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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 69

February 21, 1931

Number 8



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Seneca Approaches Its Diamond Jubilee

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Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

Will Kansas Farmers Have Well-Matured Pullets of 1931 Hatch to Produce High-Priced Eggs?

A REVIEW of egg prices for the last 30 years shows that following each year when prices dropped to low levels there was a noticeable upturn with steady to increasing values until another break came. Then history repeated. While it is recognized there are exceptions to all rules, it is understood that history does repeat. Everyone knows that the egg business is in about the worst possible condition this year. In some parts of the country many producers are selling their flocks and are not yet considering starting a new crop of chicks. Therefore, the question is, "should egg prices be higher next year, will Kansas farmers have well-matured pullets of 1931 hatch to produce those higher-priced eggs?"

Topeka, Kan. G. D. McClaskey.

Here's My Best Net Profit

My profit story is short and easily told, but we think it really has been a profitable experiment with us, altho it has entailed considerable time and work.

We raise Buff Leghorn chickens and of course, like most of you who raise this type of chicken, we do not figure on any great profit from our cockerels. Ours are just rather ordinary breed of Leghorns.

This year we raised from 500 to 600 chickens to maturity; we had planned to have a flock of about 400 hens for winter layers, so of course, had about as many roosters as pullets.

The poultry prices this year were so very low, and other meats so high that, like most people on the farm, we ate as many as we possibly could. At that, we still had Leghorn roosters, plenty. The price was about 10 cents a pound in late summer, later dropping as low as 8 cents. Something had to be done that would turn these roosters into cash.

My experiment really started in 1929, when I canned about three dozen jars of chicken—9 cent roosters. An obliging friend who had sampled the chicken, asked me to bring a dozen or so jars down to her, saying

she would dispose of them for me. Her report was that they sold like the proverbial "hot cakes." This year requests came to me, asking whether I was "canning chicken" again. It solved the problem for me. I began canning my 2½ to 3 pound cockerels, and filling orders for any number of jars that my customers wanted. Many of these were orders from those who had sampled my chicken the previous year. To date I have canned 220 quarts and still the orders come. I even have bought a few roosters to fill my orders, and now I am canning a few of the pullets that have not blossomed out with nice combs. They make just as good canners and are nice and plump.

While this is not as easy as loading the roosters into a crate and taking them to town, I have felt repaid for my work, both in the cash that every jar brought me, and in the fact that my customers come to me and tell me how "lovely" my chicken is, and how handy it is to have in the house for the unexpected guest. I think that most of us on the farm do not mind work, real work, of any kind, if it brings in some ready cash in these days of cheap eggs and cream. I sell at 80 cents a quart.

Doubtless this story would not be complete if I did not tell how I do my canning. First, I heat a pail of water for scalding, and keep it on the stove until all the chickens are picked. By adding a little more occa-

sionally, this will scald all the chickens that one woman can dress in a day. I usually dress 16 or 17, as that will just fill my boiler—16 quarts. I kill and dress three at a time, thus speeding up the work, and have dressed as many as 22 in one morning. I cut them up the same as for frying and let them cool thoroly during the dinner hour and while I prepare my jars. Jars should be sterilized and cooled before packing. Use plenty of fresh water and there will be no danger of spoilage from animal heat. To every jar I add a teaspoon of salt and a pinch of pepper. Water is not necessary but will make more broth if the chicken is to be used for creaming or for pies. Put the jars into the boiler and cover with cold water. Cook three hours from the time they begin to boil. When removing from the hot bath, place a rug or comfort over the jars and let cool gradually. Too sudden change of temperature will make trouble.

I take special pride in packing every jar carefully and when delivered I want every one to look its best. Red-edged labels may be purchased very cheaply and they really make the jars look much prettier. I have yet to receive any complaint on my canned chicken, and believe one could easily sell several hundred quarts of this chicken if they made an effort to please every customer as I have done.

Mrs. Guy Gardner.

Republic, Kan.

• Clear Up That Tongue • Fresh Yeast Will Do It • By Correcting Evils Here •



AN INFALLIBLE SIGN of a disordered condition within . . . white-coated tongue with bad breath.



FAITHFULNESS IN EATING YEAST tones up digestive organs and brings keen appetite. Try it!—and see what improvement two months bring.



THIS IS WHERE the trouble starts. Keep intestines clean with yeast and health responds.

Look at your TONGUE . . . is it COATED ?

REMEMBER the kindly old family doctor who used to come to see you when you were a youngster? Remember his first words, his first step in finding out what it was that kept you from play?

"All right now," he'd boom. "Let's see that tongue of yours!"

We've come a long way from the simple methods of the old-time family physician. But that simple test still tells its tale. The white-coated tongue is still a sign of internal bodily disorder.

And the astonishing thing is this: Many of us, even when we think we are perfectly well, find that our tongues are coated and white when we stop to look at them in a mirror.

That's almost the first symptom of
INTESTINAL FATIGUE . . . a serious condition
that causes 90% of our commonest ills

Why? Because of that age-old evil, Intestinal Fatigue! Many of us suffer from it. Miss perfect health because of it. Stay "below par" as a result of it.

In Intestinal Fatigue, food wastes clog the intestinal tract. This waste stagnates. Poisons form and are absorbed by the system because elimination is irregular. We lose appetite and color, lack energy . . . find ourselves subject to frequent headaches

and colds, to loss of vitality and pep.

Science, however, has found an answer. Fresh yeast . . . such as Fleischmann's Yeast . . . loosens and moistens the accumulated waste matter that is clogging your system. It stimulates both digestion and nutrition. It gently fosters

normal action of the intestines.

Thus steadily and slowly fresh yeast brings back clear skin, renewed appetite, fresh vigor and joy in living . . . as it purifies, "tones up" and revives the sluggish intestinal and digestive tracts.

Surely it's worth trying! Just ask your grocer for Fleischmann's Yeast—with the yellow label. It's fresh yeast—the kind doctors recommend. Eat

three cakes a day, before meals, or between meals and at bedtime—plain or in a third of a glass of water (hot or cold) or any way you like. (Rich in vitamins B, G and D.)

Now at your Grocer's

Fleischmann's fresh Yeast will keep at cellar temperature for a week. Why not get a supply today? . . .



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

KANSAS FARMER

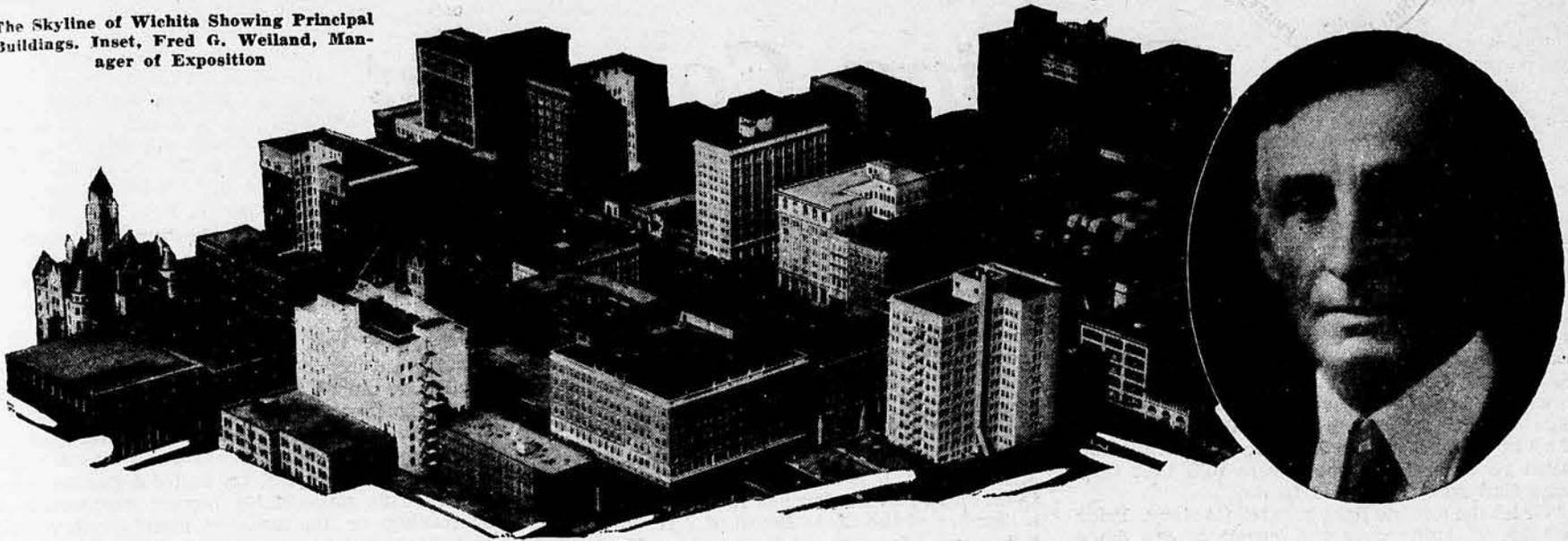
By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 69

February 21, 1931

Number 8

The Skyline of Wichita Showing Principal Buildings. Inset, Fred G. Weiland, Manager of Exposition



All Roads to Wichita Next Week

Big Annual Western Power Exhibit and Roadshow Will Draw Thousands

WICHITA, admittedly the metropolis of Southern Kansas, if not the entire state, is going to be the capital of the great Southwest next week without a dissenting vote or a single competitor for the honor. For the big Western Power Show is to be held in that city and for good measure the Southwest Road Show is to be held there, too. Both are under the auspices of the Wichita Tractor Club of which Fred G. Weiland is secretary. The big exposition begins next Tuesday morning and lasts until Friday night.

It is admitted that Wichita is the center of the Power Farming belt. In fact, in a strip of Kansas extending from Wichita to Hutchinson and slightly beyond, is the nation's laboratory so far as the testing of power farming equipment is concerned. In that area the big manufacturers try out new machines such as combines and tractors, take the kinks out of new models and add new improvements.

What could be more fitting, therefore, than to hold the big demonstration right in the center of the country where the tests are made!

That in short is the purpose of the Wichita Power Show which really is national in scope. The manufacturers are showing their wares to dealers and customers exactly like the automobile manufacturers show their exhibits in the National Automobile Shows at New York and Chicago.

Everyone in Kansas knows that tillage tools combined with power have changed methods and added to the profits of farming everywhere.

Probably no section has profited more by this revolution of power machinery than this grain country of the Southwest. It has made possible plowing immediately after harvest to control weeds and conserve moisture and increased the number of acres that one man can handle.

Wide, one-way plows that cover enormous fields in a day and prevent soil drifting, big base plows that pulverize the soil and bury all the trash, furrow drills that cover the new seed with warm, moist soil—these are a few of the important improvements in soil tillage methods that have come in recent years.

There is a romance to the final days of harvest that always has been lacking in the important days of preparation. Tillage for ages has been regarded as a necessary but a back-breaking task. But modern power and the inventive genius that brought it into being has been equal to that task

By Roy R. Moore

of providing an easier and better way of fitting the land for the crop.

Countless experiments on the farms of the Southwest in recent years have proved the important part that the modern tillage tools which you see at this show play in the final harvest days. In farming as in everything else the final results depend greatly on the foundation that has gone before and modern tillage tools start the crop right.

But getting back to the "Big Show"—last year thousands of farmers thronged tractor row and the Forum every day the exposition was in progress. As will be the case this year, many people drove more than 100 miles to see the great display of modern power equipment. Practically everyone in the Southwest remembers when the grain harvest in Kansas was a family emergency which happily no longer exists for which they can thank power farming equipment. It no longer is necessary to hire thousands of inexperienced hands—power machinery under the control of the help on the farm now accomplishes much more, is better and more economical.

If the names of the men back of all of this power farming business means anything to you personally, you will have a chance in Wichita next week to gratify your curiosity, for in many cases the men who made your favorite tractor or tillage implement will be there in person.

For instance C. B. Dempster, president of the Dempster Mill Manufacturing Co., of Beatrice, Neb., will be at his exhibit as is the

case with Curtis Baldwin, inventor of the Curtis Combine. Here are some of the other officials and the companies they represent: Paul D. Crouch, manager, the Massey-Harris Co., Kansas City, Mo.; E. L. Kirkpatrick, manager, Advance-Rumely Thresher Co., Wichita, Kan.; F. A. Wirt, advertising manager, J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.; H. W. Cardwell, Caterpillar distributor, Wichita, Kan.; O. J. Watson, Fordson distributor, Wichita, Kan.; H. C. Doss, vice-president Gleaner Combine Harvester Corporation, Independence, Mo.; A. E. Mills, manager, Oliver Farm Equipment Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. H. Maberry, manager, Rock Island Implement Co., Kansas City, Mo.; C. E. Pickens, manager, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., tractor division, Kansas City, Mo.; S. S.

Smith, manager, Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Of course, every farm woman is interested in power farming and to her a visit down Tractor Row will be just as interesting as to her husband. But there is one more treat in store for her—that is the model kitchen which has been a feature the last five years. This exhibit, as usual, will contain many features that will prove valuable in any home, new or old, thru their ability as labor savers. And they can be worked in readily.

Fred G. Weiland, manager of the exposition, was asked why he devoted so much space to the model kitchen. He says: "Most farm women spend more time in the kitchen than in any other part of the house. Modern improvements, while certainly coming to the kitchen, are relatively slow as compared to the rest of the farm. The purpose, therefore, of our model display is to show the women of the Southwest how much can be done in the way of improving things with the expenditure of as little money as possible."

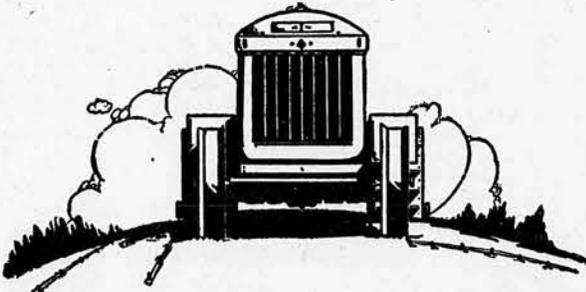
Will Be Complete Exhibit

Mr. Weiland particularly stresses the importance of the Southwest Road Show held in conjunction with the Power Farm Equipment. Practically all of the exhibit is housed in the Forum. Kansans interested in good roads will see there every form of road building equipment such as gigantic tractors, concrete mixers, road graders and what-nots of every character. The United States Bureau of Public Roads think so much of this exposition that they have the most complete exhibit imaginable. There will be pictures, plans, models, charts showing progress, sample road materials—in fact everything.

Furthermore, if you are interested in road progress there will be speakers of national renown who will entertain you.

Aside from the two expositions themselves, Wichita has much to offer the visitor. The city has grown marvelously the last few years and has a number of fine hotels—one is the tallest building in Kansas, which has just been completed. There are fine theaters, fine public buildings, and if you are interested in oil fields you will be able to find them in every direction from the city.

When you arrive in Wichita you likely will find your implement dealer there, for a number of conventions are being held for his benefit. Practically every large hotel dining room in the city has been reserved during the week for dealer banquets and national speakers will address these gatherings. Incidentally the chief speaker at the biggest banquet will be our own F. B. Nichols, managing editor of the Capper Farm publications, who will give the dealers and manufacturers an address on, "The Business Outlook in 1931."



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Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

KANSAS FARMER

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kan.
 Member Audit Bureau of Circulations Member Agricultural Publishers' Association

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Subscription Rates: One Dollar a Year. Subscriptions Are Stopped Promptly at Expiration

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Please address all letters in reference to subscription matters direct to Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

IN YOUR Passing Comment in the issue of January 17, you agree with Mr. Fristic that improved machinery is responsible for a share of our economic maladjustment," writes Guy M. Treadway, of LaHarpe. "Evidently there is justification for this statement. A reliable publication states that prior to 1910, 600 skilled glass-blowers walked into a glass-tubing plant to work. Then, almost over night a machine was installed with which one man could do the work of all of them. Men who knew no other trade and called no other town home were told that they must find something else to do.

"Or let the electric light bulb tell its story. Prior to 1919, 75 bulbs were the output of one day's labor for a glass-blower. The next year an automatic machine was perfected that turned out 73,000 bulbs in 24 hours, displacing 994 men for every machine installed. Our governments, state and National, do the same thing, altho not in so striking and sweeping a manner. In the building of public roads machines are used in ditching, grading and mixing concrete which displace many men. Now what is the farmer going to do? In your discussion of Mr. Fristic's question, 'Who is to blame?' you deplore the use of this farm machinery to the exclusion of farm laborers. Is not the farmer forced to use this machinery? Where in the world would he get labor to carry on his farm operations? The use of improved machinery is a necessity under the existing conditions and not a thing to be deplored."

Evidently in my discussion of Mr. Fristic's question I did not make myself clear. I had no thought of blaming the farmer for using improved machinery. I simply cited the case of a farmer friend of mine who, with the aid of improved machinery, was able to multiply the productive capacity per men by 33. Of course, the farmer has exactly the same right to use modern machinery that any other man engaged in any other line of legitimate business has. The farmer like every other business man is conducting his business presumably for profit. If he can make more money by the use of improved machinery than he can make by using hand tools or inferior equipment, that is the thing for him to do.

My opinion is that a farmer with a small farm cannot afford to over-invest in machinery. He has too large an investment for the use he can get out of it. Whether it is profitable to use the most improved farm machinery depends entirely on circumstances.

Here Is Another One

IN READING your comment on Mr. Fristic's letter, I am moved to call your attention to page 624 of Emerson's History of the 19th Century, which records the rising and march of the blanketers of Manchester, England—Coxey's Army—and that seven members of a labor organization were hanged for breaking labor-saving machinery. Some 2,000 years ago certain silversmiths in Old Damascus thought their business was going to be ruined by the preaching of Paul and started a mob yelling, "Great Is Diana of the Ephesians."

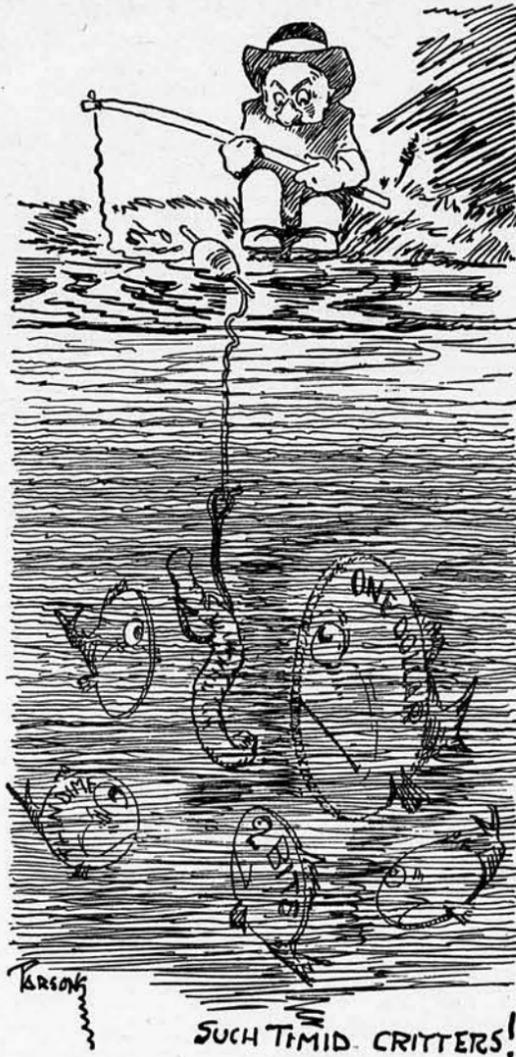
"I swung a wheat cradle when I was a boy. My father bought for use on his farm in Pike county, Illinois, the first Kirby reaper manufactured at Auburn, N. Y., shipped it across to the Ohio river, then down the river to Cairo and thence to the farm. It took one man to drive the team, one to rake the bundles from the platform, two men to bind, two to shock and two boys to carry bundles. The machine cut a swath 5 feet wide. I lived within 10 miles of one railroad and 16 miles from another, but I never saw a railroad train until I was 14 years old. For nearly three score years and ten I have been watching the world thru a gimlet hole and it looks better to me all the time." S. Crawford.

At least Mr. Crawford takes a cheerful view of the situation, which seems to me to be pretty good philosophy. I do not think we are going to scrap modern machinery, but that does not alter the apparent fact that modern machinery has been a large factor in bringing about the present industrial maladjustment.

Here's a Different Viewpoint

HERE is a somewhat different viewpoint from Edmond I. Burton of Pecan Valley Farm, Coffeyville. Mr. Burton has for many years been a member of the State Board of Agriculture and a successful farmer and stock raiser. He says in part:

"Equality for agriculture which was promised by both the leading political parties in the last Presidential campaign was not within their power to deliver. Nature does not release supreme control where political orators make



promises that are impossible. Fluctuating conditions, human activities and constant changes in everything pertaining to agriculture and commodity values, makes equality simply a moving picture and not something that is dependable political benefit. Misrepresentations have mislead people and made it appear that there is something seriously wrong with our distributing, processing and selling system. Instead of a correct, itemized statement showing what is wrong, we are told over and over that there is 'too wide a spread between producer and consumer.'

"Those who desire, buy and appreciate grain specialties, autos, airplanes, trucks, radios, micaphones, phonographs, typewriters, adding machines and cash registers, in fact all the high-class, new and wonderful popular supplies now

in general use, demand a showing of dependable facts. The consumer and user who enjoy present useful, desirable and practical supplies, don't all live in Missouri, but if the spread is too wide they all desire to be correctly shown.

"Asserting that selling grain in large quantities for future delivery deflates prices, is misleading, is only a part of what should be stated. The important fact in selling grain is omitted. Where, how and when, were those wishing to sell grain ever successful unless there was a buyer with sufficient capital to, and did purchase the grain? This unavoidable buying support to all overselling or underselling stands out clearly and should not be overlooked or underestimated.

"Two outstanding facts have been apparent in the volumes of specially prepared so-called agricultural relief propaganda. Untruth and part truth deliberately discrediting farmers and farming activities, and unsupportable slanderous claims misrepresenting the important efficient service that has been rendered the farmer, the miller and the consuming public for more than half a century by the dependable experienced industrial branch operating the nation's terminal grain distribution and marketing business, under the equitable rules established and arbitrarily enforced by the able and conscientious public spirited men who have built up, and creditably managed this most necessary of all industrial branches.

"There is no reason to believe that any kind of farm company, either co-operative or subsidiary-mixed, would give more loyal or satisfactory service than other incorporated companies are giving in serving public needs.

"Nature and experienced farmers are going to continue to decide the questions of increasing and decreasing the acreage of different crops produced on the farms; proposing a reduction of wheat acreage based on a certain per cent constitutes a most regrettable continuation of ruinous publicity that long has been damaging agricultural investments. Farm values have suffered terribly. Industry is in worse condition now than agriculture. Everyone is asking when will it be possible to realize again what we formerly termed 'normal business?' Everything now is centered on relief for the unemployed, amazed at the staggering situation that actually is paralyzing progress. But love of country, enormous resources and unprecedented charity, is sustaining an abiding hope for the future."

Well, at least, Mr. Burton certainly is not without hope.

Takes an Optimistic View

A READER, Mr. Bennett of Lawrence, also takes an optimistic view of the situation, so far as modern, improved machinery is concerned. He calls to mind the days when there was an annual call for harvest hands to help harvest the crops in Western Kansas, especially the wheat. Often these men were victimized. Some were killed while bumming their way on railroad trains. Some were robbed by card sharps and forced to send back home for money to pay their return passage. The factories where the modern machinery is made employ more help than the farmers were able to employ in the old days, and at better wages; the laborers have better homes and better schools than they used to have. "Finally," says Mr. Bennett, "let us consider the situation from the farmer's standpoint. Farmers of the Wheat Belt say they can sell wheat at 50 cents a bushel and make a fair profit. They now can harvest for 5 cents a bushel, whereas it formerly cost 20 cents a bushel. They also can produce more bushels to the acre on account of better seedbed preparation, better tillage and so on. Modern harvest is not the drudgery for the farm women that it was in former days. The man with modern ma-

chinery is better able to meet adverse weather conditions than formerly and is happier and better contented in his work.

Granting all that Mr. Bennett says to be true it does not alter the fact that modern machinery has sort of disrupted industrial conditions. That is all that I have said. I am of the opinion that the maladjustment will be remedied. I do not know just how. Perhaps nobody is entirely certain concerning the best solution of the problem, but that it can be solved I feel certain.

Harley Hatch

LAST week Kansas Farmer contained the sad announcement of the death of Harley Hatch, but I wish to add just a personal word. Harley Hatch was so long connected with this publication that he had become a part of it. Many thousands of readers looked eagerly every week for his page. His style of writing was simple but attractive, because it was so human and understandable. That was the kind of man Harley Hatch was, human and understandable. All of us will miss him.

Probably Was Protest Fee

I received a check from a party living in another town 10 miles from here and cashed the check at a local bank. The check was not good and the bank it was drawn on charged me \$1.25 cents for turning the check down. Did they have a right to do this and what would you do with the bank? M. C.

If the bank merely marked the check "not good for lack of funds" it would have no right to make such a charge as this. If it protested the check it would have a right to charge protest fees. About all you can do is to try to collect the amount of this check from the party who

drew it. If he drew a check on the bank knowing he had no funds in the bank to meet the check at the time it was drawn, he was guilty of a misdemeanor, the amount of the check being less than \$20, and would be subject to fine and imprisonment the same as if he had stolen that amount of money.

Used "Third Degree" Measure

Is the "third degree" legal in Kansas? In this county recently two boys, minors, were arrested for stealing some furs from another boy, the value of the furs being \$15. The boys evidently were guilty and had partially confessed, but would not tell what they had done with some of the furs which had not been recovered. The sheriff, in attempting to make one of the boys tell where the furs were, put him on a table in his office, straddled the boy with his knees tight against his body and with one hand on his throat, bumped the boy's head repeatedly on the table, saying "You've got to tell." There was no county attorney, lawyer for the boys or any other officer present to the best of my knowledge. X. Y. Z.

Our statute has no reference to the "third degree." However, we have a constitutional provision that cruel and unusual punishments shall not be permitted. I am inclined to think that the sheriff had no right to resort to this sort of physical punishment. It was cruel and unusual, in my opinion.

School Ages, 7 to 16

What age does a child have to be in a country school district before he can be compelled to go to school? In case the child is kept out to work in order to help the parents, what can the truancy officer do? In case the child can read, write and spell and is almost thru common school does such child have to continue to go until 16 years old? Where can a book be obtained of Kansas laws made plain, legal forms for the use of farmers, mechanics and business men? How much of a school term is a child required to attend when school

is in session? Is it eight months or less in a country school? Kansas.

The compulsory school age begins at 7 years and continues until 16. The exceptions to this are that it shall not apply to a child that has completed the eighth grade. Second, any child who is physically or mentally incapacitated for the work of the common schools is exempted from the provisions of this act. Third, any child shall be exempt from physical or mental examination upon written request to the parent or guardian. The minimum school year in Kansas is eight months.

There is no such book published as the person asking this question calls for. There is a book of forms gotten out by Mr. Dassler and probably in almost any book store the person could buy an ordinary book of forms. But there is no book that undertakes to explain all the laws of the state of Kansas.

Must Make a Will

A and B are husband and wife. They have no children. A dies. C and D are A's father and mother. They have several living children. Upon the death of C and D can B inherit any of their estate? H. F.

B will not inherit anything from A's father and mother who survive him unless they will it to her.

This Would Be Bigamy

A and B were husband and wife. A had been previously married and obtained a divorce. Ten days afterward A took B to Oklahoma and married her and came back to Kansas to live. What is the law? Subscriber.

A may be prosecuted at any time within two years for bigamy.

Much Grain Trading Is Gambling

THE long fight I have made for honest markets is showing progress. This issue is considered sufficiently urgent to come before the present overloaded short session of Congress and will undoubtedly receive favorable action at the next session.

The best proof of this is the last-ditch fight the board of trade crowd is putting up to defeat the bill. Circumstances have helped me somewhat this time.

The public generally is coming to see and to understand the point at issue and its bearing on the general welfare. During the last two years the entire country has had an object lesson in the difference that exists between legitimate speculation and legitimate trading as against unlimited, or gambling, speculation, and has seen the great damage that kind of gambling can inflict on legitimate trading and business. At various times in the last two years the country has been brought to the verge of a panic because of vicious short selling.

Ninety-five per cent of the trading on the grain exchange of the United States is purely speculation. So Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, chief of the grain futures administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, testified before the Senate Committee on Agriculture.

Dr. Duvel appeared before the committee in support of the Capper-Dickinson bill to regulate the grain exchanges and limit short selling by dealers, corporations, or associations, to 2 million bushels a day.

That would exclude much, if not all, of the vicious gambling on quotations; the playing of the market by pink-paper traders and market manipulators.

During a certain 9 months on the Chicago Board of Trade 7,931 million bushels of wheat was "sold."

That is almost a billion bushels of wheat a month.

And an average crop of wheat in the United States is a little more than 800 million bushels. It takes a whole year to produce it. The millers consume about 600 million bushels of that. The remainder of the 800 million bushels is needed for seed and export.

It is plain there is quite a difference between 7 or 8 billion bushels of wheat "sold" on the Chicago Board of Trade in 9 months' time and the 800 million bushels of real wheat actually grown in one year in the United States.

And the difference, as Dr. Duvel has said, is mostly pure gambling.

A singular thing happened recently. That is, it was singular if one did not understand the situation. Headlines in the newspapers of January 17 announced that Arthur Cutten, leading grain

speculator, and other speculative giants of the Chicago Board of Trade, were transferring their deals to the Winnipeg exchange in Canada.

There was a reason. The reason was that the present, well-stabilized wheat market, due to the tariff on wheat, to the Farm Board and the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, has made gambling in wheat, in the United States, too difficult for the next few months.

The nice way to refer to such trading is to call it speculative short selling. But the plainer, ruder name for it is more nearly correct.

There is a legitimate form of short selling called "hedging."

A miller hedges when he buys wheat by selling himself short of the same amount of wheat he buys. He does this to avert a possible loss thru a change in the market. He disposes of his short sale when he has sold his flour. By means of this paper transaction he balances his purchase and protects himself against changes in the market.

In the 9 months that nearly 8,000 million bushels of wheat were dealt in on the Chicago Board of Trade, the amount of actual hedging in that market was 428 million bushels.

Dr. Duvel, in his testimony before the Senate committee, said to eliminate future trading entirely, would close the grain exchanges to this form of insurance. To do away with hedging would break down the marketing system. But that limiting this trading, as proposed in the Capper-Dickinson bill, would so restrict purely speculative trading as to make gambling operations negligible.

In other words that would give us virtually an honest grain market. Which is what I am trying to obtain.

To bring this about the Capper-Dickinson bill puts a sufficiently large limit on the amount of speculative trading that may need to be done in any single day.

It provides that the Secretary of Agriculture shall pass on all changes in rules made by grain exchanges.

It requires that all commission merchants and brokers must be licensed by the Secretary of Agriculture, just as are the meat packers. And these licenses can be revoked for cause.

Then the bill abolishes all trading known as "puts and calls" "bids and offers," "ups and downs"—which is unadulterated gambling and has no place on a commodity exchange.

The board of trade crowd is making a desperate fight on my bill to amend the Futures Trading Act, because the bill provides that the Department of Agriculture shall have supervision

over their market rules in the very valid interest of the actual buyers and sellers in these market places. The Kansas City and St. Louis boards of trade have joined their protest with the Chicago Board of Trade. It is the old 40-year fight all over again, and they are offering the same old pious bunc.

What is the Chicago Board of Trade for—the so-called market place of the world?

Is its grain pit a place of exchange? Is it conducted in behalf of actual buyer and seller?

Or is it a gamblers' paradise run by a private club of market-masters conducting a gambling resort for a swarm of margin traders in all parts of this country, and for the wheat growing foreign countries who regularly use its market machinery to short-sell the farmers of the United States?

The answer is the enormous amount of "paper" wheat dealt in by the Chicago Board of Trade which is prima facie evidence of its malign character.

Heretofore the speculative element which controls our largest grain exchanges, has done as it pleased. It has made the rules in this colossal game of Playing the Market.

Under my bill any changes in the rules under which the exchanges now are operating, must have the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture and his market experts.

This is necessary because these boards of trade have forgotten that they are operating a public market. They consider it is their market, that they may make the rules to suit the professional speculators and themselves as commission-takers.

So we have the seeming anomaly of boards of trade on the one side bringing every possible pressure to bear to defeat my bill, while at the same time all the national organizations of farmers and the big co-operative wheat growing association of Kansas, are urging its prompt enactment.

Commodity market gambling injures legitimate business and robs the producer of his just reward. It is an unmitigated evil, as was the Louisiana lottery, only this evil is much worse in its consequences.

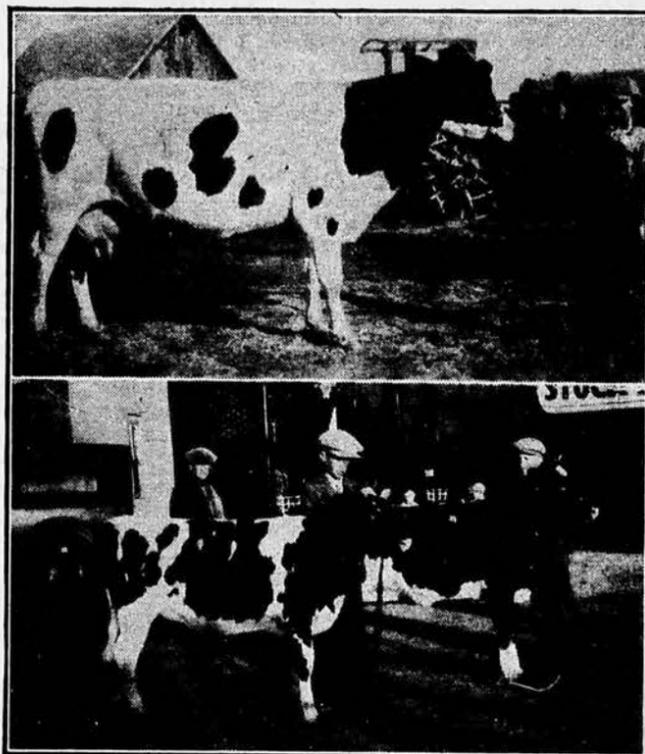
A way must be found to prevent harmful use of the Nation's market places by a minority of speculative gamblers. The practice which is justly given the name of vicious short selling merits adequate action by Congress. And that is the purpose of my bill.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

Rural Kansas in Pictures



Thru the Kansas State Agricultural College, These Five Kansas Flock Owners Were Named as Champions of the State. Details of the Awards Appeared in the "Kansas Poultry Talk" Department of Kansas Farmer for February 7. Front Row, Left to Right: Mrs. Ethel M. Brazelton, Troy; Mrs. James Neilson, Atchison; Mrs. M. J. Hurley, Valley Falls. Back Row, A. D. Mall, Clay Center, and L. F. Bromley, Emporia



Above, Harold Ewing, Montgomery County, and His Holstein Cow Which He Milked Every Single Milking for 10 Months. In That Time She Produced 380 Pounds of Butterfat. Has Any Other 10-Year-Old Kansas Dairyman Made a Better Record? Below, Marvin and Larry Jost, Hillsboro, With Their Prize Guernsey Heifers



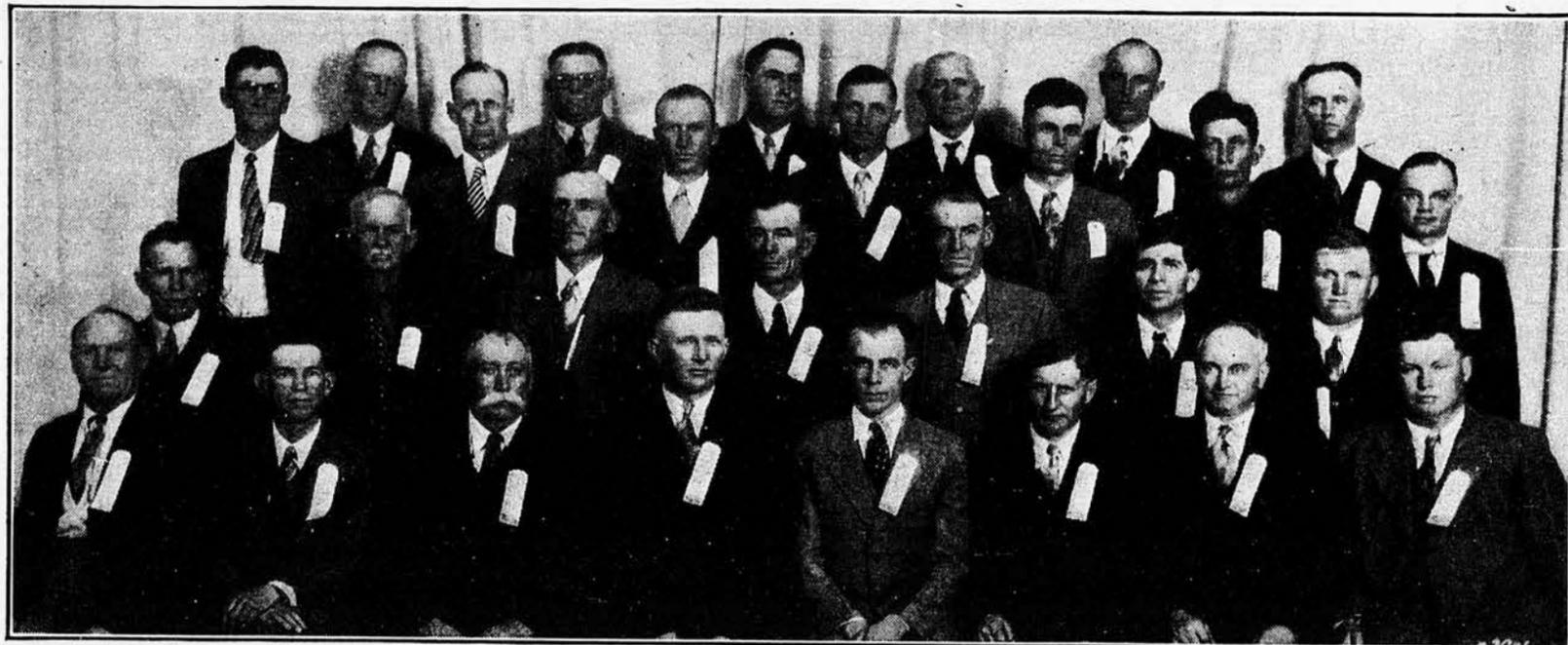
Russell Ferguson, Ottawa, Wearing the Play Suit That His Sister Marjorie Made in 4-H Club Work. It Took Prizes at Several Exhibitions



To Raise Husky, Thrifty Chicks One Must Keep Their Surroundings Clean. That's the Motto of L. C. Mayfield, Hoisington, Who Is Seen Here Getting Ready to Scrub His New Brooder House in Anticipation of His First Hatch. He Uses 1 Pound of Lye to 30 Gallons of Boiling Water in His Scrubbing



A Million-Dollar Smile! This Is Glennon Crowther, 4, of Roxbury, With Toots and Teddy, Two Rollicking Good Playmates



County Wheat Champions of 1930. Front Row, Left to Right: F. G. Winters, Garden City, Finney County; George Wierauch, Pawnee Rock, Stafford; John McConnell, Russell; Chester I. Bare, Protection, Clark; Warren Moore, Copeland, Haskell; Henry Abt, Medicine Lodge, Barber; W. A. Long, Fowler, Ford; O. W. Fletcher, Meade, Meade. Second Row: Wm. H. Geissler, Iuka, Pratt; J. L. Crowther, Roxbury, McPherson; Albert Winter, Colwich, Sedgwick; E. G. Miller, Salina, Saline; A. R. Challender, Sedgwick, Harvey; O. H. Hostetler, Harper, Harper; R. G. Swenson, Belleville, Republic. Third Row: H. M. Kingsley, Hays, Ellis; M. E. Craig, Johnson, Stanton; Reuben Anderson, Kanordo, Sherman; Manuel Kalorik, Caldwell, Sumner; Charles Anderson, Kinsley, Edwards; Charles Weathered, Norwich, Kingman; Lawrence Brown, Great Bend, Barton. Back Row: J. A. Winderlin, Scott City, Scott; P. G. Burkhart, Hanston, Hodgeman; A. J. White, Coldwater, Comanche; J. S. Skalout, Beardsley, Rawlins. E. J. Mall, Clay Center, Clay, and Roy E. Durr, Dighton, Lane

What Will the Wheat Market Do?

Some Encouragement, Perhaps, May Be Gleaned From Experiences of the Past

By R. M. Green

UNAIDED, wheat prices likely would go to even lower levels in the next few months unless there is extensive crop damage just ahead. The present supply situation, favorable weather for the growing crops up-to-date, the seasonal influence of Argentine and Australian supplies in February and March, a present price level 30 to 35 cents above foreign markets, and a usual period of weakness in June, July and August are the unfavorable aspects of the present wheat market.

The possibility of some crop damage after so favorable a start and a tighter feed situation later in the summer are about the only favorable prospects.

Heavy winter-killing in the soft wheat belt in the winter of 1928 sent wheat prices to their last high point in April, 1928. Since that time prices generally have drifted downward, except for interruptions now and then such as the speculative boom in July, 1929. Ample new crop supplies in 1928, 1929 and 1930, three years in succession, have contributed to the decline in prices and have resulted in the carrying over each year of large supplies of old wheat.

Since 1894 there have been 12 previous periods of extended declines in wheat prices like that which began in April, 1928, and still is under way. In 10 of the 12 instances the extreme low in cash wheat prices at Kansas City was reached in one or the other of the five months, June, July, August, September or October. Once the low point in the price decline came in November and once in April. With the present United States price 30 to 35 cents above the foreign import markets, supplies large and a weak period ahead, the market easily could drop to still lower levels if left to its own course.

Acreage of winter wheat is only slightly reduced, the reduction in Kansas being only about 1 per cent. Moisture conditions in the fall of the year, compared with that in other years, suggest a crop approximating that of a year ago in size.

Seasonal Influences Ahead

Argentine and Australian crops are larger than a year ago. Exports from these countries are at their peak in about March or early April as a rule.

The seasonal trend of wheat prices to date indicates that we still are in a down-trend period

of wheat prices. There are, as yet, no signs of the beginning of an upturn.

Since 1910, February price and the following March price have fallen in down-trend price periods 13 times. In only one instance was there an advance in price from February to March, and that was an advance of only 1 cent a bushel. In the other 12 instances, March price was either the same as the February price or $\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 cents a bushel lower.

It is only in decidedly up-trend periods that there are important price advances from February to March. Since 1910 there have been eight Februarys and Marches that have fallen in up-trend price periods. In one instance the March price remained the same as the February price; in another case March price declined $\frac{1}{2}$ cent; in another, March price declined $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents; but in five instances March price advanced 3 cents to 28 cents a bushel.

Would Be Unusual

In 13 instances since 1910, both March and April have fallen in down-trend price periods. In only two instances, 1916 and 1923, was there an advance in price from March to April of as much as 5 cents a bushel. In the other 11 cases the April price was up only 1 to 2 cents, or was steady to lower. On the other hand in eight up-trend periods since 1910, the price advance from March to April has been from $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents up in six of the eight cases. In one instance there was a $\frac{1}{2}$ -cent decline, and in one instance a 1-cent price advance. From this it would seem that there is little likelihood of a March to April price advance in down-trend periods except now and then from accidental causes. On the other hand the odds are rather strong in favor of a March to April price advance in strong up-trend periods.

Until there are some stronger indications that a start on an up-trend in wheat prices has been made, there is little to encourage belief in price improvement from February to March or from March to April except as some unforeseen accident may arise now and then at this season of the year.

Despite the more or less gloomy outlook for the wheat market at present, there is a small ray of hope to be gleaned from past experience. Of course, past experience in the face of present circumstances so unfavorable, can give only dim encouragement, but it is worth while to look in the direction of the other side when everybody now can plainly see only the dark side of the wheat market.

It will be recalled that last August with the corn crop threatened, and a bulge in corn prices, wheat prices carried up to the highest levels on the 1930 crop. Top No. 2 hard wheat at Kansas City reached 97 cents, or 4 cents above the best July price of 93 cents. It is seldom that wheat price in August exceeds the top price for July. In fact, since 1892 this has occurred only 11 times, the last time in August, 1927. In each of the 11 instances, except 1917 when the Government fixed prices, price sometime during the crop year went still higher than the August price. In each case the later advance was the result of some accidental occurrence such as could not readily have been foreseen. The consistency of the occurrence, therefore, can be credited only to the fact that if a tight situation develops in August when wheat usually is so weak in price, the supply and demand situation must be closely enough adjusted that any later adversity affecting supplies will cause a rebound upward in prices.

The First Exception

Certainly, it seems unreasonable at present to expect price at Kansas City to rebound to 97 cents anywhere in the near future. Yet this year will be the first exception in 38 years to the general rule that a strong August price means strong prices sometime later in the crop year. Of course, it must be remembered that this time it was the threat to corn that brought about the advance in wheat prices last August. It will take wheat prospects bad enough to lift wheat out of the cheap-feeds market to bring about any important advance in wheat prices.

Heavy feeding of wheat, together with a bare possibility of crop conditions turning a little less favorable, make it worth while to refer to past experiences as offering at least a ray of hope, altho there is nothing at present to justify it.

This Rural Library Idea Worked

By Mrs. E. W. Winget

ARATHER unique rural community library has been organized, with little expense, at Jennings, a small town in Northwestern Kansas of about 350 inhabitants. This could be copied by any rural community. It resulted as a civic improvement thru the efforts of a community club formed for the purpose of promoting such projects.

The idea for the library originated at a luncheon given by the community club to discuss ways and means of improving the town. A motion for a new library was made and heartily approved. As one of the women in the club suggested, "If the husbands could be worked for donations without their knowing it, the library and many other valuable additions might be assured."

Nine members were chosen from the club to make up a library committee. After several meetings this group decided to have a tea and a program at the community high school. Clever invitations were sent out with the suggestion that those invited bring books from their homes which they would like to donate. A program of solos, duets and readings, one of which was entitled, "Take Along a Book," was arranged. The tea was a success. Sixty books were donated and a wide interest developed thruout the community for the future success of the library.

The next step was to catalogue the library and money was obtained for this by holding a food sale. One of the women volunteered to do the work, and the books were kept in her home until this was done. She received material telling her how to catalogue a library from the state librarian at Topeka, and from the extension bureau of the University of Kansas, at Lawrence. She obtained many books and pamphlets from these sources, one being "Library Economy" and one "Library Management." All of the material was not adaptable for a small community library, but there was enough to catalogue the books. Two sets of cards were used, one giving names of

authors and the other the titles of the books. This cost very little.

The next problem was how to obtain bookcases and a room where the books would be most convenient for the public. The minister offered to build a cabinet. One of the doctors proposed having the library in his office. Money was raised to build the cabinet by holding a shrubbery sale. Members of the club donated fall bulbs. This was a new idea and a success, netting \$18. The cabi-



net holds about 500 volumes and cost \$10. After it was completed and before the opening of the library, members of the club donated new books and some gave magazine subscriptions.

The library now was organized, catalogued and ready for the public. It first was opened every Saturday afternoon and later on Wednesdays, from noon until 2 o'clock. This enabled the children who had to leave the consolidated school promptly at 4 o'clock in the school buses, to read and check out books. A librarian was in charge who was paid 25 cents an hour for her time. No membership charge was made, as it was feared a fee would keep some people from reading. The library was opened to everyone. The opening day 48 books were checked out.

A library committee met once a month to devise schemes for obtaining new books. One social club arranged its program so as to review one new book at every meeting, and these then were donated to the library. They were placed on a pay shelf and tickets were sold allowing all persons to check out 1¢ of the new books for \$1 or individual books for 10 cents apiece. This money was used to add juvenile books. After the books pay for themselves they may be read without paying a fee.

Another scheme devised for raising money for the library was placing locked coin boxes in the various places of business with a sign above, "Help the library." It was surprising how much money was collected in this way. Another means of making money was to impose a fine of 2 to 5 cents for books kept out over a stated time.

The librarian keeps a careful record of the books checked out so that she may use this as a guide in buying new books. The number in the library has increased from 60 to 200 in one year.

A majority of the club women were from the country, so while this library was located in a small town, it really was a rural project sponsored by rural women.

Poultry Prices May Be Better

Production Will Be Somewhat Lighter Thru Forcing Out Inefficient Producers

THE poultry business suffered along with all other industries in 1930. Producers, hatchery men, poultry feed and equipment manufacturers, dealers and storage operators all were hurt. Egg prices at the farm during the last months of 1930 were the lowest at the corresponding time in 15 years. Chickens, also, have sold at lower prices than in many years. Feeds have been cheaper, softening the effect of the lower prices for eggs and poultry for those who purchase most of their feeds, but dividends from the flock have been sharply reduced.

What happened in 1930 now is history, but a brief summary of the year will give use the background for a look ahead.

The 1930-31 egg year opened with production on a "boom" scale. Farmers had received good prices for eggs and especially for poultry in 1928 and 1929, and the general tendency was toward expansion of flocks. Hatchery operations were extensive early in the season, reflecting the increased demand for baby chicks.

As egg and poultry prices declined during the spring, however, farmers apparently changed their minds about increasing their endeavors. Hatchings fell off and more pullets than usual were marketed as broilers or consumed on the farm. On July 1, the number of young chickens in farm flocks was about the same as a year earlier.

Were 8 Per Cent Larger

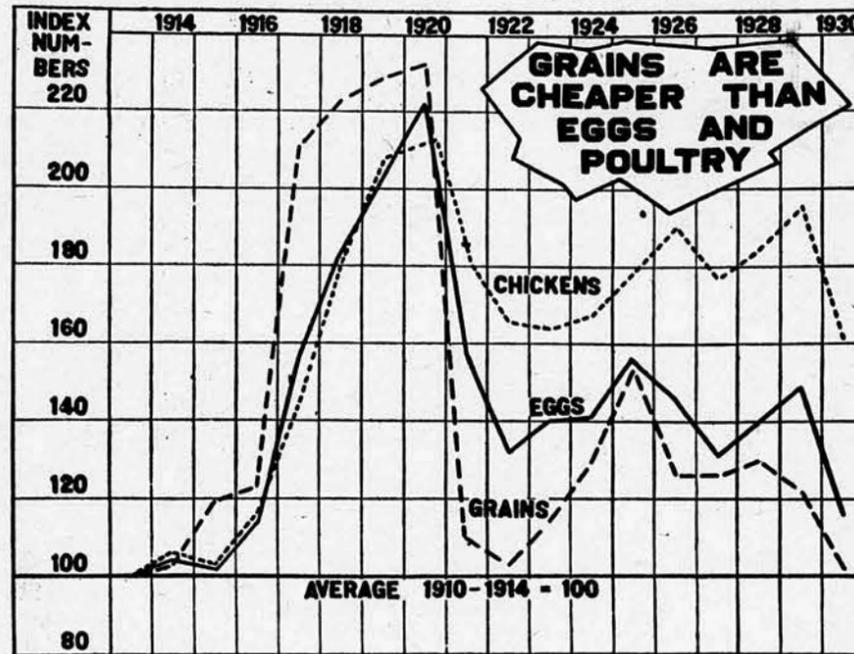
Egg production last spring, as measured by receipts at the four leading markets, exceeded that of 1929. From January 1 to May 31 receipts were about 8 per cent larger than in the same months of 1929. Despite declining prices, consumption was low so that more eggs than usual were forced into storage. On August 1, 1930, 2.2 million cases more shell eggs were reported in storage than a year previous. In addition, stocks of frozen eggs were 25 million pounds more than a year before, equivalent to 710,000 cases of shell eggs.

Production during the summer and early fall fell below the corresponding period in 1929. Open weather in late fall and early winter, however, combined perhaps with an increased number of early pullets, caused heavier receipts than a year before despite lower prices. Dealers moved more eggs into consumption than in the last four months of 1929, but consumers did not take enough to offset the increase in both storage stocks and fresh receipts.

The huge surplus of held eggs failed to disappear. All thru the fall and early winter it continued to exert a depressing effect on the market. On January 1, 1931, the surplus of shell egg over a year previous amounted to 1,187,000 cases, and that of frozen eggs was the equivalent of 843,000 cases. Receipts continued liberal and the storage movement disappointing in the first half of January, 1931.

Prices Were Forced Down

The poultry market labored under a large stock in storage at the start of 1930. Holdings totalled 141 million pounds, or 31 million pounds more than on the same date a year earlier. On March 1, the surplus over a year previous had mounted to 44 million pounds. During the first half of the year, about 13 per cent more dressed poultry arrived at the four large markets than in the corresponding period of 1929. In order to move the large supplies of fresh and frozen poultry, both wholesale and retail prices were forced down.



Consumers of poultry in the cities responded more favorably to lower prices than did the consumers of eggs, and more poultry has been moved into consumption in the principal markets in 1930 than in 1929. In addition, farm consumption of poultry this year is believed to have been unusually large, due to low prices and the tendency of farmers to depend on their products as much as possible. At any rate, receipts in the last half of 1930 were lighter than in 1929, despite the reported increase in spring hatchings.

For 1930 as a whole, receipts of dressed poultry at the four leading markets were about 3 per cent, or 11

million pounds, less than in 1929. Live poultry receipts at New York City increased about 4 per cent. With large consumption at the lower price level, and with dealers buying for storage very conservatively because of the losses in the last season, less poultry was placed in storage up to January 1, 1931, than in any of the last six years. On that date, stocks in the entire country totalled only 104,690,000 pounds compared with 140,723,000 on January 1, 1930, and a five-year average on January 1 of 124,779,000 pounds.

Averaged 25 Cents a Dozen

The farm price of eggs, as reported monthly by the United States Department of Agriculture, averaged 25.1 cents a dozen in 1930 against 32.1 cents in 1929, which was the highest year since 1925. Chickens averaged 18.5 cents a pound at the farm in 1930 against 22.4 cents in 1929, which was the highest year since 1920.

Feed prices also averaged considerably lower. The farm price of one bushel of wheat, one of corn and one of oats combined totalled \$1.97 in 1930 against \$2.35 in 1929, and was the lowest since pre-war days.

Prices of feed grains are relatively cheaper than eggs and poultry. This situation is shown on the accompanying chart. Taking farm prices for eggs from 1910 to 1914 as 100, the 1930 price index was 116. Chicken prices for 1930 on the same basis were 161. The farm price index for grains, however, was only 102.

It appears that even in 1930 the poultry flock was a relatively better market for farm grains than from 1910 to 1914. Nor do these differences in comparative price levels tell the whole story. Today, poultrymen can have flocks bred for more efficient production than those of pre-war days, and much more is known about reducing production costs thru control of disease and thru feeding methods.

Prospects for 1931, for the country as a whole do not promise much improvement in egg prices during the first half of the year. Egg production may not be much changed from the first half of 1930. Usually, low prices for eggs work a natural cure in a short time by influencing many producers to reduce operations and some even to abandon their flocks. This year, however, feed prices are low and poultrymen may not find any favorable alternative.

Held at About Normal

The count of laying hens in the average farm flock on December 1, 1930, indicated an increase of about 4-10 of 1 per cent over December 1, 1929. The early hatchings last spring resulted in a larger proportion than usual of young pullets starting to lay in September. But, by early winter the total egg laying capacity of the country's farm flocks was very little in excess of a year ago. Similar information covering commercial flocks containing 400 birds or more is not available.

The effect of the unfavorable 1930 storage egg deal carries over into the new season. Dealers who stored eggs last season lost heavily and they will not be good customers next spring. In addition, the demand for fine, fresh eggs from commercial hatcheries may be less than in 1930, so that more of the fresh production will be available for consumption. The failure of consumer demand for eggs to expand substantially during the last few months when prices have been extremely low is discouraging.

(Continued on Page 23)

State Spelling Bee Set for May 1

THE date for the Capper Publications' state-wide spelling bee has been set definitely for Friday, May 1. On that day champion spellers from all of the counties entering the contest will meet in Topeka for the state finals, where the best speller will be chosen to represent Kansas in the national spelling bee. In addition to champions from the 105 counties, one speller from each of the 11 cities of the first class may compete for state championship.

Since last week's announcement was made, more than 900 additional schools have been entered in the Capper Publications' spelling bee. With schools still coming in by the hundreds every day the total number now on the competing list is 2,034. These schools are included: Atchison, Barber, Barton, Cherokee, Coffey, Comanche, Crawford, Decatur, Douglas, Greenwood, Harvey, Jackson, Jewell, Miami, Nemaha, Osborne, Ottawa, Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Smith, Sumner and Wallace counties.

Following are a few paragraphs taken from the big display sheet of rules and instructions being mailed out to county and city superintendents for distribution:

OBJECT—The Capper Publications' state-wide spelling bee, a division of the national spelling bee, places before Kansas pupils an incentive that will stimulate interest in spelling and develop better spellers without classroom interference with established teaching methods.

ELIGIBILITY—The spelling bee is open to every public, private and parochial school, rural or city, in Kansas, and to all pupils in these schools who have not passed beyond the eighth grade at the time the school spelling contests are held.

HOW TO ENTER—A school must be entered by the superintendent of schools, county superintendent, principal, department principal or rural teacher. Individual pupils may not enter the contest.

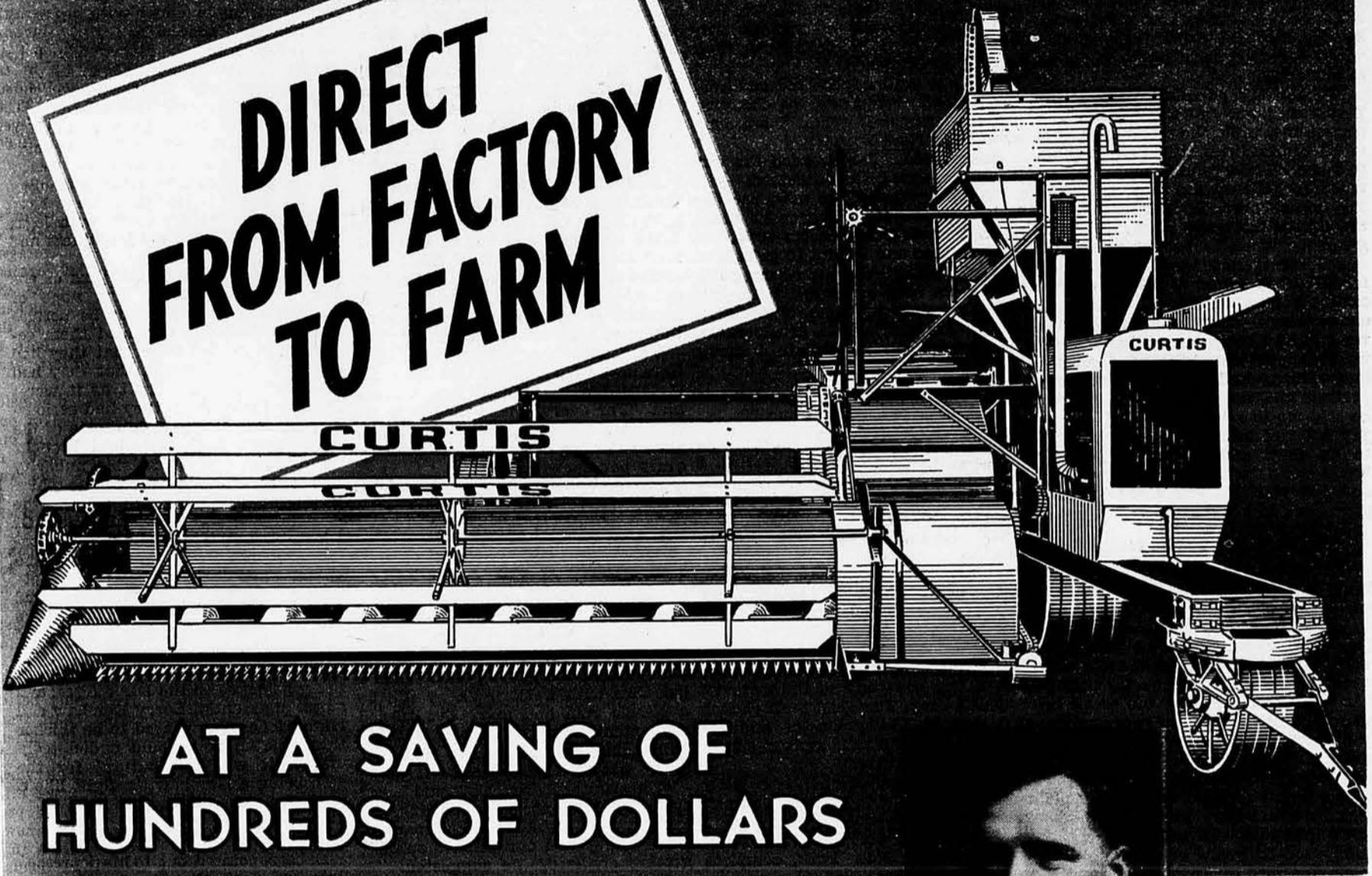
PRELIMINARY WORD LIST—In the school contests the text book in ordinary use shall supply the list of words. In county and state finals words will be taken from the present state adopted book, "Fundamentals of Spelling," by Horn-Ashbaugh, and as a next resort from "Kansas Speller" by Pearson, the book formerly used in this state. Should the word lists employed in preliminaries be exhausted, Webster's New International Dictionary will be resorted to for additional words. Supplemental word lists, which the spellers have not seen, may, at the discretion of the judges, be used to terminate an unusually prolonged contest.

LOCAL SPONSORS—Superintendents directing local matches are urged to encourage local co-sponsors. Luncheon clubs, civic organizations, parent-teacher associations, weekly newspapers, Chambers of Commerce, lodges and other organizations are welcomed as co-sponsors in various localities. These organizations, especially those in county seats, often defray expenses of county champions to the grand final match, such as the one to be held in Topeka.

The winner of the Kansas match will receive a trip to Washington to take part in the national finals, May 26. The state champion and escort will have all expenses paid during the trip by the Capper Publications. For additional information write to your county superintendent or to J. M. Parks, Director of the Capper Publications Spelling Bee, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

YOU CAN BUY MY NEW IMPROVED CURTIS COMBINE

**DIRECT
FROM FACTORY
TO FARM**



AT A SAVING OF HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS

FOR over 20 years I have been designing, building and marketing combines. Last year, machines for which I have been directly or indirectly responsible harvested about 100,000,000 bushels of grain. During my combine experience I have watched numerous problems arise which, one by one, the wheat farmer has had to solve if he was to continue to raise wheat profitably.

This season will be a crucial one in the lives of hundreds of thousands of grain growers. Not only must they cut production costs to the bone, but they

duce grain which is exchangeable for commodities produced in one hour... why the cost of marketing should be less than the cost of manufacture... how I am able to sell an improved machine for \$400.00 less... why the working parts of the Curtis are heavier and stronger, and yet the machine as a whole is lighter... the distinctive advantages of my spiral system of crop conveyance, the harvester gutter, the Rotary Comb, the Rasp Bar Cylinder with balanced flywheel and my differentiating cylinder housing... how my exclusive variable reel and sickle speeds save grain... the difference between my Triple Service Plan and the old method. It tells of the principles in combine design, the best methods of cut-



Let me tell you how I have revolutionized combine distribution... Read my book "Inside Facts".

ting, conveying, threshing, separating and cleaning, and numerous other subjects important to the farmer who wants to make his 1931 crop pay a profit.

"Inside Facts" is yours for the asking. There is no cost nor obligation. The coupon below will bring you a copy immediately—and you will find it well worth your time.

CURTIS HARVESTERS, Inc., Ottawa, Kan.

Mail coupon NOW—be the first in your community to know about my new plan!



The Home of the Curtis Combine

must eliminate every unnecessary expense. My combines have enabled them to produce wheat more cheaply, and, today, I am helping them to eliminate unnecessary expenditure.

This is fully explained in my book, "Inside Facts," which should be of interest to you. It tells about excessive and prohibitive distribution costs which you have been paying... why you cannot spend two hours to pro-



FREE

**CURTIS BALDWIN, Pres.,
CURTIS HARVESTERS, INC.,
OTTAWA, KANS.**

Of course I am interested in producing grain at a profit. If your Free book "Inside Facts" will help me, I want a copy.

Name _____

Address _____

The Outlaws of Eden

By Peter B. Kyne

I TOLD him I'd finance him—\$100,000 in cash against his \$50,000 in cash, his experience and ability, and we should be equal partners. We traded—and made money from the day we opened our doors. I was a silent partner, but I studied the game when I wasn't busy with my tutor. Don't laugh. I had one and he was worth twice what I paid him. He taught me to read and what to read. I'm pretty observant and I learned how to behave at a social gathering without having to consult the Book of Etiquette.

"It was my partner who saw the post-war panic in the offing. He begged me, while the war-time prices of all commodities still were soaring, to raise all the cash I could and be ready to pick up the bargains when the crash came. So I hypothecated the chattel mortgage your father had given me when he bought my cattle and I mortgaged the Bar H ranch for \$750,000. I had a million dollars cash in hand when the bottom dropped out of things—and when Liberty bonds went to 80 I bought a million dollars' worth, hypothecated them for another half-million, and bought what my partner told me to buy. I sold when he told me to sell. Of course I had to pay a lot of interest, but I managed to do that, and when the Liberty bonds came back to par I cleaned up and got your father's chattel mortgage back in my hands.

Make Some Real Profits

"My half-interest in the brokerage house made me about \$300,000 a year and I was always in the market, always guided by my partner's advice. I never gambled. I bought the stuff outright, collected my dividends, and when the price rose I took my profit. I took some losses, but the trend in all solid stocks has been progressively upward since the 1921 panic and I never dabbled in cats and dogs. It was novel and exciting and little by little I forgot that Eden Valley hadn't been such a happy place. I remembered that dam-site we'd had in the family for 50 years and I knew its value. I decided that when I was worth \$5,000,000 I'd quit, return to Eden Valley and build a dam, buy out your lake-site and become a water and power magnate on the scene of my lowly beginnings. So here I am."

"And you say you're not a financier?"

"The lust for money has never overwhelmed me. I've had my experience of it and I am thru. There are other things to do—creative things that leave one free of worry. And now, upon my return to Eden Valley, I find awaiting me a bigger and more constructive task than I had dreamed of. And I find, too, that I love Eden Valley. I'm going to close out my interests in New York and return here in the fall."

"I shall be very lonely while you are away, Nate."

"The longest lane will have a blind pig at the end of it, sweetheart. How's good old Rube?"

"Still wearing a head-dress like an Arab, but doing business as usual. He talks some about killing a lot of people as soon as he can get around to it, but Mrs. Tenney just laughs at that."

"Yes, Rube's trigger finger has perpetual paralysis now, due to the missus and the kids. And that reminds me of another objection to marriage. When a man marries he gives 'hostages to fortune.'"

"Clear out, you ingrate. You haven't even given me an engagement ring."

"No, but I'm so weak I'm going to. I've sent down to San Francisco for one and here it is. If it's too big we'll have a tuck taken in it, and if it's too small or you prefer some other stone I'll change it." And he slipped on her

finger a square emerald worth at least a hundred steers. It was the first piece of jewelry she had ever owned and her hot tears of emotion baptized it; her warm lips caressed it in a silent promise he knew would never be broken. The Hensleys and the Kershaws had had their faults, but they were old-fashioned in another way also. They kept the faith with their wives and husbands.

"Do you realize," he said suddenly (he had an abrupt way of changing the conversation), "that I am long overdue in New York?"

She nodded. "I've dreaded the day you'd leave me," she confessed.

"Well, I've got to go now, because the sooner I go the sooner I'll come back. I have a few assets scattered around there and I want to get rid of them. I want to dispose of my partnership in that brokerage firm—my half-interest in a couple of stock-exchange seats is worth considerable. Suppose we get married in a hurry and make the New York trip a honeymoon."

"I'll Take My Vengeance"

She shook her head. "Impossible until dad's estate has been settled. I can't leave here now. I have to work this outfit out of debt, because I can't afford a trousseau until I do."

"I'll lend you the money," he pleaded.

"Nonsense! By the way, are you still resolved to erect that dam on the property of the Mountain Valley Power Company, Nate?"

"I certainly am."

"And aren't you going to let Forlorn Valley have any of the water?"

"Not a drop. They had their chance that day in Valley Center and rejected it. Now I'll take my vengeance—with a vengeance."

"I thought you might be a trifle weak on that point," she murmured. "I'm glad you're not. If you were I wouldn't marry you. However, dear, you run on to New York, complete your business there, and when you return we'll make those two mergers you spoke of. I'm too busy now. I've got a lot of those early calves still to brand and I'll have to brand about a thousand late calves in the fall. I don't want to leave any worries be-

hind me when we go on our honeymoon."

"Have it your own way," he agreed. He was disappointed.

"Babson hasn't quit," she reminded him. "We have one more fight on our hands. He'll wait until the local excitement is over and then pass around his petition for permission to organize the irrigation district."

"Well, we'll not hinder him, Lorry. I want him to put his plan thru, and after he has it completed we'll bust him and his deluded followers wide open. We'll wait until the district has spent all the money raised on its first bond issue; then we'll crack down on them and they'll be all dressed up with no place to go. After that they'll listen to reason and do business with me." He chuckled softly. "What a lot of fun and money we're going to have out of peddling that waste water at a profit—that waste water the state thinks it controls and doesn't."

Vengeance was ever sweet to a Kershaw. "We'll make them pay for it thru the nose then," she warned him. "For every bruise they inflicted on you, Nate, dear, the price of that water must go up not less than 25 cents per acre-foot."

He surveyed her with grave merriment. "Lorry, that would make the price prohibitive!"

She couldn't help joining in his amusement at that sally. "I suppose you think the female of the species is more deadly than the male," she suggested.

"Well, you're unnecessarily vindictive," he compromised. "But don't worry about me getting soft. When I get thru with Forlorn Valley it'll be a classic ruin and after I've turned my attention upon Silas Babson it will require a good man to lead that sorry wretch to his meals—if any."

"This ring will do nicely," said Lorry dreamily. "It's gorgeous, darling."

"And we'll spend our summers in Eden Valley and our winters outside, getting civilized," he suggested.

She leaned against him a little wearily and held him tight but did not answer.

Somebody once remarked that nothing can be of surpassing interest for a period greater than nine days. For forty-eight hours following the un-

expectedly painful and highly dramatic denouement of his plan to sway public opinion against Nate Tichenor and Lorry Kershaw, Silas Babson suffered acutely, not because he was sorry for what he had done but because the effect had been so wholly unexpected and pregnant of disaster to him. After having arranged to prevent the expose of the whole affair in court with probable penitentiary sentences for a couple of dozen hitherto respectable but mercurial citizens, he began to view life with a less jaundiced eye; and when, at the expiration of the proverbial nine days, he felt morally certain that "that Eden Valley gang," as he now referred to Nate, Lorry and Rube Tenney, was going to cling to its ancient tradition and have nothing whatsoever to do with legal reprisals, all of his old jauntiness and optimism returned.

When he visited the victims of the fray and discovered that none of them would lose a leg or be permanently crippled, he scolded them severely; reminded them that they had been wild and lawless, that they had exceeded the speed limit as it were; that by their action they had seriously prejudiced the best interests of the community; that they had brought opprobrium and unenviable publicity upon a respectable community, which would be long recovering from the shock of their disgraceful action. Of course (he added) he had no sympathy for that Eden Valley gang and would have been glad to see Nate Tichenor silenced, cried down, and booted back to Eden Valley, but he drew the line at beating a man half to death—a dozen against one—oil-ing and feathering him. That sort of thing belonged in the Dark Ages; and since, apparently, Lorry Kershaw and Nate Tichenor appeared to be thicker than thieves and would undoubtedly marry, it was but natural for the girl, being a Kershaw, to fight like a wildcat for her man.

We're Loyal to Death

Babson pointed out to his depressed listeners that the Hensley-Kershaw code of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth was only too well known to everybody in the county; that merely because Lorry Kershaw was the last of her line and a woman was no reason why she should be suspected of not being a Kershaw and leaving her artillery at home. A fight with one Hensley or one Kershaw had always automatically induced every member of both clans to rally round their injured member. Wild and lawless as they were, they were loyal to the death to each other where their affections were concerned.

"You fellows dassent prosecute Lorry Kershaw," he warned his helpless auditors. "Strictly speaking, it wasn't her fight; nobody had attacked her, and she couldn't plead self-defense under the law, but the fact that she shot all you boys thru the legs is pretty good proof you can't make a charge of assault with intent to commit murder stick. You can prosecute her for assault with a deadly weapon and discharging firearms within the town limits, but—she's a woman and a right handsome woman, and young to boot; her lawyer'd plead that she fought in defense of her sweetheart—and you know what dumb fools juries are. They don't render verdicts on the evidence, but on their emotions, so you boys would have the dirty end of the stick from start to finish. But even if you do land her in the pen, what happens? Nate Tichenor prosecutes you boys and lands you in the pen, because he's got the money to do it with, and he's got a clear case against you. But I don't think he'd bother to land you in the pen. He'd just natu-

(Continued on Page 12)

Seneca Nears Diamond Jubilee

Nemaha County Seat to Review 75 Years of History in Pageant of Agricultural West

AGAIN the creak of the covered wagon will be heard in the Nemaha river bottoms. The idlers at the old Smith Tavern will turn their eyes to East and West as pony express riders change mounts and mail. For Seneca, county seat of Nemaha county, in another year is to celebrate its diamond jubilee.

Seventy-five years of stirring history will be reviewed in an elaborate pageant which will include the call of Abraham Lincoln, the grasshopper year, the devastating tornado of 1896, the Spanish-American War and the World War.

Where ox-teams once toiled a weary way across the bluffs to Nemaha river fords, flashing automobiles now speed over U. S. highway 36, expected soon to come into its own as America's shortest transcontinental highway. The motor road, now well on its way to an all-weather surface across Kansas, describes almost a beeline from the free river bridge at St. Joseph, Mo., to Seneca and beyond.

A little more than two hours out of

St. Joseph the motorist reaches Seneca, the heart of the rich corn belt of the northern tier of Kansas counties. Seneca thinks in terms of agriculture. Its chamber of commerce is farmer-minded and its 4-H Club boys and girls frequently are guests of the city. However, there are numerous small industries located in the town; among them a brick and tile plant and a planing mill.

Because Seneca has not been widely industrialized, it has no unemployment problem. It has no class of immensely rich and no wretchedly poor. It does have an excellent group of modern stores and on Saturday its streets are thronged with people who pause in their buying for a friendly greeting. Seneca likes to be known as a friendly town; it has no cliques, no factions and no civic rows.

The farm homes in the territory surrounding Seneca are largely modern, as is shown from the pictures on the front cover of this issue, and form the foundation on which the prosperity of the town rests.

\$45.49 Extra Cash from each acre of potatoes

Yield increased 50 bu. an acre . . . firmer, smoother-skinned potatoes. 5 to 8 days Earlier Maturity

EVERY Kansas farmer will be vitally interested in the experience of Speaker Brothers, of Kansas City, R.F.D. 2, Kansas, who last season obtained \$3.91 extra cash income for every dollar invested in fertilizer. The facts, as authorized by Speaker Brothers (and which we will be glad to have any farmer verify for himself) are given in a letter dated Sept. 14, 1930:

"This year we used your AGRICO for Potatoes (the premier 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizer) on 6 acres of potatoes. We left check rows unfertilized to measure the difference in yield and quality. The season was very dry, but where we applied AGRICO Fertilizer the yield was 333 bu. an acre; the unfertilized potatoes produced 283 bu. Both fertilized and unfertilized plots received the same care, so the increased yield of 50 bu. an acre is entirely due to the use of AGRICO Fertilizer.

"The quality of the fertilized potatoes was decidedly better. They were ready to dig 5 to 8 days earlier and were firmer and smoother-skinned, and brought 74 cents a bushel, while the unfertilized potatoes sold for 71 cents.

"Even though we have a large amount of manure and plow under green manure crops, three years' experience shows that it pays us well to use AGRICO." SPEAKER BROTHERS, Sept. 14, 1930:

\$45.49 EXTRA Cash per Acre

Figure out for yourself what AGRICO meant in increased profit to Speaker Brothers. Fifty extra bushels from each acre, sold at an average of 74 cents a bushel, produced \$37 extra income, and the quality premium which averaged 3 cents on each bushel paid them \$8.49 an acre additional. That makes a total of \$45.49 extra cash from each acre. As they used about \$11.63 worth of fertilizer an acre, each dollar invested in AGRICO Fertilizer paid them \$3.91 in return.

We have scores of letters like this covering every cash crop grown in Kansas. Consider the following from Etchen Brothers, of Coffeyville, Montgomery Co., Kansas:

"On our 450-acre farm southeast of Coffeyville, we have been improving our soils by crop rotation and use commercial fertilizers with profitable results. This past season we applied 80 pounds of your 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizer to the acre on our corn; the season was very wet in the spring and we had a severe drought in the summer. Yet we obtained 40 bu. of corn to the acre, which is 15 bu. more than the average in this section.



(Above) \$3.91 EXTRA CASH FROM EVERY DOLLAR INVESTED IN AGRICO FERTILIZER. Speaker Bros., Kansas City, Wyandotte Co., Kans., whose excellent-quality potatoes grown with AGRICO took the sweepstakes prize at the 1930 Kansas Potato show. Read, at the left, how they increased their income \$45.49 per acre, each \$1 invested for fertilizer paying them \$3.91 in return.



(Above) 15 BU. MORE CORN PER ACRE. Mr. Dave Etchen, (right) of Coffeyville, Kansas, and Mr. Clyde Frazier, of Square Deal Seed Co., examining alfalfa seed grown with "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer. Mr. Etchen writes: "In spite of drought our corn yielded 40 bu. per acre, or 15 bu. above the local average. We also apply fertilizer annually on our alfalfa and it pays us well."



FREE SOIL TEST: To produce profitable yields your soil must have the proper reaction. The A. A. C. soil test is a simple, accurate way to find out. Fill out coupon below and we will test your soil free.

Even with a small application of 80 pounds of 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizer per acre, we got approximately \$14 net return per acre.

"Our experience proves that commercial fertilizers applied on corn pay just as well if not better than on wheat. In growing alfalfa, we apply annually early in the Spring, about 150 lbs. of your fertilizer to the acre and harvest two crops of hay, and, in addition, secure a crop of alfalfa seed. Our alfalfa crop has been paying us a net profit of from \$60.00 to \$65.00 per acre, which is a very good return." ETCHEN BROTHERS, (Signed) Chas. E. Etchen, Nov. 5, 1929.

Here, within the reach of every farmer, is a sound solution of the present farm problem. A farmer cannot increase the price he gets for his crops, but he can use AGRICO to increase his yields per acre and thereby reduce the cost of growing each bushel of potatoes or corn or wheat—and a lower pro-

duction cost increases net profit just as surely as an increased selling price.

PLANT AT LEAST A PART OF YOUR CROPS WITH AGRICO THIS SEASON. The cost per acre is surprisingly small. AGRICO is formulated from carefully-selected plant-food materials which supply the crop with the nitrogen, phosphorus and potash in the correct proportions needed by Kansas soils; and, in addition, AGRICO contains extra plant-food elements which have a favorable effect upon crop yields and crop profits.

Don't be satisfied with ordinary yields and little or no profit. Mail the coupon now for further information.

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Send me your free folder for recording costs of growing Corn Potatoes (Check which.)

Also send me your new illustrated booklets on (Insert crops)

Please arrange to test my soil, free Check here

NAME

TOWN COUNTY STATE

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Makers of "AA QUALITY" FERTILIZERS

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for all crops



Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N.A. McCune

THERE is a certain firm which is international in scope, the agents of which are to be found in almost every American and foreign city. A year or more ago a man told me how this firm got started. Immediately after the battle of Waterloo, when England and her allies had won a smashing victory under the Duke of Wellington, an Englishman hired a vessel to bring him across the channel from France to England. As soon as he landed he told how Napoleon had won, and how the English and allied troops had been crushed, with terrible slaughter.

Instantly stocks of all kinds went down. Near-panic seized business. They were expecting a French invasion under Napoleon. This ingenious and lying adventurer bought up all the stocks he could. In a day or two came the correct news that the English had won, and that Napoleon had fled. Confidence returned, stocks rose enormously in value, and at least one man's fortune was made. He established a firm, if this story is true, which continues to this day, altho we may express the hope that his successors are less handy with the lie than he was.

This shows the power and force of news, good or bad. The Old Testament has many a story telling the effect of good news on the people. A runner bringing good tidings was rewarded, while one bringing bad news sometimes was killed on the spot. Brown-

somewhat later. Examples of this are such movements as Methodism in its early days under Wesley, which was followed by a spiritual later on; Christian Science which started off with a bang, and has now slowed up considerably. It looks as if the human nervous system was not framed to make possible a continuous stream of energy. Or, if that is not a good explanation, in any movement people find membership who are not wholly committed to it, who may perhaps have selfish motives and thus the wings of the movement degenerate into leaden feet.

But that does not mean the news He brought was not wonderful news, for it was. Nothing like it ever had been heard, and nothing like it has been heard to this day. It still is good news. It still is changing lives.

And His message was good news for the nations. The story of Peter and Cornelius stresses that. It seems hackneyed now. But it isn't. For the kingdom news is not merely a matter of being allowed to go to heaven when you die, but of brotherhood now. And how far have we traveled in that direction? A long way, of course. No slavery, no selling of wives or children, pensions for the aged in some states, and so on, which all is to the good. But brotherhood still is a long way off. We Americans have much thinking to do. An Indian recently came to one of our cities—not an American Indian, but a man from



IF YOUR MOTOR SQUEAKED Like a Cultivator Axle that's Gone Dry



... then you'd realize your need for the oil that provides Instant Lubrication during the starting period. GERM-PROCESSED is that Oil, because it is the only Lubricant that penetrates metal surfaces and never drains away during idle periods. / /

You've had it happen—an axle go dry when you're half-way down a long row. It sets up a shrill squeaking right away ... it needs axle grease ... lubrication.

If your motor gave the same warning and you were using ordinary oil, you'd hear some loud squeaking when you first started your motor. For the starting period is the *danger period*—when ordinary oils drain away and leave your motor dry. That is when 40 to 60 per cent of all motor wear occurs—wear you must avoid to give your motor long life.

Only an oil that properly lubricates your motor *from the instant you start it* can give protection against starting wear. CONOCO Germ-Processed Motor Oil does just that, because it possesses the exclusive characteristic of *Penetrative Lubricity*. It actually penetrates metal surfaces and keeps every part in your motor lubricated. Because it does not drain away when your motor is still, it is on the job from the start.

... and Germ-Processed oil is thoroughly dewaxed to prevent congealing at low temperatures and make starting easier all through the winter. It resists crankcase dilution and retains its full body longer than most ordinary oils.

For safety and economy use CONOCO Germ-Processed Motor Oil in every motor on your farm. Look for the CONOCO Red Triangle. Tank trucks provide convenient farm deliveries.

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CONOCO GERM PROCESSED PARAFFIN BASE MOTOR OIL

Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

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

1. What is the meaning of the word, "idiom?"
2. Who was Booker Taliferro Washington, and why is he remembered?
3. What seaplane has successfully completed several long flights?
4. Who is eligible to compete in the Spelling Bee which is being sponsored by the Capper Publications?
5. Who was the Union leader in the Battle of Bull Run?
6. Why are some members of the Kansas legislature required to wear red neckties during the time this body is in session?
7. Who is George Akerson?
8. What part of Kansas was covered by ice during the glacial period some 20,000 years ago?
9. For what great engineering enterprise is George Washington Goethals noted?
10. Who uttered these words, "I thank whatever gods may be For my unconquerable soul"?
11. What great President, whose birthday anniversary occurs this month, was killed by the hand of an assassin?
12. Who was crowned the new Kansas wheat champion at the Farm and Home Week celebration held at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, last week?

(Answers on Page 23)

ing has a poem, "How They Brought the Good News From Ghent to Aix," and describes in ringing verse how the horse Roland traveled all night, carrying his rider into Aix, and when arriving, fell over and his master held the animal's head on his knees and poured down his throat his last bit of wine, while the people flocked 'round.

Well, this gives an idea of how it worked in Jesus' time. He brought good news. His whole teaching, in those first weeks and months, was "Repent and believe the good news." It was good news and it was different news.

When you go to church next Sunday, as of course you will do, will you hear good news? Or will you perhaps be a bit bored? As a matter of fact you won't expect to hear anything new. Why is there this difference between Jesus' time and ours? For one thing, it was new in His day. We have heard it before. And then we must remember that a new movement always develops a lot of enthusiasm. This is more than likely to die down

India—and, because of his dark skin, he could not get a night's lodging in any hotel. He tried nine and gave it up. We all know what the arguments are for not admitting those of dark skin to a freer association with white people. It is a big question. The ancient Jews would not associate with Gentiles socially. No Jew would be seen walking down the street with a Gentile. If he bought some food of a Gentile it had to be purified before he would eat it. The good news meant that such discriminations were to be done away. And they were done away with remarkable rapidity. Others have arisen since.

Lesson for February 22—Jesus Bearing the Good Tidings. Luke VIII. Golden Text—"He went about thru cities and villages, preaching and bringing the good tidings of the kingdom." Luke 8:1.

A Clever "Game"

Condemned Man: "Warden, I'd like a little exercise."
Warden: "All right. What kind of exercise do you want?"
Condemned Man: "I'd like to skip the rope."

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HERE AND THERE IN KANSAS

by
Jesse R. Johnson



Livestock Profits Depend More on Quality Now Than in Era of Cheap Land and Low Costs

WHEN lands were cheap and operating expenses low it was possible to make money with livestock even if the quality was inferior. Poor handling and uncertain feeding methods were not so noticeable then, but the margins of profit have grown less from year to year due to higher taxes, labor and other fixed costs.

Now if money is to be made by breeding and feeding livestock the best possible quality must be handled and nothing but up-to-date methods employed in their care and feeding.

This is true in the breeding of registered livestock as much or more than in grade stock bred for commercial purposes. The market for herd sires more than it formerly did demands size with quality to match and ancestors that make more certain the animal's ability to transmit quality to his progeny.

This means that altho a bull is being selected to use on a grade herd he must measure up to a well-defined standard of perfection, and have a pedigree to prove that he was not an accident but that he is descended from a line of ancestors of his type and quality. These requirements, of course, vary more or less due to the type of buyer and his understanding of the value and importance of using a good bull instead of an inferior one.

How to obtain growth economically without impairing the future value of the animal from the standpoint of breeding is a problem the purebred livestock breeder must solve.

S. B. Amcoats, Shorthorn breeder of Clay Center, has adopted the creep-feeding system and after giving it a thoro trial considers it the best method so far discovered for obtaining early and proper growth of calves. Mr. Amcoats creep-fed 25 head of calves on grass last year for five months. Desiring to obtain growth instead of fat he fed nothing but oats. They consumed 7 bushels of oats a head at a cost of less than \$3 to the calf.

He has another bunch of heifers 6 months older, bred exactly like these that were not creep-fed. They weigh less than 100 pounds more than the creep-fed calves. Mr. Amcoats says creep-fed calves are more uniform in size due to the fact that the ones with dams giving a light flow of milk consume more grain and those that get more milk eat less. He believes it is possible to gain six months in size by using this method.

The Amcoats herd, founded 25 years ago, now numbers nearly 100 head, about 45 of which are breeding females. Seven Scotch herd bulls have been bought and used in the herd since it was founded. Most of them have improved the quality of the herd. This care in the selecting of sires and careful process of culling has brought the herd up to its present high state of excellence.

Uniformity of type has been adhered to in the selection of breeding stock, both in the purchase of herd bulls and an occasional female. Families and individual cows that have proved their ability to transmit their qualities to their offspring have been retained in the herd.

Matchless Princess, a 17-year-old cow, now has her fourteenth calf. Six of her daughters are in-breeding in the herd and about \$3,000 worth of herd produce has been sold. One of her descendants was first in class at the Chicago International last fall

and later topped one of the best sales held in the Middle West.

About 20 bulls are sold annually to old and new customers in Kansas and a half dozen other states. The Amcoats family has milked Shorthorns and sold butter for 30 years. They milk an average of two cows all the time for family use and each year sell about \$300 worth of butter to private customers in town.

Herd Bulls a Big Help

Forty-five years ago Parker Parrish of Raymond, moved to his present location from Missouri. His mother's folks were Wilsons and moved to one of the Southern states about the time Woodrow Wilson's folks did. They came from the same locality across the water and the families are in all probability related.

But Mr. Parrish would rather tell you about his Aberdeen Angus cattle. He brought six imported cows with him from Missouri, continued to breed them and became the largest producer of registered cattle of this breed in the world. His herd was nationally known in the show ring and individuals from the herd sold at top prices everywhere.

He attributes his success largely to the use of outstanding herd bulls. In all he has bought and used about 20. They have cost him an average of \$600. The cheapest one he ever bought cost \$500, and some came up to \$1,000.

His most valuable bull was Hales Gay Lad, a son of the noted Gay Lad. Two hundred and fifty-five head of cattle were recorded that were sired by this bull. Sixteen years ago Mr. Parrish sold 600 head to one firm and since that time has handled fewer cattle.

The herd now numbers about 180; about 50 of them breeding cows. For the last five years he has been selling a carload of bulls to Old Mexico. The 1,200-acre farm ranch lies on both sides of the Arkansas river.

Mr. Parrish now is in his 85th year but looks 25 years younger. An active and interested life appears to have kept him young. He is in the saddle or driving nearly every day looking after the cattle. He still rides his 26-year-old saddle horse, a son of the pacer "Kansas Boy."

Was Real Livestock Leader

In the settlement of a new country the different types of farmers can be recognized by the kind of land they select. The settler with a passion for



smooth, level land is more likely to become a strictly grain farmer than is the man who chooses a place with some rough land thru which a stream runs, with timber and other natural advantages for livestock growing.

More than 50 years ago when Charley Morrison came to Phillips county, there still was plenty of level land to be had, but Mr. Morrison was intrigued by the hills, valleys and trees in the northern part of the county and located there 13 miles from town.

Reared in an eastern city, he had looked forward to farm life and livestock raising since early boyhood, and as might be expected one of the first things he did after locating on his claim was to buy a few head of Red Polled cattle. He gave them unusual care and became a student of the breed. The herd became prominent and stock went out from it to every part of the Middle West.

Soon after that he engaged in the breeding of registered Poland China hogs. After more than 40 years of successful livestock farming he passed away five years ago, but the farm and herds he established and managed so faithfully still are in existence under the management of his oldest son. Descendants of the original purchases in both cattle and hogs still are on the farm. Thirty years ago Mr. Morrison erected the largest and finest barn in his county. He was honest and did much toward creating interest in better livestock.

New Feature on WIBW

The Cardinal Singers chorus, composed of many of the leading voices in Topeka, is the newest program innovation added to WIBW's schedule. This beautiful song fest is heard every Monday night at 8:30, and features favorite selections from light opera. The program is recognized by the notes of the Cardinal at beginning and at close of every broadcast.

Daily Except Sunday

- 6:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 11:00 a. m.—Homemakers' Hour
- 11:30 a. m.—Farmers' Hour
- 1:30 p. m.—School of the Air (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—Leo and Bill
- 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave
- 6:00 p. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:30 p. m.—Capital Radio Extra
- 10:15 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

Highlights Next Week

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 22

- 9:00 a. m.—Tony's Scrapbook
- 11:00 a. m.—Jewish Art Program
- 11:30 a. m.—Lord Grey of Falloden
- 2:15 p. m.—New York Philharmonic
- 8:00 p. m.—Arabesque
- 10:00 p. m.—Back Home Hour

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23

- 7:00 a. m.—Tony's Scrapbook
- 7:30 p. m.—Byrd Program
- 8:00 p. m.—The Three Bakers
- 8:30 p. m.—The Cardinal Singers
- 9:00 a. m.—Democratic Banquet

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24

- 6:00 p. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 7:15 p. m.—Character Reading
- 8:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Chronicles
- 9:00 p. m.—Federation of Women's Clubs
- 9:30 p. m.—Paramount Publick

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25

- 7:00 p. m.—Fireside Melodies
- 7:15 p. m.—State Savings Program
- 7:30 p. m.—Behind the Headlines
- 8:00 p. m.—Federation of Labor

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26

- 7:00 p. m.—Blevans Motor
- 7:30 p. m.—Farm Bureau Play
- 8:15 p. m.—Character Reading
- 10:30 p. m.—Jimmie Joy Orchestra

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27

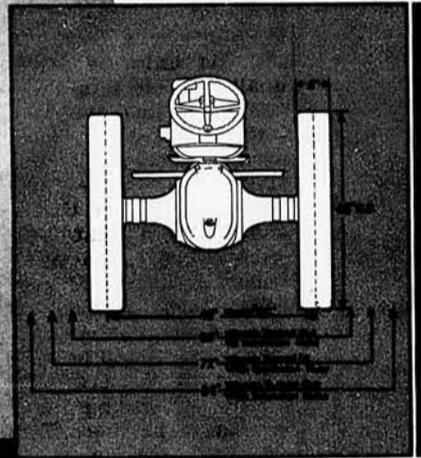
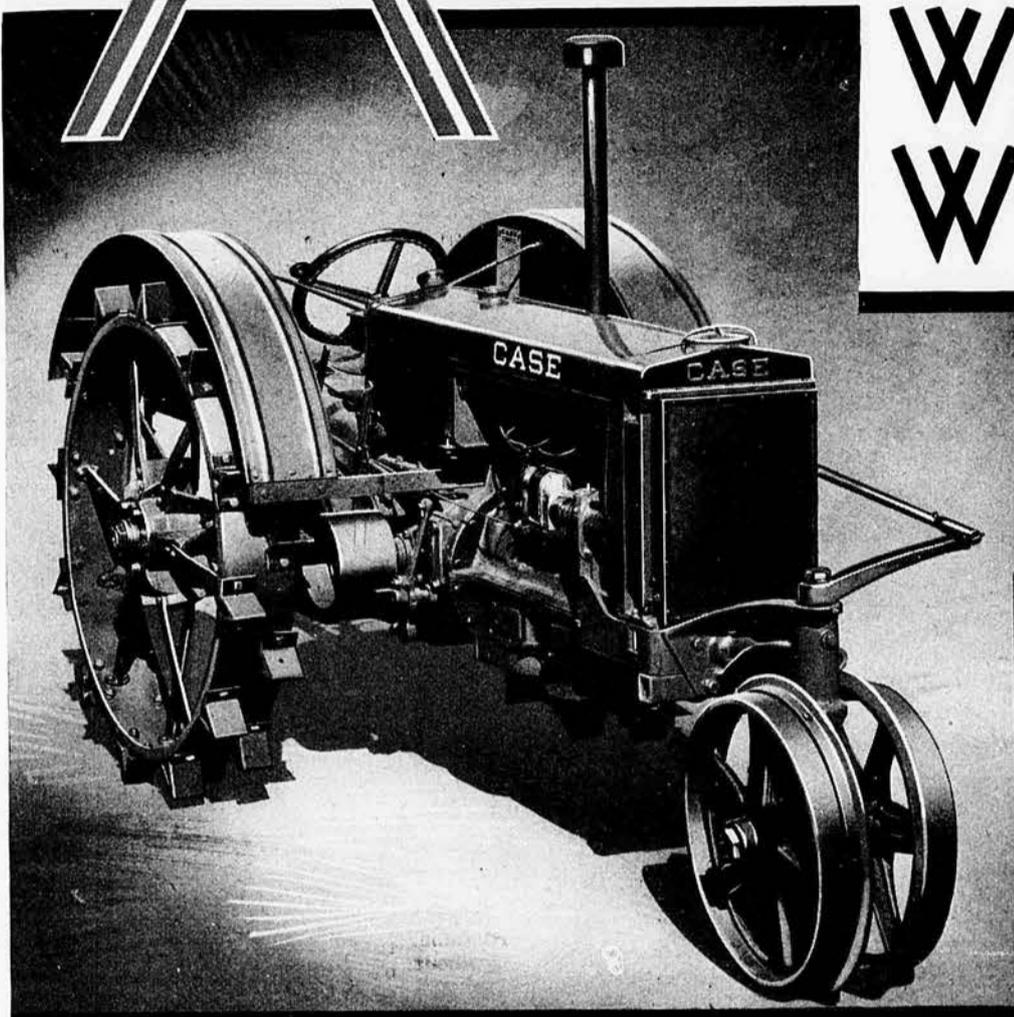
- 7:00 a. m.—Dempster Mill Program
- 3:45 p. m.—Ellen and Roger
- 7:30 p. m.—Scotland Yard
- 8:00 p. m.—Farmers' Union
- 9:30 p. m.—Nit-Wit Hour
- 10:00 p. m.—California Melodies

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28

- 7:00 p. m.—Sod Busters
- 8:30 p. m.—National Forum
- 9:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons' Show Boat
- 10:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo

A new Tractor

With Adjustable Wheel Spacing for Every Purpose » » »



The illustration shows a few of the many treads from 48 to 84 inches at which the rear wheels can be spaced to fit various kinds of work. For plowing, the wheels set at the standard 48-inch tread eliminates side draft, hard steering and awkward hitches. For planting and cultivating row crops, you can move the wheels out to fit practically any width of rows, from an 18-22 inch combination to 48 inches apart and wider. The change is quickly and easily made.

A New Feature that gives you Two types of tractors in One

HERE is just the tractor you have always wanted. The new Case Model "CC" is the first tractor that successfully combines a plowing and a cultivating tractor. It has all the advantages of both types.

It is the first to offer an adjustable wheel spacing by which the rear wheels can be easily and quickly moved in or out, from standard 48-inch tread for plowing to various treads, up to 84 inches, for row crop planting and cultivating. This gives you an adaptability you have never before seen in a tractor.

It gives you an efficient plowing tractor—either three or four wheels—that can be easily converted into an equally efficient planting and cultivating unit. Its ideal combination of dependable power, light weight and new fast speeds gives you an entirely new working capacity for every kind of farm job.

To operate this tractor is to experience a new thrill. Fast irreversible steering gear makes steering exceptionally easy. Independent differential brakes aid in quick handling between the rows and in pivoting on either rear wheel when turning short. Low center of gravity results in more stability and prevents side slipping.

Power lift eliminates the use of levers at the end of rows. Handy platform and comfortable seat enable the operator to stand or sit as he chooses. The tractor is amazingly simple and easy to care for. Inexperienced help can quickly learn to handle it skillfully.

Get in touch with the nearest Case dealer or send at once for new book fully describing these and many other unusual features which make it possible to speed up all farm work and cut your operating costs to the bone. Use the coupon for your convenience.

J. I. CASE CO., Racine, Wis.

If you are not familiar with the full line of Case farm machines, including the new Models "L" and "C" Tractors, it will pay you to find out about their advantages. Every machine has some new or salient features which add to its efficiency and profitable performance. Just say what implements you would like information on.

J. I. Case Co.,
Dept. B-87, Racine, Wis.

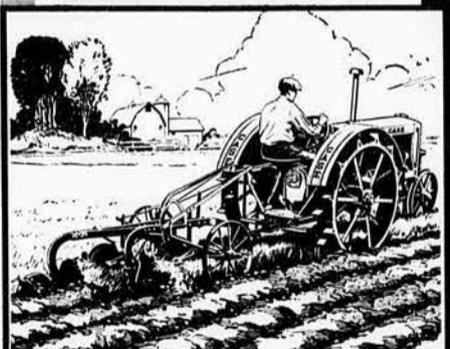
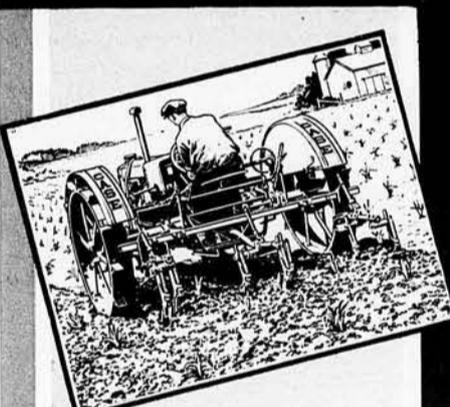
Please send me, without obligation, the new book on the Model "CC" Tractor offered to readers of this magazine.

Name.....

Address.....

Include also booklets on.....

State other farm machines you are interested in.

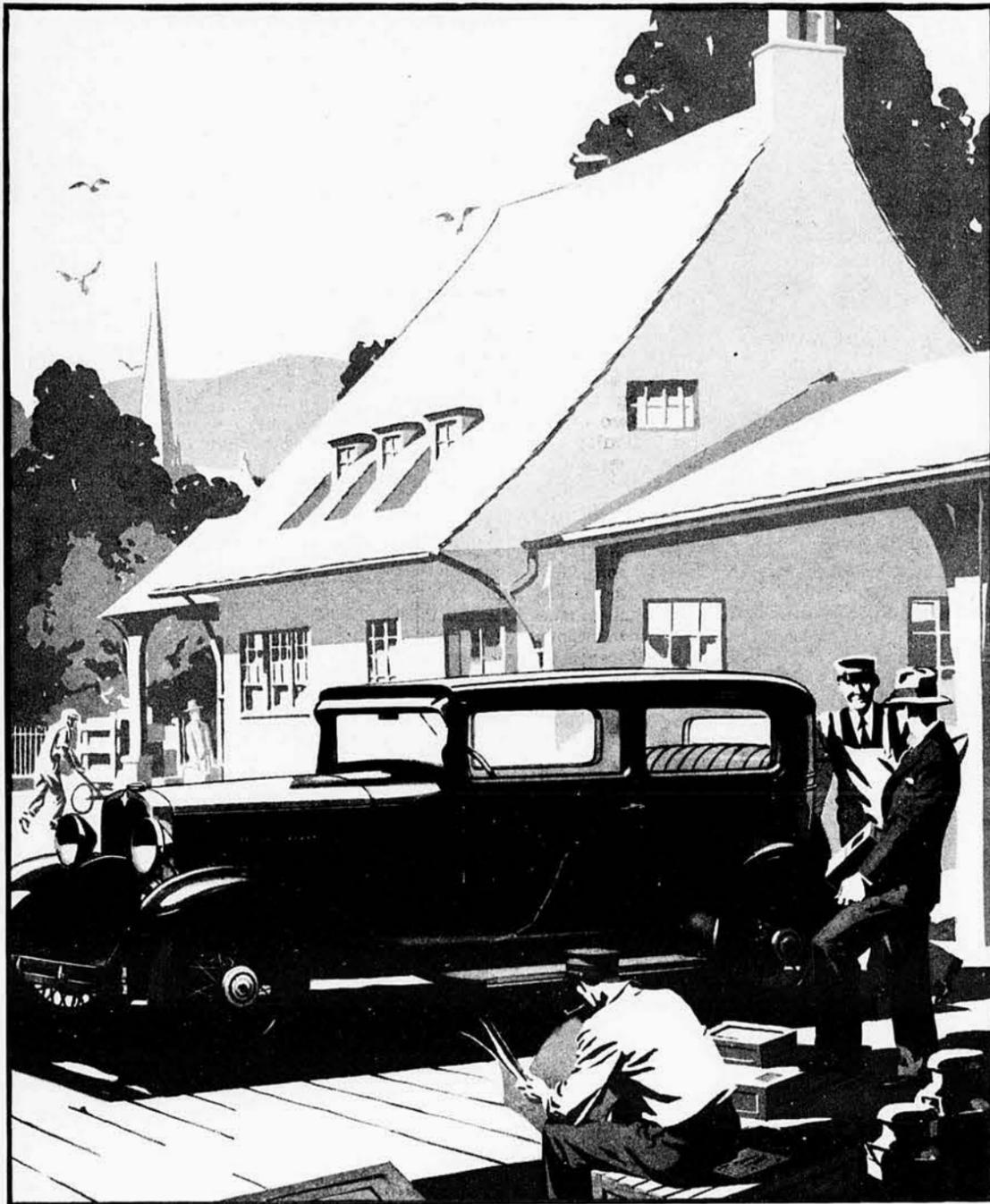


CASE

Full Line of Quality Farm Machines



Higher in quality—lower in price the great American value



Above is illustrated the New Chevrolet Six-Cylinder Coach

The new Chevrolet Six has been designed to give thorough satisfaction in long, hard service. High quality is built into every vital part of this bigger and better automobile.

There is more room for the family in the longer, wider Fisher bodies of the new Chevrolet—greater strength and solidity in the improved hardwood and steel body construction.

Chevrolet's dependable chassis has been materially improved—in such parts as the clutch, transmission, front axle, steering mechanism and radiator.

The frame is stronger. The wheelbase is longer. And several new features in the Chevrolet six-cylinder 50-horsepower motor add to sturdier engine construction and smoother operation.

Yet, with all the new strength and quality, Chevrolet's rigid standards of economy have been carefully maintained. In gasoline and oil consumption, in upkeep and maintenance, no other automobile shows a better cost-record than the new Chevrolet Six. And this bigger and better car is offered at new low prices that set it apart as *the Great American Value!*

NEW CHEVROLET SIX

It's wise to choose a Six

New Low Prices—The Phaeton, \$510 . . . The Roadster, \$475 . . . Sport Roadster (with rumble seat), \$495 . . . The Coach, \$545 . . . Standard Coupe, \$535 . . . Standard Five-Window Coupe, \$545 . . . Sport Coupe (with rumble seat), \$575 . . . Standard Sedan, \$635 . . . Special Sedan, \$650 . . . Special equipment extra . . . Chevrolet Trucks from \$355 to \$695 . . . All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan.

Chevrolet Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan, Division of General Motors Corporation.



Dr. A. Kushner
President

LIVESTOCK HEALTH

auspices
Kansas Veterinary
Medical Association

Livestock Herds Must Be Efficient Producers or Feed and Care Are Entirely Wasted on Them

BY DR. E. J. FRICK
Manhattan, Kan.

THE problem of barrenness in farm animals is of great economic importance to the American livestock owner. This is especially true when dealing with purebred animals. Almost all herds have some breeding inefficiency, and depending on the amount in their herds, two stockmen starting with equal capital and an equal number of cattle may be at wide variance in a few years time. One may have doubled his herd and sold the surplus, while the other may



Dr. E. J. Frick

have been barely able to maintain his herd and may even have lost capital. The problem is to determine just where this breeding loss is occurring and to take steps to prevent it. By breeding inefficiency is meant that loss of time during which an animal fails to produce offspring. This will vary in character depending on individual conditions. Examples of such time lost are, a cow repeatedly coming in heat, or sometimes a number of heat periods are skipped and then the cow starts bulling again, or the heat period is absent. Sometimes the bull is at fault and cows must all be bred repeatedly before they settle. Such occurrences are breeding inefficiencies. Similar conditions occur in horses, hogs, sheep and other farm livestock. Animals consume feed during such non-productive periods and feed costs money. They demand care, and labor is not cheap these days. Purebred animals are costly and hundreds of dollars tied up in livestock not producing might be drawing good interest elsewhere. Non-producers are time losers and time is money.

Most breeders know which animals do not conceive following a single service. They can readily show you the females that have not settled after three or four services. Their records will point out an individual that had her last calf a year or two ago, but they are waiting for the cow to come in heat so she may be bred. Or there will be a cow that was thought settled for a period of six months and now she is bulling again, so they will have her rebred and wait to see whether she will stick this time, and they hope for better luck and let valuable time slip by with the end result that 10 cows produce about five calves when they should have 10 calves, barring twins.

A very large share of this loss can be prevented. Breeding records or personal knowledge of the animal will tell just which ones are losing time. There is some diseased condition present in these animals. Something is wrong with the breeding health of such livestock. Every individual is a separate problem! There may be infection, cysts, tumors, adhesions, failure of eggs to come down, retained yellow bodies, and a hundred less likely things wrong. All the owner needs to know is that something is wrong and needs correction. Graduate veterinarians can examine the

inefficient animals, and either make them efficient or else find that some hopeless condition is present. Owners should dispose of such boarders. A few dollars spent to find the trouble and correct it is better than keeping an animal for a year or two before you guess she never will breed again. Some 3-year-old heifers become infected and inflamed so that they are hopeless as breeders. Why keep such absolutely hopeless animals as non-breeders for years? Sometimes a simple operation will change a non-breeding female to a breeding one. To reduce the loss due to non-breeding is good business. The breeding health of a herd is of prime importance. If your animals are not efficient have them made so.

Grain View Notes

H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

The passing of Harley Hatch not only leaves a vacant chair in the Hatch home, but it leaves a vacancy in the farm reading of Kansas which no one will be able to fill. His writing long has been a source of information and inspiration to many readers. Altho never having seen Mr. Hatch we have felt as if we had met him and he was an old friend. Even before I started to read the newspapers a great deal my father was an admirer of Mr. Hatch's writing, and frequently quoted from his columns. The simplicity, optimism and straight-forwardness of his writing was the thing that made him admired by every reader. The effect on the lives of people by this man during the many years he so faithfully wrote, cannot be measured in the material things of the world.

Saturday was a great day in Larned. It was a tractor school day for two of the local dealers of tractors. A free lunch was served at noon at both places. The two schools brought out the largest crowd that had been in Larned for some time. The schools serve a double purpose in that they give the manufacturer a chance to advertise the new models and improvements, and the tractor owners learn much concerning the repair and operation of their tractors. Since the competition between different makes of tractors is pretty keen the manufacturers are eager that the tractor be so handled that it will give a long

period of satisfactory service. The old style horse-trader methods no longer are in the sale of good farm machinery. The first tractor on this farm was bought in 1914 at a cost of well towards \$2,000. When it ran things were lovely but most of the time it wasn't running, and it weighed about as much as two of the same size tractors do today. The first tractor and plow we ever saw at Larned was a one-plow arrangement. The tractor was about 8 feet high and the single plow was fastened more or less solidly underneath the tractor, so that if you got stuck in a mudhole the deeper the tractor got in the mud the deeper the plow went into the ground. The tractor and plow sold for \$1,800. It was the latest in modern machinery and most any salesman could figure out in a few minutes how a farmer could buy it and pay for it in one season. But during the last 17 years great progress has been made and the machines that are on the market today are very efficient, and if properly taken care of, will last quite a long time. About the only repairs that could be gotten for the first tractors was a new tractor. Now the main wearing parts can be replaced at reasonable prices and the tractor is almost as good as new.

We have an electric water pump that has a pressed steel drive wheel and the wheel came equipped with rubber web legging. The rubber web came loose from the wheel and stretched until it would not stay on and the rubber belt would not hold on the smooth metal wheel. We found that by wrapping the metal wheel with a round or two of ordinary friction tape the difficulty was overcome and that the driving belt held as well as when the rubber web legging was used.

If the country as a whole is going into the potato business like this locality, there can be little hopes but another duplication of what happened two years ago when there occurred a 17 per cent increase in the early estimates for spring planting. The figures in the last few days are around a 12 per cent increase. Two weeks ago the Grange and Farm bureau were in doubt as to whether it would be worth while to try to get orders for one car of seed potatoes. Last Saturday three cars were ordered with a total of about 2,000 bushels of Certified Cobblers. The potatoes will be received from March 10 to 15, and will be treated as they are taken from the cars at Larned. Probably the March 1 potato planting report will show even greater estimates of planting. The seed potato project has been very popular in this county. By buying in carlots a better price is obtained and by getting them treated at the car they are free from disease, and even the farmer who gets one sack has been greatly pleased with the seed over the common seed stock. The treating cost of 10 cents a sack is added to the selling price. Due to the fact that potatoes produce large yields to the acre, treating is very profitable. There is a great deal of difference in seed potatoes and anything done to improve the quality of the seed, yields a big return on the investment of time and money.

Should Test Seed Corn

BY R. I. THROCKMORTON

There is a good supply of satisfactory seed corn, in local sections of Kansas this year, but in many other sections there is practically no corn that is suitable for seed. This situation means that great care should be used in the final selection of seed corn this winter, and that all seed should be tested for germination. There is likely enough good seed in the state to meet demands for spring planting if such seed can be located and tested. Kansas seed corn is superior for our conditions to seed brought in from other states.



LOOKS LIKE A ROUGH SESSION FOR THE CONGRESSMAN WHO TOOK IN TOO MUCH TERRITORY

Terrific CRASH Kills 1 Injures 3



Cost for hospital, doctors and nurses was \$2,975.00

One moment—speeding along—never a sign of danger. The next—C-R-A-S-H!! . . . 2 wrecked cars hurled into the ditch. 1 man killed outright! 3 others perilously near eternity. Spent 3 months in the hospital. Big bills piling up every day!

Fate May Pick YOU Next!

YOU risk injury a dozen times every day. YOUR time may come this week! Farm risks were never so great as now! 1 of every 8 farmers will meet tragic injury this year! There'll be over 600,000 auto smash-ups, alone!

Then, think how you'll have to dig down for hospital, doctor and nurses. How you'll hate to pay—because you MIGHT have avoided it!

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WOODMEN ACCIDENT now offers the world's greatest policy for farmers. Pays generously for ALL injuries. Starts paying the first day you are laid up. Pays DOUBLE for hospital cases. It has been the stand-by of thousands for over 40 years. A \$1,000,000.00 company. Not associated with any fraternal order having a similar name.

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Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender



It Will Pay to Remember These Things When You Buy Canned Foods

THERE are other questions besides "how much?" involved in the modern buying of canned foods. "What grade?" and "what pack?" are rapidly becoming equally important to the housewife who is interested in making the most of her food budget.

The presence of "solid pack" vegetables on the grocer's shelves is only one of the reasons for this newer need of canned food knowledge. "Solid pack," as the name implies, means that the vegetables have been packed with a minimum of moisture and that they will go just as far as ordinary packs of the same vegetables in larger cans. For instance, a No. 2½ can of "solid pack" pumpkin will go just as far, if not farther, than a No. 3 can of ordinary pack pumpkin.

Pumpkin, sauerkraut, sweet potatoes and tomatoes are the most important "solid packs" now on the market. Tomatoes are not as dry a pack as the others, however. To take away

Offering Leaflet Help

From time to time we offer you help of various kinds thru our leaflet service. Check any of these leaflets that you wish and order from the Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. You may obtain them for 2 cents each or the 10 for 15 cents.

- Oven Meals
- How Our Folks Cure Meat
- Meat Canning
- Liver Recipes
- Desserts
- Party Refreshments
- Six Ways to Make Over a Felt Hat
- Dry Cleaning
- Directions for a Pajama Pillow
- School Lunches

their juices would mean taking away very valuable vitamins and mineral salts. The term in this instance means that tomatoes have been packed with only their undiluted tomato juices.

Canned corn is packed in two styles, "whole kernel" and "cream style" corn. "Whole kernel" corn is cut as near to the cob as possible in order to keep each little kernel whole. "Cream style" corn is cut farther away from the cob in order that the creamy inner section of the corn may run out. "Cream style" corn is best for corn soup, scalloped corn, and other corn dishes; while "whole kernel" corn excels in flavor and appearance as a vegetable side dish.

It is more economical to buy asparagus spears in the tall cans than asparagus tips in the smaller or No. 1 cans. There is very little difference in the price of the two, and the housewife may easily cut off the tips herself for salads and cube the remaining parts of the spears for creamed asparagus, vegetable soup, or asparagus omelet.

The better grade of canned peas will have a clear liquid over them. Cloudy liquid means that the peas have been overcooked or they have been too mature when packed.

Grades make a decided difference in the price of fruits and determine their quality. Standardized grades now include: Fancy, Choice, Standard and Seconds grades. Fancy canned fruits are perfectly shaped fruits, free from blemishes, and are packed in a rich sugar sirup. Standard fruits are of medium grade, good quality, and reasonably uniform size, color and degree of ripeness. The seconds grade is between the medium and bottom grades and its fruits are packed in a very light sugar sirup or in water.

Pineapple styles include sliced pineapple, crushed pineapple, "tidbits" and pineapple juice. From the center of the fruit the canner will obtain the section for sliced pineapple and from the section between the slice and the shell, he will obtain crushed pineapple. "Tidbits" are wedge-shaped sections of pineapple slices.

By Vernetta Bartle

Just as the most nutritious part of the potato lies nearest the skin, so the sweetest part of the pineapple lies directly beneath the shell. That is the portion that is marketed as crushed pineapple.

Canned dried prunes in sirup are one of the economical breakfast fruits now on the market. They are cooked in sugar sirup and almost 2 pounds are packed in each No. 2½ can.

Canned salmon is packed in three styles of cans, No. 1 tall, No. 1 flat, and No. ½ flat. The No. 1 tall can is slightly less expensive than the No. 1 flat can and is the most economical salmon to buy when you intend to prepare a salmon loaf, creamed salmon or any flaked salmon dish. When serving salmon plain, just as it comes from the can, it is well to use the No. 1 flat or the No. ½ flat, according to the amount required. The contents of flat cans are known as salmon steaks, and a No. 1 can holds 1 pound of salmon.

Would you like a chart giving can sizes and contents? If so, write Rachel Ann Neiswender, Editor Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Send 2 cents postage, please.

Do You Know That

PLACING the kitchen knives in a rack hung on the wall over the work table saves a lot of human energy? Actual tests made at the Iowa State College by the home economics department showed the advantage of using a rack instead of drawer storage. The rack may be made from an old leather belt fastened on the wall. Tacks driven here and there will hold the knives, when inserted between the wall and the leather, in place.

Spring Sends a Message

AGAIN the seasons have gone the rounds and spring is fast on its way to us. Always a message is sent ahead telling of the trend of styles. Pictured here are examples of the first message this season.

7060—A Dainty Apron Frock. Comfortable and neat—just the right thought for early morn-



ing hours in the kitchen or elsewhere about the house. Designed in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.

Patterns, 15 cents! Order from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

7107—A Pleasing Frock for a Tiny Tot. Very new and smart is this dainty model. Designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

7087—Pretty Model for a Daytime or Afternoon Dress. Lace is a feature of this new semi-formal frock. Designed in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.



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

FEW people listen carefully when a remedy for pimples or acne is being given. And if they do hear it they only laugh at the idea that food and control of elimination has anything to do with blemishes which appear on their skin. But that very fact is at the base of almost all skin troubles. Exercise is important also. Then there are preparations on the market for treatment of acne. These are called antiseptic salves. They are not guaranteed to prevent new outcroppings of pimples but they do treat the skin so as to prevent the infected part spreading over the face. This treatment is used at night when there is time for a thoro application.

When the acne appears on the back, shoulders or arms, take special care in bathing. It is a good plan to bathe frequently in warm soapy water, rinsing the skin thoroly afterward, and then dry with a gentle friction to stimulate the circulation.

I will be glad to give a list of the things which are best to eat if the skin has a tendency to become infected with acne, also the things that should be left out of the diet, altogether.

Beauty's Question Box

I am 23 years old, 5 feet 4 inches tall and weigh 220 pounds. How much overweight am I? Beatrice.

For your height and age you should weigh 123 pounds. I have a complete list of correct weights for women and am glad to send one to you in a personal letter.

I feel sure that during all the years I have been washing my hair I have just been washing it and that's all. I have not been shampooing it and giving it the care it should have. Now I want you to give me your best method of shampooing, the correct soaps, rinses, and so on, so that I may start giving my hair the attention it deserves. I should also appreciate a list of good soaps and shampoo preparations.

Mrs. Gus E.

Probably your question will be a solution to many women's problems, altho they may not have known why their hair wasn't doing as well as it might. I am sending you the proper shampoo methods and a list of shampoos and soaps.

Any of the helps mentioned above will be gladly sent to any person wishing them. Inclose a 2-cent stamp for postage, please, and address to Barbara Wilson, Charm Shop, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Table Covers Have Antiquity

RAYON brocades with velvet motifs, inspired by the Renaissance and Louis XIII period, are especially good at the present moment for interior decoration. These brocades are usually in dark red or dark green and bordered with old-fashioned dull gold braid. They are used mostly for dining room table-covers and antique carved chests. The right design will lend distinction to the home.

Cakes Will Respond to Color

Many Delightful Dessert Combinations Can Be Worked Out by the Clever Hostess

BY KATHLEEN M. BOWER

WHEN you entertain again why not surprise your guests by a table decorated with angel food cakes as gaily colored as spring flowers? What could be prettier than a plate of light green ice cream with a slice of pink cake, or a yellow sherbet with green cake? Imagine a refreshment table set with platters of yellow cake frosted in green, green cake frosted in pink, pink frosted in green, and chocolate in yellow.

It is very simple. Make angel cake by the usual rule, adding a tablespoon of coloring to the eggs before beating, so that it is evenly distributed before the flour is added. The eggs must be sufficiently beaten before adding the flour. Color stirred in afterward will result in overbeating, and spoil the cake. Flour lightens the color a little, and baking a little more. If 1 tablespoon does not seem enough, add more with the flavoring, but remember that what you gain in brilliance you lose in delicacy.

Flavorings may be added to suit the colors. For example, pale pink, rose; deep pink, cherry; green, pistachio; light yellow, lemon; deep yellow, orange; chocolate, cocoa; and vanilla, almond. Rose, violet, and pistachio need something to re-enforce them. If the lavender coloring is too grayish, as it is apt to be, adding a little pink will improve it. For chocolate coloring, always use cocoa (chocolate with fat removed) as the fat of chocolate will spoil the texture of sponge cakes.

Angel food layer cakes in three shades, pink, white and green, when put together with white frosting are very pretty, and so are marble cakes of not more than two colors.

Small Sister Sews

BY HILDA RICHMOND

In teaching children to sew I have had good success in basting two pieces of goods together, and stitching across with the sewing machine, not threaded. The even row of little holes marks the place to sew, and also makes it easier to put the needle thru. Most children want to sew with a big needle so with the holes already made there is little complaint. In hems I simply stitch thru one thickness and baste the other down to be caught to the row of holes.

Another great help is to have soft material well pressed. It discourages the little seamstress greatly to have stiff, wrinkled muslin for her work. Press down the hems firmly after they are basted.

Instead of looking for remnants that have just enough for the article in mind I buy larger ones so that enough is left for doll clothes, a clothes pin bag, a marble sack for some one, or quilt blocks. Children love pretty, dainty things. With two pretty quilt blocks stitched to mark the place, basted and pressed, a rainy day can be turned into a happy occasion.

Children also like to sew in groups rather than alone and will take more pride if they can invite in their friends.

Concerning Knives

BY MURIEL STEVENS

How much easier I find the kitchen tasks if I have convenient tools at hand. Knives rank in the first row in proper equipment. Cutting, trimming and paring can be done easily, cleanly and surely with the knife suited to each particular task. For one kind of vegetable I need a paring knife with a round edge, for another kind a straight edge, and for another a pointed knife is of advantage. For the grapefruit, a curved blade fits the curve in

the fruit and the serrated edge easily cuts out the pulp around the edges as well as it digs out the center. There is a knife about 10 inches in length adapted to the use of a cake or bread slicer, or for cutting or mincing cold meat. A butcher knife with a curved blade is adapted for trimming, boning or cutting up beef or fowl. My bread knife saws its way thru the fresh bread or cake and is easily kept sharp with the regular sharpening steel. I also have a slicer, a spatula with flexible blade and a cake turner for turning flapjacks, eggs and meatballs.

Believing that the best is the cheapest in the end, I purchased only the good steel, stainless blades, with brass riveted handles. Once the housewife knows the pleasure of being equipped with kitchen knives and realizes the time and labor saved, she will wonder why she ever tried to manage with only a bread knife and one paring knife.

Using Fruity Flavors

BY JANE CAREY PLUMMER

Have you tried putting an apple in the container where your applesauce cakes, now the hit of the season, re-appear? It will keep the cake moist and delicious.

A bit of orange peeling in the canister imparts a piquant flavor when the social cup is served.

The cookie jar supplies a new taste when a piece of banana peeling is put in with the weekly supply of goodies.

In a short time an ordinary sugar cookie takes on a subtle and delightful flavor of banana.

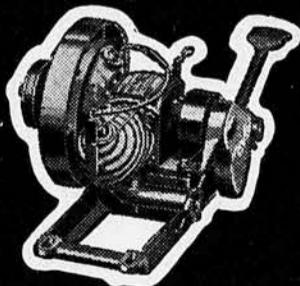
Do You Know That

Vitamin A is stored in the body? An abundance of it in the meals now will aid in warding off colds and similar infections next winter. It is found in butter, leaf lettuce, whole milk, carrots, yellow corn, cream and all green leafy vegetables. The outer green leaves of head lettuce contain more of this vitamin than the inner white sections, according to Dr. Martha Kramer of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

You don't have to soak prunes and other dried fruits for long hours to insure tenderness? Tests made at the University of California show that a brief soaking in hot water makes for a more tender fruit than soaking overnight in cold water.

**MAYTAG
NOW
MAKES A
MULTI-MOTOR
WASHER (MODEL G)
FOR FARM HOMES
WITHOUT
ELECTRICITY
THAT SELLS FOR
LESS THAN**

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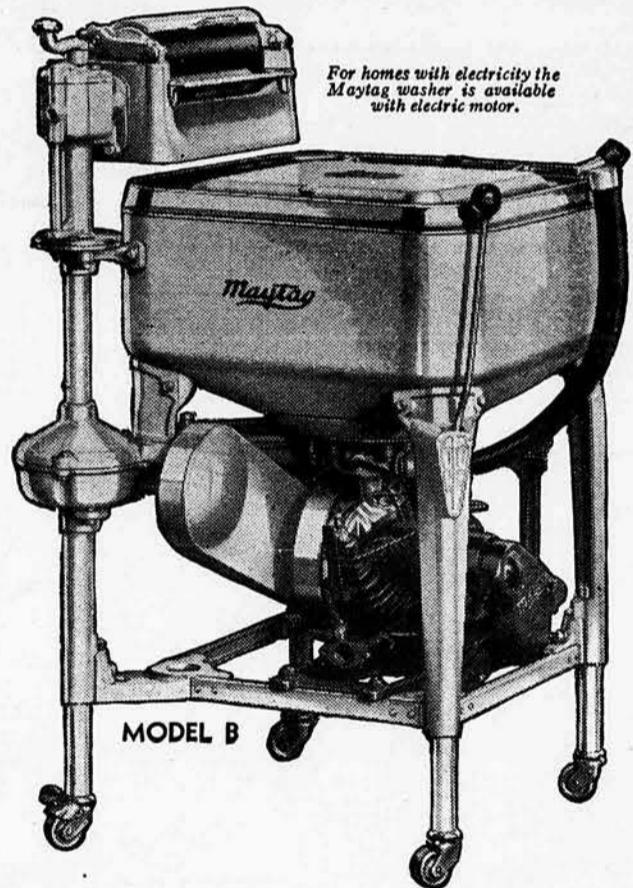


Equipped with the Maytag Gasoline Multi-Motor, the finest washer engine built, the Model G is practical for farm homes anywhere. For homes with electricity, the Multi-Motor is interchangeable with electric motor.

THE MAYTAG COMPANY
NEWTON IOWA
Founded 1893

MAYTAG is now in its eighth consecutive year of world leadership. More Maytags are owned by farm homes than any other make.

The new Model G Maytag, latest product of the World's largest washer factory, will interest farm homes everywhere. It embodies many original and exclusive Maytag features never before found in a washer at this moderate price—Maytag Gyrafoam washing action; balloon rolls, safety release; famous Maytag divided wringer; new silent, self-oiled drive and many other advantages.



For homes with electricity the Maytag washer is available with electric motor.

MODEL B

Chum and Meat Grinder attachments may be had for the Model B Maytag Aluminum Washer at reasonable extra cost.

WRITE OR PHONE the nearest Maytag dealer or call at the store. Investigate the free trial offer on Maytag washers and portable ironers. If the Maytag doesn't sell itself, don't keep it. Divided payments you'll never miss.

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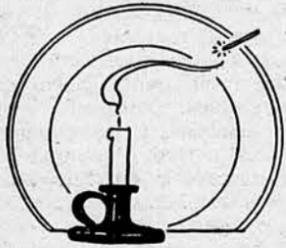
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Fun for After-Supper Hours

Try This Trick



Having allowed a candle to burn until it has a long snuff, blow it out suddenly. A wreath of smoke will ascend into the air. Now, if a lighted match is put to the smoke at a distance of 3 or 4 inches from the wick, the fire will run down the cloud, and relight the candle.

Nina Has Six Cats

For pets I have six cats and one dog. I am in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Mr. Ferguson. I like to read the boys' and girls' page. I am 12 years old. My birthday is May 7. I have one brother. His name is Adam. I have three sisters. Their names are Marie, Anna and Elizabeth.
Nina Koch.
Bazine, Kan.

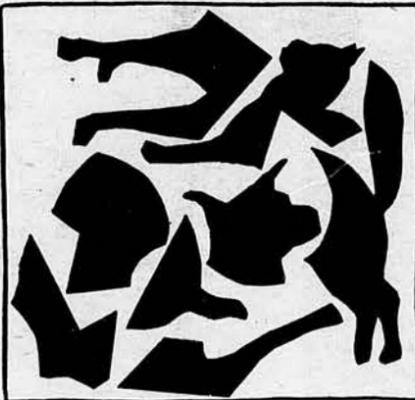
To Keep You Guessing

What is that which makes everything visible but is itself unseen? Light.
What author's name repeats the waiter's advice regarding a tough steak? Chaucer (chaw, sir).
Why did the man call his rooster Robinson? Because it Crusoe.
When is a pie like a poet? When it's Browning.
What comes after cheese? Mice.
What miss is that whose company no one wants? Mis-fortune.
What misses are those whose days are always unlucky? Mis-chance, mis-fortune and mis-hap.
What is the difference between a mother and a barber? The latter has

razors to shave, and the former has shavers to raise.
What musical instrument is the most untrue? The lyre.
What musical instrument is the most moral? An upright piano.
Why do pianos bear the noblest characters? Because they are grand, upright and square.
Why is the world like music? Because it is full of sharps and flats.
Why is a music teacher like a baseball coach? Because he frequently says, "Try that last run over again."
When you listen to a drum why are you a good judge? Because you hear both sides.

Enjoys Children's Page

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I have black hair and brown eyes. My birthday is June 9. I go to Shore school. My teacher's name is Miss Monroe. I like her very much. I live about 1 1/2 miles from school. I have two brothers but no sisters. My brothers' names are Samuel 14, and Carl 10. For pets we have a dog named Lindy and a goat named Jerry. We also have several Bantams and rabbits. I enjoy the children's page very much. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Hazel Lucile Lear.
White Cloud, Kan.



If you will cut out the pieces and put them together properly you will have the pictures of two animals that most girls and boys own. Can you

tell what they are? 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.



Mother: "You Promised You Wouldn't Hit Little Elmer Again!"
Billie: "I Didn't! I Kicked Him in the Shins!"

Has Four Bantams

For pets I have two cats named Felix and Snoffy, a dog named Peach and four Bantams. I am 8 years old and go to Morrowville school. My teacher's name is Miss Parrack. I like her very much.
Mildred Stewart.
Morrowville, Kan.

We Hear From Ida

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I have light hair and brown eyes. I go to Corning rural school. My teacher's name is Mr. Quin. I like him very well. For pets I have two kittens, one cat and a dog. Their names are Ruffles, Snuffles, Tommy and Jack. We have had Tommy 10 years. I have one brother. His name is Warren. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys.
Ida Mae Seener.
Corning, Kan.

Will You Write to Me?

I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. My birthday is July 1. Have I a twin? For pets I have a cat named Snowball and a dog named Spoty. I have two brothers and one sister. My sister's name is Mercedes and my brothers' names are Bernard and La Verne. Mercedes is 6 years old, Bern-

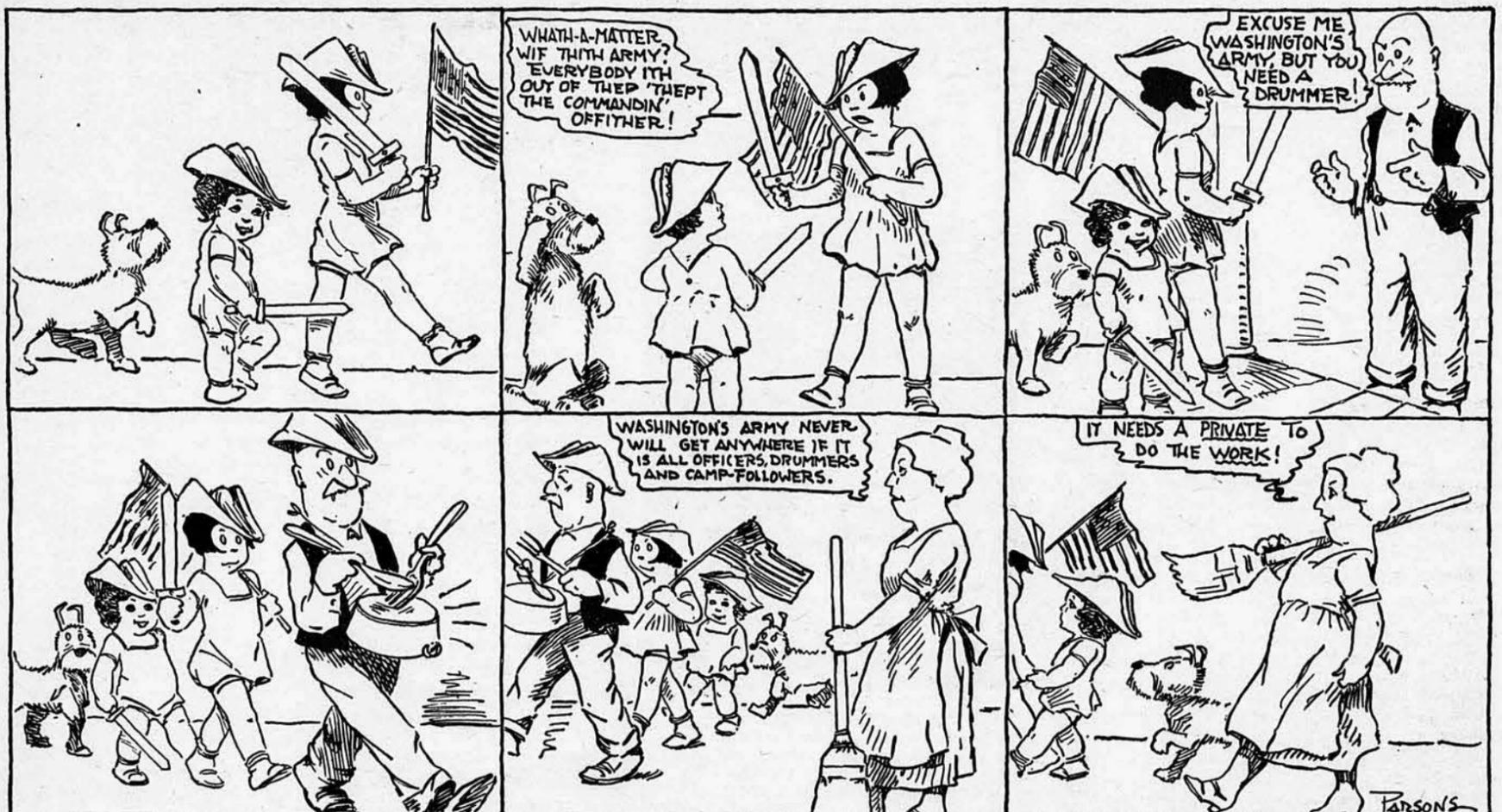
ard is 10 and La Verne is 1 year old. I enjoy the children's page very much. I wish some of the girls my age would write to me.
Florentine Weber.
Dorrance, Kan.

Rides Pony to School

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. My birthday is July 17. I go to Twin Mound school. I like my teacher. Her name is Miss Show. I have 1 mile to go to school. I ride my pony to school. It's name is Topsy. For pets I have a dog named Spud and a cat named Niggie. I have a brother and sister. My sister's name is Coila and my brother's name is Stuart.
Celesta Thurber.
Richland, Kan.

Tom, The Run-away.

Mother told Tom to stay at home and play under the tree. He must not go outside the yard. But Tom tired of playing under the tree and he started off down the road. A big dog growled at him, and a fly flew right over his head and kept buzzing "Shame, Shame, you didn't obey your mother!" Tears came into Tom's eyes, and he hurried back home. He was happy to play under the tree in his own yard after that.



The Hoovers—The Washington Day Parade



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Growing Herbs for Doctors Is a Thing of the Past as It Was Neither Satisfactory Nor Economical

A SUBSCRIBER suggests that perhaps the farmer could add to his income by growing medicinal herbs to be used by doctors as curative medicines. He suggests that there are possibilities in Red Clover Blossom, Snake Grass, Dandelion, Burdock and other simples that were extensively used by our forefathers.

These and many other remedies have been crowded into the background since the big drug houses have responded to the appeal of medical men for standardized drugs. Most of them have been weighed in the balances and found wanting.

The old doctor of the Thomsonian or Botanic school of medicine had an herb for every ailment. Usually he had his peculiar method of preparation, an extract from the roots, a distillation from the leaves, an infusion of the stalks, whatever might be his idea of the best method of use. The system has survived only to slight extent. Some of the most potent herbs still are used. Digitalis is one that is potent and has survived. Aconite, Pulsatilla and Gelsemium are other examples. These have found their place in the U. S. Pharmacopeia, have become standardized, and are prepared by the big firms that make a specialty of pharmacy. But even these plants that have earned their laurels no longer receive recognition by physicians in their native state. No doctor that I know of raises and prepares his drugs. It would neither be satisfactory nor economical. So the day has come when the doctor leaves all such matters to the pharmacist and obtains better results in his practice because he is able to buy his drugs in a standard solution of standard strength, and thus can decide the exact dose of medicine to give and know just what it will do.

The outlook for sale of medicinal herbs is not good because the big manufacturers now cultivate their plants and do this under the most favorable circumstances. But if you have something of striking value, no harm is done by writing about it to some big pharmacy, such as the firm of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., or Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.

It's Probably Your Nerves

I have been bothered with my hands and feet being just like they were dead. It always is after I go to bed. I will wake up and run out of the house trying to cough or do something to get my heart to beat. It seems like it has stopped. I am real nervous after I have a spell and it seems everyone I have gets worse. Mrs. J.

Whether this a real heart difficulty I cannot say, but I suspect that it is more a matter of nerves than heart. The first thing is to have a competent doctor give you a careful test of blood pressure and heart action. If you check out well on these points, I suggest that you examine into your affairs and see whether you cannot adjust your routine to a better basis of living.

There Is No "Best Remedy"

Will you please state fully what mucous colitis really is and what the symptoms are? Is the disease ever fatal and what is the best remedy? S. L. D.

Mucous Colitis is chronic inflammation of the glands of the large intestine and gets its name from the unusual excretion of mucous in the stools. There is no "best remedy." Your case may call for one thing and the next for something wholly different. Discover what diet you can digest most readily. Get a first class doctor really interested in your case

and have him teach you how to care for yourself in every respect. It is not a disease that yields readily to "home treatment." It always is debilitating and sometimes fatal.

You Should See a Doctor

What is the proper weight for a girl 22 years old and 5 feet, 9 inches tall? I weigh 200 pounds. I am paying close attention to advertisements given in magazines and newspapers for checking obesity, and have tried several of them. Thus far I haven't seen a decrease in my weight. I also have been dieting and exercising more than I felt like I ought to, and it seems all of no avail. Could you suggest a proper aid for obesity? Subscriber.

You should weigh about 145 pounds, so you are 55 pounds overweight. In such a case as yours there is great probability that there is some im-

proper gland function. If so, it is a disease and is not a fit matter for home treatment. A good doctor will find out where the gland failure lies and treat you accordingly.

Circulatory System Needs Help

Does a woman ever have milk leg at any other time than confinement? Both of my limbs from my knees down to ankles have a mottled appearance. That is, dark spots which become a vivid red when warm. They feel full and hurt, especially when standing on them for some time such as ironing.

The proper name for milk leg is Phlebitis. Altho most likely to come at childbirth, it may come at other times in connection with an inflamed vein. I suspect that you have varicosities of the veins and that your whole circulatory system needs strengthening.

Room for More Progress

I would like an answer to these questions: Just how can venereal diseases be given to others? Can they be taken by using same towel, pencil or drinking cup? If so, is there no law to prohibit such people who have them to mingle with the public? Doesn't the health officer have a right to quarantine these people? There is a place for lepers, why not those with this terrible disease? I would like an answer thru the Kansas Farmer, if you think it proper, as I think the people need to give

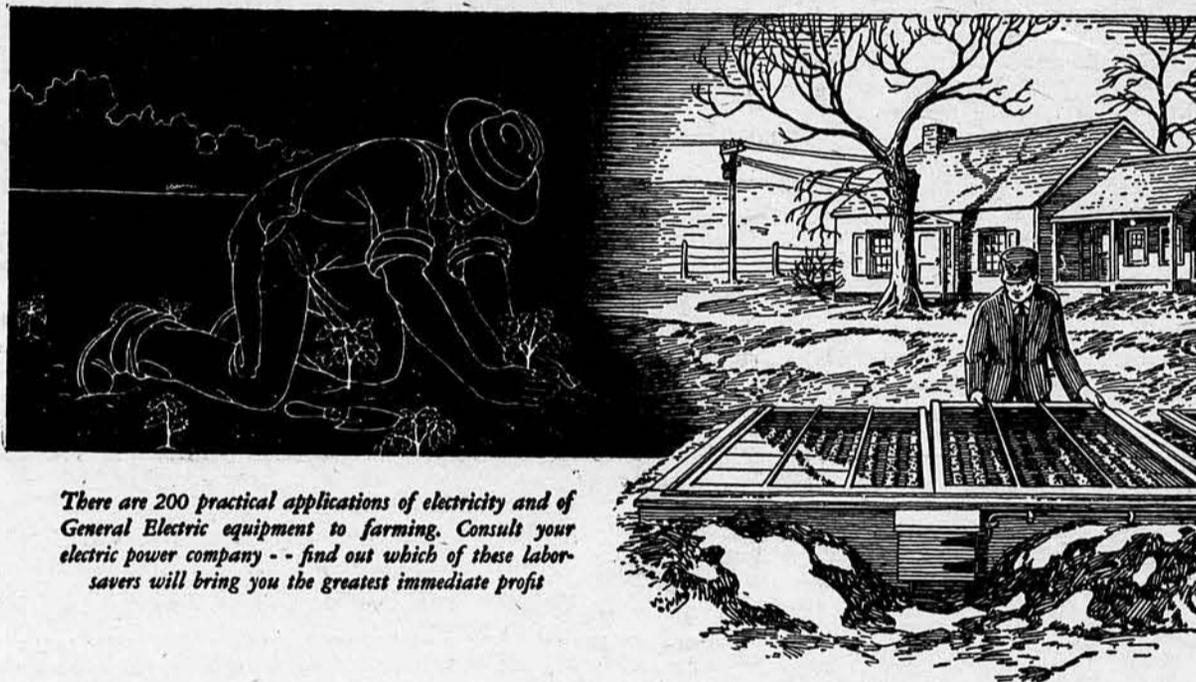
thought to this question for self-protection. T. R. G.

Venereal disease is commonly communicated by close personal contact such as kissing or sexual relations. Innocent people sometimes contract it by the use of contaminated toilet articles or eating utensils. This is not at all common, yet common enough to be good reason for precautions. Venereal diseases are reportable but the patients are not quarantined. The U. S. Public Health Service is doing good work in prevention. That is why the common drinking cup and common towel have been abolished from public places. But there is room for greater progress.

Warrior of Two Elements

Arrangements are complete for the lecture by Count Felix Von Luckner, one of Germany's greatest aviators during the World War, when he shot down probably more Allied air craft than any other German sea captain. —Wisconsin paper.

Of course Mr. Rockefeller could have built many churches with the money spent on one in New York, but doubtless he knows where it is needed most.



There are 200 practical applications of electricity and of General Electric equipment to farming. Consult your electric power company - - find out which of these labor-savers will bring you the greatest immediate profit

General Electric Heating Materials Prepare the Crops for Early Markets

It's the off-season market that brings the highest prices.

General Electric will help you reach that market by means of controlled electric heat, applied to sprouting benches and hotbeds. It furnishes ideal conditions for rapid, wholesome germination and growth of plants during the early season.

Electric heat employing the G-E system is dependable, uniform, inexpensive, and clean. Its automatic regulation results in care-free operation in the dairy for water heating and sterilizing; in poultry raising, for incubating, brooding, oat sprouting, and water heating; on the diversified farm, for seed germinating, pig brooding, etc.

Market gardeners and florists are also using electricity and G-E equipment for irrigation, ventilation, grading, washing, bundling, and for plant stimulation through various types of lighting. They are all profitable steps in the program of early marketing.

These are but a few of the recent contributions of electrical research to agriculture. Day after day, scientific workers are developing new, practical methods and equipment for making some farm chore less burdensome — some farm operation more profitable.

Send for our new booklet, "Electric Helpers on the Farm." Address Room 313, Building 6, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York.

Join us in the General Electric Farm Program from WGY, Schenectady, every Monday evening at 8 o'clock (Eastern Standard) and in the General Electric Program every Saturday evening over a nation-wide N. B. C. Network

GENERAL ELECTRIC
SALES AND ENGINEERING SERVICE IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

95-840



Here's Some First-Hand Information Regarding Buying Installment Bonds From Agents

FOLLOWING is a letter received by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service regarding the purchase of installment bonds. The letter was written by Carl Newcomer, in charge of the securities department of the state banking department. Read this letter and then remember to ask yourself when you are about to invest whether you will be satisfied with the investment.

"Replying to your inquiry of recent date, this installment bond proposition is a subject that is loaded with dynamite. We have 14 or 15 companies selling installment bonds in the state of Kansas who are required to deposit with this department or with an approved trust company, first real estate mortgages, or other approved securities, in the amount of \$110 for each hundred dollars of bond liability. These securities are inspected by an examiner from this department.

Agents Get First Payment

"The thing that causes the most misunderstanding or misrepresentation is the cash surrender or loan value of these bonds. There is an initial payment in connection with the purchase of these bonds, which is not taken into consideration in the cash surrender and loan values, for the reason that these companies claim that after they pay the agent's commission and set up reserves that they cannot return any of this initial payment, or in other words they cannot return all the money that has been paid by the bondholder, until after the bond has run about seven years. Then you get back all you have paid in and probably a little in excess.

"Many who have bought these bonds have demanded the return of their money, and there is a bill, as I understand it, now pending before the legislature which reduces the loss by withdrawal to about 2½ per cent. Of course, if this bill should become a law these bonds then would have to be sold by mail, as no salesmen could be employed at that price. These bonds are a good sound investment if the party matures them. We have one company in Kansas now maturing about \$100,000 worth of these bonds monthly."

Settled Accounts

The Protective Service department handles claims against advertisers in Kansas Farmer and claims against transportation companies, commission firms, and all other claims not more than 6 months old. However, this department does no handle claims against private individuals or against business men living in the same community as the complainant, nor does it attempt to collect notes or bad checks. The following two letters are from Protective Service members.

Kansas Farmer Protective Service:
I received your letter saying Mr. _____ would replace the hatching eggs. I have written to him saying when I would like to have the eggs sent to me.

I thank you very much for this help as he never had answered any one of my letters. I never would have had anything for my money had you not written in my behalf.

Again I thank you for this special service.
Liberty, Kan. _____ Wm. Stemmer.

Kansas Farmer Protective Service:
In answer to your inquiry will say that the _____ finally made good. The bad checks they sent me were made good.

Many thanks to you as I know I would not have received a cent of the remittance if I had not consulted with you. Before writing to you I could not even get an answer to my letters.
Goff, Kan. _____ Mrs. Viola Velick.

To Balance the Ration

BY F. W. BELL

Many successful cattle feeders increase the amount of supplement during the last 30 to 60 days before the steers are to be marketed. When the ration includes alfalfa or clover hay only, a small amount of cake or meal is needed to supplement the grain because the legume hay supplies some protein. However, steers eat more grain and less hay toward the end

of the fattening period, and will not be consuming enough alfalfa to provide protein to balance the increased amount of grain they are eating. To balance the ration at this stage of feeding, the amount of meal or cake should be increased.

More in 4-H Clubs

Nearly 13,500 boys and girls enrolled in the 4-H Club in Kansas last year. This is an increase of nearly 2,500 over 1929 and nearly three times the number in 4-H club work five years ago.

Sedgwick county leads with 714 enrollments, and Bourbon county is second with 430. Fifteen different kinds of projects are listed, each one pertaining to some part of farm or home work. The largest enrollments are in the clothing, baby beef, corn and poultry projects. Seventy per cent of all club members in the state who started the work completed their projects.

In addition to the practical education which club work affords, the boys and girls receive much pleasure and profit thru their club meetings, games, music, state round-ups, fairs and exhibits, camps, and their social gatherings. The financial profits from their work become their own.



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ROCKOLA Automatic GRAIN SMUTTER
will treat your grain properly. If dealer can't supply, order direct. Money-back guarantee. Positively automatic, no power required, no crank to turn. Treats day's supply in a few minutes. Write for folder.
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There's one sure way of realizing 7% on your money. Why take less, when the 7% Preferred Stocks sold by the Public Utility Investment Company have never caused ANY investor ANY worry about the safety of his Principal. Write Dept. K. P. for details.
THE PUBLIC UTILITY INVESTMENT COMPANY
NATHAN E. JONES, President
SALINA, KANSAS

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

PRIZE WINNERS
in the
Farm Fire Prevention Contest

The judges in the Farm Fire Prevention contest, announced last fall and closing Dec. 15, 1930, have finished their work, and the results are as follows:

- FIRST PRIZE—\$250.00—Wanda Ingram, Morganton, Arkansas.**
- SECOND PRIZE—\$150.00—Robert Van Sickle, R. D. 1, Cardington, Ohio.**
- THIRD PRIZE—\$100.00—Evelyn Kiester, Fairmont, Minnesota.**
- FOURTH PRIZE—\$50.00—Willis Delbert Loui, Jr., Platteville, Wisconsin.**
- FIFTH PRIZE—\$50.00—George Drewett, R. F. D. 2, Alexandria, Louisiana.**
- SIXTH PRIZE—\$50.00—Evelyn Kortgard, R. 1, Sacred Heart, Minnesota.**
- SIX PRIZES—\$25.00 EACH—Tillie Krejci, R. 4, Weimar, Texas; Clinton Pederson, Clements, Minnesota; Olga Eichmann, R. F. D. No. 3, Hillsdale, New York; Bradford Ramsey, R. R. No. 3, Camden, Ohio; Mary Lucile Clappitt, Mancos, Colorado; Betty Raup, R. D. 10, Springfield, Ohio.**
- TEN PRIZES—\$10.00 EACH—John E. Moore, Elliott City, Maryland; Genevia I. Cole, R. No. 3, Boone, Iowa; Gene Heneberry, R. F. D. No. 2, Bethany, Illinois; Allie Mae Barnette, R. No. 1, Box 31, Mangham, Louisiana; Marianna Zeller, R. R. No. 1, Boaz, Wisconsin; Violet L. Besonday, Box 61, Opheim, Montana; Ada M. Petrea, Pawnee City, Nebraska; Bonita Ruks, Saxon, Wisconsin; Lawrence Meehan, R. 1, Box 1, Junius, S. Dakota; Opal Ward, R. No. 2, Manteno, Illinois.**
- TWENTY PRIZES—\$5.00 EACH—Charlie L. Boss, Arcadia, Michigan; Eleanor Meuth, Skidmore, Texas; Fern Tracy, Etna, Illinois; Thelma Buckner, Decatur, Arkansas; Leona Gausmann, New Glarus, Wisconsin; Frank Nellans, Etna Green, Indiana; Elizabeth Meagher, Dayton, Illinois; Leon Littlejohn, Long Island, Maine; Wilma Irvin, Lowry City, Missouri; Florence Armstrong, R. 1, Box 42, Neenah, Wisconsin; Ida Bossier, Gramercy, Louisiana; Jaunita Cole, Osceola, Missouri; Mollie Jane Upton, Stringer, Mississippi; Glen Edward Tindle, Box 572, Perryton, Texas; Miriam Stannard, Richland, Iowa; Wilford Warren Burt, R. 5, Marshalltown, Iowa; Helen M. Bennett, R. F. D. No. 1, West Branch, Michigan; Ruth Jeanne Donaldson, R. F. D. No. 4, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; Thaine S. Green, Promise City, Iowa; Philip H. Miller, R. 2, Doniphan, Nebraska.**

The Farm Insurance Committee wishes to thank the rural school pupils of the country for their splendid response and interest. Many hundreds of excellent papers were received. The task of deciding was long and difficult, and the papers chosen are believed to be outstanding in merit.

So many were deserving of consideration that a most

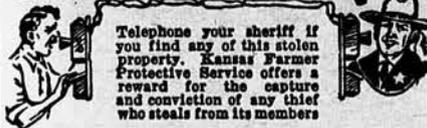
worthwhile contribution has been made by these contestants to the cause of Farm Fire Prevention.

Acknowledgment is due the scores of school superintendents and others who assisted in getting details of the contest into proper hands. The committee also thanks the judges who gave so generously of their time to the reading and grading of the papers.

FARM INSURANCE COMMITTEE
Room 1029 » » Insurance Exchange
175 WEST JACKSON BLVD. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

- Fidelity-Phenix Fire Ins. Co.
- Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.
- Columbia Fire Underwriters Agency
- Great American Insurance Co.
- American Insurance Company
- National Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford
- Continental Insurance Company
- Aetna Insurance Company
- United States Fire Insurance Co.
- Hartford Fire Insurance Co.
- Security Insurance Company, New Haven
- Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Company
- Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co., Ltd.
-
- Home Insurance Co., New York

THEFTS REPORTED



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

J. H. Johnston, Bartlett. One 16-gauge, hammerless, double barreled shotgun. Twenty-two Special Winchester repeating rifle, model 90. Yellow bone handle razor. Twenty-four rose comb Rhode Island Red hens. Fifteen Ancona hens.

W. A. Edgar, Lyons. Brown fur lap robe lined with black felt. Steamer robe, brown plaid with green and red fringe on ends. British made. Windshield wiper.

Mrs. John F. Hanke, Waterville. A truck load of oats.

M. M. Condray, Morganville. Extra small, female, rat-terrier dog.

Mrs. G. B. Lepp, Buhler. Chain hoist. Value \$28.00.

Lake R. Scott, Walsenburg, Colorado. Two hogs, one was a light red gilt and the other a dark red male. Weight, 125 pounds each.

C. M. Kern, Louisburg. Set of work harness, brass mounted iron hames with two speed straps of red, white and blue rings. About 28 rings, four halters. One leather collar, one cloth collar and other straps that were in barn.

Ridley Howard, Ulysses. Two tailor made suits. One dark with blue stripes with V. Howard's name in it. Other was gray with little brown threads in it. Both suits made by Progressive Tailoring Company. Seven-jewel, open-faced, Elgin gold watch. A dime made in 1825 on chain.

B. W. Seck, Bucyrus. Heavy set breeching harness, iron hames, 1 1/2-inch traces with chain ends. Value \$40.

Arthur Admiston, Americus. Two horse-power Witte gas engine.

Mrs. R. Sawyer, Route 6, North Topeka. Overstuffed davenport. Two overstuffed straight chairs, practically new. American gasoline stove, three burners. Oak rocker. Old-fashioned oak rocker with low arm rests and high back (part of back missing). Oak dresser. Fancy dishes. Chest of tools. Three or four oak dining chairs with leather seats. Preserving kettle and other cooking utensils. A number of jars of preserves and jelly.

G. F. Flynn, Wilsey. Twenty-four White Wyandotte hens.

Oats Made Big Yield

BY HARRY C. BAIRD

J. H. Harman, of Dighton, likes Kanota oats. Why shouldn't he? Exactly 71.8 bushels an acre was the yield on a measured field of 11 1/4 acres. He and the thresherman, Jake Filbert figured it out after the last bundle went thru the machine last harvest.

The field was on creek bottom, a little sandy and particularly favorable for growing oats, Mr. Harman says. Kanota oats have done better than any other variety he has tried. They have been grown on this farm for the last five years, and during that time have produced an average of 60 bushels an acre. The Kanotas were hailed out one year, but a second growth came on which made a 20-bushel yield.

In preparing the ground, Mr. Harman discs shallow and clean. He prefers shallow seedbed so that by drilling deep he can place the seed on firm ground. Usually he plants during the last 10 days of March, but last year it was the middle of April before the seedbed was in good condition.

Kanota oats are heavier than other varieties, Mr. Harman has found. He likes the way they get ripe all at once, so that there is little waste.

"I have been feeding these oats to calves this winter and never had a bunch do better," he said.

They Pay Their Loans

Despite the fact that the value of farm crops in the United States in 1930 was 27 per cent less than the value of crops in 1929, and the gross income of farmers was 16 per cent less; and despite crop failure in some parts of the Ninth Federal Land Bank District, covering Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico and Oklahoma, and short crops in larger areas, only 2.4 per cent of the loans of the bank were delinquent more than 90 days at the end of the year, according to the report made by the president of the bank, John Fields. "The com-

posite yields of crops in 1930, expressed in percentages of the 10-year average yield from 1919 to 1928, according to the Department of Agriculture, were 91.1 in the United States and 95.1 in the Ninth Federal Land Bank District. By states in the district, the composite yields were: 117.2 in Colorado, 89.4 in Kansas, 102.8 in New Mexico and 71.2 in Oklahoma. The fact that the total installment delinquencies amounted to only 43 cents on every \$100 of net loans outstanding," continued Mr. Fields, "is most encouraging."

Board Made Progress

BY W. E. GRIMES

The program of the Federal Farm Board in developing co-operative marketing appears to have made excellent progress during its first year. The quantity of farm products handled co-operatively by the more important national co-operative marketing associations appears to have approximately doubled during the first year of the operation of the Federal Farm Board.

European nations are afraid if they put down their arms, they will have to put up their hands.

Prices May Be Better

(Continued from Page 8)

Prospects for poultry meat prices offer more hope for improvement. The carry-over of poultry from the 1930 crop will be less than usual so that the market will not have to face another season of such severe pressure from frozen poultry as it did last year. Moreover, low prices have stimulated consumption of poultry.

Both egg and poultry markets in the second half of 1931 are likely to be much more favorable than in the last half of 1930 or the first half of the new year. That conclusion assumes that general business conditions will improve by that time, that production will be somewhat lighter thru forcing out some of the inefficient producers, and that dealers will put fewer eggs in storage next spring than in the spring of 1930.

Since egg prices are none too favorable now and the outlook is much better for next fall and winter, it has been suggested that it would be well to reduce flocks and use the feed and effort for the production of early pullets. It seems to be the shrewd thing to do, altho not suitable for universal application.

DEEP-CUT PRICES FOR 1931

OTTAWA FENCE

FREE FENCE BOOK

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, bars, wire and posts. A post card will do.

OTTAWA MFG. CO.
Box 352-C, OTTAWA, KANSAS

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!

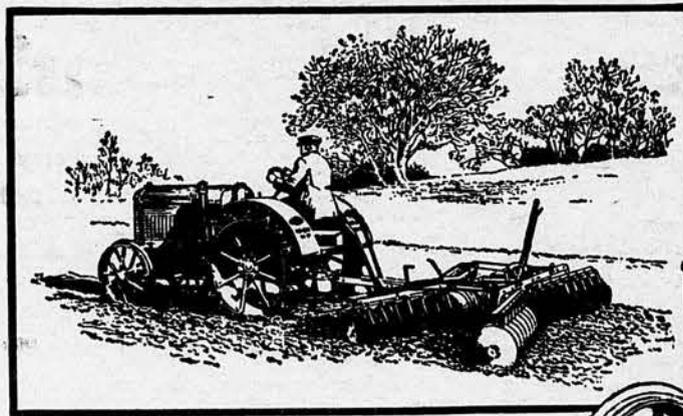
Do You Know That—

You can find almost anything you need in the classified section. Poultry, Cattle, Honey, Dogs, Hogs, Lumber, Machinery, Farms.

Read the Classified Advertisements.

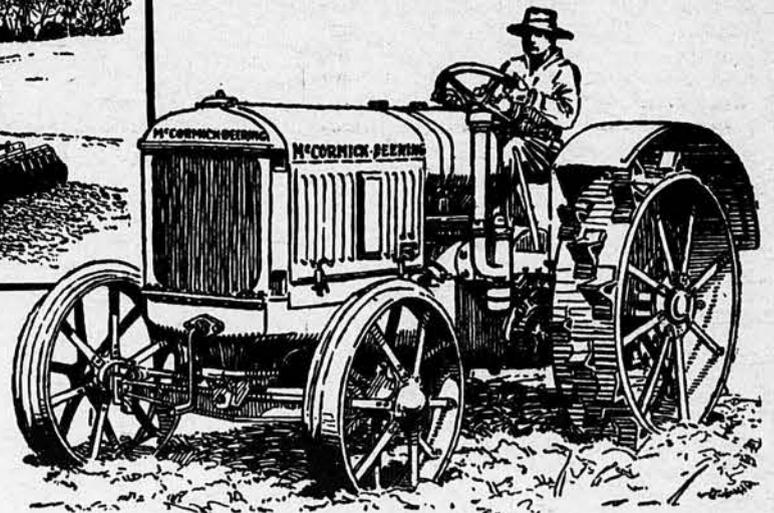
Be Ready for Spring's Work

Cut your costs with Modern Equipment



AND on tens of thousands of smaller farms the husky McCormick-Deering 10-20 is showing farmers the way to higher profits.

COSTS GO DOWN when the mighty McCormick-Deering 15-30 tackles operations in a big way.



McCormick-Deering

WHAT is the key to the profit the prospering farmers are able to make year after year?

The truth is that they have learned to change their methods to meet the changing times. Labor is high and they cut it to the bone. Time is money and they conserve it—using 24 hours per day when necessary. With them the point is not whether their old machines are "as good as the day they were bought"; the question is rather "What is available that will do faster, better work?" On their farms machines are replaced when more efficient machines appear for the job.

Go after your own costs of production with the tremendous benefits of McCormick-Deering Tractors and Equipment. Let the McCormick-Deering dealer help you. His advice may be very valuable. He is at your service without obligation. And write us for catalogs and for information as to great savings made by others. Be ready for spring's work.

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Mothers, Mix This at Home for a Bad Cough

You'll be pleasantly surprised when you make up this simple home mixture and try it for a distressing cough or chest cold. It takes but a moment to mix and costs little, but it can be depended upon to give quick and lasting relief.

Get 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex from any drug-gist. Pour this into a pint bottle; then fill it with plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey. The full pint thus made costs no more than a small bottle of ready-made medicine, yet it is much more effective. It is pure, keeps perfectly and children love its pleasant taste.

This simple remedy has a remarkable three-fold action. It goes right to the seat of the trouble, loosens the germ-laden phlegm, and soothes away the inflammation. Part of the medicine is absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly upon the bronchial tubes and thus helps inwardly to throw off the whole trouble with surprising ease.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form, and known as one of the greatest healing agents for severe coughs, chest colds and bronchial troubles.

Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

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Pays Agents Up To \$90 Weekly

This amazing new shoe-resolving discovery—SAVASOLE—makes old shoes good as new and saves many dollars in shoe repair bills. A scientific substance made of ingredients imported from three continents. Fills in all the cracks & breaks. Looks like genuine leather—wears like iron. Also re-builds worn down heels. Takes only a minute to apply with an old knife. Dries hard and smooth overnight. Parents will over it for children's shoes. Agents earning up to \$90 weekly supplying thousands of established customers. Fastest selling and most profitable specialty in America. Sample Free. Many cheap imitations have recently been put on the market, but none can delight your customers and pay you handsome profits like the genuine, guaranteed SAVASOLE. Without experience and starting in spare time you can enjoy the profits of Lewis, of Kansas, who made \$30.10 his first morning. And Berkeley, of Chicago, who makes \$129.00 every week. Set up your territory. Write immediately for details and Free Sample. **SAVASOLE THE PERFECT MFG. CO., Dept. K-597, Cincinnati, O.**

Iron-Clad GUARANTEE SAVASOLE is backed by an iron-clad guarantee of satisfaction or money back. This amazing guarantee protects your customers—convince them of the sterling qualities of SAVASOLE—and assure you success from the start.

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You need not lose calves when for 12 cents per dose you can get **Blackleg Aggressin** (Gov't licensed) from **PETERS'** Life immunity product. Your check for \$12 brings 100 doses and free syringe with directions. Order from this ad. Our 96-page Illustrated Veterinary Guide free upon request. **Peters Serum Co., Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo. Serum for Every Animal.**

6 CHERRY TREES, 2 VARIETIES... \$1.00
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All postpaid; healthy, well rooted trees. Sure to please. Send for FREE Catalog. **FAIRBURY NURSERIES, Box J, Fairbury, Nebr.**

Farm Crops and Markets

Farm Work Is Well in Advance of Normal Season, Oats Seeding Is General, Feeds Hold Out Well

THERE has been considerable activity in farm work over Kansas during the last few weeks. A great deal of plowing and disking have been done, with the soil working in excellent condition. Oats seeding has been rather general and the weather has provided sufficient urge even for some garden making. Some rain was received over the state but it was not general and more is needed. Top soil is dry but no doubt the good start that wheat was able to make in the fall, putting out good root systems, would hold down blowing damage to a considerable extent. Most Kansas Farmer crop reporters indicate that there still is sufficient subsoil moisture and that the wheat crop still is in fine condition. Hens are picking up in production and livestock is doing well. Due to the mild winter and extensive grazing, the worst of the feed shortage just didn't happen.

Allen—We had a fine rain several days ago which will make the pastures start and help condition the land for plowing. Some farmers have been sowing oats. Other farm work is progressing nicely. A good deal of lime is being spread, and that is exactly what most of the soil in Allen county needs to get a stand of alfalfa.—T. E. Whitlow.

Barber—All livestock is doing well. Farmers have started their spring work. Some oats will be sown here this spring. There have been very few public sales so far this year. Fat hogs, \$6.90; hens, 7c to 10c; cream, 22c; eggs, 9c to 10c; corn, 55c; wheat, 54c; kafir, 40c.—Albert Pelton.

Barton—The annual Achievement Day for the ladies' community clubs of the county will be held in Great Bend on March 26. The grass is getting green. Eggs, 11c; butterfat, 18c; wheat, 54c to 55c.—Alice Everett.

Bourbon—Some rain fell a few days ago but not enough to do much good. Spring plowing is well under way. A good deal of oats is being sown. Wheat is looking fine. The mild winter is making feed plentiful. Public sales are numerous. About all of the available farms have been rented. Eggs, 12c; milk, \$1.40; cream, 25c; hogs, \$6.50; corn, 60c; hay, \$7 to \$8.—Robert Creamer.

Cheyenne—Springlike weather prevails and the frost is practically all out of the ground. Wheat fields are greening up. While there is ample subsoil moisture, a little snow or rain would do no harm. Shipments of wheat and corn from three of the surrounding towns in this county have been heavy all winter. Corn, 40c; wheat, 52c; heavy hens, 13c; eggs, 9c; butterfat, 23c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Franklin—The weather has been a little colder for a few days. Our neighbors are cutting hedge and wood for fuel. Roads are in very good condition. Many farmers have seeded their oats and quite a number have planted potatoes. Wheat looks fine and many fields of volunteer oats still are green. Most everyone has pruned their grape vines. Some garden stuff has been planted. Many changes will be made in our neighborhood this spring as some of the folks are moving almost every day. Quite a number of farm sales are being held and the Mud Creek Social Club is making more money than anybody else, serving lunches for the hungry bidders. I certainly miss Harley Hatch and his Jayhawker Notes. Our county had the best 5-acre corn contest and won the \$300 prize offered by the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce. A great deal of plowing has been done. Wheat, 65c; corn, 55c; oats, 35c; butter, 30c; eggs, 9c to 12c. Popcorn is a little cheaper here, with some seedmen selling Golden Giant for 60c a pound.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Graham—Springlike weather still continues. Wheat is in need of rain as the top soil is getting dry. Most of the wheat has been delivered to market. Public sales are getting numerous and everything seems to sell for a fair price. Livestock is doing well. Farmers' meetings every Monday night are well attended. Wheat, 52c; corn, 45c; cream, 18c; eggs, 10c.—C. F. Welty.

Greenwood—Farmers have been plowing during the fine weather and some oats have been seeded; there will be a good acreage sown. Early seed oats are being shipped in for 50 cents a bushel and No. 3 corn at 63 cents. A good rain would be of great benefit to the wheat. Eggs, 10c; butter, 25c; cream, 19c.—A. H. Brothers.

Hamilton—Wheat is greening up and looks fine, and there seems to be a good supply of moisture. Some sod is being broken out. Farmers plan to get their

barley planted right away, then they will start plowing and getting ready for row crops. Livestock is in good condition. Now is a good time to plant shade and fruit trees, and to clean up and get ready for spring.—Earl L. Hinden.

Harvey—The weather still continues to be fine for outdoor work. More hedges have been chopped down and converted into posts and fuel this winter than for several years. Wheat and livestock are doing well. Wheat, 54c; corn, 52c; oats, 30c; eggs, 12c; butterfat, 20c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Many farmers have finished spring plowing and some oats have been sown. Mild weather continues. Annual moving day is at hand for renters. Most farms are being rented for grain. Roads are in excellent condition. Work has started on the dam at Tonganoxie.—J. J. Blevins.

Labette—The ground is beginning to get dry; a fine rain a few nights ago helped some. Many fields of oats have been sown, gardens are made and some potatoes are being planted. Wheat looks fine but a few fields indicate that Hessian Fly might be present. Now is a good time to plant berries, fruit trees, to prune the trees and trim grapevines. Seed corn, \$1.50; corn, 60c; oats, 40c; eggs, 14c; cream, 30c.—J. N. McLane.

Leavenworth—Considerable more field work has been done during the last few weeks than is common at this time of year. Some folks are making garden and setting incubators, plowing, raking and burning stalks. Some are moving. Due to low prices for poultry and eggs, many are discouraged in the business.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lyon—Another good shower with moderate weather was fine for the wheat and alfalfa. Farmers have plowed most of their fields and the ground is ready for oats, corn and alfalfa when spring opens. Livestock is in good condition. Business has been fairly good. Very few sales are being held. Hens, 11c to 13c; eggs, 9c to 12c.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—A little moisture fell recently but was not general. The weather is much the same as it has been. A few public sales have been held recently, all drawing large crowds and prices are very good. Young horses especially command high prices. Most of the farmers either are preparing the ground for oats or are sowing. Eggs, 10c; cream, 20c.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Marshall—We have been enjoying ideal spring weather. A good many folks are sowing Sweet clover.—J. D. Stosz.

Neosho—The pleasant weather gave way to a freezing temperature for a few days. We recently received 1/2 inch of rain. Wheat is in satisfactory condition. A few fields of oats have been sown. Plowing and disking have made good progress. There is an abundance of rough feed and livestock generally is in good condition. Many applicants are inquiring for farms to rent. Farm sales are few and not many farms are changing hands. Stock hogs are in demand and several truck loads have been delivered to markets in Nebraska. Considerable road work is being done. Hens are laying well and incubators are going at full capacity. Eggs, 10c; hens, 12c; butterfat, 16c.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—Wonderful weather and a nice shower have been enjoyed in this county. Some farm work has started. Wheat fields are getting green. Livestock is doing well.—James McHill.

Osage—We still are having excellent weather for this time of year and livestock has wintered well so far. If moderate weather continues there may be sufficient feed to carry us thru to grass. We had a good rain recently that filled the ponds and started the creeks running for a short time. Public sales are drawing large crowds and good prices prevail. No cattle poisoning has been reported. A good many tenants are changing farms. Wheat, 65c; corn, 72c; oats, 43c.—James M. Farr.

Ottawa—We still are having excellent weather for this time of year. Farmers are busy plowing for oats. Livestock is wintering well and we seem to have plenty of feed. Very little moisture has fallen this winter and some would be welcome now. Cream, 22c; eggs, 10c.—A. A. Tennyson.

Rawlins—We are having good weather here. The wheat looks fine. Corn is practically all picked and a lot of it is moving to market. Considerable wheat also is being moved at 50c to 52c. Corn, 40c. Very few cattle are being sold. Some hogs are going at about \$6.20. Farm sales are scarce. A few purebred livestock sales are being held with fair prices.—J. A. Kelley.

Republic—Fine weather still continues. Some farmers have started plowing and disking. There seems to be plenty of (Continued on Page 28)

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KC BAKING POWDER

25¢ You save in using KC. Use LESS than of high priced brands.

SAME PRICE FOR OVER 40 YEARS

IT'S DOUBLE ACTING

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FREE PACKET FLOWER SEED Field's rich colors, heavy blooms.

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DIRECT-TO-YOU AT A NEW LOW PRICE

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402 Mueller

We Visit the Douglas Diggers

Club Folks Are Enrolling Right Along and the Outlook for Lively Times for 1931 Is Good

BY J. M. PARKS, Manager
The Capper Clubs

ON THE evening of February 2, the club manager had the pleasure of attending the regular monthly meeting of the Douglas Diggers, a Capper Club team which is starting the new year with every indication of a fixed purpose to reach a new high mark during the coming months. The club song, "Douglas Will Shine

Glenn, all of Route 1, Lecompton. The Douglas county meeting is typical of what is going on among the Capper Club folks throught Kansas. The general tendency is to hold regular meetings in winter as well as in summer. This practice keeps club interest at white heat and makes it easier to reach a 100 per cent at-



The Marshall County "In-to-Win" 4-H and Capper Club Team on One of Their Tours of Club Projects Last Year

This Year," was sung as if every member intended to make his team do that very thing. As we listened to the plans of individual members and the team as a whole, we were led to believe that any county team which has ambitions to carry off special honors this year may do well to keep an eye on this group. The number enrolled up to the February meeting was exactly 13, but Mrs. J. C. Boose, editor of the club paper, "The Scratching News," said that was the Diggers' lucky number. We don't doubt it, for the entire membership was present, and everyone responded to roll call with some constructive contribution pertaining to club activities. There were no drones at that meeting.

Plans were discussed for preparing an attractive club banner. Then every member volunteered to provide material for a page in the club scrapbook. All supplied news items for the club paper. These various obligations were accepted gladly in addition to the individual work of caring for one or more projects. We were impressed very favorably with the fine spirit of team-work manifested by this local club, the present membership of which includes Faye Boose, Audrey Boose, Chalice Boose, Mrs. J. C. Boose, Riley Goff, Maxine Goff, Evelyn Netterfield, Mrs. Edna Netterfield, Theral Hutchison, Viola Logan, Joseph Logan, Mary Glenn, Hazel

tendance by April 1, when all meetings begin to merit points in the pep race.

Boys and girls who enter the Capper Clubs this year will have a list of 11 projects from which to choose. They are: Baby chicks, small pen, farm flock, gilt pig, sow and litter, sheep, turkey, bee, dairy calf, beef calf, and dairy cow. Many boys and girls care for two or more projects



No Wonder the Reno Cappers Have Good Attendance at Their Meetings! This Is the Way They Work It

each. It is permissible to enter the same projects in both the 4-H and Capper Clubs. There is no competition between the two organizations. In fact, they are working together quite agreeably in several counties. In a number of instances the Capper Clubs have blazed the trail for the

(Continued on Page 28)

The Capper Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas
J. M. Parks, Club Manager

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of _____ county in the Capper Clubs.

I am interested in department checked:

Baby Chicks Gilt Small Pen Sow and Litter Farm Flock
Dairy Calf Turkey Sheep Bee Dairy Cow Beef Calf

If chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning club work in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, and will make every effort to acquire information about care and feeding of my contest entry.

Signed _____ Age _____

Approved _____ Parent or Guardian

Postoffice _____ R.F.D. _____ Date _____

Age Limit, Boys and Girls 10 to 21. (Mothers also may use this blank)

Fill Out This Coupon and Send It to J. M. Parks in the Capper Building, Topeka, and Get a Start for Profits in 1931

It pays to grow HARD CORN

WELL-FERTILIZED fields make hard corn—plumper, heavier corn that grades higher. Hard corn makes better feed and is more profitable to sell.

Armour Fertilizers supply the plant foods needed to encourage a good, healthy, early growth and then turn to the main job of producing grain. Armour Fertilizers boost the yield per acre, improve the quality and hasten maturity. There is less danger from frost when Armour Fertilizers are used.

Your Armour dealer can supply the grade of Armour Fertilizer that fits the needs of your corn crop. See him the next time you're in town and arrange for your spring requirements.

Armour Fertilizer Works

General Offices

111 West Jackson Boulevard

Chicago, U. S. A.

Pay Yourself more Profit in 1931

Resolve this year to Fay Yourself More Profit by owning and operating a New Avery "Money-Earning" Combine or Thresher. An Avery *Earns More* because it has more capacity, saves more, handles more kinds of crops and costs less to run and repair. It is a bigger "Dollar-Value" because the Superior Features you want are linked with a Simpler Design and Improved Manufacturing Methods to make a Right Price possible.

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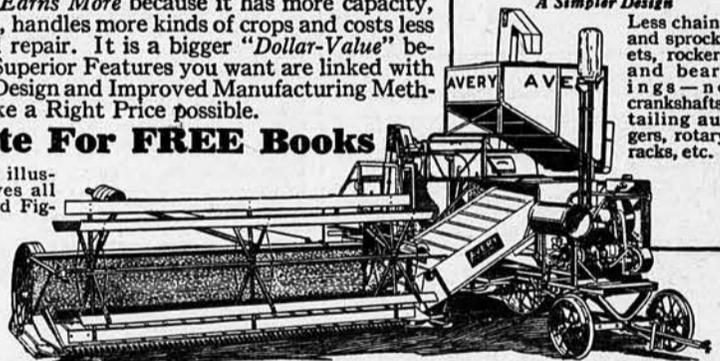
Completely illustrated—Gives all the Facts and Figures about the "Capacity Combine"—also ask for Thresher Book.

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All Standard Thrashing Units
12-Bar, Big Tooth Cylinder.
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Grates.
Spreading Comb Beater.
Wide Single-Unit Vibrating
Rack.

A Simpler Design

Less chains and sprockets, rockers and bearings—no crankshafts, tailing augers, rotary racks, etc.



EVERY POWER MACHINERY CO.
SEE THEM AT THE SOUTHWEST SHOWS
DEPT. 205 PEORIA, ILLINOIS
FACTORY BRANCHES: KANSAS CITY, MO., WICHITA, KAN.

1930 Harvests Set Record

On Farms and Ranches in
the Pikes Peak Region

Pinto Beans averaged 600 lbs. to the acre, some reaching 2,000 lbs.; Corn averaged 25 bu., some up to 40 bu.; Potatoes 250 bu., some selected seed fields going to 400 bu.—these on non-irrigated land. Sugar beets averaged 15 tons on irrigated tracts, and with sugar content highest in section.

These briefly are records of 1930 crops, the non-irrigated lands (obtainable at \$10 to \$60 an acre) depending on rainfalls which come during growing season, and which were unusually frequent during 1930.

Beef and dairy herds of region are famed at shows; hogs and sheep thrive; muddy yards and corrals are unknown; many flocks of hens average \$2 per year per head above feed cost, with bright sunshine, gravelly soil and even temperature assuring high degree of health.

"Agricultural and Livestock Possibilities in the Pikes Peak Region" is a 16-page illustrated folder telling about these, also educational and other living advantages in this scenic region. It will be sent you gladly on request to

Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce
515 Independence Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colorado





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12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
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24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
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1 1/4	24.50	6 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.

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

BUFF LEGHORNS; CHICKS, EGGS, BLUE Ribbon winners. Mrs. Arch Little, Carbon-dale, Kan.

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

KANSA'S ACCREDITED, BLOODTESTED chicks. Leghorns, 9/16. Heavies 11/16. Established 1914. Cooper Hatchery, Garden City, Kan.

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

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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. 6c up. Free catalog. Both 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.

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. Wyandotte 10c; Heavy assorted 8c. Postpaid live delivery. McMaster Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

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 350 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.

BABY CHICKS



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

Only These Hatcheries Sell Kansas Accredited Chicks

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| Argonia Hatchery, Argonia | Frank Darou Hatchery, Hutchinson | Owens Hatchery, Wichita |
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| Bowling Hatchery, Abilene | Forrest Glen Hatchery, Ottawa | Quality Hatchery, Kingman |
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(Continued from Page 25)

4-H club activities on a large scale.

If you are a Kansas boy or girl between the ages of 10 and 21, you are invited to become a member of the Capper Clubs for 1931. Let us put your name on the mailing list of Capper Club News, our weekly newspaper, material for which is contributed by Capper Club members themselves. Read a copy, and you will be convinced that this is a fine group of folks to know. Maybe you have decided to become a member, but have not yet sent in your application for this year. There is a blank with this article for your convenience. The following folks have joined recently:

Luther Bolton, Rice county, Route 4, Lyons; Ruth Zirkle, Finney, Garden City; Lawrence, Susie, Norma, and Mrs. J. B. Denayer, Finney, Garden City; Ben Briley, Edna Dunn, Mrs. A. H. Briley, Reno, Route 2, Sylvia; Sarah Jean Sterling, Ellwood Schiesener, Dickinson, Route 1, Hope.

Robert Brown, Graham, Route 2, Penokee; Lyle Weatherbie, Anderson, Route 2, Kincaid; James Hesler, Phillips, Phillipsburg; Dudley and Bruce Wiltout, Billy Grieb, Jack and Max Bowman, August Vehige Phillips, Logan; John Kopper, Gray, Route 2, Ingal; Nola Darling, Morris, Route 4, White City; Elmer Gaug, Harper, Harper; Arthur Hachmeister, Osborne, Route 1, Natoma; Lela, Darrell, Bonnie Sanders, Ottawa, Route 1, Lamar; Ronald McGlothorn, Jay Williams, Dean and Buddy Shiflet, Cowley, Route 2, Burden; Arthur Hagenmaier, Riley, Route 1, Randolph; Mildred, Lena, Allie Boucher, Osage, Route 1, Carbondale; Earl Sneary, Osage, Route 1, Scranton.

Jack Gorsuch, Wichita, Selkirk; Rosalee and Arlyne Anderson, Lorraine Nordstrom, McPherson, Route 1, Marquette; Allen Dixon, McPherson, Route 3, Galva; Dean Ball, Clark, Route 1, Minneola; Dorothy Cordry, Washington, Route 1, Mahaska; Wilhelmina and Karl Kreiensteck, Washington, Route 2, Hanover; Ray Wingo, Lowell and Louis Cooper, Marion, Route 1, Peabody; Erma, Donald, Mrs. Ida Schmider, Shawnee, Route 9, Topeka; Harold Young, Shawnee, Topeka.

Jane McCullough, Shawnee, Topeka; Richard and William Parr, Shawnee, Topeka; Goldie and Melba McCormac, Shawnee, Route 3, Richland; Charles Thompson, Martin Lindon, Shawnee, Route 2, Wakarusa; Dale Bulkley, Shawnee, Route 1, Wakarusa; Henry Sherman, Shawnee, Route 9, Topeka; Brooks Vermillion, Shawnee, Topeka; Roy Freer, Shawnee, Route 6, North Topeka; Fred Moffet, Shawnee, Route 1, Berryton; Forrest and Alva Randel, Elbert Mundhenke, Lawrence Wheaton, Edwards, Lewis; Lester Behnke, Edwards, Route 2, Kinsley; Ruth Lowe, Nemaha, Route 2, Corning.

Mrs. Morrison, Johnson, Route 2, Merriam; Louise Ragsdale, Mrs. J. M. Ragsdale, Coffey, Route 1, Waverly; Cecil Bollinger, Kingman, Route 1, Cheney; Eugene Sturgeon, Stafford, Route 1, Zenith; Edith Fleming, Cloud, Route 2, Concordia; Boyd Carpenter, Sedgwick, Route 1, Clearwater; Leo McLeod, Marshall, Route 1, Marysville; Orval Meinecke, Marshall, Route 1, Herkimer.

Mrs. Grace Lewis, Marshall, Route 2, Home; Marjorie, Merlin, and Mrs. Frank Williams, Ivan Griswold, Mrs. George Nieman, Lawren and Ellsworth Nieman, Marshall, Route 6, Marysville; Howard and Wayne Griffie, Marshall, Marietta; Archie and Raymond Howell, Marshall, Marietta; Chester and Howard Hegler, Marshall, Route 2, Marysville; Nellie Myers, Miami, Route 1, Paola; Lawrence Root, Saline, Brookville; Clarence and Beth Crottinger, Russell Yaeger, Rush, Route 2, Bison.

Get acquainted with any who live near you, and find out the time and place of the regular club meeting.

Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 24)

moisture in the ground. Farm sales are numerous. Livestock is in good condition and egg production is increasing daily as prices drop. Wheat, 55c; oats, 30c; corn, 45c; hogs, \$7.10; butterfat, 21c; eggs, 7c to 12c.-Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Summer-The weather is ideal and we have plenty of moisture. Wheat is looking fine. Farmers are getting ready to sow a large acreage of oats. Farm sales are scarce. Prices are good considering conditions. Butterfat, 18c; wheat, 53c; kafir, 45c; eggs, 10c; corn, 50c; heavy hens, 12c; oats, 30c; hogs, top, \$6.85; fat cows, \$3.50 to \$4.50; heavy calves, \$5.00 to \$5.50. Livestock is doing well generally.-Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Wallace-The weather has been exceptionally nice. Hens are laying well and livestock is in good condition. Everything would be ideal except for the low market prices. There probably will not be as many baby chicks purchased as usual. There is considerable corn still to be marketed.-Everett Hughes.

Washington-Continued good weather has been fine for the farmer. A good deal of plowing has been done for oats. Public sales are starting but prices are not very satisfactory. Roads are in the best of condition. Livestock is wintering well. Wheat, 56c; corn, 43c; hens, 15c; butterfat, 19c; eggs, 10c.-Ralph B. Cole.

Wyandotte-We were very sorry to hear of the death of Harley Hatch. He surely will be missed by all readers of Kansas Farmer. Farmers still are busy plowing and some have seeded oats and planted potatoes. The oats are being broadcast and plowed under. The corn acreage this year promises to be larger than in 1930. Wheat seems to be in excellent condition. Several more gas wells have been brought in recently. Corn, 60c; wheat, 70c; oats, 35c; eggs, 14c.-Warren Scott.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Ayrshire Cattle April 8-David G. Page, Topeka, Kan., Fairfield Farms. Jersey Cattle April 14-Dr. J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kan. Shorthorn Cattle Feb. 26-Central show and sale, Kansas City, Mo. Duroc Hogs Feb. 26-Engelbert Meyer, Bloomington, Neb. Feb. 27-Geo. Anspaugh, Ness City, Kan. Feb. 28-Vavaroch Bros., Oberlin, Kan. April 23-Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan. Poland China Hogs Feb. 21-J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan. April 23-Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan. Spotted Poland China Hogs Feb. 18-J. A. Sanderson, Oronoque, Kan. (Norton county) Hampshire Hogs Feb. 25-Yelek and Payne sale, McDonald, Kan. Chester Whites Feb. 25-Yelek and Payne sale, McDonald, Kan.

Important Future Events

- Feb. 18-19-National Shorthorn Congress Show and sale, Chicago, Ill. March 4-6-Convention Kansas livestock association, Wichita, Kan. March 7-15-Southwestern Exposition and fat stock show, Fort Worth, Texas. June 3-5-National Holstein-Friesian sale and convention, Syracuse, N. Y. Aug. 22-29-Missouri State Fair, Sedalia. Aug. 26-Sept. 4-Iowa State Fair, Des Moines. Sept. 14-19-Kansas Free Fair, Topeka. Sept. 19-25-Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson. Sept. 26-Oct. 3-Oklahoma State Fair, Oklahoma City.

It will be nice when business really picks up. Then the members of one party can say that they did it, and the members of the other that they drove them to it.

Answers to Questions on Page 13

1. The language proper or peculiar to a people, a tongue; or to a district or community, a dialect.
2. An American negro who devoted his life to the education of his race.
3. The Do-X, German seaplane.
4. Any Kansas boy or girl who has not passed beyond the eighth grade at the time the school champion is chosen.
5. Irvin McDowell.
6. As evidence of the fact that they are enjoying single blessedness. (If any!)
7. Former private secretary to President Hoover, who recently has resigned his position to take an executive office with the movie industry.
8. That part north of the Kansas River and a strip south of the river about 8 or 10 miles wide.
9. Building of the Panama Canal.
10. William Ernest Henley, in his poem, "Invictus."
11. Abraham Lincoln.
12. Arthur J. White of Coldwater, Comanche county.

Note: This week's questions and answers submitted by Henry Duncan, Moriand; Dael Smith, Burdick; Ralph Cowan and Edith Herndon, Lucas, Kan.

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

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LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan., are offering for sale six splendid gilts bred for March litters to The Miracle, first prize boar Kansas State Fair. These gilts are especially suitable for 4-H Club work. If interested write them at once.

Next Saturday, February 28, Vavroch Bros., Oberlin, Kan., will sell 50 Duroc bred gilts in the sale pavilion in Oberlin. It is a very high class offering and everything is immunized and in splendid breeding condition. You still have time to get the sale catalog if you write at once. The sale is a week from today, next Saturday, February 28.

Next Friday, February 27, George Anspaugh, Ness City, Kan., will sell 50 Duroc bred sows and gilts, 16 of them being fall yearling gilts that are about as choice as any like number you ever saw in one sale. The spring gilts are equally as good and bred to splendid boars. The sale is at the farm about eight miles north of Ness City, Kan. The sale is next Friday, February 27.

Jack Mills, auctioneer, Alden, Kan., writes me the sales in that section are not very plentiful this winter but that some of them are doing pretty well and in a sale he had there recently everything, especially the horses sold well. Jack will be selling the Anspaugh Duroc bred sow sale at Ness City, February 27. He is getting ready to plant 225 acres of corn this spring and is going in for hogs pretty strong again.

G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan., recognized everywhere where good hogs are appreciated as the dean of Duroc affairs in Kansas, has changed his advertisement this week and is offering choice spring gilts sired by King Index, reserve champion at Hutchinson last year, and bred to his new boar, Chief Fireworks. This great young boar, now 10 months old and weighing over 300 pounds and with a frame for 550 to 600 pounds is being called by Mr. Shepherd one of the most satisfactory boars he has even owned and one of the best bred. He was sired by Fireworks and his dam was Lucky Strike.

Next Friday, February 27, is the date of the Central Shorthorn Breeders Association sale which will be held in the American Royal building at Kansas City, Mo. There are 52 lots in the sale representing 11 herds and the sale is held under the auspices of the American Shorthorn Breeders Association. One of the well established breed associations of the West and the offerings every spring put up by this organization commands attention all over the country. James Tomson of Wakarusa, Kan., is the sale manager. Kansas Shorthorn breeders are invited to attend the annual meeting and dinner of the Central Association at the Hoop and Horn Club, Livestock Exchange building, Kansas City, Mo.

A. H. Sanders, Miller, Kan., offers registered Hereford bulls from 12 to 24 months old at very attractive prices. Mr. Sanders has been breeding Herefords of Anxiety 4th breeding for the last 12 years and his herd is one of the good herds of that section of the state. In his advertising copy he says you can't afford to use a common bull when you buy bulls of this quality and at the prices he is offering them. He is also advertising this week in the horse division a 5-year old black stallion weighing right at a ton. Also a span of young Percheron mares in foal. Write to Mr. Sanders at once if you are interested.

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., has been advertising bred gilts in his Duroc advertisement but has changed the copy with this issue and is offering 30 fall boars that he says are the best he has ever raised and the breeding is of the most popular and approved of the breed. He has sold all the bred spring gilts he has for sale and has had a splendid demand for them. But if you are going to need a choice boar for this spring and summer you should not fail to write Mr. Huston at once. He will register the pig for you and he has already been immunized and he will sell him to you on approval and at a very fair price so you certainly should be interested in the 30 great young boars Mr. Huston is offering this week.

John Yelek, Rexford, Kan., breeder of registered Hampshire hogs, and William Payne,

McDonald, Kan., breeder of registered Chester White hogs are holding a combination sale at the fair grounds, McDonald, Kan., next Wednesday, February 25. There will be 25 Hampshire sows bred to choice boars and representing many of the most popular of the Hampshire families. Mr. Payne is selling 20 Chester White sows and everyone a good one. With this arrangement both of these breeders can select for this sale a high class offering and the sows in the sale are bred for March and April farrow. Be sure to attend this sale if you are interested in buying some choice sows. If you can't possibly attend the sale you can send your bids to either of the auctioneers. Just call for either E. T. Sherlock or Bert Powell at McDonald the morning of the sale if you cannot get there. The sale is next Wednesday, February 25, at the fair grounds, McDonald, Kan.

This week the J. L. Young herd of registered Holsteins is being advertised and the sale is next Wednesday, February 25. The sale will be held at the farm about 10 miles west of Washington and just a short distance from either Haddam or Morrowville, on highways 15 and 36. In the sale which is a complete dispersal are 35 registered Holsteins consisting of 13 cows in milk and a nice lot of yearling heifers and heifer calves and just the thing for 4-H Club work. The J. L. Young herd is a Washington county herd that has been a member of the Washington County Cow Testing Association for 11 years and for the last seven years the herd has been on the honor role, having averaged more than 300 pounds of fat for the entire herd. Real sires have been the big factor in building up this herd and while the animals that go in the sale will be in very ordinary flesh, the sale having been decided only a few weeks ago, it is nevertheless one of the best producing herds in Northern Kansas and one of the first herds in Washington county. The herd has been Federal accredited for 10 years and is in splendid health. The sale will be managed by Robt. E. Romig, one of the firm of Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, Kan., well known breeders of Holsteins. The sale will start at noon, the other farm machinery and livestock will be sold in the forenoon. Remember the sale is next Wednesday, February 25.

The Vern Albrecht sale of Duroc bred gilts at Smith Center last Saturday was a very satisfactory sale. There was a good crowd out and the day was ideal. The 48 gilts cataloged averaged \$45 with a top of \$81 paid by H. A. Winslow of Esbon for a daughter of Mr. Albrecht's grand champion boar, Monarch Col. The second highest priced gilt went to an Oklahoma breeder. Two fall boars sired by Monarch Col. sold for \$35 each. The sale was conducted by Bert Powell of Falls City, Nebr.

In the Dr. W. E. Stewart Poland China bred gilt sale at Stratton, Nebr., January 31, 40 gilts averaged \$75.40 with a top of \$125. The gilts were of a very good quality but the big attraction in the sale was Broad Cloth, owned by Dr. Stewart and the grand champion boar at the Iowa State Fair last fall. Stratton is right across the state line from Decatur county which is in Kansas and the home of Big Hawk, the sire of Broad Cloth and a famous prize winner. On Saturday, February 21, J. H. Brown, who owns Big Hawk, will sell a mighty fine lot of gilts bred to Big Hawk in his annual bred sow sale in the sale pavilion at Oberlin, Kan.

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.

EASIER TO USE

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Complete Control from Driver's Seat!

DEMPSTER LISTERS point the way to greater yields and bigger profits. Specially constructed seed plates assure seeds reaching soil in perfect condition with every chance to grow. Tongue-controlled, quick-turn truck feature enables you to plant closer to the fence. Complete control from the driver's seat. Plant-

ing mechanism is simple, dependable and assures proper spacing. Specially built rims on rear wheels pack the seed furrows. Dempster Two and Three Row Listers have 16 features of superiority. Built with continuous solid steel frame. Ask your dealer to show you these machines and investigate their time and labor-saving advantages.

DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.
719 South 6th Street
Beatrice, Nebraska.

2 AND 3 ROW LISTERS

J. L. Young Estate Dispersal Sale

35 PUREBRED HOLSTEINS!

Sale at the farm near
Haddam, Kan., Wednesday, Feb. 25

This herd has been bred up by the use of the very best sires and has been tested continuously for 11 years and for the last seven years has averaged over 300 pounds of fat with one yearly herd average of 408 pounds.

The offering consists of 35 registered cattle, 13 cows in milk, four heavy springing 2-year-old heifers, nine yearling and five heifer calves, very suitable for 4-H club work. Washington county D. H. I. A. records.

The herd is now headed by a son of Carnation Inka Matador, the famous, all-American senior yearling, owned in Washington county. The herd is free from disease and has been federal accredited for 10 years. For the sale catalog, address

Robt. E. Romig, sale manager, Topeka, Kansas

The J. L. Young Estate, owners, Haddam, Kan.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer. Directions: The farm is 10 miles west of Washington, one mile south and three west of Morrowville, on Highways 36 and 15.

YELEK and PAYNE Combination

Hampshire and Chester White Bred Sow Sale

at the Fair Grounds
McDonald, Kan., Wednesday, February 25

45 outstanding individuals, bred right, big, smooth, and showing heavy guarantees.

25 Hampshire sows of the breeds most prominent bloodlines, from big litters and bred to Clans Prince, five times junior champion this year, and Westwind by Hurricane, a good individual and a real breeder.

20 Chester White sows, every one a good one and bred right—sired by Kansas Giant and The Corrector, and from big litters. Bred to High Top by Comrad and Pathfinder by Big Ben, a pair of real boars.

This offering will please you in every way. Most of them are due to farrow in March and they look like brood sows. Here is an opportunity to secure real club material, boys. Good hogs are the best money makers. Be sure and attend this sale or send a bid. Write for catalog.

John Yelek, Rexford, Kan.—Hampshires
Wm. Payne, McDonald, Kan.—Chester Whites

Burt Powell, E. T. Sherlock—Auctioneers
Last appearance of this ad.

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 Stitts. One litter by Stitts Ancher.

Most of the offering bred to Golden Ancher 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

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. Immunized. Reg. Shipped on approval. **W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kansas**

BRED GILTS AND BOARS

Outstanding gilts and boars sired by Champion King Index. Bred to Chief Fireworks. We believe the best boar we have ever owned. Write for prices, photos, etc. 25 yrs. experience with Durocs. **G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.**

It is written that the meek shall inherit the earth, and that's the only way they'll ever get it.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Shorthorns Established 1907

Representing blood lines of champions for 20 years, 20 bulls, 20 heifers. Write for Bull catalog. Prices and free truck delivery. Also a few Horned Bulls, \$80 to \$100. All registered and TB tested. Quality and breeding among the very best. **J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.**

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RETNUH FARMS MILKING SHORTHORNS

Bulls and heifers from real dual-purpose cows. Cows with as much beef as the beef breeds, and as much milk and good udders as the dairy breeds. 60 cows hand-milked.

WARREN HUNTER, GENESEO, KAN.

FOR SALE OR LEASE

Our herd bulls, Flintstone Waterloo Gift, red and White Sam, a white yearling.

JOHN A. YELEK, REXFORD, KAN.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

RIFFEL'S POLLED HEREFORDS

For sale—30 bulls up to 30 months old. They have bone, quality and ruggedness; linebred herd—header prospects. Ten nice heifers, coming yearling—(Polled Harmon 45th), (Worthmore's Beau), (Plato) and (Ion's Worthmore) breeding.

Isaac Riffel & Sons, Woodbine, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

GUERNSEY CATTLE

For sale—two purebred yearling Guernsey bulls, light and medium fawn and white, buff nose, can register one, \$55 each. **GILBERT SINNARD, Oskaloosa, Kan.**

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester White Bred Gilts

March, April and May farrow, some bred to Neb. 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, FRANKFORT, KAN.

TAMWORTH HOGS

Tamworth Bred Gilts

and fall boars on approval. Home of Champions. Prices reasonable.

P. A. WEMPE, SENeca, KANSAS

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Size 4 1/2 x 6 inches, bound in boards, with colored cover and jacket. There are 24 colored illustrations and 96 pages in each book.

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By Bess M. Young
John and Jane take a trip to the farm and make the acquaintance of 24 animals, each of which is pictured in a way to delight the child of the second grade. Not make-believe, but true stories of fact, easily understood.

THE OLD MOTHER GOOSE
With Anne Anderson Pictures
Contains 25 beautiful pictures in color by a famous children's illustrator, with most of the old nursery rhymes.

PODGY PUPPY AND NAUGHTY NEDDY
By Clara G. Dennis
Twenty-four short stories of a puppy and a donkey, told in the same way as Cuddly Kitty and Busy Bunny. Not silly, make-believe stories but such incidents as normally happen in the lives of animals.

AT THE ZOO
By Mary Lewis
A group of children in a school in New York City visited the zoo. The stories in this book are actual records of the experiences. In some cases the children helped to write the stories.

ANIMAL FROLICS
By Julius King
A delightful whimsy and fantasy, that children are bound to love. The adventures of Meese the Mouse, Woof-Snoof the Dog, and a host of others will entertain young readers most pleasantly.

CUDDLY KITTY AND BUSY BUNNY
By Clara G. Dennis
Contains 24 short tales of the lives of a kitty and a bunny as only a great story-teller can write. Interesting verse is given with each picture.

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LUCKIES are always
kind to your throat



The advice of your physician is: Keep out of doors, in the open air, breathe deeply; take plenty of exercise in the mellow sunshine, and have a periodic check-up on the health of your body.

Everyone knows that sunshine mellows — that's why the "TOASTING" process includes the use of the Ultra Violet Rays. LUCKY STRIKE — made of the finest tobaccos — the Cream of the Crop — THEN — "IT'S TOASTED" — an extra, secret heating process. Harsh irritants present in all raw tobaccos are expelled by "TOASTING." These irritants are sold to others. They are not present in your LUCKY STRIKE. No wonder LUCKIES are always kind to your throat.



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Your Throat Protection — against irritation — against cough

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