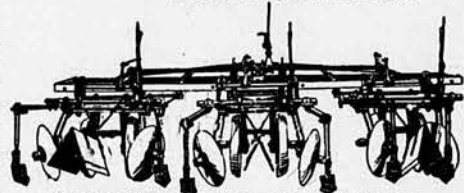
DEMPSTER 3-ROW LISTER plants seeds in perfect condition, properly spaced... and securely packs sides of seed bed to retain moisture during germination. Plants 3 rows at once. All adjustments made from driver's seat. Strongly built. Other outstanding features.

DEMPSTER LISTED CORN CULTIVATORS do a real job of weed-killing and soil-mulching. Assure a good stand, and more money from every acre. Cultivate thoroughly under all conditions... doing the work quicker and easier. The gangs adjust themselves automatically to rows as wide as 48 inches and narrow as 36 inches... and always follow the furrow. Discs, shovels and furrow bell wheels can be quickly and easily adjusted without removal of any bolts... and can be set at any required working angle.

Made in 2-row, 3-row, 4-row, 5-row models. Both 2-row and 3-row models equipped with either horse or tractor hitch.

Your Dealer can show you these remarkable Dempster Implements. Inspect them today!

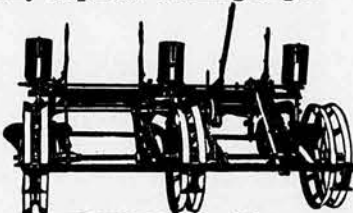
DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.
Beatrice, Nebraska



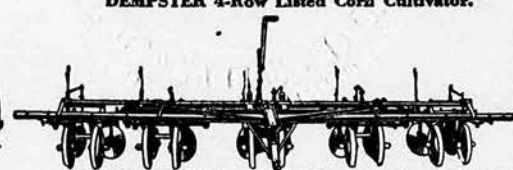
DEMPSTER 3-Row Listed Corn Cultivator.



DEMPSTER 4-Row Listed Corn Cultivator.

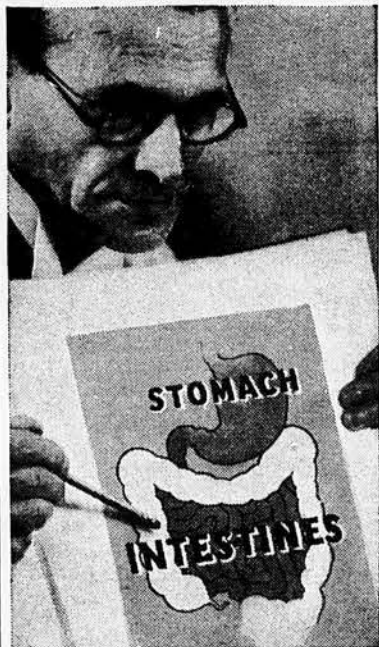


DEMPSTER 3-Row Lister.



DEMPSTER 5-Row Listed Corn Cultivator. (LC-1)

* Trouble Here * Causes Headaches * Eat Yeast *



POISONS from clogged intestines are often the chief cause of



SICK HEADACHES... So strike out at them by correcting Intestinal Fatigue.



JUST EAT Fleischmann's Yeast three times every day!

HEADACHE? Watch out!

It's Nature's Way of Warning you of Intestinal Fatigue!

YOU know it well enough... that hot, splitting head means a badly deranged condition somewhere in your system. It demands serious attention!

The trouble, doctors tell us, is often that all-too-common one... that age-old evil to which women particularly are subject... Intestinal Fatigue!

In Intestinal Fatigue, waste material stagnates in your intestines, breeding poisons that pollute the blood and cir-

culate throughout your body. Headaches are one of the commonest results.

But don't think you can cure your trouble with violent purgatives and pills. For 75 years medical science has known a simpler, more sensible method. Today it is available to you!

Eaten regularly, like any other food, Fleischmann's Yeast softens the clogging waste matter in your intestines and stimulates the normal action that keeps

your system internally active and clean.

Thus yeast corrects one of the chief underlying causes of headaches. Your appetite picks up. You tire less quickly—feel more energetic and alert!

But you must start! And you must eat Fleischmann's Yeast regularly, three cakes a day, before meals, or between meals and at bedtime. Eat it plain or in a third of a glass of water (hot or cold) or any way you like.

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?



FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST for Health.

Eat 3 Cakes a day!

Railroads, Buses and Trucks

Discussing results of railroad operation in 1930, the annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission states: "If railway finances were suffering only from the fact that a recession in business is being experienced as in other industries of this country and of the world, it might be sufficient to point out that in judging of railway income one should in fairness consider the good and bad years together. *But a different and more threatening financial difficulty confronts the railways. This is the effect of the competition of other forms of transportation.*"

One of the principal factors in this competition is the motor vehicle. We have a vast network of good roads, constructed and maintained in large part by public funds, and originally intended for private automobiles and other vehicles of similar size. Upon these highways thousands of large and heavy buses and trucks are being operated in competition with the railroads. These vehicles are aided by unjust and unfair advantages.

In the first place, the railroads are strictly regulated by the federal government in every branch of their operations. Buses and trucks have no such regulation. In the second place, the railroads pay every penny of their costs of furnishing service. Buses and trucks pay gasoline taxes and varying license fees, which usually do not meet the full cost of their use of the highways, but leave part of this cost to be paid by the public in taxes.

The railroads are not seeking any advantages. They are only asking that other means of transportation be deprived of unfair advantages. They are asking, first, that their competitors stand on their own feet as the railroads themselves do, by paying all their own costs, instead of having these costs partly paid from public taxes; and, second, that these competitors be regulated as the railroads are.

In other words, the railroads are asking only for fair play—in order that all means of transportation shall compete for traffic on equal terms.

Further facts on this subject may be had by writing to the—

WESTERN RAILWAYS' COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELATIONS

105 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

Enduring as the Hills

THE twelve Federal Land Banks have served American Agriculture admirably through the most trying decade of its history. Yet, on September 30, 1930, the capital, special and regular reserves and undivided profits of these Banks exceeded \$100,000,000.

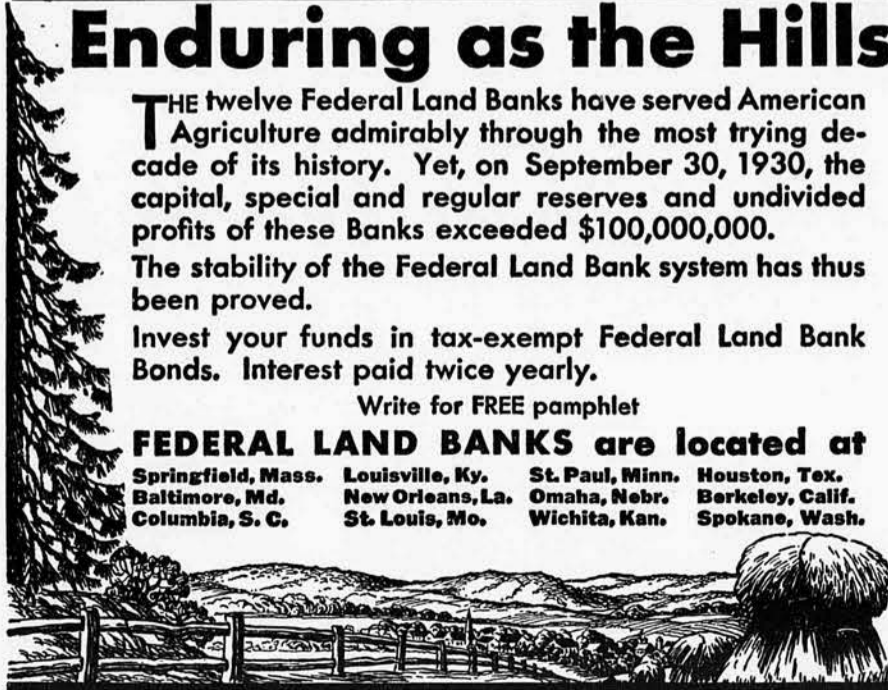
The stability of the Federal Land Bank system has thus been proved.

Invest your funds in tax-exempt Federal Land Bank Bonds. Interest paid twice yearly.

Write for FREE pamphlet

FEDERAL LAND BANKS are located at

Springfield, Mass.	Louisville, Ky.	St. Paul, Minn.	Houston, Tex.
Baltimore, Md.	New Orleans, La.	Omaha, Nebr.	Berkeley, Calif.
Columbia, S. C.	St. Louis, Mo.	Wichita, Kan.	Spokane, Wash.



Dr. A. Kushner,
President

LIVESTOCK HEALTH

auspices

Kansas Veterinary

Medical Association

Internal Parasites May Lower Vitality of Work Horses Just at the Time They Should Be at Their Best

BY DR. F. P. LAMBORNE
Olathe, Kan.

WORMS in horses are just as common as worms in pigs. It is not common practice for farmers to have their horses all treated for worms, but no care of the horse will give greater returns for the small amount of money spent, than to have your veterinarian call at your farm and treat every horse, big, little, old and young.

In the routine of practice, daily one sees horses that show typical symptoms of worm infestation. The hair usually is long, harsh, thick, standing and frequently of matted appearance. The animals are thin in flesh and consume enough feed daily to keep them in good condition or even fat. Still they persist in being thin, and as usually expressed "lifeless." The eyes have lost the snap they should possess and are dull in

tions of Kansas a number are lost every winter and every spring from worm infestation—but because all wormy animals have a much lowered resistance to disease. Colic and indigestion are common and the horse cannot do as much work as it should.

Dr. W. W. Dimock, University of Kentucky, said, "I have had an opportunity to go into the problem of parasites in horses more in detail and am just beginning to understand that it is one of our major problems in disease control work. On a few small farms in Kentucky, all equine stock, thorobreds and work horses are treated regularly and systematically for the elimination of parasites every two to three months thruout the year."

Systematic treatment that Dr. Dimock recommends has not been

Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

1. When and where was the first Kansas newspaper printed?
2. In what piece of literature is this quotation found: "For that which befalleth the sons of men befalleth beasts; even one thing befalleth them: as the one dieth, so dieth the other; yea, they have all one breath; so that a man hath no preeminence above a beast: for all is vanity."
3. What American recently has been elected a judge in the World Court?
4. What is the name of the constellation commonly known as the "great dipper"?
5. What is a freemartin?
6. Who is said to be the highest paid editorial writer in the world?
7. Who wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner"?
8. What is a zoophilist?
9. What is emmer?
10. What is the smallest continent or the largest island?
11. What is the largest flat-top mountain in the world, and what is it called?
12. What name was given to Kansas during the four years of fighting to keep slavery out of the state?

(Answers found on Page 22)

appearance. The lining of the mouth, having lost the bright, pinkish cast then is found to be pale or rather a somewhat dirty, yellowish cast. The animal fatigues easily when put to work. In other words, wormy farm horses cannot deliver the same amount of work as those that are not wormy.

At this time of year every horse that is expected to help produce a crop should be wormed soon, in order to give it a few days, or better, a few weeks, to regain some of its lost vitality before it must go into the heavy spring work.

Farmers in some places in Iowa have organized and whole counties have had their horses treated for worms. In January and February 1930, a few counties started the work. In other places, many locally, farmers have had their horses treated. It is reported that from the good results obtained in last year's efforts, they are all having their horses wormed again this winter. It also is said that where only a few counties did the work a year ago, several counties are having it done this winter.

It is thought that in the neighborhood of 95 per cent of the horse population of Kansas is wormy. Worm infestation of work horses is a serious problem, not because the animals are going to die—however, death is caused by worms and in some sec-

attempted in Kansas, but some system is necessary if horses are expected to deliver the required amount of work during the farming season on a minimum amount of feed.

Scott Is Secretary

Charles A. Scott, of Manhattan, is the new secretary of the State Horticultural Department, and it is felt thruout the state that his selection was a very wise one. Folks interested in this department will remember that J. N. Farley, of Hutchinson, resigned last May and that W. R. Martin, of Wathena, was named to serve as secretary until June 30 this year. Because Mr. Martin's personal business required all of his time, he felt that he had to resign also. Mr. Scott was elected in the December meeting and it was decided that he should take over the office at once.

Mr. Scott was graduated from the Kansas State Agricultural College in 1901, and served seven years in the United States Forestry Service in Kansas and Nebraska. He started the "Sand Hills" tree planting which is so well known in Western Nebraska. After two years as professor of forestry at Ames, Ia., Mr. Scott came to the agricultural college at Manhattan and served as professor of forestry until 1917. Since then he has been in private nursery work.

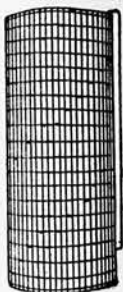
KC

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SAME PRICE for over 40 years

It's *double acting*
25 OUNCES FOR 25¢

MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED BY OUR GOVERNMENT



PLAYFORD Concrete Stave SILOS

LOWEST PRICES SINCE THE WAR. Write us for prices and catalogue. We have territory open for live agents.

Concrete Products Co. Salina, Kansas



3 to 4 Times More Profit Per Acre with **Grohoma** "The New Wonder Grain"
Bumper Crops in 1930... When Other Crops Failed

Grohoma, by written statements from many real dirt farmers who grew it under varied soil conditions last year, produced bumper yields from 70 to 110 bushels of grain per acre, in spite of the worst drought in years. We have ample evidence, from Colorado to Illinois, of the merits of Grohoma both as a big grain and fodder producer. A well balanced cattle ration can be fed of Grohoma fodder and grain.

Supply Limited—Order Now
Only \$1.50 Per Acre Planting

Order your acreage for this season now, sending 25% deposit with order, or write for folder giving the full story of Grohoma—the Wonder Grain.

The Reynolds Seed Co.
302-4th National Bank Bldg. Wichita, Kansas

JUST PAINT THE ROOSTS

Black Leaf 40 Kills Lice

Just paint the roosts with "Black Leaf 40." The heat from the birds' bodies releases the fumes, which kill lice.
NO HANDLING OF BIRDS
Recommended by Colleges and Experiment Stations everywhere. Ask your dealer. If he does not have it, send \$1.25 for 150 bird size.

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



JUST PAINT THE ROOSTS

Hear Many Languages

The Conclave of Nations program, broadcast over WIBW every Sunday, has given many listeners their first earful of foreign languages seldom heard extensively in this country. The Peruvian ambassador was the first to greet his fellow-countrymen in America in his native tongue. Spanish, Turkish, German, French, South African and Portuguese greetings also have been heard from the diplomats of those countries.

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.—Homemaker's 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 15

- 8:00 a. m.—Morning Musicales (CBS)
- 9:50 p. m.—Columbia's Commentator (CBS)
- 10:30 a. m.—Song Revue
- 11:30 a. m.—International Broadcast (CBS)
- 12:30 p. m.—Conclave of Nations (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—N. Y. Philharmonic (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 5:00 p. m.—Vesper Hour
- 7:00 p. m.—Eastman program (CBS)
- 8:00 p. m.—Arabesque (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—Barnsall Program (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Back Home Hour (CBS)

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16

- 7:55 a. m.—Musical Interlude
- 2:00 p. m.—Lanham's Dramatic Hour
- 2:30 p. m.—Master Melodies
- 3:45 p. m.—Wardman Park Orchestra (CBS)
- 6:15 p. m.—The Vagabonds (CBS)
- 7:30 p. m.—Savino Tone Pictures (CBS)
- 8:00 p. m.—The Three Bakers (CBS)
- 8:30 p. m.—The Cardinal Singers
- 9:30 p. m.—Lieb Ensemble
- 10:00 p. m.—Morton Downey (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Henderson Orchestra (CBS)

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17

- 10:30 a. m.—Senator Capper's "Our Government" (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS)
- 6:15 p. m.—Musical Aviators
- 7:30 p. m.—Air Adventures
- 8:00 p. m.—Farm Bureau
- 8:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Chronicles
- 9:30 a. m.—Paramount Publix Hour (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tremaine's Orchestra (CBS)

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18

- 2:00 p. m.—Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS)
- 2:30 p. m.—Master Melodies
- 3:45 p. m.—Musical Album (CBS)
- 6:15 p. m.—Musical Aviators (CBS)
- 7:00 p. m.—Fireside Melodies
- 7:15 p. m.—St. Savings Bldg. & Loan Program
- 7:30 p. m.—Behind the Headlines
- 8:00 p. m.—State Grange
- 8:30 p. m.—The Columbians (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Guy Lombardo (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Bert Lown Orchestra (CBS)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19

- 2:00 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
- 3:45 p. m.—Melody Magic (CBS)
- 6:15 p. m.—St. Moritz Orchestra (CBS)
- 7:00 p. m.—Blevans Motor Co.
- 7:15 p. m.—Sod Busters
- 9:00 p. m.—The Crystal Gazer
- 9:30 p. m.—Radio Roundup (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Bernie Cummins Orchestra (CBS)

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20

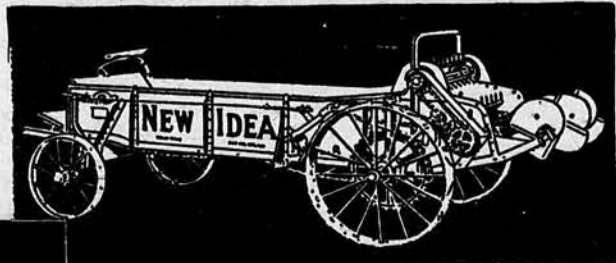
- 7:00 a. m.—Dempster Mill Mfg. Co.
- 2:00 p. m.—U. S. Marine Orchestra (CBS)
- 2:30 p. m.—Master Melodies
- 3:45 p. m.—Ellen and Roger
- 7:00 p. m.—Burleigh Quartet
- 7:30 p. m.—Scotland Yard
- 8:00 p. m.—Farmers' Union
- 10:00 p. m.—California Melodies (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Romanelli Orchestra (CBS)

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21

- 2:00 p. m.—The Four Clubmen (CBS)
- 3:45 p. m.—Spanish Serenade (CBS)
- 6:15 p. m.—Rhythm Ramblers (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons' Show Boat (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Jack Denny Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo (CBS)

Whether he wants to or not, the Wall Street lamb is forced to let buy-gones be buy-gones.

NEW IDEA Farm Equipment

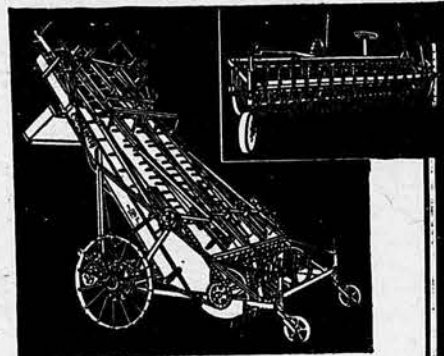


Longer Service - with This Dependable Spreader

IF you want to get all possible fertility value out of manure, spread it as fast as it is made. On many farms that means work for the spreader every day in the year. There is one spreader you can rely on to stand such a severe test. The NEW IDEA goes right along, summer and winter, over any kind of ground, with the same dependable freedom from trouble. Always doing a perfect job of spreading, light of draft and easy handling, the NEW IDEA gives a lifetime of steady service. And for spreading lime, place our Lime Spreading attachment on your NEW IDEA—it has never been excelled for the task.

Hay Tools of Proven Worth

THE cleanest haying work you ever saw—and no breakdowns! That's what you get with these tested SANDWICH-NEW IDEA Hay Tools. Modern all-metal construction. Roller bearings; light draft. Combination Rake and Tedder, entirely controlled by levers reached from driving seat. Meets all conditions of ground and crop. Easyway Hay Loader has cylinder pick-up and push-bar elevator. Gets the hay but does not dig the ground. Saves the leaves and heads. See your dealer or write for information.



Inspect the Vari-Speed Engine. Throttle control gives 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 H. P. Easiest starting. Highly economical at all speeds.

THE NEW IDEA SPREADER COMPANY

Manufacturers of Spreaders, Corn Pickers, Transplanters, Husker-Shredders, All-Steel Harvest Wagons, Lime Spreaders, Portable and Bucket Elevators, Hand and Power Corn Shellers, Hay Loaders, Side Delivery Rakes, Gasoline Engines.

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IT IS not necessary to wait for lower prices if you need a new windmill. Aermotor prices have already been reduced. They are as low as it is possible to make them under existing conditions. With our large factory and its modern machinery we are able to furnish the best water-supply equipment at moderate prices.

Reduce your expenses by using an Aermotor. There is no power so cheap as the wind and the Auto-Oiled Aermotor gives you the most economical and most reliable wind power. The Auto-Oiled Aermotor runs in the lightest breeze, takes care of itself in the severest storms and does a wonderful amount of work in all kinds of weather. It needs oiling only once a year.

The Aermotor is the original completely self-oiling windmill. The gears run in oil and all other moving parts are constantly oiled.

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OTTAWA FENCE
Highest quality and lowest prices in 37 years. Copper bearing steel wire, with double zinc galvanizing gives four to five times longer life. Furnished in the famous Farmers Friend Hinged Joint and Ring Knot Patterns.
GUARANTEED FOR 10 YEARS
Every rod carries my iron clad 10-year guarantee. No hidden meanings or catch phrases. It will last 10 years. You must be satisfied or get your money back. Direct-to-you from the maker. Write for my free book showing hog, poultry, goat, sheep and ornamental fence, gates, barb wire and posts. A post card will do.
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Saves you money on FARM LIGHTING!
Increases the efficiency of your lighting. Ask your dealer for National in the RED DRUM. Write us if he cannot supply you.

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FREE FENCE BOOK
Your Name and Address Brings It
Before you choose any fence, get my new book of fence bargains. It will open your eyes to real values.
WRITE FOR IT TODAY!

Only SEALED Bags bearing this tag contain GENUINE



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The Big Yield Alfalfa

Blackfoot Brand Idaho Grimm Alfalfa is an extremely hardy strain. Improved for over 20 years in the severe climate of Idaho. A strain that is not susceptible to winter killing. A big tonnage of fine stem hay every year.

Blackfoot Brand Idaho Grimm Alfalfa is grown in a restricted area where every field is registered. The Blackfoot tag shows that every bag has been sealed and certified as to variety and purity by the Idaho State Seed Certification Service. Insist on getting sealed bags labeled with the Blackfoot tag.

Two Dependable Grades
EXTRA NO. 1 (Blue Tag)—Purity 99.50%. No noxious weeds. Free of sweet clover.

NO. 1 (Red Tag)—Purity 99%. Free of noxious weeds. Not more than 1/16 of 1% sweet clover. Practically as good as the Blue Tag grade but a little lower priced.

Both grades are genuine Blackfoot Brand Idaho Grimm and state certified.

Look for the Blackfoot Tag on Every Bag!

The Blackfoot tag is evidence that the seed is genuine and true to name, having been inspected in the field, sealed at the thresher, and checked and resealed through all cleaning operations by state officials. Make sure that the Idaho Grimm Alfalfa you buy bears the Blackfoot tag.

If your local dealer cannot supply you, write us direct.

IDAHO GRIMM ALFALFA SEED GROWER'S ASSOCIATION
Blackfoot, Idaho

Bushels of Eggs with Shellmaker



MAKE THIS TEST! Feed SHELLMAKER to your layers for 1 month. Take away all "shell" and grit. If you don't get more eggs and stronger shell, your money will be refunded. Is over 98% pure calcium. Hard. Retained by the gizzard and acts as ideal "grinder" until all is assimilated. Costs less because it does more, hens require less and a sack goes farther. Results are guaranteed. Used by thousands of poultry raisers, State Exp. Stns., etc. Buy hen or chick size, from your dealer. Or write to THE SHELLMAKER CORP., Dept. B-18, 520 N. Mich. Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL Vitrified EVERLASTING TILE SILOS
Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble.
Buy Now Erect Early NO Blowing In Blowing Down Immediate Shipment Freezing
Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile. Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.
NATIONAL TILE SILO CO., R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



Protective Service

KANSAS FARMER MAIL & BREEZE

Rewards Are Paid to Protective Service Members in Logan, Finney, Harper and Pratt Counties

PROTECTIVE SERVICE member, C. H. Engelhardt of Oakley, Logan county, has just received half of the \$25 reward paid by Kansas Farmer for the arrest and sentence to 30 days in jail of Lonnie Conway, who stole a hammer, handsaw and two log chains from the protected premises of Mr. Engelhardt. The other half of the reward was paid to D. M. Garrett, city marshal of Oakley, who rendered valuable aid by following up clues which brought about the arrest.

When Raymond Drussel, of Finney county, discovered that an 8-gallon milk can, 5-gallon oil can, log chain

stealing the car and sentenced to Kansas Industrial School for a term not to exceed two years. The Kansas Farmer Protective Service reward of \$25 was divided between Mr. Roberts and the Stafford county sheriff's office.

Members Like Our Service

Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, Kansas.
Gentlemen:

I want to thank you for your faithfulness in keeping after the _____ Plant Company, of Mount Pleasant, Tex. It has come thru and made everything satisfactory. You may always count me as your friend.

Yours truly,
Garden City, Kan. Peter Moler.

Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, Kansas.
Gentlemen:

I have just received the check from the _____ Oil Heating Company. I thank you for what you have done for me.

Respectfully yours,
Larned, Kan. B. E. Parr.

Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, Kansas.
Gentlemen:

I am writing you about the stockings I ordered about six months ago. I received them Saturday and want to thank you very much for the service you have given me, for I know I never should have received them had it not been for you.

Sincerely yours,
Atwood, Kan. Mrs. George Peek.

These Do Not Co-operate

The following companies have not indicated a willingness to work with the Protective Service Department in bringing about satisfactory adjustments of claims made by Protective Service members: Star Royalty Association, Tulsa, Okla.; Poultry Supply Company, Omaha, Neb.; Merrell & Sons, Garnett, Kan.; Yotz Type-writer Company, Shawnee, Kan.; Land of Promise Hatchery, Independence, Mo., and Ernest R. Conrad & Associates, Inc., Denver, Colo.

A wise President of any South American republic would be a fellow who would have the foresight to draw the salary for his full term in advance.

Even after a fellow gets himself elected President of one of those South American countries he still needs a little money in reserve for running expenses.



Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Bauer, Harper County Members of the Protective Service, Who Received the Reward Paid by Kansas Farmer for the Arrest and Conviction of Cecil Foster and Harlan Bishop

and tractor tools had been stolen from his Protective Service protected premises, he reported to Sheriff Ben L. Strawn immediately. Thru the co-operation of Drussel and Strawn, DeWilda R. Lewis, George Small, Ted Smith and Richard Hayden were arrested and later served terms in Finney county jail. The Protective Service reward of \$25 was divided equally between Raymond Drussel and Sheriff Strawn. Immediate action on the part of Protective Service members and peace officers is what it takes to get results.

Not long ago a motor car radiator disappeared from the Protective Service protected premises of N. C. Bauer, of Harper county. Mr. and Mrs. Bauer suspected two boys of having stolen the radiator, but it was not until the Bauers had driven many miles, picking up a little clue here and there, that sufficient evidence was gathered to bring about the arrest and a jail sentence for Cecil Foster and Harlan Bishop. Since Mr. and Mrs. Bauer persevered in their search for the guilty persons, the Kansas Farmer decided that they were entitled to the entire \$25 reward which was paid a few days ago.

One day last summer G. E. Roberts, Protective Service member of Pratt county, neglected to lock the door of his garage where he kept his motor car. When he returned home the coupe was gone. Mr. Roberts spread the alarm but was unable to get an immediate arrest. It was not long, however, until Ray Bateman, a Stafford county deputy sheriff, captured Francis Roush charged with stealing watermelons. It developed that Roush was driving the car which had been taken from the Roberts garage. Roberts heard this and, acting with the Pratt county attorney, had Roush brought back to Pratt county where he was prosecuted for



The \$25 Paid by Kansas Farmer Protective Service for the Arrest and Sentence to Jail of Lonnie Conway, Who Stole From the Protective Service Protected Premises of C. H. Engelhardt, Logan County, Was Divided Between Mr. Engelhardt and City Marshal D. M. Garret, Above, of Oakley



IF A HAILSTORM HITS!

Don't let it catch you unprepared! Don't let it force you to borrow until the next harvest, to buy the necessities of life!

You won't have to worry about ruined crops, if you invest your spare money regularly in our 7% Preferred Stocks. Just a few good crops will enable you to build a reserve fund in these splendid securities, the interest on which, at 7% per year, payable every 90 days, will tide you over and protect you and your family against want.

Write us today, and we'll tell you how our 7% Preferred Stocks meet the 3 requirements of the best type of investment—Safety of Principal, Fine Interest Return, and Ease of Conversion into Cash in emergencies. Address Department KF.

THE PUBLIC UTILITY INVESTMENT COMPANY
NATHAN L. JONES, President • SALINA, KANSAS
A Local Representative is Near You

\$20 for Your Old Separator
Regardless of Age Make or Condition

Write for Trade Offer
Write TODAY for our offer to take your old separator in trade for the wonderful NEW Low Model Melotte, on a most liberal Exchange Plan.

\$5.00 Down After 30 Days Free Trial

Send for free catalog telling all about the NEW Melotte Separator with its many wonderful NEW features. Write at once for Big New Special Offer.

The Melotte Separator, H. B. Babson, U.S. Mgr. 2945 West 19th Street, Dept. 29-82 Chicago, Illinois 1518 First Ave. So., Seattle, Wash.

NEW LOW MODEL MELOTTE

CHINESE ELM
Beautiful, quick growing, long lived, makes effective windbreak in three years, stands cold, heat, alkali, drought; grows in poorest soil.
50, 2-ft. 1-yr. trees \$2.60, 100 \$4.95 prepaid.
FREE—5 Spirea Bridal Wreath with orders from this ad. BARGAIN CATALOG FREE.
10 Apple Trees, 2-yr. 5 to 6 ft. \$2.95.
50 Spirea Bridal Wreath, 18-in., \$2.75 prepaid.
3 Chinese Elm, 3-yr. 4-ft. trees, \$1 prepaid.
5 Regal Lilies, blooming size, \$1 prepaid.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

INTERSTATE NURSERIES
300 Interstate Bldg., Hamburg, Iowa

QUICK PERMANENT WIND-BREAK at LOW COST

Barteldes 1931 GARDENBOOK FREE

Be Thrifty—Have a Garden!

Ask Your Dealer or Write Us for Barteldes new 1931 Garden Book. Contains coupon good for a FREE packet of Nasturtium Seed.

Dealers everywhere sell Barteldes new crop flower, garden and field seeds—pure, clean, hardy. "64 Years of Seed Service"

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Henry Field's Great Seed and Nursery Book FREE!

Greatest Values in Fifty Years!

Field, vegetable and flower seeds, trees, shrubs, fruit, etc., described in the great 1931 Henry Field Catalog and Growers' Book—with hundreds of wonderful values and bargain collections.

FREE! This big bargain book and a special prize packet of finest Flower Seed sent free on request.

The Henry Field Company, CLIP THIS AD
KF Shenandoah, Iowa.

6 CHERRY TREES, 2 VARIETIES \$1.00
8 APPLE TREES, 4 VARIETIES \$1.00
6 PLUM TREES, 2 VARIETIES \$1.00

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FAIRBURY NURSERIES, Box 3, Fairbury, Nebr.

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

Farm Crops and Markets

A Favorable Factor in Current Situation Is Rather Strong Demand for Stockers and Feeders

VERY mild weather, lack of rain or snows, good prospects for wheat, and considerable field work with the soil turning in fine condition are the reports sent to Kansas Farmer from all sections of the state. As one crop reporter says, "old-timers have to scratch their heads to remember a winter like this one." While very little rain or snow have fallen for some time, reports of damage from lack of moisture are very, very few. While in some instances the top soil seems to be dry, there still is plenty of subsoil moisture. All livestock is in good condition and feed has been holding out well, due to the mild weather.

The trend of the cattle market the last week has been such as to make certain the old rule that "the risks of holding from the first two weeks of January to the first two weeks of February are too great," according to Vance M. Rucker, marketing specialist, K. S. A. C.

A favorable factor in the current situation is a rather strong demand for stocker and feeder cattle. The movement to feed lots reduces the supply of lower grades of slaughter cattle. The demand, however, is not sufficient to give much support to fat cattle prices. The fact that so many heavy feeders have been going out from the market indicates that they will come back before April. Last year, when they came back in March, a demand by the summer finisher made possible a market to let them out.

A market report of last week states the following: "There seems to be a lack of confidence on the part of many feeders in the market for the next few months, and this had a tendency to cause many owners to move cattle prematurely." This all works in favor of the feeder of light cattle for the summer market.

While the trend of market prices for poultry and poultry products does not seem to warrant an increase in the poultry flock to any great extent, it does appear to be a good time to hatch a normal number of chicks to fill the laying houses with birds and to lower production costs as much as possible, relates G. T. Klein, extension poultryman, K. S. A. C.

Barton—A great deal of wheat is being marketed. Grass and weeds along the public roads are being burned. A great deal of road work is being done. Moisture would help the wheat. Eggs, 13c; wheat, 55c.—Alice Everett.

Brown—Good weather still is prevailing. Many farmers have been plowing and cutting stalks. There still is some frost in the ground in protected spots and on the north slopes. A good rain or snow is needed. Many public sales are being held and good prices are being paid for most everything. Wheat, 60c; cream, 25c; eggs, 13c.—L. H. Shannon.

Butler—Ideal winter weather has been a big factor in saving feed. Livestock is doing well. All dairying and breeding cattle in this county are being tested for T. B. Few public sales are being held and prices are good. Wheat, 65c; corn, 63c; oats, 35c; eggs, 10c.—Aaron Thomas.

Cherokee—The weather is very warm for this time of year so wheat and grass are making rapid growth. Since this is such an open winter less feed for livestock is needed. Prices for livestock are low but we are not losing much, nor are we making any gain. Cream, 25c; eggs, 11c.—J. H. Van Horn.

Clay—The fine weather continues and all of the frost is out of the ground. Farmers are busy plowing for spring crops and the ground is in good condition for this work. All livestock is doing well despite the feed shortage. Some wheat is going to market. Wheat, 58c; eggs, 9c to 13c.—Ralph L. Macy.

Dickinson—The weather is about the finest we have seen for this time of year. We haven't had any moisture for more than two months, so the top soil is loose and dry. However, the soil works up in

good condition. A lot of farm work including plowing, disking and blank listing has been done. I heard a report that some oats has been sown. Livestock has wintered well. Eggs, 11c; wheat, 53c. There will be plenty of feed to carry us thru the winter.—F. M. Lorson.

Edwards—We recently enjoyed a very fine rain. It wasn't needed but it certainly will do no harm. Some farming is going on but the big job is looking after the livestock, which incidentally has wintered well so far. Quite a lot of wheat is going to market. Wheat, 55c; corn, 48c; barley, 45c; oats, 40c; eggs, 11c; cream, 28c; hens, 12c to 16c.—W. E. Fravel.

Elk—The fine weather is the wonder of the oldest inhabitants. Rarely do we have winter weather like this. A good many farmers are preparing oats ground and many are inquiring about seed corn which is priced from \$1.25 a bushel up. All livestock is wintering in fine condition. Hatching work has started.—D. W. Lockhart.

Franklin—We are having excellent weather and considerable field work is being done. In some cases folks are hauling water, and water for livestock is rather scarce. I have heard some reports of oats sowing. Hens are laying quite well now but eggs sell at only 9 to 12 cents. Butterfat, 19c to 22c; hens, 9c to 13c; wheat, 65c; oats, 35c; corn, 55c. Some farms have been sold recently and others have been rented for grain rent. Public sales seem to be increasing.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Harper—Wheat is in good condition. There seems to be a good many chinch bugs and grasshoppers in stubble fields, corn stalks along the roadside. A good many farmers are burning these harboring places. Livestock is doing well and wheat pasture is good. Farmers employ very little help as tractors are being used more with every crop. No public sales. The special poultry day sponsored by the Farm Bureau was a real success. Wheat, 54c; cream, 22c; eggs, 11c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Johnson—The same mild, dry, spring-like weather that has prevailed for two months, with an occasional lapse of a day or two, still continues. Some spring work such as plowing and cutting stalks is in progress. Preparations are under way for more road work. Some sickness is reported over the county. So far fruit prospects are excellent. Some early gardens have been planted and grass shows some green spots. Sales are numerous but prices are not very good.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lane—Fine, dry weather continues. In some places the wheat pasture is getting short. Very little feed has been needed so far. Some wheat is moving to market. Wheat, 51c; eggs, 11c; hens, 14c; corn, 40c.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—Some folks are plowing and others are working on the highways. Livestock has wintered well on cheap feed. Horses are selling higher. Some folks are moving and there are a few farms for rent. Some little chicks have made their appearance. Hens are laying well but eggs are cheap. Folks down here are cheerful and have big hopes for and much faith in 1931.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Linn—We are having fine weather and farmers are beginning to think about sowing oats. Practically all of the farm land has been fall and winter plowed, so the ground is in fine condition for spring sowing and planting. The mild winter has been fine for livestock and feed is holding out better than anticipated. Horses are bringing better prices at sales.—W. E. Rigdon.

Lyon—More fine weather causes the farmers to think about sowing oats and planting potatoes, but there will be more winter weather this month and next. Just remember that the robins and other birds have not returned from the South yet. The ground is in good condition for plowing and a great deal of it has been worked. Wheat looks very good. The weather has been easy on livestock. Very few public sales are being held.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Our good weather still continues. We certainly would feel the difference if the thermometer should drop to 22 below zero and we would have several feet of snow. Eggs, 10c; hogs, \$7; wheat, 56c; corn, 41c; cream, 23c; potatoes, \$1; hay, \$8.—J. D. Stosz.

McPherson—Wheat is looking fine and the fields are greening up. Farmers are starting their spring work. Oats seeding time seems to be here. Livestock is in fine condition. Very few cattle are on feed. Demand for farm labor is improving. Quite a few public sales are being held.—F. M. Shields.

Neosho—Warm weather still continues. There seems to be sufficient surface moisture for plowing and for the growing (Continued on Page 22)



There is only one genuine Long-Bell Post Everlasting. It is the ORIGINAL creosoted fence post. Made from selected Southern Yellow Pine, scientifically air seasoned and creosoted full length under pressure—it has stood the test of time. Be SURE the posts you buy bear the L-B Silver Spot trademark. Handled by better Lumber Dealers everywhere.

Long-Bell SILVER SPOT POSTS

R. A. LONG BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.



Extra heavy "Galvannealed" zinc coating and copper in the steel keeps RED BRAND FENCE from rusting away fast like this.

Out-Lasts ALL others in actual Weather Tests

RED BRAND "Galvannealed"
LEFT—RED BRAND "Galvannealed" after 4 1/2 year Weather Test. Excellent condition. Taken down for shipment.

ORDINARY Galvanized
RIGHT—Ordinary galvanized after 4 1/2 year Weather Test. Roll practically ruined. Taken down for shipment.

RED BRAND FENCE "Galvannealed"—Copper Bearing

proved to be the best, the longest lasting, out of 45 different makes and sizes Weather Tested for 4 1/2 years in damp salt sea air on the Gulf of Mexico, near Galveston, Texas.

Official report of this impartial Weather Test (written in June, 1930) by Burgess Laboratories, nationally known engineers, Madison, Wis., at the end of the test, reads:—"Galvannealed" fence, sold on the open market in 1926, is coated with sufficient zinc to render better service, before rusting of the steel base occurs, than comparative products then on the market. Steel wire base also has the appearance of being corrosion resistant when subjected to severe atmospheric conditions and should give a further maximum of service after the zinc is entirely corroded off of it."

RED BRAND FENCE is even better today than when this test was started (in 1926). Extra heavy, rust-resisting zinc coating ("Galvannealed," not galvanized) is welded down into the steel wire. 20 to 30 points of copper in the steel helps resist rust clear to the core (like old time fence). More zinc on the steel—more copper in the steel—these make "Galvannealed" fence give more years of service in the field. "Galvannealed" (Red Brand), is always sold at fair standard market prices. If your regular dealer does not sell longer lasting RED BRAND FENCE, write us for the name of one near you who does.

Before you buy any fence, write for folder showing complete and startling results of the Burgess Gulf of Mexico Weather Test. Ask, too, for today's most popular farm book—"Farm Planning"—shows how money-making farmers make extra profits out of many things wasted on ordinary farms. Address

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO., 2114 Industrial St., Peoria, Ill.
"Galvannealed" process patented by Keystone. Look for the RED BRAND (top wire)

Tune in on Buck and Alice, N.B.C. Network every Saturday noon, 12:30 CST.



Our FARMERS MARKET Place



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

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

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12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
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19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
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2 1/2	19.60	5	44.10
3	24.50	5 1/2	49.00

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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

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

BABY CHICKS

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

ACCREDITED CHICKS 8c, 9c AND 10c. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, 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, 9 1/2c. Heavies 11 1/2c. Established 1914. Cooper Hatchery, Garden City, Kan.

HARDY OZARK CHICKS. LOWEST PRICES ever quoted. 15th anniversary year. Catalog free. Kennedale Hatchery, Springfield, Missouri.

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

BIG HUSKY CHICKS 6c 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.

YOUNKIN'S CHICKS; CANADIAN R. O. P. White Leghorns with 332-egg granddam, also seven other varieties. Catalog, Younkkin's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

HEALTHY QUALITY CHICKS; LEGHORNS 8c; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Whites 9c; Langshans, White Minorcas, Brahmas 10c. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

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 FURE BRED CHICKS—WHITE Langshans, 10c; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, 9c; Leghorns 8c; Assorted, 6c. Live delivery. Postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

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

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.

THE OLDEST ACCREDITED HATCHERY in Western Kansas now 100%. Blood-tested 2 years; producing 10,000 Accredited and Blood-tested Chicks Weekly, at unbelievable prices; 6 leading varieties. Write the Hays Hatchery, Hays, 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.

TUDOR'S SUPERIOR QUALITY CHICKS AT very low prices ready now. Blood-tested stock. Some state certified and accredited. 22 years in business. Always reliable. 100% live delivery. Custom hatching. Catalogue free. Tudor's Pioneer Hatchery, 1277 Van Buren, Topeka, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

Reduced Prices on Bockenstette's Blue Ribbon Certified Chicks

GUARANTEED TO LIVE

SEND FOR THIS NEW FREE CATALOG that shows you the way to greater poultry profits. Jess L. Swank of Holton, Kansas, marketed \$203.00 worth of eggs this week. Hundreds of others report the same wonderful success. We are a breeder's hatchery and offer you chicks from R. O. P. Supervised flocks, State Certified flocks and our own Blue Ribbon Certified flocks at no extra cost over ordinary kind. Flocks blood tested for years, and males with egg records up to 325 eggs—eggs that weigh 24 to 27 oz. to the dozen. Blue Ribbon Certified Chicks of a year ago now WON NATIONAL EGG CONTEST being highest hen for December, second highest pen; all breeds competing. That's the reason our customers get uniformly high flock averages. Don't waste another year cheating yourself of good profits. Write immediately for your copy of our new 1931 illustrated catalog. Reasonable prices. Learn how thousands of others now enjoy unusual success and how our special 14-day Guarantee to Live protects you against early chick losses.

BLUE RIBBON BREEDING FARMS, Route 3, Sabetha, Kansas

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 of 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.

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The quality chicks from our mammoth incubators are bred for heavy egg production as well as standard weight and markings. 16 popular varieties. C.O.D. shipments if preferred. Raise our purebred chicks for profits. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Write for catalogue.

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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. Hundreds 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.

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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 hatching units with all factors of incubation power controlled. For full information write the

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State Accredited and Certified GUARANTEED TO LIVE

Blood tested accredited, 10c; state accredited 12c. Discounts for early orders. All breeds. Ready now. Delivered Prepaid.

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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.

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Will Pay You Bigger Profits

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\$7.00 BIG HUSKY CHICKS

Never before have Superior Certified Chicks sold so low at this time of year—200-300 egg strains from state accredited flocks. Immediate delivery. H. Smith, Wesco, Mo., raised 285 from 300, laying 4 mos. Mrs. R. Y. Thomas, Hollis, Okla., raised 393 from 400, laying 4 1/2 mos. FREE catalog gives full details about Superior Chicks.

NEW LOW PRICES ON SUPERIOR CHICKS

English White Leghorns, Brown Leg- 100 500 1000
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Our select Superior Quality Grade AA Chicks 2c higher Where can you beat these prices and quality? \$1.00 books any sized order. Balance C.O.D. plus postage. We pay postage when full cash remittance is made with order. Mail order now from this advertisement—don't wait.

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B. W. D. Tested Chicks—200 to 300 egg breeding. Prompt shipment—Easy Terms—Free Circular—Postage Prepaid. Flocks culled by K. S. A. C. Graduate. Our large capacity enables us to sell at Wholesale, better quality than can be gotten elsewhere at near these prices.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES, BUFF ORP. 10c
ROSE COME R. I. WHITES 10c
HEAVY ASSORTED 8c
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McMASTER'S REAL QUALITY CHICKS ARE all first grade chicks, the kind that thrive and grow into money. Leghorns and Anconas 8c; Barred Rocks, Single and R. C. Reds 9c; Buff Orpingtons and W. Wyandottes 10c; Heavy assorted 8c. Postpaid live delivery. McMaster Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

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HERE'S A BARGAIN—BLOOD TESTED chicks—big, strong, livable. Electric hatched. Per 100: White or Brown Leghorns and Heavy Mixed \$8.00; White or Barred Rocks, Reds, \$9.00; White or Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, \$10. \$1 per 100 deposit books order. 100% alive. Prepaid. Rush your order. Catalog free. Steele's Hatchery, Box 122, Wellsville, Mo.

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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 336 eggs, bred to the bone winter layers. Ten years' breeding for high egg production of big white eggs. 18 leading varieties hatched from high egg producing bloodtested farm flocks are true to color and type. Big husky chicks prepaid. 100% guaranteed. White's Hatchery, Rt. 4, Topeka, Kan.

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Kansas Farmer. Gentlemen: Please send me sample copy of Kansas Farmer and also blanks and rates for undisplayed classified poultry advertising. I had good results from your paper last year.—Mrs. G. L. Feb. 2, 1931.

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

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PEARL GUINEAS, \$1.25. WHITE, \$1.75 each. F. Neudecker, Sleepy Eye, Minn.

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

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PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS. Flock culled for eggs. \$3.50-100. M. Seith, Speasville, Kan.

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BLOODTESTED WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.25. Harold Tonn, Haven, Kan.
BARRON SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50. Lawrence Diebolt, Iola, Kan.
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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.

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GAMBLE'S WHITE MINORCAS, CHICKS, eggs. Mrs. C. F. Gamble, Altoona, Kan.
HERSBERGER'S TRAPNESTED WHITE Minorcas. Circular. E. D. Hersberger, Newton, Kan.
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EGGS—A-1—GRADE A. RANGE \$5.00 HUNDRED. Exhibition, A-1, \$3.00 setting. Mrs. J. A. Benson, Rt. 8, Wichita, Kan.
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FREE—BABY CHICKS CATALOG QUALITY State Accredited, Blood Tested Chicks. Fall Bros., Four Square Hatchery, Yuma, Colo.

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Cabbage and Onion plants. Good plants
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VALENCIA SWEET SPANISH ONION PLANTS
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Red Clover \$13.00. Alsike \$12.00. All 60 lb
bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo.
Bowman, Concordia, Kan.
WHITE SWEET CLOVER, UNHULLED, 6 1/4
c, hulled 8 1/4 c, scarified 9 1/4 c. Alfalfa seed 12 1/2,
15, 17 1/2 and 20c per pound our truck. Seam-
less bags 30c each. Let us send you samples
and prices of cane seed and kafirs. The L. C.
Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.
RED CLOVER \$11.00; ALSIKE \$11.00; AL-
falfa \$8.00; White Sweet Clover \$4.00; Tim-
othy \$4.50; Mixed Alsike and Timothy \$5.50.
All per bushel. Bags free. Samples and catalog
upon request. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth
St., Kansas City, Mo.
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 in-
oculation. Never has to be repanted. Never a
pest. Write for information. Cherokee Farms,
Monticello, Florida.
C. O. D. RELIABLE GEORGIA GROWN
frostproof Cabbage and Onion plants. Will
stand frosts and freezes. Jersey Wakefield,
Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Bermuda
Onions, 500-65c; \$1.00 per 1,000; 5,000-\$4.50.
Why take a chance? Pay the mailman. Satis-
faction guaranteed. Catalog free. Piedmont
Plant Co., Albany, Ga.
CLOVER, \$13.80 PER BU.; HOME GROWN,
double recycled, 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 for data for
samples, 40 Egg Catalogue. Lowest Prices. All
kinds Farm and Garden Seeds. Kansas Seed
Co., Salina, Kan.
FROST-PROOF CABBAGE AND BERMUDA
Onion Plants. Open field grown, well rooted,
strong. Treated seeds. Cabbage, each bunch
fifty, matted, labeled with variety name. Early
Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Suc-
cession, Copenhagen, Early Dutch, Late Dutch,
Postpaid; 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25;
1,000, \$2.00; 2,500, \$4.50. Express Collect:
2,500, \$2.50. Onions Prizetakers, Crystal Wax
and Yellow Bermuda, Postpaid, 500, 75c; 1,000,
\$1.25; 6,000, \$8.00. Express Collect: 6,000,
\$4.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe ar-
rival, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for Cat-
alogue. Union Plant Company, Texarkana,
Arkansas.
DON'T WASTE TIME, MONEY AND LAND
on little field run plants. Buy Dodge's Fa-
mous Lower Rio Grande Valley plants and get
the best hand selected larger than pencil size
Crystal Wax, Yellow or White Bermudas,
Denias, Prize takers, Spanish Valencia and
White Globe Onion Plants, Prepaid, 300-60c;
700-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.35; 5,000-\$5.50. Extra large
field grown frostproof cabbage plants, all va-
rieties, Prepaid, 100-35c; 300-75c; 500-\$1.10;
1,000-\$2.00. By express collect onion plants and
thousand 5,000 lots; cabbage \$1.00 thousand
two thousand lots. Get acquainted offer 400
our best onion plants and 200 best cabbage
plants any varieties for \$1.00 prepaid. Prompt
shipments, satisfaction guaranteed. Literature.
Dodge Plant Farms, Raymondville, Tex.

CANARIES

CANARIES — REGISTERED SEIFERT
Gluck Rollers. 45 point trainer. Deep yellow
and spotted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sellers
\$6.00, \$8.00. Hens, \$2.00. Mrs. L. B. Davis,
Lenox, Iowa.

FOR THE TABLE

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 COFFEES SHIPPED anywhere prepaid for \$1. Send money order, check or currency. Grocery bargain list free. Columbian Spice Mills, Dept. K, Parsons, Kan.

HONEY

EXTRACT HONEY 60 LBS. \$5.00; 120, \$9.00. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colo.

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

CHOICE CLOVER HONEY—10 POUNDS \$1.65; 20 pounds \$3.20; 60 pounds \$6.25; 120 pounds \$12.00. All prepaid. Nelson Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kan.

WHITE EXTRACTED HONEY, CLOVER OR alfalfa, very fine, none better; two 60-lb. cans \$12; one 60-lb. can \$6; Light amber, two 60-lb. cans \$10; for smaller containers write for prices. Address O. E. Adcock, Rocky Ford, Colo.

PIGEONS

WANTED—OLD LIVE COMMON BARN PIGEONS. B. Hendricks, Rutledge, Mo.

RUG WEAVING

BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpets. Free circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Missouri.

AUTOMOTIVE

TRACTOR, GAS ENGINE AND AUTOMOBILE cylinders reground; new pistons, pins and rings; connecting rods and main bearings re-babbited. Lawrence Iron Works, Lawrence, Kan.

AUCTION SCHOOL

BE AN AUCTIONEER. EARN \$25—\$100 daily. Send for large illustrated catalogue also how to receive Home Study Course free. Reppert's Auction School, Box 35, Decatur Ind.

AVIATION

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.

AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

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

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.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, ELIGIBLE MEN-WOMEN, 18-50, qualify for government positions, \$105-\$250 month. Steady employment; paid vacations. Thousands appointed yearly. Common education. Write, Ozmint Instruction Bureau, 365, 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, 2840 Automotive Building, Lincoln, Nebr.

LUMBER

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

QUILT PIECES—PERCALES, PRINTS, plain materials; trial package 25c, postpaid. Grant's Supply Store, Warsaw, Ill.

LADIES' RAYON HOSE, \$1.75 DOZEN PAIR, postpaid, assorted colors, slightly irregular, men's socks also. Write for bargain catalog and other specialties I carry. Lewis Sales Company, Asheboro, N. C.

LAND

COLORADO

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.

KANSAS

WHEAT LAND 3/4 VALUE CROP-PAYMENT. C. Jury, Ulysses, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—GOOD 160 A. IM- proved farm near Emporia, Kan. For prices and descriptions write owner, H. C. Ferris, Udall, 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.

SQUARE SECTION CORN AND WHEAT land. 640 all in wheat, summer fallowed, should make 40 bushels; a perfect section corn making 40 bushels adjoining land. All crop goes. \$22.50 per acre. J. P. Thurman, Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP BY OWNER; 100 ACRES Jefferson Co., 2 miles to market, 40 miles to Kansas City, 5 room house, good barn, poultry house, 500 bu. steel granary, cave, good well and spring, 75 acres cultivation, 25 timber and pasture. Financed 4 years 6%. \$1,000.00 will handle. Charles Fowler, McLouth, Kan.

MISSOURI

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

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—FULLY EQUIPPED DAIRY and stock farm, 400 acres. Box 37, Rt. 3, Larned, Kan.

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.

FRUIT AND FARM TRUCK FARMING IN famous Ozark region of Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas. Ideal growing conditions, mild winters, early spring. Rich gravelly soils and ample rainfall. Good poultry, dairying and general farming section. Thousands of carloads fruit shipped annually under exceptional marketing conditions. Healthful climate. Good living conditions. Address C. E. Michelson, Colonization Department, Frisco Railroad, 796 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.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 510 Lincoln, Neb.

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING farm or unimproved land for sale. Give cash price. John Black, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

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

Given Best Methods

(Continued from Page 3)

sociation, who outlined systems of farm sewage disposal.

The livestock program was presented February 5. The agricultural college professors who appeared on this program and the subjects they discussed follow: C. G. Elling, report on the Midwest Wool Association for 1930; W. E. Connell, Feeding Minerals to Beef Cattle; Herman Farley, What Can We Do About Shipping Fever? D. L. Mackintosh, Significance of the New Quick Chilling Method of Handling Meat; Rufus F. Cox, the Spring Lamb This Year; W. E. Grimes, the Federal Farm Board's Progress in Marketing Livestock, and C. E. Aubel, Simple Versus Complex Protein Supplements for Hogs.

Morgan Took First Place

Winners of the 1930 Kansas beef production contest were announced on livestock day. Fred Morgan, Alta Vista, won the first-prize gold medal in the advanced class, and by virtue of his superior record was awarded the championship ribbon. He won over 51 other contestants.

The Kansas Crop Improvement Association held its annual meeting February 5. On the association's program Professor H. H. Laude told of work that is being done to obtain a variety of wheat that will mature a week earlier than Kanred, Blackhull and Turkey, which mature within two days of one another. An earlier maturing variety would minimize the rush of harvesting, decrease drouth damage and facilitate earlier plowing and conservation of moisture. On this same program A. F. Swanson, of the Hays station, presented a report of results that are being accomplished in the development of combine types of grain sorghums.

A New Wheat Variety

Kawvale, a new variety of bearded, soft to semi-hard, red winter wheat developed at the college by Dr. John H. Parker, plant breeder, and adapted to the eastern part of the state, was recommended for distribution to Kansas Crop Improvement Association members by R. I. Throckmorton, head of the agronomy department. The superior characteristics of Kawvale wheat in comparison with other varieties of soft wheat are high yielding capacity, high degree of resistance to leaf rust, resistance to Hessian fly and greater winter-hardiness than Fulcaster and Currell, the varieties now grown in Southeastern Kansas. V. P. Rush, of Severance, is Kansas' 1930 corn champion. He won the same honor in 1926 and in 1929. The

growing of 100.66 bushels of Reid's Yellow Dent corn an acre in 1930, with its memorable drouth season, gives Mr. Rush a record of growing more than 100 bushels of corn an acre for the last five years. Second place was won by H. E. Staadt, of Ottawa, and third by H. N. Compton, of Willis.

The county corn contest prizes were awarded first, second and third to Franklin, Brown and Cloud counties respectively.

In the Blue Ribbon Corn Show, open to any Kansas blue ribbon winner at a state, county or community fair, J. Lee Laptad, of Lawrence, won the grand championship medal with his 10 ears of Reid's Yellow Dent. H. E. Staadt of Ottawa, exhibiting 10 ears of Pride of Saline, won the white corn championship medal.

Study Begin at Home

(Continued from Page 3)

cities more than 100 boys and girls from every county. If the education of these boys and girls cost only \$500 per capita, here is a contribution of \$50,000 which the hard-pressed farmers of each of these counties are making annually to the life of the cities.

The cities, with their wealth and population, are overdrawing heavily upon rural educational finances. They should help equalize educational opportunity. The welfare of the whole Nation demands that those farm boys and girls should enjoy an education comparable to that offered by the cities. It is no more than simple justice that the base of taxation be spread so that the burden of maintaining a vigorous and informed national life shall fall equally upon all classes of our citizens.

Too often our discussions of taxation problems ignore the fact that the farmer, of all producers, is least able to shift his taxes. Taxes paid by railroads, public utilities and similar concerns are openly and patently passed on to the consumer. Indeed, high taxes, high rentals, and high wages are, for the most part, passed on by industry to be paid by the consumer. They are elements of production cost which the consumer must pay. Farmers, along with others, pay a part of these taxes in the form of higher prices for goods and services. So the farmer not only pays the taxes assessed upon his property, but a part of the taxes assessed against others.

I hope this educational movement now under way will dig up the tax facts out at the grass roots. The taxpayer can approach the whole taxation problem most effectively if he

Answers to Questions on Page 16

1. September 15, 1854, under an elm tree on the present townsite of Leavenworth.
2. The Bible, Ecclesiastes, 3:19.
3. Frank Kellogg, former Secretary of State and Ambassador to Great Britain.
4. Ursa Major, or the Great Bear.
5. When twins in cattle consist of male and female, the female is called a freemartin.
6. Arthur Brisbane.
7. Francis Scott Key.
8. A lover of animals.
9. A hardy cereal grain, cultivated in Germany and Russia and used as stock feed.
10. Australia.
11. Grand Mesa, on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, Western Colorado.
12. Bleeding Kansas.

Note: This week's questions and answers were submitted by Cleda Neal, Williamsburg; A. M. Davidson, Ft. Collins, Colo.; J. S. Brazelton, Troy; Mrs. James Bower, Prescott; Pauline Murdock, Coffeyville; J. W. Brock, Montrose, Colo.; and Louise Maneth, Great Bend.

first learns what goes on in his immediate community, and how much tax support that community requires. That learned, the next step will carry him to county, then to state, then to Federal taxation problems. Whatever course of action he then chooses will be based upon an understanding of the inter-relation of local, state and Federal tax problems.

Conduct Tractor School

The Caterpillar Tractor Company has been conducting a series of two-day tractor schools thruout the Kansas territory during the early days of February.

These schools are held at the local Caterpillar dealer's place of business and attended by farmers, contractors, road builders, county and state highway officials and anyone else interested in the application of tractor power to various jobs on the farm and in the city.

The Graham-Hobson Tractor Co., of Kansas City, acted as host to some 250 farmers, contractors and highway officials on February 2 and 3. This was one of the several sessions held in the Eastern Kansas district, and was attended by folks from Eastern Kansas and Western Missouri.

I. J. Howald, of the Caterpillar factory at Peoria, Ill., was in charge of instruction at the school. He brought with him a large number of motion picture films, both silent and "talkies" which showed scenes and gave the explanation of the various jobs to which Caterpillar tractors are adapted.

Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 19)

wheat. The condition of the wheat crop still remains good. Livestock and poultry are free from disease and are in excellent condition. Quite an acreage of oats will be sown this month if the mild weather continues. Shipped in corn, 70c; wheat, 80c; hens, 13c; eggs, 11c; butterfat, 21c; prairie hay, \$8—James D. McHenry.

Rawlins—I never have seen any better weather here for this time of year. There still is some corn in the fields. Wheat looks fine. Eggs, 11c; cream, 22c; hogs, \$6. Very few cattle are being sold and there are few farm sales. We have plenty of moisture. A large acreage of corn will be planted this year.—J. A. Kelley.

Renov—Livestock has been doing fine thru this mild weather and wheat is holding its own. All of the corn has been gathered and a good deal of it has been shelled and marketed at 52c. Wheat, 55c. Eggs are plentiful but too cheap.—D. Engelhart.

Rooks—We are having fine weather. Some disking has been done. Eggs, 8c; cream, 21c; wheat, 46c; corn, 40c; kafir, 30c; oats, 25c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—This section has experienced a very mild winter which has been of great benefit to livestock. Wheat pasture has been available all of the time. Wheat, 54c; eggs, 12c; butterfat, 22c.—Wm. Crotinger.

Washington—We are having very mild weather for this time of year and some plowing has been done. Livestock is wintering well. Not many farm sales are being held. The prices are fair. Butterfat, 26c; eggs, 11c; corn, 48c; oats, 30c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Wabausee—Corn is very scarce and some is being shipped in to supply the demand. Seed corn certainly isn't very plentiful. Wheat is looking poor on account of the extreme dry weather. It has been very warm. Eggs, 10c; shipped in corn, 65c; kafir, 45c; hens, 10c to 13c.—G. W. Hartner.

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.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



Albert Hamblin, McCune, Kan., recently purchased from Wingert & Judd, Wellsville, Kan., a Poland China boar, that he writes me, was highly satisfactory. Mr. Hamblin breeds Poland Chinas and bought this boar to head his herd at McCune.

Breeders of Northwest Kansas and Southern Nebraska are planning a combination sale to be held at the fair grounds in McDonald, Kan., some time in March or April. Ernest Sherlock, St. Francis, Kan., is sale manager. If you live in Northwest Kansas and are interested in this sale as a buyer or a seller you should write to Mr. Sherlock at once.

The Eighteenth Annual Central Shorthorn Breeders' Show and Sale will be held in the American Royal Building at the Stock Yards in Kansas City on February 27. In the morning beginning at 9 o'clock the cattle will be judged and in the afternoon starting at 1 o'clock the sale will be held. This year the offering will consist of 32 bulls and 14 females and will be unusually high class.

Geo. A. Woolley, Osborne, Kan., has been advertising Holsteins since about the first of September, and in writing me to change his copy he says he could have sold 10 more bulls if he had had them of serviceable age. He says that none of the two year old heifers he is milking is producing less than 1,300 pounds of milk per month and with the price of butterfat at the present price of about twenty cents he says dairying is the best paying proposition he has. He is offering young bulls and some springing heifers and heifer calves.

This is the last call for the J. H. Brown Poland China sale in the sale pavilion at Oberlin, Kan., next Saturday, February 21. He is selling 50 bred sows and gilts and a large number of them are bred to Big Hawk, the great boar heading Mr. Brown's herd and the great sire that sired the grand champion Poland China boar at the Iowa State fair in 1930. This is Mr. Brown's twenty-third sale and he says it is the best offering he has ever been able to make. Plenty of catalogs will be at the sale pavilion in Oberlin sale day and if you have not ordered one you can get one as soon as you get to the sale. The sale is next Saturday, a week from today.

Three weeks ago I was in Ness county and had the opportunity to see the 50 bred gilts George Anspaugh is cataloging for his bred sow sale February 27. It is an unusual offering in every respect and to start with the gilts, both the lot of 16 fall yearlings and the 30 last spring gilts are carrying more size than most any offering I ever saw that was

going in one sale. They are sired by outstanding boars and bred to boars of equal quality and breeding. There are only a few Duroc sales this winter and in fact a few bred sow sales of any kind and if you are looking for bred Duroc gilts that will be real foundation sows this is certainly your big opportunity. The sale will be held at the farm about eight miles north of Ness City and about the same distance from Ransom. The sale is advertised this week and you have plenty of time to get the catalog by writing at once. Everything is immunized against cholera and is in splendid condition, not loaded with fat, but in fine breeding condition.

The announcement this week of J. A. Sanderson's annual Spotted Poland China sale at Oronoque, Kan., Norton county should be of interest to every breeder of Spotted Poland Chinas in Western Kansas at least and in Eastern Colorado. He is selling 35 spring gilts in this sale representing the breeds most popular families and gilts that will challenge any like number to be sold anywhere this winter in size, type and quality of individuals. They are immunized and have been carefully grown and big litters are practically assured. Breeders who would like to strengthen their herds with a choice gilt or so will not be disappointed in this great offering. Mr. Sanderson has been in the Spotted Poland China game for a number of years and is taking a pardonable pride in this great offering of gilts and you will be more than pleased with them. Farmers who are going to buy bred sows this winter will appreciate the big, high quality gilts in this sale and the excellent breeding condition they are in. They are just big, stretchy typy gilts and not loaded with fat. Selling in the sale with him is Mr. Weldon Miller who owns one of the best Duroc herds in Northwest Kansas, who is selling about a dozen spring gilts that are the tops of the gilts he raised in 1930 and they are of the best of breeding and choice individuals. If you cannot attend the sale don't hesitate to send your bids to Bert Powell, the auctioneer in Mr. Sanderson's care, and he will handle them fairly and honorably and with Mr. Sanderson or Mr. Miller will guarantee that he will please you and treat you right. The sale is next Wednesday, February 18.

Vavroch Bros. Oberlin, Kan., write me that they are cataloging for their February 28 bred sow and gilt sale 50 of the best gilts and young sows they have been able to offer in one sale. The sale will be held in the livestock sale pavilion in Oberlin, Saturday, February 28, and their list of pictures of the gilts in the sale is ready to mail and they will be pleased to have you write for it at once. Your name will be placed on their mailing list and you will receive this catalog promptly and future catalogs they will issue. Those that know about Duroc and know of cows in the West and in fact one of the best of the breed. The sows they sell in their sales are always in the prime of breeding condition and have been so handled and fed that they are sure to produce good strong litters and the breeding is as good as the breed affords. Roads are good all over Northwest Kansas and Oberlin on Highway 36 and sanded from both directions. Oberlin is about 30 miles northwest of Norton. Eastern Colorado Kansas Farmer readers are especially invited to write at once for this sale catalog. Everything is immunized and in splendid health and it is an offering that is sure to please you. The sale will be held in the great sale pavilion in Oberlin, one of the best to be found anywhere in the West. If you cannot attend in person you can safely send any of the auctioneers your bids. Bert Powell, who is on the sale, is an old hog breeder and was formerly located in Northwest Kansas and he would be pleased to handle any bids you send him in care of Vavroch Bros. Oberlin, and they will guarantee that he will please you if you let him buy for you.

J. A. Sanderson's Supreme Spots

Regular Annual Bred-Sow Sale at the Farm, 10 Miles Straight West of Norton, Highway 36
Oronoque, Kan., Wednesday, Feb. 18



One of the great litters of the breed that was bred, grown and developed on Mr. Sanderson's farm

35 wonderful spring gilts featuring size, quality and type not excelled in any sale to be held this winter. They are by such boars as Promotion, Announcer, Highline and dams of equal breeding. They are bred to a splendid son of The Gangster, others to Colonel Announcer, The Flash, The Duco and Paymaster.

Weldon Miller, Norcat, Kan., is consigning about a dozen Duroc spring gilts from his good herd and they will be of the very best breeding and very choice in both breeding and individual merit. For the sale catalog, address

J. A. SANDERSON, ORONOQUE, KAN.

Bert Powell, Auctioneer. Bids sent to Bert Powell in Mr. Sanderson's care will be carefully and honorably handled and guaranteed by Mr. Sanderson.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Holstein-Friesian Bull

for sale. Dam's A. R. O. record 29.06 pounds butter in 7 days. D. H. I. A. 553 pounds butterfat in year. Sire's dam 846 pounds butter as Junior 2-Year-Old.
COLLINS FARM COMPANY, Sabetha, Kan.

Never Fail Dairy Farm

offers young bulls, one to seven months old; calves, yearlings and springers from high producing cows. Sired by bull with 37 and 1,058 pounds backing and whose daughters are all producing higher than their dams.
GEO. A. WOOLLEY, OSBORNE, KAN.

DRESSLER'S RECORD BULLS

Our herd averaged 658 lbs. fat in national herd improvement test, 1929, highest herd in United States to date. Splendid young bulls, dams' records 633 to 1018 lbs. fat. Sired by second prize bull at Topeka, 1930.
H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, 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.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

FOR SALE OR LEASE

Our herd bulls, Flintstone Waterloo Gift, red and White Sam, a white yearling.
JOHN A. YELEK, REXFORD, KAN.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

18th Annual CENTRAL SHORTHORN BREEDERS' SHOW AND SALE

American Royal Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
FEBRUARY 27th, 1931

Cattle judged at 9:00 a. m.—Sale at 1:00 p. m.
32 bulls—described as follows—consignors in alphabetical order. 14 females:

C. A. Berggren, Calhoun, Mo.—2 cows with calves at foot and bred again, 1 cow in calf, 1 bull.

R. C. Boeger, Salisbury, Mo.—2 bulls, 1 jr. show calf.

Caldwell Bros., Shelbyville, Mo.—1 sr. bull calf.

Emmons Cattle Co., Mexico, Mo.—1 cow with red bull calf at foot, 1 cow with roan c. c. March 1930 and Longbranch Aconite 2d.

Evans Bros., Maryville, Mo.—2 cows with calves at side, 1 senior bull calf, 1 junior calf.

N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.—4 choice females.

Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Enter Goller's Conqueror and Alma's Goller.

Merryvale Farm, Martin City, Mo.—three bulls.

Miller Bros., Granger, Mo.—1 female and 9 bulls.

E. W. Sawford & Son, Ottumwa, Mo.—4 roan bulls.

J. E. Snell & Sons, Shelbyville, Mo.—red yr. bull.

Tomson Bros., Wakarusa, Kan.—7 bulls.

The offering is not as large as usual, but careful consideration has been given to individual merit and breeding of the cattle offered. One or more carloads of good bulls or females are available for sale in the vicinity of Kansas City to fill out to carload lots purchases which may be made in the sale. Attend the meeting of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association Thursday evening, Feb. 26th, at the Hoof and Horn Club, Livestock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City. Dinner and program. James G. Tomson, Wakarusa, Kan., Sales Manager. N. G. Kraschel, Auctioneer. Catalog on application to either James G. Tomson or Ass'n, American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, Chicago, Ill.

13 Dexter Park Ave.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Shorthorns

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

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED 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.

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.

HORSES AND JACKS

Percheron Stallion

A black 5-year-old registered stallion, weight 1,950. Produced by the Esheman stud. Also a team of young mares in foal. Priced in keeping with the times.
R. R. SANDERS, Miller (Lyon Co.), Kansas

DUROC HOGS

Vavroch Bros.' Great Sale

50 DUROC GILTS

The best we have ever offered in one sale. Sale in the livestock sale pavilion, Oberlin.

Oberlin, Kan., Sat., Feb. 28

All bred and showing up nicely to boars of the best of Champion blood. An unusual offering of young sows and gilts in the best of breeding condition.

Everything immunized and in splendid health. Write for catalog with pictures of some of the gilts. Address

Vavroch Bros., Oberlin, Kan.

Auctioneers: H. J. McMurray, Council Bluffs, Ia.; Bert Powell, Falls City, Neb.; Henry Olson, Oberlin. Write for our sale catalog today.

Geo. Anspaugh's

Duroc Sale

One of the season's strongest offerings of bred sows and gilts.

50 Head in the Sale

Sale at the farm, eight miles north of Ness City, eight miles southeast of Ransom.

Ness City, Kan., Fri., Feb. 27

16 fall yearlings, mostly by Golden Revelation and Golden Type. 30 spring gilts, mostly by Golden Type and Lucky Stiffs. One litter by Stiffs Anchor.

Most of the offering bred to Golden Anchor and Jay Hawk Airman, a few to Revelation's Eclipse. A few last fall boars in the sale. Write for the sale catalog today to

Geo. Anspaugh, Owner, Ness City, Ks

BRED GILTS OR BOARS

Outstanding gilts sired by the Reserve Champ. of Kan. 1930, King Index. Bred to Chief Fireworks by the noted Champion and sire of National Champions, Fireworks. Men who know say "The best prospect ever sired by Fireworks." Enough said. These gilts are the best Herd Building Proposition we have offered in our 25 years with Durocs. If you want the best write us. Photos, descriptions, etc. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

6 Outstanding Duroc Gilts

for sale bred for March litters to the Miracle 1st prize fall boar at the Kansas State Fair. Especially suitable for 4-H Club Work.
N. H. ANGLE & SON, COURTLAND, KAN.

30 Great Duroc Boars

Royally bred in purple. Over 25 years breeding. Shorter legged, easy feeding type. Immured. Reg. Shipped on approval. W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kansas

Choice Smooth Gilts

with size and quality and bred for March and April farrow. Registered and immunized. Easy feeders. Moderate prices. J. C. Stewart & Sons, Americus, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester White Bred Gilts

March, April and May farrow, some bred to Nebr. champion 1930. Good rugged kind. Have specials for Pig Club work, vaccinated, guaranteed. Write for circular.
ALPHA WIEMERS, DILLER, NEBR.

O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE

Pedigreed boars, bred gilts, pigs \$24 per pair no kin. Write for circulars.
R. RUEBUSH, SCIOTA, ILL.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

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, FRANKFORD, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Last Call for J. H. Brown's

POLAND CHINA SALE

Oberlin, Kan., Saturday, Feb. 21

This sale was advertised in the last two issues of Kansas Farmer. 50 sows—size, quality and breeding. Half of them mated to Big Hawk, winner in 14 state and national shows.
J. H. BROWN, SELDEN, KAN.
This Sale is Next Saturday

Hog Worms

Large Round DESTROYED Worms
and expelled, if you use

PETERS SOFT GELATIN Balloon Capsules

The standard, Gov't endorsed medicine in elastic capsules—soft like grapes—slip down hog's throat as easily as a ball of butter. The most effective treatment known. Used everywhere. Three million sold.

\$5.00 check will bring 50 capsules. We include free Jaw Opener and Patented Gun which gives hog a swallow of water and capsule, both at one squeeze of bulb. Full directions sent. Extra capsules, 10c each. Write for FREE Veterinary Guide.

Peters Family, authorities on swine, the first manufacturers of hog serum.
PETERS SERUM CO. Stock Yards Kansas City, Mo.

LOWER PRICES OFFERED NOW

Ask for Delivered Prices and Special Discount Offer Turn into profits the 40% food value you now lose in shocked fodder. Feed silage, increase production, buy a **DICKEY SILO** while prices are lower. Dickey Silos pay profits right from the start. You keep the savings it earns. No repairs. No plastering or painting. Made of Glazed Hollow Tile. Reinforced with steel. Will not wobble, shrink, burst, collapse or burn. Write today. Address Dept. 21 W. S. DICKEY CLAY MFG. CO. Kansas City, Missouri (2)
Established 1885

HEREFORD CATTLE

Sanders' Hereford Bulls
From 12 to 24 months old, strongly Anxley 4th breeding and genuine Herd Header material. Price \$100 to \$150. You can't afford to use a common bull when real ones can be secured at these figures.
R. R. SANDERS, Miller (Lyon Co.), Kansas

Reg. Hereford Cattle
For sale—14 bulls, 9 to 23 months old. Beau Mischief, Bright Stanway breeding. Also some reg. cows.
LEONARD G. LIEBENAU, STOCKTON, KAN.

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.

Leonard Molene, Ogallah. Twelve-gauge, double barreled shotgun.

A. Florence, Hugoton. Four bales broom corn.

G. P. Coberly, Hutchinson. Thirty-gallon barrel containing twenty-five gallons tractor oil.

Cecil C. Sump, Clifton. Two hogs. Weight about 125 pounds each.

F. G. Gildhouse, Fairview. Between four and five hundred pounds of honey.

C. B. Ramage, Winfield. One set heavy harness, 1 1/4-inch traces. Butt chain crotch style, steel hames with holes drilled in top for reins.

C. A. McPhail, Protection. One purebred rooster. Value \$3.75.

J. R. Olmstead, Nickerson. One radiator taken from McCormick-Deering combine. Rod across back welded and top soldered.

A. J. Collins, Aurora. Two-year old red spring heifer.

Virgil Moore, Vermillion. 140 Buff Orpington pullets. Weight 4 to 7 pounds. One white hog. Weight 80 pounds.

B. F. Holsinger, Wilder, Kan. Between 30 and 25 laying hens.

George D. Eder, Stilwell. One set heavy Pretchen harness. Eleven sets stolen from neighbors same night.

C. M. Miles, Wakefield. Three and one-fourth gallons of motor oil taken in a five-gallon container. About give gallons of tractor fuel.

R. A. Hosterman, Emporia. Heating stove, new pipe, pillow and lamp.

John Fankhauser, Madison. About 30 chickens.

John R. Daugherty, Kincaid. Ten white Leghorn pullets, Booth's pedigreed strain, nearly 8 months old.

A. Martin & Sons, Monument. Two riding saddles. One Mueller, the other Army stock. Also riding bridle. Value \$70.

John O. Lloyd, Division. Ladies' watch, 15-jewel, 25-year Hunting case. Man's watch, South Bend, 15-jewel, open-face, gold hands and gold dots for minutes.

S. H. Grannemann, Hepler. Belgium double-barrel shotgun, crack on pistol grip, and 22-caliber repeating rifle. Owner offers an additional \$5 reward.

D. G. Davis, Hiattville. A new, heavy, duck coat, brown in color. Lined with yellowish sheepskin. Right side lining extended further out than the left. Underpart of sleeves lined with leather and had leather cuffs. Large beaver collar.

8,000 Miles

by Ship, by Motor, by Mule

To Find Coffees Unlike Any You've Tasted Before

... Read How Folger Experts Secure the Rare Mountain Coffees of Central America

*Twice the Richness
Twice the Flavor*

LAST YEAR one Folger expert traveled over 8,000 miles—to give you a new thrill in coffee.

By ship, by motor, and finally over miles of perilous mountain trails that only burros can travel. Back and up to tiny *fincas* in the heart of the Central American wilderness. To regions where we secure rare coffees that experts concede are not duplicated anywhere else in the world. Coffees that anyone can drink without anxiety, because Nature leaves out the "rough" offensive oils. Coffees so rare that not one person in 20 ever has a chance to taste their superlative flavor.

If you want something really different—not just another commercial "brand"—but an altogether different and richer tasting coffee—try it. Drink it 3 days and you'll never go back to less flavorful kinds.

Introduced By Folger

Years ago this coffee was first served in the famous Bohemian restaurants of San Francisco, where it was introduced by Folger. Travelers tasting it there were captivated by its unusual flavor. Flavor produced by a peculiar combination of rich volcanic soil, altitude, sun's rays and tropic rainfall—that is found nowhere else in the world.

Connoisseurs among the European nobility, it is said, even went to Central America to purchase



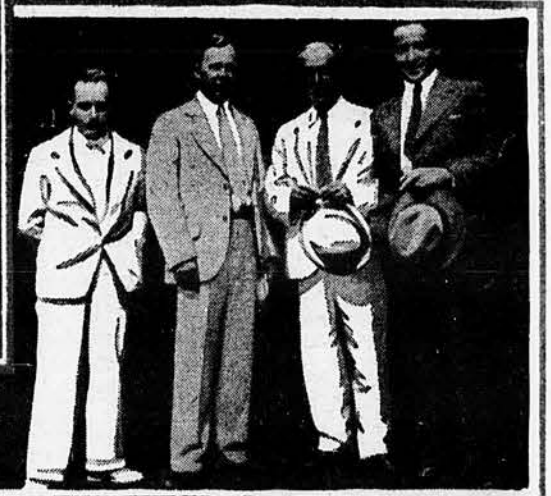
(EWING GALLOWAY)

Leaving San Francisco on the S. S. Columbia of the Panama Mail line—one of the fleet of fast modern liners that bring Folger's rare Central American coffees to the U. S.



(FOLGER PHOTO)

A Folger expert inspecting the world's highest grown coffee (5,500 feet altitude) on the Carmona plantation located in the Antigua district, Central America. 95-F



(FOLGER PHOTO)

Señor Manuel Ariza, proprietor of the Bella Vista Plantation in the Antigua district entertains Mr. Joseph S. Atha of the Folger Coffee Company on his trip to inspect the new crop of this famous coffee. Señor Ariza is the third from the left and to the right of Mr. Atha. © F. C. C., 1931

private plantations, first to supply their own tables and later to exploit commercially. Thus the fame of this rare coffee spread around the world.

The Folger Test

Would you like to see for yourself just how different these coffees are—in richness and in flavor? Here's a test that is as simple as it is fair.

Tomorrow morning drink Folger's. The next morning drink the coffee you have been using. The third morning drink Folger's again. In a morning or two you will decidedly favor one or the other; the best coffee wins. That's fair, isn't it?

FOLGER COFFEE COMPANY
Kansas City San Francisco Dallas

FOLGER'S COFFEE



VACUUM PACKED *Of Course!*—Always Fresh