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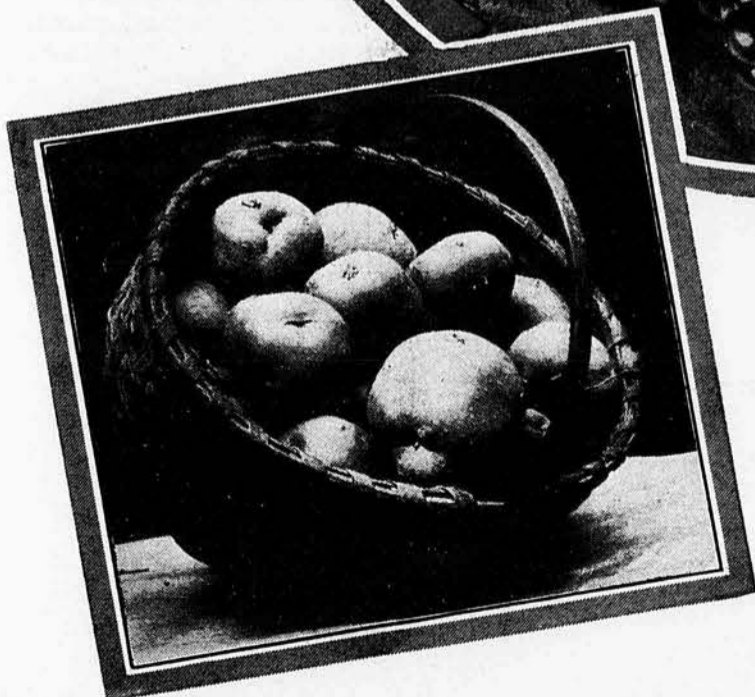
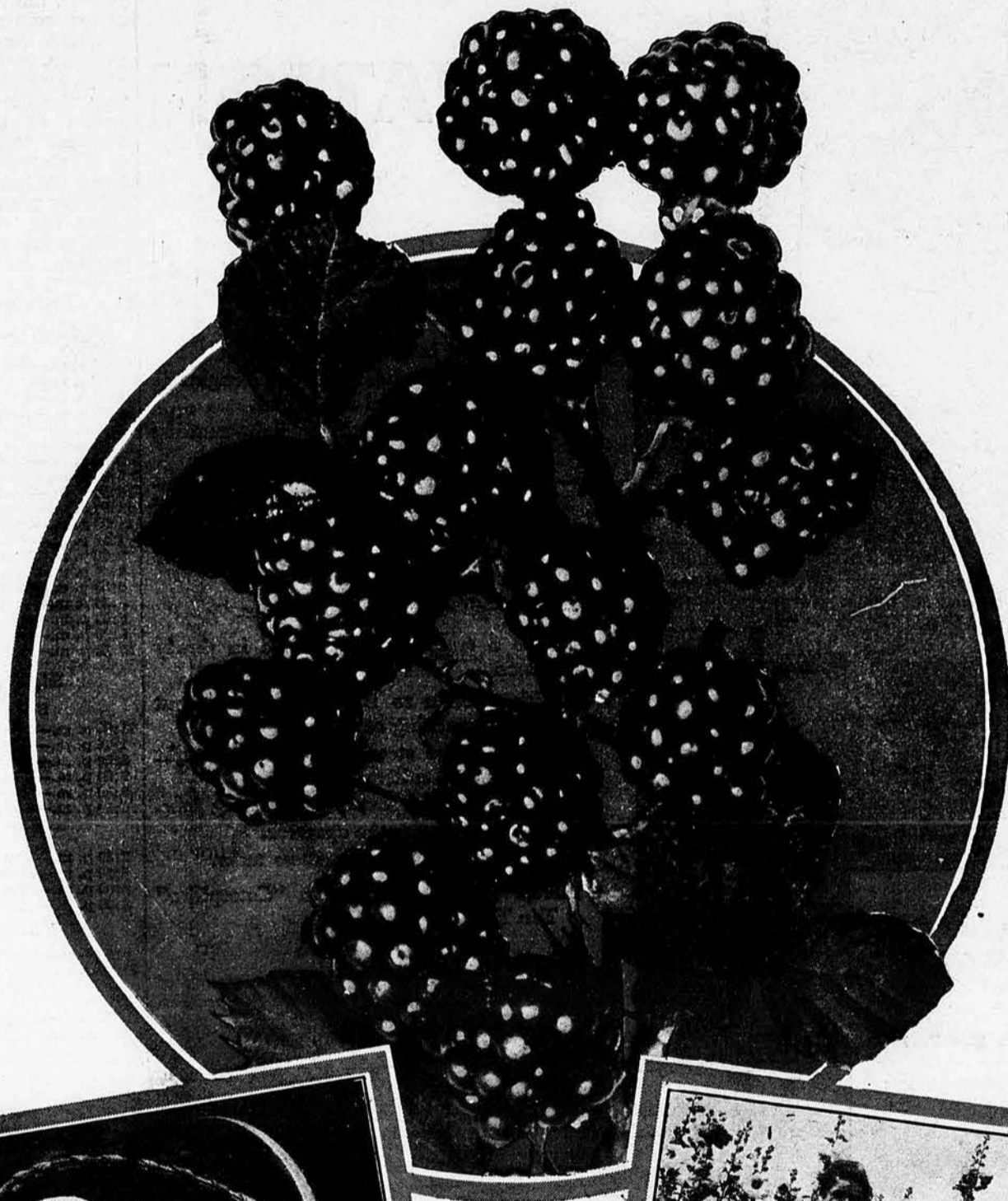
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 69

February 28, 1931

Number 9

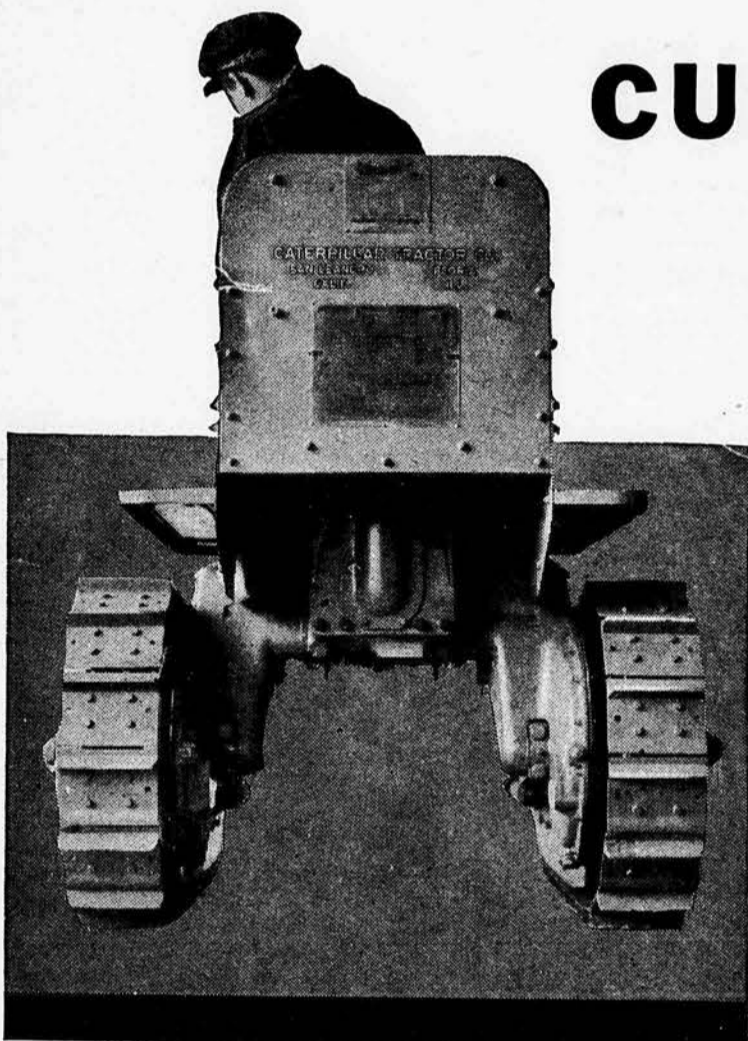


Hopeful Thoughts for the Future in Spring Planting

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—WITH HIGH CLEARANCE FOR ROW CROP

CULTIVATION



HERE'S a new, ingeniously adapted model of the already famous "Caterpillar" Ten Tractor

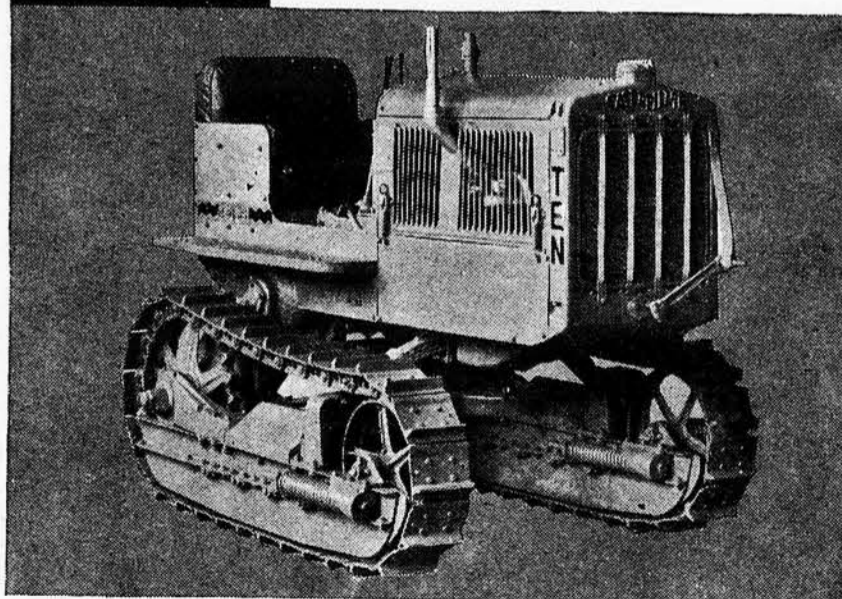
- unchanged in general design.
- the same powerful, dependable engine as the standard model of the Ten.
- the same sure-gripping, light-treading tracks.
- the same general design and proven construction that made the Ten winner of the world's non-stop record—that have made it a profit-winner for users the world over.
- plus high clearance of 22 inches.

Here's a tractor to plow with in timely season

- with traction to ride soft soil without harmful packing or wasteful slip.
- with positive steering to plant straight rows and to cultivate them.
- with ability for extra weed-killing jobs.
- with comfort for the operator.
- with versatility for countless tasks.

Here's the High-Clearance "Caterpillar" Ten Tractor.

Ask your "Caterpillar" dealer for pictures of this Row Crop track-type tractor . . . ask for specifications and full information.



Caterpillar Tractor Co.

PEORIA, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.
Track-type Tractors Road Machinery
Combines

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

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Chief crop _____

Power now used _____

Name _____

Address _____

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TRACTOR

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Salina, Great Bend

Folks Like to Study

Grown-ups enjoy going to "radio school" quite as much as youngsters, according to a recent tabulation of letters received at WIBW on the "American School of the Air," which is broadcast daily except Sunday at 1:30 p. m. Fifteen per cent of the daily correspondence handled by the mail department, on the American School of the Air, comes from adults other than educators.

Letters from parents, grandparents, business executives and department heads, old soldiers and invalids indicate that study is by no means confined to juveniles. The elders follow the school's dramatizations of history and literature, the story telling and music appreciation periods, the vocational guidance talks and current events.

WIBW announces a new noonday program. Every Thursday from 12 to 12:15, listeners will have the opportunity of hearing a brand new feature known as the "Reef Brand Egg Shellers." They bring the good wishes of the Gulf Crushing Co., of New Orleans. We know you are going to like the new program, as it will consist of all the "old time" music that is ever popular, and we suggest that you tune in, not only for entertainment but for news on the most profitable hints to increase poultry profits.

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, MARCH 1
- 11:30 a. m.—International Broadcast
 - 1:15 p. m.—Cathedral Hour
 - 8:00 p. m.—Arabesque
 - 9:00 p. m.—Cotton Pickers
 - 9:30 p. m.—Barnsdall's
 - 10:10 p. m.—Back Home Hour
- MONDAY, MARCH 2
- 2:30 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ
 - 7:30 p. m.—Simmons Program
 - 8:00 p. m.—The Three Bakers
 - 8:30 p. m.—The Cardinal Singers
- TUESDAY, MARCH 3
- 9:45 a. m.—The Jolly Soapmakers
 - 10:30 a. m.—Senator Arthur Capper's "Our Government"
 - 7:15 p. m.—Old Gold Numerologist
 - 8:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Chronicles
 - 9:30 p. m.—Paramount Publix Hour
- WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4
- 7:00 p. m.—S. W. Bldg & Loan "Fireside Melodies"
 - 7:15 p. m.—State Savings "Serenaders"
 - 7:30 p. m.—Ultra Violet
 - 10:00 p. m.—Guy Lombardo
- THURSDAY, MARCH 5
- 7:00 p. m.—Blevans Motor Co. Program
 - 7:30 p. m.—Farm Bureau Play
 - 8:15 p. m.—Old Gold Character Reading
 - 8:30 p. m.—Topeka High School Music Department
 - 9:00 p. m.—Wamego Band
- FRIDAY, MARCH 6
- 7:00 a. m.—Dempster Mill Program
 - 3:45 p. m.—Ellen and Roger
 - 7:00 p. m.—Burleigh Girls' Quartet
 - 7:30 p. m.—Scotland Yard
 - 9:30 p. m.—Nit Wit Hour
- SATURDAY, MARCH 7
- 4:00 p. m.—Dr. Thatcher Clark
 - 7:30 p. m.—The Early Bookworm
 - 8:00 p. m.—Around the Samovar
 - 8:30 p. m.—National Forum
 - 9:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons' Show Boat
 - 10:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo

No Sooner Asked

He: "Really, I like you and I'd like to see more of you."
A day later he got an invitation to a swimming party.

A sufficient amount of political bunk usually can be transformed into a political berth.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 69

February 28, 1931

Number 9

Soils Need a Balanced Ration

Fields That Have Been Well Fed Produce Quantity and Quality at Low Cost

INTELLIGENT farm management is a fact in Kansas. This is exhibited definitely in crop production. Despite the fact that some years ago fear was expressed that world starvation was only a matter of time, Kansas, along with other agricultural sections, has entirely wiped out such an idea for all time. One factor can be singled out as being largely responsible for this—the knowledge that soils need a balanced diet as well as livestock or humans, if the best results are to be obtained.

In this connection a number of agencies have lent their support. Thru co-operation with the Kansas State Agricultural College, the experiment stations, the state and federal departments of agriculture and other similar institutions, Kansas farmers have obtained a fund of information about their soils that has resulted in increased yields and better quality of products. They are applying systems that conserve moisture, reduce damage from insects, disease and weeds; and rotations in which some crops, such as legumes, contribute materially to the benefit of succeeding crops. Where these factors may cease to function, or where they encounter difficulties, other scientists and specialists, including the chemists, play an important hand. Even the commercial world has focused its attention on the problem of maintaining soil fertility with marked success, and happily with a resulting net profit to agriculture.

Increased Acre Yields Helped

It would be unusual at the present time, in any discussion of increased yields, if the over-production bugaboo didn't come to mind. There is an old rule some place which says that "for every action there must be a reaction." If it holds true we may well consider that our present so-called over-production is the reaction to all of our fertility-building work. Yet no one is likely to prove that agriculture has not received tremendous benefit in the past from increased acre yields. Neither can anyone believe that continued soil improvement will be the ruination of agriculture. In the past the pioneers curbed a wild prairie that was to become Kansas, and made it produce. Today's pioneers in a more satisfactory diversification and a better distribution of farm products will effectively solve their problem of over production.

And there is one more tangible point that we must not overlook which is the direct result of better soil fertility. Fields that have been fed well for production, yield crops that have a quality directly proportional to the ability of those fields

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

to build quality into their crops. Even when prices are low in general, quality has the very excellent ability of bringing a better-than-the-average price. The consuming public has shown over many years that it is willing to pay more for dependable, quality products than for "grades." Quality, then, has its undeniable merits, and so long as agriculture prospers and progresses, it will be one dominant factor, and soil fertility will be the foundation on which it depends.

Commercial Fertilizers Are Important

Careful cultural methods, including crop rotations and livestock, can be depended on to help build plant food into the soil. But agriculture's job of producing higher yields "per acre per man" to cut overhead costs does not have to be content with that alone. There are conditions under which soil-building efforts of the farm itself are not sufficient. At this point agriculture can reach out and accept the aid of the chemists who have gone a long way toward perfecting what are commonly called commercial fertilizers. These step in to help complete the soil-building efforts of crop rotations and other farm systems. And in most sections of the country they have the ability to add improvements that result in an increased net profit.

That commercial fertilizers have a place in Kansas agriculture is best proved by the fact that they now are being used profitably. Considerable information already has been obtained by individual farmers, the experiment stations and by the agricultural college which indicate that these fertilizers which are the products of chemistry, offer great possibilities at present and for future development. The Kansas State Board of Agriculture, in its annual convention of last month, felt that this subject was of sufficient importance to devote an entire session to its study and discussion for the first time in history. And it was brought out at that time that these fertilizers are relatively low in price. Applied at the right time, under the proper conditions and in effective quantities and combinations, they aid in producing quality products in quantity and at a very satisfactory overhead cost.

A good example of the benefits of soil-feeding is seen in the production of Kaw Valley potatoes. The yield in the valley has been increased 38.8 bushels in the last 10 years. Many things have en-

tered into this fine bit of progress, including treating against disease, seed selection, better varieties and better culture. But as big a factor as any has been putting into the soil the essential elements thru rotation of crops, use of legumes and the application of fertilizers.

"Kansas farmers have been using commercial fertilizers for about 35 years, and only a relatively small quantity," according to R. I. Throckmorton, head of the department of agronomy at the Kansas State Agricultural College. "For many years they were used almost exclusively on the wheat lands of Southeastern Kansas, but their use gradually has spread to other sections and to other crops." He believes that Kansas could very profitably use many times as much commercial fertilizer as is being used at present, particularly in the eastern two-fifths for alfalfa, clover, wheat, grain sorghums and under some conditions oats and possibly corn. Apples have responded profitably to their use in Northeastern Kansas.

A number of materials have been found of value as fertilizer constituents, but nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium comprise the important trio. In their commercial form these are contributions from the field of chemistry, and no doubt these are the vanguard of numerous equally-important offerings that will aid agriculture's future progress. The same spirit that is a part of all American industries has permeated the commercial fertilizer field. As a result the products today are of very greatly improved quality and are more rapidly available for plant growth.

Need a Phosphorus Supply

Some soils in severely eroded areas and sandy types could use potassium profitably for certain crops, according to Professor Throckmorton. And he adds that as our agriculture becomes older there undoubtedly will be an increase in the need for it. Nitrogen is severely lacking in Eastern Kansas. A very practical method of supplying this element is thru the use of legumes, farm-produced fertilizer and green manure crops. Such practice is recommended and urged by the agricultural college. Also some of the best authorities agree that fertilizer materials carrying nitrogen are making a place for themselves in Kansas agriculture. As in any phase of agriculture the various methods have special merits for different conditions.

"The soils of Kansas naturally are low in phosphorus," so Mr. Throckmorton explains, "and (Continued on Page 16)"

Where Tax Shoe Pinches Hardest

By Arthur M. Hyde

Secretary of Agriculture

COWS and horses are difficult to hide. Nor do farm fields and big red barns disappear at a wave of the hand. Stocks, bonds and capitalized "good will," on the other hand, are far beyond the ken of the tax collector, be he ever so sharp of sight. I mention this contrast as necessary to any discussion of the American farmer's tax problems.

It is useful to know how such a contrast has become possible. Early in the nation's history, when taxation first became a concern of government, stocks and bonds were pretty rare. But nearly everybody owned a cow and a horse, along with some farm fields and a barn. The value of a man's physical property was a reasonably good index of his ability to pay taxes.

Public opinion, in those days, approved the general property tax as fair. It was an accepted principle of a democracy to tax people according to their ability to pay. The property tax was then a just extension of this principle.

The Nation was overwhelmingly agricultural then. The farm family was self-sufficient to a high degree. Very little of the income of the people was money income. Buying and selling was at

a minimum. What differences there were in wealth were due largely to differences in efficiency as producers.

Much water has gone over the dam since colonial days. No longer is the nation overwhelmingly agricultural. Now only one-third of the people live on farms. More than half live in cities or towns. No longer is the farm family so self-sufficient.

The business of buying and selling looms large. Much of the national income arises from personal service. Most of the income of the people is money income. Many of the differences in wealth are due to differences in bargaining power, as well as in producing power.

Modern industry and the corporate form of doing business have sprung into being within the last 80 years. Stocks, bonds, notes and capitalized "good will" have come to provide a larger and larger share of the people's income. Salaries and wages, of course, have grown into a dominating position among sources of income.

The bricks and mortar of a business concern before the Civil War might have represented most of that concern's full value. Today, many a corporation has issued stocks and bonds which are worth more than its combined physical plant, equipment and real estate. Even a generation ago this was plain. There was the famous case of the Adams Express Company vs. State of Ohio, which revealed that the tangible property owned by the company was worth \$23,400. Yet its capitalized net income for that year was nearly a half million dollars.

Tangible property no longer is a good index of ability to pay taxes. No more than one-fifth of the national income is apportioned as rent and interest on tangible property. Whereas in 1886 tangible and intangible personal property together constituted about 25 per cent of all taxable property, in 1914 the aggregate was less than 4 per cent. Nevertheless, most of the revenue of local government and an important part of the revenue of state government is derived from a tax levied on tangible property according to its market value.

(Continued on Page 22)

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

THERE has been so much and such harsh criticism of President Hoover, so much political propaganda to the effect that he has no sympathy with farmers in some parts of the United States who have suffered from drouth, that it seems to me timely to quote what a political opponent of President Hoover has to say. Senator Ransdell, of Louisiana, has been a life-long Democrat of the Southern type. The following quotation is taken from the Congressional Record of February 12. So far as I know it has been published nowhere else and therefore very few of the people of the country have had an opportunity to read it. Speaking in favor of the compromise appropriation for the relief of drouth sufferers Senator Ransdell said:

"Senators, I happen to live in the very heart of the overflow section of the Mississippi Valley, and I know personally of the work that Mr. Hoover did during and after the flood of 1927, to relieve the distress among the people caused by overflows which cost 2½ million dollars in loss of property value and the lives of considerably more than 100 human beings. Mr. Hoover was not there in a formal way. He went there again and again and he stayed weeks at a time. He traveled about the distressed regions in boats, in airplanes, on the trains, everywhere and in every manner, and personally did what I consider the most humane and remarkable work of relief of human suffering that ever was done during an overflow of the Mississippi.

"I speak from personal experience. I have lived on the banks of the 'Father of Waters' since more than 48 years. I have passed thru flood after flood there and I know what was done by every President who sat in the White House during that time and by Cabinet officers. To tell me that the man who worked so hard for humanity during the World War and afterward, and so splendidly for the people of the overflowed valley of the Mississippi, would be harsh to those who are suffering from distress brought upon them by the God of Hosts thru no fault of their own is so unreasonable that I consider it unworthy of consideration in this body. Let us put all that kind of talk behind us."

A Resolution

I TAKE pleasure in publishing the following resolution passed by the Pomona Grange of Coffey county in honor of Harley A. Hatch: Whereas The Master of the Great Grange above has seen fit to call to his reward and the labors up there our worthy brother, Harley C. Hatch, and Whereas in his going this Pomona Grange No. 3 of Coffey county has lost one of its most useful and respected citizens and the family and friends a loving and trusted counselor:

Therefore Be it resolved, that the charter of this Grange be draped for a period of six months, that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this Grange, that a copy be sent to the immediate family of our departed brother, and copies sent to the Daily Republican, Kansas Grange Monthly, Kansas Farmer and The National Grange Monthly.

(Signed) Otis Douglass
 Geo. E. Steele
 C. E. Romary
 Committee

Would This Bring Relief?

I LONG have been a reader of your Passing Comment which I have admired very much," flatteringly writes L. B. Mettlan, of Brownell, Kan., "therefore would like to have you express yourself on the following: Why did the Federal Reserve banks take out of circulation and cancel the 500 million dollars during the last year? Why is the unbridled speculation of the various stock exchanges allowed? Are not these contributing

factors to our present business depression? If the 52 billion dollars non-taxable securities were assessed the same as money on deposit in local banks would that be a relief to the over-taxed farmer. What benefit is the Board of Trade to the producer and consumer as it now is operated? Kindly discuss these questions pro and con."

I do not know where Mr. Mettlan got his figures on which he bases his estimate that there are 52 billion dollars in non-taxable securities held in the United States. The only non-taxable securities I know of are the bonds of the United States, state bonds and municipal bonds. Sometimes stocks are not taxed to the holders of said stocks who are residents of the states in which the corporations issuing such stocks are chartered. For example, residents of Kansas who own Santa Fe stock are not taxed because the Santa Fe is a Kansas corporation and is supposed to pay the taxes on its property upon which taxes are levied. But if the holder of Santa Fe stock is not a resident of Kansas he pays taxes on his



THIS CARTOON IDEA IS NOT SO ORIGINAL, BUT IT SEEMS TO FIT THE CASE. THE "WOLF" DOES LESS HOWLING AROUND THIS DOOR

stock unless he fails to list his stock for taxation, as no doubt often is the case.

I do not know what the total amount of non-taxable bonds, National, state and municipal is. Bonds of the United States aggregate approximately 16 billions. State bonds aggregate approximately 2 billions and bonds of cities of 30,000 and over aggregate something more than 6 billions. Of course, there are many municipalities in addition to these but I am sure that the aggregate of their indebtedness is not greater than the aggregate of indebtedness of cities of more than 30,000. Assuming that they are as great, the total of non-taxable securities might aggregate 30 billions.

It also must be kept in mind that the farmers are not taxed to pay either the interest or principal of the city bonds; they are taxed to pay their proportion of the state bonds and indirectly pay their proportion of the Government bonds. Suppose that all of these bonds were made taxable. Would that benefit the taxpayers either in the cities or on the farms? Frankly I do not know, but am inclined to think not. These bonds bear a very low rate of interest, principally because they are not taxed. If they were taxable they either would have to bear a higher rate of interest or they would not sell at par, which would amount to the same thing as a higher rate of interest. The purchasers of the bonds would discount them to the extent of the probable rate of

interest and the taxpayer finally would pay the tax. There is some agitation for non-interest bearing bonds to be issued by the municipalities and deposited in a United States bank which will under strict Government supervision, issue to the municipalities currency equal in amount to the face of the bonds, the bonds to be retired serially by the municipalities. My opinion is, and has been for some time, that such a plan might be worked out without dangerous inflation and which would serve two purposes—a reasonable increase of currency and a saving in taxes. The taxpayers in states and municipalities at present are paying probably more than 400 million dollars per annum interest on their bonds. The most of this burden could be removed under the plan suggested.

Mr. Mettlan asks why the Federal banks took out of circulation 500 million dollar currency during the year. The World almanac gives the following figures for money in circulation in 1929 and 1930 respectively: 1929, \$4,796,628,257; 1930, \$4,521,987,972. That would be a decrease of \$224,640,385 instead of 500 million dollars, but why this decrease I do not know. My opinion is that it had a bad effect on the finances of the country, altho I do not think it was the greatest factor in bringing about the depression.

As for unbridled speculation there never has been devised a way to prevent people from making fools of themselves; perhaps there never will be. I know so little about boards of trade that I do not feel competent to discuss them.

Your Logic Is Sound

I AM in hearty accord with Passing Comment on the Eighteenth Amendment and national prohibition," writes Frank Gray, of Alamosa, Colo. "None of the prohibitory laws were placed on the statute books especially to curb personal liberty; they were intended to protect human civilization. It is true that no government has yet been able to strictly enforce prohibitory laws, but if for that reason all prohibitory laws should be repealed, the white people of this earth would become more completely savage than the head-hunters of Borneo. When I was 16 years old I thought it quite smart to ape the actions of my father and other grown-ups, by going into a saloon and buying myself a drink of whisky, and I can say truthfully that no barkeeper ever refused to sell it to me if I had the price. I am sure that millions of American boys in their teens did the same.

"The law against selling liquor to minors was considered a huge joke in most places. Luckily for me I did not like either the taste or the effect of liquor and did not force myself to drink enough of the stuff to become an addict. I also know that prior to 1915, millions of gallons of whisky were 'doctored' to increase the quantity and decrease the cost, and I cannot believe that the 'hooch' that is being sold by bootleggers today can be very much worse than the 'rot-gut' that used to be sold over the bar in liquor saloons. I am a 'dry' because I believe that alcohol is a poisonous, habit-forming drug that has caused more human suffering and degradation than all the other habit-forming drugs combined. For my part I shall continue to do my humble bit in support of the Eighteenth Amendment and the prohibition law."

I am glad to know that, Mr. Gray. Your heart is right and your logic is sound. One trouble with the present situation is that these young people who have grown up since the saloon was outlawed do not know as Mr. Gray does, how bad it was.

In this connection I quote a few paragraphs from the recent inaugural address of Governor Dan Turner, of Iowa, on the subject of prohibition. You will note that he also calls attention to

the fact that the memories of many who are condemning prohibition do not go back to the days when liquor selling was legalized.

He says: "The prohibition law is the subject of much discussion. Many pronounce it a failure whose memories do not go back to the days when legalized sale of liquor by common consent was held directly responsible for broken homes, poverty and crime. It is unnecessary for me to enter a defense of prohibition in the presence of representatives sworn to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Iowa, representatives in a commonwealth where dry sentiment has been in the ascendancy for more than 50 years."

You Pay Land Taxes

I own a tract of land on which there is a \$4,000 mortgage. The company that holds the mortgage is located in another town. I have made several payments on the principal which payments are indorsed on the back of the interest coupon. I understand one pays taxes on mortgages. Should this be changed at the court house to show how much has been paid? The records show there is still \$4,000 against me. I have paid \$2,000 on the mortgage which would only leave \$2,000 unpaid. O. R. S.

When a mortgage is taken the mortgagee pays a recording fee of 25 cents a hundred. This is all the payment that is required of the mortgagee under our mortgage recording law. It has nothing to do unfortunately with the manner in which the land is taxed.

While it is true that the \$4,000 mortgage still remains of record, your payments are credited upon the mortgage note, or should be, and I presume they are. The mortgage is merely a security given to secure the payment of the mortgage note. Your land is taxed just the same as if there was no mortgage upon it. You are not paying taxes on the mortgage but you are paying taxes on the land.

You Should Not Worry

If a married man goes thru bankruptcy can he hold any exemptions if everything he has is mortgaged? In 1929 we had a good deal of sickness and hospital bills. In 1930 we had to borrow money for feed. In September the bank closed its doors. Since then we have paid quite a little on the notes to the bank and can pay more soon. The bank is satisfied to let us try another year but the man we rent from is making trouble. We do not owe him a cent and our lease is for two more years. Can the landlord do anything? T. K.

A married man in Kansas going thru bankruptcy, being the head of a household, has all the exemptions that are allowed him under the Kansas law. But if the property which is designated as exempt has been mortgaged with the consent of the man and his wife, then the mortgage would hold notwithstanding it was exempt prop-

erty and the exemption then would be subject to this mortgage.

If you have fulfilled your part of this lease and made your payments to the landlord in accordance with the terms of the lease, and have not otherwise violated its provisions, he cannot disturb you.

How to Divide Property

A and B are husband and wife. B has children by a former marriage. The farm upon which they live is in her name. She always has raised chickens and provided the upkeep of the car and house. If B dies what part, if any, of her estate do her children receive? Do all the furniture, chickens and personal effects fall to A? If A continues to live on the place and farm it do the heirs pay rent the next year after her death? B died in 1930 after March 1. Can her heirs draw rent in 1931 or must they wait until everything is settled, providing she leaves money to settle all funeral ex-



penses and indebtedness? What course must a farmer take to receive aid from farm relief? Reader.

If the title to this land was in B's name, at her death under the Kansas law half of her property, real and personal, would descend to her surviving husband and the remainder would go to her children if there was no will. Of course, she might will one-half of her property as she saw

fit. An administrator is supposed to be appointed immediately after B's death, or within 60 days at any rate, and this administrator takes charge of the settlement of the estate. The estate, however, immediately descends to the surviving husband and the children and if the husband remains on the place and tills it, the children would be entitled to a rental from one-half of it and the proceeds of the sale of half of the personal property.

Apply to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Must Have Wife's Signature

When a married farmer has his personal property mortgaged such as farming implements and livestock, would any part of it be exempt in case of foreclosure or voluntary bankruptcy? Does the wife have to sign the mortgage to make it valid? H. P.

Such property as is exempt under the law, that is the farm implements, household goods, a team of horses or mules, two cows, 10 hogs, 20 sheep and the feed necessary to support such exempt stock, cannot be mortgaged without the consent of the wife. In other words she must sign the chattel mortgage. Such property as is not exempt could be taken under a chattel mortgage signed by the husband if he owned that property without the signature of the wife. In case of voluntary bankruptcy this same exempt property is taken out of the assets of the bankrupt before division is made, but the property which is not exempt and which is not mortgaged is supposed to be distributed pro rata among the creditors of the bankrupt.

The Company May Decide

A, B, C and D own shares in a telephone line. A and B can pay their dues. C and D cannot pay. About three months ago central told C and D not to call thru central until they paid up. They never used their phones after that. At a recent phone meeting it was decided to leave A and B on the line and cut C and D off. Can they do this or do they have to cut all the line off? Or if C and D pay up would they have to pay for those three months that central refused to give them service? We all are taxpayers and landowners and all have to help keep up half of the telephone line. Mrs. E.

If this company is a local telephone company, a corporation authorized and organized under the laws of Kansas, there would be nothing that would prevent the company from passing by-laws governing the manner of dealing with delinquent stockholders. I am assuming this was a mutual telephone company. This company would be authorized in all probability by its by-laws to cut off delinquent subscribers, and also to require that before they can be reinstated they shall pay up the dues which are delinquent.

Big Oil Companies Outdo Al Capone

A BIG oil and gasoline monopoly is collecting excessive revenues from the American people today, and striving to monopolize the oil reserves of the United States about day after tomorrow. In the name of conservation one of the greatest economic crimes in the history of the United States is being pulled off. Scarface Al Capone of Chicago is a piker compared to the big oil racketeers.

Most of us have been so busy the last few years we have not noticed what has been going on in the oil industry. We have heard of conservation, particularly the need of conserving our oil reserves for the nation in an emergency; for the sake of our children and grandchildren.

I have been shocked to discover that under the guise of conservation in the public interest we have been conserving these oil reserves, not for the nation, but for the benefit of foreign stockholders of the Royal Dutch Shell Co., for the Standard Oil Companies, and for the Gulf (Mellon-owned) Oil Co. and their kind.

They almost have a monopoly of our oil reserves. We face the fact that unless something is done, and done in the near future, to protect the small independent oil producers, the entire petroleum business in this country will be held by a few people; it will be in the hands of a half dozen concerns; most of it controlled by three or four big companies.

Today three big oil groups, I am informed, control 50 per cent of the petroleum production in this country.

These same big oil companies control 80 per cent of the refining and transportation and sale of gasoline and other petroleum products.

And if we sit by and watch the small independent oil producers ruined and put out of business, as they are being ruined and put out of business by importations of cheaply produced foreign oil

and by the manipulation of crude petroleum prices by these big companies, it is only a question of a few years, perhaps only a few months, until these big companies will control 80 to 90 per cent of the oil production, and virtually 100 per cent of the refining and sale of gasoline and other petroleum products.

How complete a hold they have on the industry is being demonstrated daily.

Back in 1926, some five years ago, crude petroleum, as it came from the ground, was selling for \$2.04 a barrel in the Mid-Continent field. That means in the Middle West.

At the same time gasoline was being sold in 52 representative cities of the United States, largely in the industrial Eastern cities, at an average price of 18.09 cents a gallon, exclusive of the gasoline tax.

By 1929 the price of crude petroleum in the field had dropped to \$1.29 a barrel. At the same time the average price of gasoline in these same 52 cities had increased to 18.39 cents a gallon.

Right now the price of crude petroleum is down to 87 cents a barrel, considerably less than half what it was five years ago.

But gasoline prices are still around 18 cents a gallon about where they were five year ago.

These big oil companies, fewer than half a dozen, that control 50 per cent of the production of petroleum and 80 per cent of the sales of gasoline and other refined petroleum products, have hammered the price of crude down more than one-half, and held the price of gasoline to you and me and our neighbors up where it was when crude was selling at more than twice what it costs them today.

You can guess as well as I what will happen when they control 80 or 90 per cent of the production as well as of retail distribution.

This threatened oil monopoly—this monopoly

that already is almost a fact—in my judgment is being made possible by two things.

First, the ownership and control of production, transportation, refining, wholesale distribution and retail distribution by the same corporation.

This control of any product that lends itself to monopoly by one group constitutes a monopoly highly dangerous to the public interest. Theodore Roosevelt announced a quarter of a century ago. Roosevelt had a clear vision of the dangers of monopolies, combinations, restraints of trade, and so forth. And he was absolutely right when he went out on his "trust-busting" campaign.

The second big factor in this oil monopoly, and the great danger to any real conservation program, is the importation of cheaply-produced foreign petroleum into this country.

Three big oil groups control these imports. By shooting this cheap foreign petroleum into this country from South America they are ruining the independent oil producers.

When the ruin of the independent producers is accomplished these big groups can take over the oil reserves now held by the independents. Competition will be absolutely eliminated. The oil monopoly will fix whatever prices it feels like on gasoline and other refined products.

And you and I will have to pay these prices.

Unless we restrict this importation on at least a comparable basis with the restriction of our domestic production, there will be no problem left for us to solve in another three years.

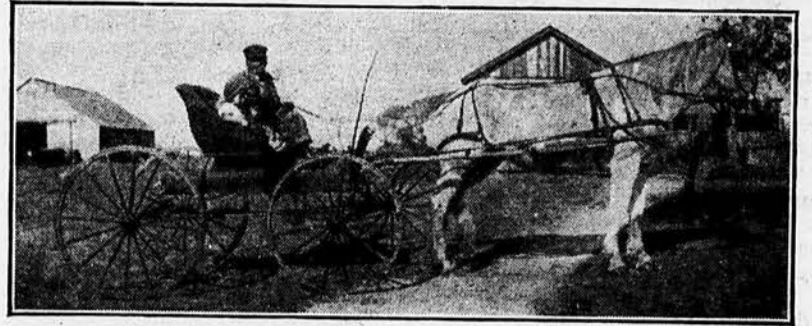
Therefore I am urging the present Congress to pass my bill for an embargo on foreign oils.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

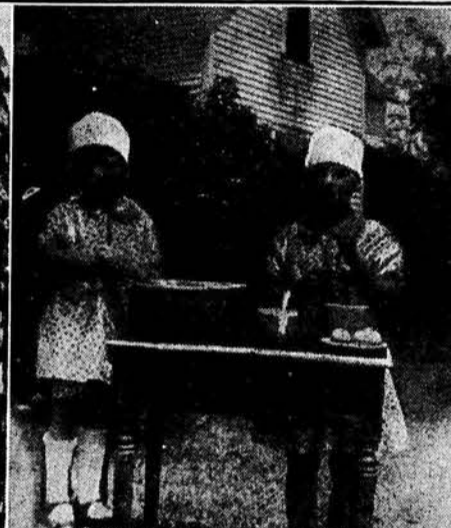
Rural Kansas in Pictures



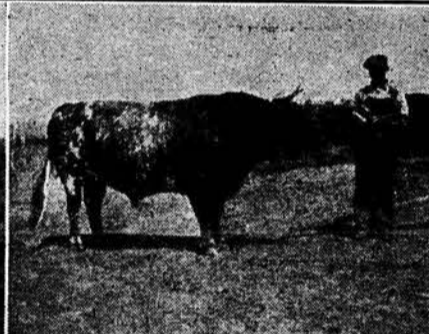
With Spring Just Around the Corner Plans for Farmstead Beautification Are Quite Appropriate. This Pool "Greatly Improves the Home Surroundings and the Efforts" of Mrs. Henry Lefert and Son, Chapman, Her Letter Explains



Emery C. Farrington, 75, of Near Lucas, Who Still Lives on His Homestead Taken in 1874. He Has Seen Kansas Agriculture at Its Worst and Best and Believes in It. The Horse Is 21 and a Family Pet



Paul K. Martindale, Burlington, at Left, With the First Lamb of the Season. He Finds These Youngsters Profitable for Spare-Time Work. Left Center, Arthur H. Smith, Coffey County, Standing at the End of His Corn Field From Which Prize-Winning Ears of Corn Were Selected in 1930. Arthur Is Active in 4-H Clubs and in Vocational Agriculture Work. Right Center, Lilla and Zella Schaub, 6 and 9 Years Old, Montgomery County, Baking Zella's Birthday Cake. And They Certainly Are Neat Looking Little Cooks. They Have Made Cookies, Muffins and Gingerbread. Right, Verl Womack, Garnett, Worked Out a System All His Own for Getting the Morning Mail



Left, Howard Williams and His Father, Near Wamego, With Two Fine Teams That Make Things Go Right on Well-Farmed 160 Acres. There Is Room for Good Horses in Kansas. Center, 3-Year-Old Shorthorn Herd Sire, Weighing 1,800 Pounds, Belonging to S. R. Tippin and H. H. Sterrett, Clay County. Good Livestock Means Much. Right, Profitable Porker Project on Frank Gift Farm, Sheridan County



Here Is the Montgomery County Delegation That Attended Farm and Home Week at the Kansas State Agricultural College and Returned Home With the Silver Trophy Cup for Record Attendance for the Third Time in as Many Years. This Now Remains the Permanent Property of the Montgomery County Farm Bureau. There Were 58 in the Group and They Traveled About 240 Miles to Complete Their Record and to Gain Further Knowledge of How to Do a Better Job of Farming

The Outlaws of Eden

By Peter B. Kyne

THE project moved forward without delay. Sixty days from the date of the approval of the petition by the board of supervisors the Forlorn Valley Irrigation District had come into legal existence, by a very substantial majority of the residents in the area to be irrigated. Silas Babson, tired, but happy and triumphant, was its president, Henry Rookby, who owned ten acres in the district, was the secretary, and the Bank of Valley Center was the depository of the funds of the district.

Up to this time no hint of legal interference had come from Nate Tichenor or Lorry Kershaw, with the result that the directors of the district had no difficulty persuading themselves that Gagan's warning had constituted a final ineffectual bluff; that Tichenor and Lorry Kershaw, realizing the bluff had been called, had now despaired of averting the inevitable, and had concluded to make the best of the situation—a supposition still further strengthened by Babson's knowledge that Nate Tichenor had returned to New York for an indefinite stay. Dr. Donaldson was authority for this report.

Within two weeks after the district had come into official being, the State Water Commission obligingly allocated to it the flood waters of Eden Valley Creek. A bond issue was got out within a week; within two weeks the State Bond Certification Committee had certified the bonds as legal investment for trust companies and savings banks and, by unanimous vote, Silas Babson was given the job of disposing of them to the highest bidder. A New York house wired in a bid of ninety-one, and after devoting a month to the task Babson decided this offer was one point higher than he could secure locally, so the district closed on the offer and, with the receipt of the money, proceeded at once to spend it.

Would Mean an Injunction

It was early fall by this time and too late to commence construction of the diversion dam up in the Handie, but all other construction work could proceed during the winter—and did, with the result that when the spring freshet had subsided in Eden Valley Creek about the first of May, all work had been completed save the diversion dam, and work commenced on that at once. By July first this dam was completed and, altho Babson longed to see a goodly portion of the summer flow in his main canal, a letter from Gagan reminded him that any attempt to appropriate it would be met with an injunction. Reluctantly, therefore, he resigned himself to await the arrival of the gift from God in the shape of the first heavy November rains, when the rise in the level of the stream would enable him to commence filling his reservoir, altho the main diversion canal would only run half-full until the melting snows in the mountains brought on the huge spring freshet.

Altho Babson took measures to apprise himself of the return of Nate Tichenor to Eden Valley, his scouts brought him no news of the latter's arrival, altho as a matter of fact Tichenor had returned some four months after his departure. He came in over the mountains to the south in a four-passenger cabin plane and landed in the meadow just below the Kershaw ranch-house. Lorry was in his arms before he was halfway up to the house.

"Well, I'm all cleaned up in the East," he told her. "How far have you progressed in the settlement of your father's estate?"

"All ready to close as soon as I can find the money to pay the state and federal estate taxes. They aren't nearly so much as I had feared they

would be. The cattle, of course, were appraised at the low price existing on the day of father's death—and beef is up to nine and a half on the ranch now and should be twelve cents within a year, I'm told by my cattle brokers. And the federal tax appraiser decided the land has been greatly depressed in value by reason of the diversion of the water to Forlorn Valley."

"That's a favor Babson didn't realize he was going to do you. Is everything on the ranch running smoothly? Nothing coming up that Rube Tenney can't attend to?"

She nodded. "As soon as beef goes

and into Reno before dark. In California we have to announce our intention to get married and then wait three days, in case we decide to change our mind. My mind is made up, so we'll take our trade to Nevada and avoid annoying delays."

"You're a man after my own heart," Lorry cried joyously, and came into his arms. He held her close, his finger under her chin, tip-tilting her sweet face toward him, the while he appraised her hungrily, comparing her with the girls of her age in the world he had known before the homing instinct had brought him back to Eden Valley. He thanked God she wasn't

an angel with a touch of the devil in her . . . Well, better a touch of the devil than a trace of the cat!

This was a solemn moment. He was asking her to leave Eden Valley with him and that meant much. Her acceptance of him caused him to feel humble, grateful; pride and a surge of the protective instinct brought to his somewhat somber eyes the first film of tears that had dimmed them since the day he had kissed his mother good-by and gone off to the war.

"Dear little outlaw, I love you so," he murmured, and kissed her a dozen times. "Make it snappy. Time and visibility wait for no pilot."

Half an hour later, as they roared upward in great spirals to gain altitude before crossing the mountains, they looked down on Eden Valley; to that tragic creek winding its silvery way thru the green meadows, to the little black dots that were Lorry's cattle and the little white dots that were the home-made headstones, chiseled from native granite and marking the graves of all the Hensleys and Kershaws that had gone before.

"I wonder what they're thinking of—up yonder?" the girl shouted in his ear.

He pretended he did not understand her.

"I've been so busy I couldn't get started on that new house I planned," he shouted back, "but we'll tackle it the minute we get back."

So she knew he had, at last, left his dead and his old bitter memories behind him; and there, above Eden Valley, as her little hand, calloused, capable hand closed over his, she dropped hers also; she shed happy tears in the knowledge that never again would hard work, penury and loneliness be her portion. The sun was setting on Eden now, but when, for them, it should rise again on Eden, the serpent would be gone.

Don't Waste the Money

Rube Tenney, following the water news in the columns of the Valley Center Register, called upon Silas Babson on the first of February. He heaved himself into the visitors' chair beside the banker's desk, rolled his cud from cheek to cheek, spat in Babson's waste basket, sighed and said nothing for about a minute.

"Well, well, well," Babson interrupted petulantly, "what's on your mind, Tenney?"

"Water," Mr. Tenney replied lugubriously.

"I'm not interested."

"I am. Representin' as I do the interests o' Nate Tichenor an' his wife, I got to. I been watchin' the Forlorn Valley Irrigation District divertin' water from Eden Valley Creek ever since the first fall rains, an' I ain't said nothin'."

"Kind of you, I'm sure," Babson sneered.

"Not a-tall. Orders from the boss. Before he left on his honeymoon Nate had a real engineer up to look over that diversion canal, and this engineer reported you wouldn't have no success impoundin' water this year on account the soil in the ditch is so porous four-fifths of it leaks down into the soil before it gits to Lake Babson. He told me to watch the papers an' if I seen where you an' your gang was goin' to spend a lot o' money concretin' that diversion canal, I was to come in an' tell you not to waste the money." Mr. Tenney deluged the waste-paper basket again and settled himself for an argument. "It's this way, Babson. The run-off of rain an' meltin' snow from the hills into that ditch naturally carries a lot o' top soil with it—what the miners call slickens. The water runnin' through the ditch carries more top soil an' there's a quality in that

(Continued on Page 19)

Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

1. What does a perfect flower contain?
2. In what old book is found the proverb, "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush"?
3. What is an asteroid?
4. What good resulted from the sale of Joseph into Egyptian slavery?
5. What is the "Portland Vase"?
6. For what is Jack London famous?
7. Where is Moosehead Lake?
8. Who is the president of the national W. C. T. U.?
9. Who is the oldest present justice of the United States Supreme Court?
10. Where is the government's largest Indian school located?
11. How many officers in the American Navy have reached the rank of Admiral?
12. What is the "Golden Gate," and where is it located?

(Answers on Page 22)

to ten cents I'll sell five thousand fat steers, pay the taxes and close the estate."

"Don't. Hold them over till spring and get eleven cents—maybe. I'll lend you the money to pay the taxes. How soon can you marry me?"

"In about three minutes, if we had a license and a preacher handy."

He glanced up at the sun. "Justice, long delayed, maketh the heart sick," he orated. "Likewise marriage—after you've made up your mind. You skip right into the house, climb into your Sunday dress, throw a few things in your old straw suitcase and meet me here in ten minutes. We've just about got time to get over the mountains

soft; that she had high courage, initiative, and the power of instantaneous decision in an emergency; that hers was the old, fierce, unquestioning loyalty that was his own heritage. A man could rely on her always (he told himself), know always exactly where she stood. She was incapable of fibs, evasions, or the tears that camouflage little feminine deceptions. Her code was a masculine one, but of a quality rare enough in this decadent generation—the code of a gallant gentleman, plus that of the very finest of her own sex. Yes, she had character, courage, humor, self-reliance, capabilities of extreme self-sacrifice, tenderness, helplessness—

Speller to Meet Champs From 20 States

AT PRESENT it appears that the Kansas boy or girl who wins the state championship in the Capper Publications' Spelling Match, May 1, will have the privilege of competing for national honors against champions from 20 other states. While preparations for choosing the best spellers are going ahead in the Kansas grade schools, similar plans are under way in other states from Maine to Idaho, and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

Every State Spelling Bee, which is a branch of the National Spelling Bee, is sponsored by one or more leading newspapers. The states actually enrolled at this time for the 1931 National Spelling Bee, together with the papers sponsoring the various State Spelling Bees, are as follows: Idaho, Salt Lake Tribune, Salt Lake City; Illinois, Rockford Consolidated Newspapers, Inc., Rockford; Indiana, News-Times, South Bend; Iowa, Des Moines Register, Des Moines; Kansas, Topeka Daily Capital, Kansas Farmer, Capper's Weekly, Topeka, and Kansas City Daily Kansan, Kansas City; Kentucky, The Courier-Journal and Louisville Times, Louisville; Maine, Portland Express, Portland; Massachusetts, The Standard, New Bedford; Nebraska, Omaha World-Herald, Omaha; New Jersey, Courier-News, Plainfield, Atlantic City Press, Atlantic City, New Jersey Observer, Hoboken; New York, Buffalo Evening News, Buffalo; Ohio, Akron Beacon-Journal, Akron; Tennessee, Memphis Scimitar, Memphis; Utah, Salt Lake Tribune, Salt Lake City; Vermont, Burlington Free Press, Burlington; West Virginia, Wheeling Daily News, Wheeling.

Besides the foregoing, contracts are being considered with papers in Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Pennsylvania and South Dakota.

To date 42 counties have entered the Kansas State Spelling Bee. They are: Atchison, Barber, Barton, Brown, Chautauqua, Cherokee, Cloud, Coffey, Comanche, Crawford, Decatur, Douglas, Ellis, Ellsworth, Finney, Ford, Greenwood, Harvey, Hodgeman, Jackson, Jewell, Lane, Marion, Marshall, Morris, Miami, Nemaha, Ness, Osage, Osborne, Ottawa, Pottawatomie, Rawlins, Riley, Rooks, Rush, Sedgwick, Shawnee, Smith, Sumner, Washington and Wallace.

Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

A New Crop of Pullets Will Be Needed to Produce Next Year's Eggs; Broilers Also Will Be in Demand

DU^E to low retail prices, there was heavy consumption of poultry last year. At the present time the stocks of frozen broilers are low. There can be no more broilers until after a new crop of chicks has been started. To date there has been very little activity toward starting the 1931 crop, yet weather conditions have been ideal for early hatching and brooding. And certainly plenty of eggs are available for hatching purposes. In growing pullets for future egg producers, broilers are a by-product of the pullet crop. A new crop of pullets will be needed to produce next year's eggs. Cockerels grown at the same time will be needed to supply this year's broiler demands. G. D. McClaskey.

Topeka, Kan.

May Be Serious Handicap

Some poultry breeders have the impression that the larger the comb the better breeder the bird will prove to be. It is true that small, shriveled combs on females indicate that the birds either are temporarily out of production or are poor layers. The same kind of a comb on a male would lead one to expect him to make a poor breeder. The opposite is not necessarily true; that the largest combed birds are any better breeders than those with combs of average size. Exceptionally large combs on breeds normally having large combs disfigure and handicap the individual.

Market premium for high quality eggs has aroused an interest in larger egg size. There are inherited tendencies toward large and small eggs. Careful selection at the time of placing eggs in the incubator should contribute to the improvement of the size of the eggs of a flock. If trapping is being done, a further step would be to eliminate even the larger eggs of females showing a tendency to lay eggs below the average size.

D. C. Warren.

K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan.

Need Protein for Eggs

With the low price of eggs there are two kinds of poultrymen—those who are caring for the flock to get a high enough egg production to make a profit, and those who are not working for production, giving up the idea of making a profit. The low producers are not adding many eggs to the already large supply of eggs.

According to Missouri data, hens that are given a protein supplement such as sour milk or meat scrap, produce about 10 dozen eggs a year and consume about 8 pounds of feed for a dozen eggs, while the hens fed no protein supplement lay only about 5 dozen eggs a year and eat about 14 pounds of feed for each dozen eggs produced.

A protein supplement fed in a home-mixed mash, according to recommendations, will make the entire feed ration cost about 1½ cents a pound figured at present feed prices in Mitchell county. This would make the hens fed a protein supplement produce eggs at a feed cost of about 11 cents a dozen as an average for a year. Feeds without a protein supplement will cost not more than 1 cent a pound, which would make a cost of 14 cents for a dozen eggs.

Ralph W. McBurney.

Beloit, Kan.

Most of These Rules Fail

Many rules and theories have been proposed for determining the sex of chicks at hatching time, or even from the egg. To date most methods have

proved unreliable. In the Barred Plymouth Rock breed, the size of the white spot on the head may be used to separate the two sexes with some degree of accuracy. The chicks with the large head spots usually are males. In the crossing of certain breeds the sex of the chicks may be separated with a degree of accuracy on the basis of color and growth of wing feathers.

Experimental work has shown that the size of a chick is determined largely by the size of the egg from which it hatches. Chicks hatched from small eggs are handicapped in their early growth, and this probably is one of the major factors in contributing to the superiority of hens over pullets as breeders.

Ancestry and pedigrees are worth something as a guide to the qualities of the offspring of a flock of poultry,

but in recent years the point of view has been reversed. Instead of the offspring being judged by their parents, the breeding qualities of the ancestors are measured by the kind of offspring they produce. This is known as the progeny test. D. C. Warren. Manhattan, Kan.

Feeding Value of Wheat

The following information recently was given out by the United States Department of Agriculture:

The feeding value of wheat in relation to the feeding values of other grains and the pound weight to the bushel must be taken into account when comparing prices of these grains. When the price of corn is \$1 a bushel, the value of wheat for feeding poultry is about \$1.17.

From a practical livestock-feeding point of view wheat is about equal to corn, pound for pound, as a feed for farm animals. Wheat contains 3 per cent more protein and a little more carbohydrates, and 2.5 per cent less fat than corn. The greater amount of carbohydrates in wheat is used either as fuel or energy or is stored as fat. Moreover, wheat has a very small quantity of crude fiber, hence it is readily digested.

Wheat, like corn, is not a complete feed. It does not have sufficient lime,

phosphorus and potash, nor all the protein subdivisions which are necessary. In feeding wheat, as well as in feeding corn, it is important to feed also those products which will supply the portion of nutritive materials that the grain lacks.

In feeding poultry, alfalfa is a useful supplement to wheat. Meat scrap should be taken into consideration for it is a protein concentrate. Alfalfa and wheat bran each contains approximately 16 per cent crude protein.

Valuable Bulletin Available

Preventive measures properly applied constitute the best means of controlling poultry diseases and parasites, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Farmer's Bulletin 1652-F, Diseases and Parasites of Poultry. This publication describes the various diseases and parasites of domesticated birds, so the poultry owner may recognize them and apply the proper control methods.

The bulletin is a revision of and supersedes a former Farmers' Bulletin entitled "Diseases of Poultry." Farmers' Bulletin 1652-F may be obtained on application to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or by writing to Kansas Poultry Talk, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

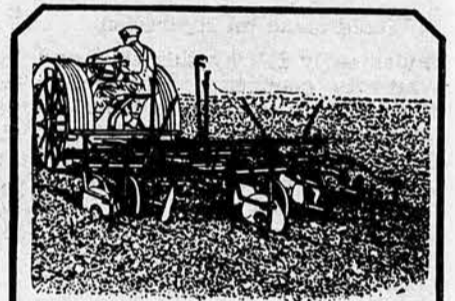
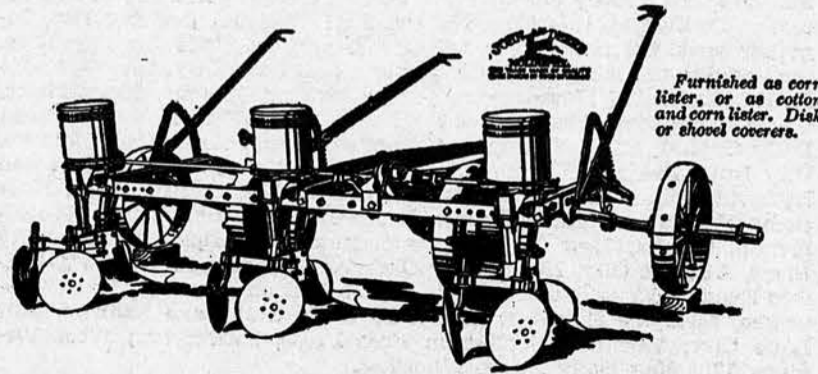
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An inefficient or inaccurate lister steals real money from you every hour you use it—you cannot afford to keep it on your farm. Plan now to get the *proved accuracy and guaranteed efficiency* of the John Deere Three-Row. See it at your John Deere dealer's; study its features. Write to John Deere, Moline, Ill., for free folder MN-711.



Follow Accurate Listing with Efficient Cultivating

The John Deere No. 601 matches the capacity of your three-row lister and does the work quickly, efficiently and at low costs. Gangs follow the trenches properly, guiding themselves without attention from the operator; all you have to do is drive the tractor while you cultivate as much as 35 acres per day.

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New!—the John Deere Five-Row Cultivator

Still greater cultivating capacity with the John Deere No. 651 Five-Row Cultivator! These big-capacity cultivators have the same fine features that have made John Deere cultivators famous plus the greater daily acreage—which means greater economy—of five-row capacity. Be sure to write for new literature.

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Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

The Fortress From Which to Fight Influenza Is a Warm Bed in a Quiet, Well-Ventilated Room

THE newspapers are carrying friendly warnings about "Flu." Most of the advice given is likely to be helpful. "Drink hot lemonade!" says one. Good enough, but if your grocer is out of lemons drink hot water and you will get much the same effect. "Clean out the bowels with such and such," another advises. That is good advice, too; but it will not prevent influenza. As a matter of fact, the use of purgatives may easily be overdone in caring for a debilitating disease like influenza.

"Stay away from persons who have influenza!" one paper advises. Follow this advice by all means—if you can. Unfortunately when a real epidemic of influenza comes its victims are so numerous that staying away is not often practicable. Certainly one should avoid deliberate contact with any coughing, sneezing, spitting person. But influenza is carried by people who show little outward sign. If influenza comes we may not be able to escape it, but at least, we can fight it from the very start.

The fortress from which to fight influenza is a comfortable, warm bed in a quiet, well-ventilated room. The disease picks its fatalities from the weak, the aged, the ailing and the people who "won't give in." When influenza is epidemic you easily can tell whether it is attacking you. Among its early symptoms are chills or chilliness, aching in the head, back and limbs, increased temperature, and a weakness that is out of all proportion to the apparent severity of the illness. The patient also may have cough, sore throat, running nose, and intestinal disturbance, but cases differ. Few have all of the symptoms. Chilliness, aching and weakness are the early signs. If you give up everything and go to bed in a warm room with good ventilation, you have taken something far better than medicine. There is a good chance that you will be well in a few days.

Drink hot teas and lemonades if you like, but do not get the idea that you can sweat influenza out of your system. It is possible to overdo sweating. Take a purgative if you need one, but not more than one. Drink freely of plain water, eat if your stomach will take care of the food, if you sweat keep yourself covered, have alcohol rubs for the aching muscles, keep your room quiet and fresh. Staying in bed and doing these things will help you to get well.

There are several medicines that are helpful in fighting influenza but there is no medicine, vaccine or serum that is a specific. The surest remedy is rest in bed. The special attack of influenza is upon the heart. Those who save their strength by staying in bed until well get thru the attack without a damaged heart.

Fresh Air Is Essential

Is smoking in a room where a baby is injurious to its health? A Reader.

Babies are very sensitive to poisons of all kinds. They should not be permitted to inhale the atmosphere of a room filled with tobacco smoke. Even babies differ in the degree of sensitivity they exhibit, some seeming to be made quite ill, while others stand it very well. But it is not a matter for experiment. Keep your baby in a good atmosphere at all times.

You Need Special Care

I am a reader of Kansas Farmer. I have neuritis in my arm and breast so badly that I can scarcely use my hand. My hus-

tor to refer you to someone who will take time to study your case from top to bottom.

May Be the Teeth

Why do I have a noise in my left ear after every heart beat? I have two teeth that have been filled on the same side. Both were badly decayed when filled and have given some trouble since. S. P. R.

Noises in the ears are quite generally an indication of middle ear disease and always are a hint to have the ears examined if you desire to preserve good hearing. It is not impossible that the filled teeth are in some way connected with the noises. They are not safe to remain in your head anyway. If not making trouble now they will be doing so before very long. This is true of any teeth that have an infection around the filling.

Better Diet Will Help

I would like to know what is the cause of low blood pressure. Would this explain a person being cold all the time, the legs

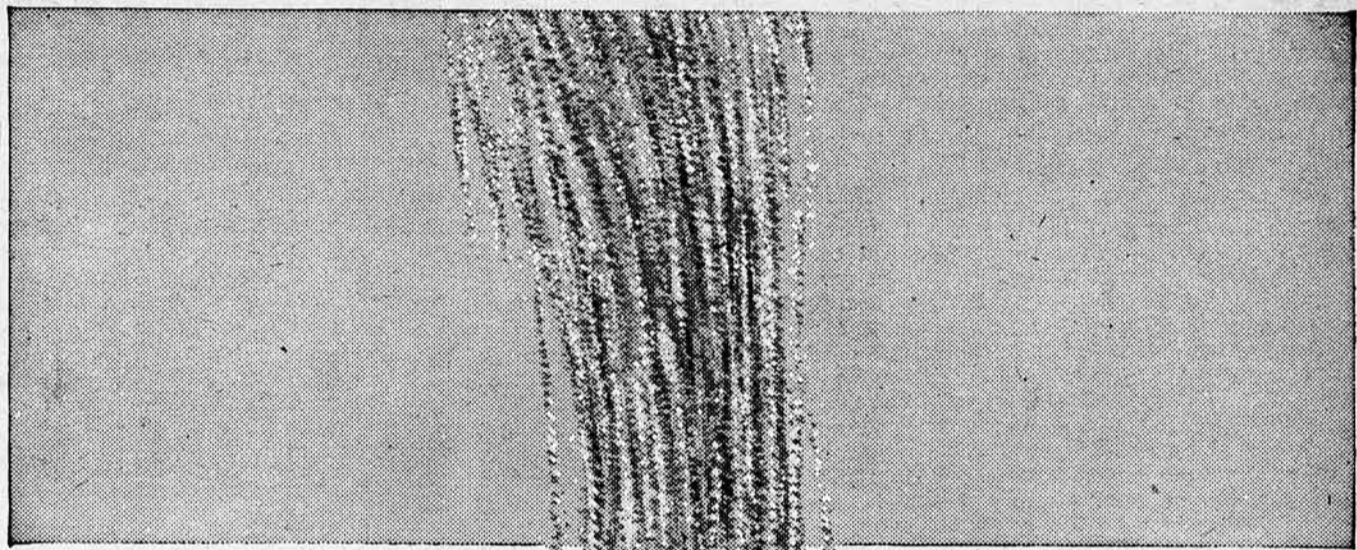
being cold to the knees and aching all the time? Inquirer.

Low blood pressure does not come from any one given cause but may be a symptom of a number of diseases. It is a frequent accompaniment of wasting diseases or of those in which the circulation is feeble. Such diseases as valvular disease of the heart, anemia, tuberculosis or chronic diarrhoea usually have it; or it may come from under-nourishment without any serious organic disease. I think such a patient as you mention ought to pay especial attention to nourishing food and plenty of warm clothing.

Hope for Sir Thomas

His next yacht will be equipped with the new mechanical contrivances and a mental mast.—Mobile Register.

Count Keyserling says that he doesn't always understand, at first, what he writes. The Count, however, has the advantage of wanting to read it again.



14 FEEDS - IN EVERY THIMBLEFUL!

14 FEEDS... all in one tiny thimbleful. 14 good feeds which are there in just the right proportion. There's the story of a real chick starting feed... Purina Startena Chow. A real story because one thimbleful of feed is all one chick can put into its little crop in one day.

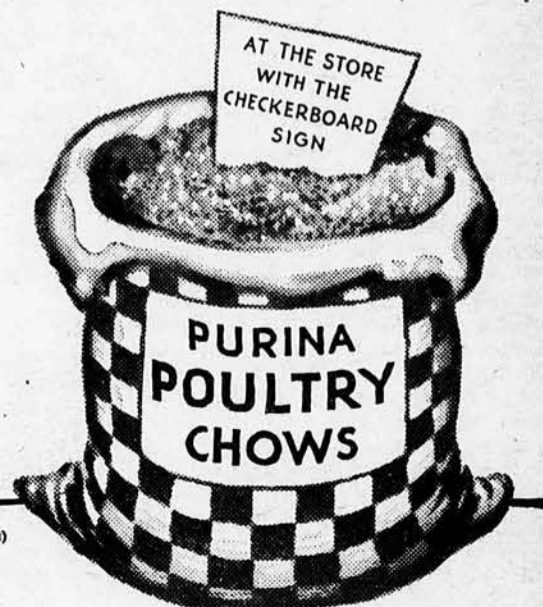
Out of this tiny thimbleful a chick must get so much. Fuzz must grow into feathers... little muscles into big muscles... little bones into big bones... the pullets should be laying in 150 days... all this they must do on a start of just one thimbleful of feed a day. No wonder there are 14 feeds in every thimbleful of Purina Startena Chow! Every thimbleful must do such a big job.

Cod liver oil... dried buttermilk... alfalfa flour... granulated meat... wheat germ meal... linseed meal... these and eight other feeds are in every thimbleful of Purina Startena Chow... each one with a real job to do. Mixed over and over... 960 times... every thimbleful alike.

The 1930 national feed survey of 1,834,513 chicks tells you the kind of a job these thimblefuls do. At six weeks of age, 92 out of every 100 Purina-fed chicks are alive and growing. And they weigh an average of 1/4 of a pound more than other chicks. There's the story for you! The proof that the 14 feeds in Purina Startena Chow (mash or all-mash) actually give a chick the many, many things it must get from a thimbleful of feed. Purina Mills, 829 Checkerboard Square, Saint Louis, Missouri.

239 Eggs in Every Bagful

There's an average of 239 eggs... almost 20 dozen... in every 100-pound bagful of Purina Laying Chows. This is the good news that comes from the 1929 national farm feed survey of 3,007,718 hens. From every 100-pound bagful of Purina Laying Chows, the 1,136,228 Purina-fed hens in the survey laid 239 eggs. Think of it! 239 eggs from every bagful!



THE PURINA POULTRY CHOWS

CHICKEN CHOWDER (mash... for eggs)
LAY CHOW (mash... for eggs)
HEN CHOW (scratch... for eggs, for growth)

STARTENA CHOW (mash or all-mash... for chicks)
CHICK CHOW (scratch... for chicks)
GROWENA CHOW (mash... for growth)

The Reaper Now Is 100 Years Old!

Friends of the International Harvester Company Are Celebrating the Anniversary at Various Places

THE 100th anniversary of the invention of the reaper is being celebrated at various places over Kansas; at Topeka February 19 and at Dodge City February 9, for example. This included the showing of "The Romance of the Reaper," a five-reel talkie motion picture which traced the developing of grain harvesting methods from the dawn of history down to the modern combines, as they are built today by the International Harvester Company.

Much of the time of the picture shows the efforts of Cyrus Hall McCormick, the 22-year-old Virginia boy who made the first practical reaper, in 1831. From his work, on that "Field of Destiny," long, long ago, has come the power farming equipment as we know it today. The film closes with a scene showing a battery of 12 combines harvesting the wheat crop of 1930 on a farm near Jamestown, Kan.

Three Major Phases

At a banquet in Topeka, following the showing of the film, the speakers were H. J. McKenna, manager of the local branch of the International Harvester Company; J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and F. B. Nichols, managing editor of The Capper Farm Press. Mr. McKenna spoke of the early struggles of Mr. McCormick, which finally resulted in the invention of the reaper, and the changes in agriculture which this brought about.

Mr. Mohler told of the effect of this change on the agriculture of the Middle West, and especially of Kansas. He traced the course of the immigration into Kansas, and then he said that, "It has been said, and it is truth unadorned, that Cyrus Hall McCormick's invention of the reaper ushered in the machine age. We can call it by other names than that—the Age of Abundance, the Age of Industry; but I prefer to think and speak of it here as the Age of the Common Man."

"Agriculture has known three major phases. First was the age-long period of farming by hand—the period that lasted until McCormick and his reaper broke thru the barrier of necessity and circumstance, and began the age of horse-power, in agriculture. And now, driving steadily ahead in the direction and toward the objective first established for us a hundred years ago, we are well advanced into the third great phase—the age of mechanical power on the farm. As the reaper and the train of horse-drawn implements that followed it multiplied the farmer's strength, enabling far fewer men to produce far more food, so now the mechanical power of the farm tractor in its various applications again multiplies the farmer's productive efficiency, enabling still fewer men to produce still more food at still lower costs."

An Epic of Modern Farming

Mr. Nichols declared that the rise of the combine era is "the real epic of modern agriculture in this state. That development has been much larger than is appreciated generally. Twelve years ago last summer, for example, we operated 14 combines in cutting the wheat crop of Kansas. Last season we used more than 28,000 combines along with 60,000 tractors. This is, indeed, an age of big power in farming."

"The gain in the efficiency of production that has been made with the great bread crop in Kansas supplies an excellent example of the progress agriculture has made all the way along the line. In modern wheat growing the land is plowed and

worked down with power equipment and the crop is cut with a combine-harvester—with which the work is done with steel machinery, instead of by human muscles, as in the old days—and the grain is hauled to town in a truck, which dumps its load into the pit of the elevator, after which it is elevated into cars by machinery. Human drudgery is practically eliminated. Brain power is substituted.

"Similar illustrations which indicate clearly the coming of the new day in Kansas agriculture may be drawn readily from any line or any section, and are especially emphasized by the general purpose tractors, the mechanical corn pickers and the extraordinary use of farm motor trucks. This is an age of big power, which is steadily moving farm drudgery back into the limbo of the all but forgotten past.

"This constantly increasing use of big power is producing vast changes in the social and economic foundations of Kansas agriculture. It is placing a premium on executive and mechanical ability, and making the road to farm ownership more difficult for inferior men. And then, too, it is resulting in a constant reduction in the rural population, which now has declined to 27 million people in the United States, out of a total of 122 million.

"The use of improved machinery, whether in industry or agriculture, is right in line with progress, and it is one of the outstanding developments of recent years that has made America great.

Eliminated Inefficient Help

"In these modern days, we have made at least some progress in freeing ourselves from the superstitions of the past. There is perhaps no greater story in all the world of agriculture and industry than the increase in the number of combines in Kansas from 14 in 1918 to 28,000 in 1930. That came about as a result of straight thinking in production technique on the world's oldest problem, the harvesting of the bread crop. Naturally it produced vast changes. For one thing, it eliminated that huge flood of relatively inefficient and undesirable labor which came rushing into Kansas every summer at wheat harvest. I think that anyone who has had experience with this movement will join with me in saying, 'Thank God for that!'

"Kansas agriculture has, indeed, become complicated. And it also is much more interesting than in the days of old. Freed from such of the toil of years gone by it responds to the application of brain power in a way the previous generations could not experience. The work of the agricultural engineers and the internal combustion engine plus the ability of Kansas farmers have put them to the point where they produce five times as much, on an average, as the farmers of Europe. And with it all, thru the years, the business is constantly becoming more satisfactory as a way of life."

Farm Groups Elect

Newly elected officers of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association include H. A. Praeger, Claflin, president; Bruce S. Wilson, Keats, vice-president, and E. B. Wells, Manhattan, secretary-treasurer. The Kansas Blue Stem Pasture Association has elected the following officers for 1931: President, W. T. Foster, Manhattan; vice-president, E. B. Rannels, Manhattan, and secretary-treasurer, A. R. Springer, Manhattan.



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



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Their Future Is Secure . .


THE family whose farm carries a Federal Land Bank mortgage faces the future with confidence. These folks know that so long as the semi-annual installments are met and the farm is maintained in good condition, the loan never will be called. They know that their installments, which include interest and a small amount on the loans, will discharge their debt in 20 or 30 odd years. Over 410,000 farm families now enjoy the security of Federal Land Bank mortgages. Such loans are back of

FEDERAL LAND BANK BONDS

—a safe and tax-free investment. These Bonds can be purchased in denominations of \$40, \$100 and upward. Interest is paid twice yearly.

Write for free pamphlet; address the nearest Bank listed below.

Federal Land Banks are located at
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 Columbia, S. C. New Orleans, La. Louisville, Ky.
 Omaha, Neb. Springfield, Mass. Berkeley, Cal.
 Houston, Tex. Wichita, Kan. Spokane, Wash.



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

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

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

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Kansas Veterinary

Medical Association

When Rumination Ceases the Appetite Also Is Gone And a Substitute Cud Is Worthless

BY DR. J. H. BURT
K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan.

THE animals that chew the cud are known as ruminants and include all of the cloven-hoofed herbivore except the swine and hippopotamus; that is, it includes the chevrotains, camels, giraffes, deer, antelopes, sheep, goats, cattle, musk ox, and some extinct families.

Now, why did nature endow these animals with a complex stomach and the ability to rechew their food? Nature is a wonderful provider and usually whatever she does is for a purpose. The complex stomach seems to have arisen by natural selection as an adaptation to the peculiar habits possessed by the ruminants.



Dr. J. H. Burt

herbivorous habits require that they shall feed in the open fields where the danger of detection by the larger carnivores is very great. The shorter the time they are exposed in the open field the less will be their chance of destruction. It therefore has been of advantage that they have been able to crop a large amount of grass rapidly without masticating it, the mastication first being done after the ruminant has retired from the open spaces to the secluded forest.

It may take a stretch of imagination to apply that theory to the cow, but then we must remember that the cow of today has not always been as highly domesticated.

Let us presume that we have under observation a Holstein cow weighing 1,300 pounds and giving about 30 pounds of milk daily. The feed this animal will consume every day will be something like this—corn silage 40 pounds, hay 12 pounds, grain 10 pounds—a total of 62 pounds. When this food is taken into the mouth it is imperfectly chewed, mixed with saliva, moulded into a mass by the aid of the tongue, cheeks and hard palate and then swallowed to pass into the rumen, or paunch, and reticulum, or honeycomb, there to be thoroly softened and mixed with moisture and the food previously swallowed. Here the food is formed into a small mass or cud, and is returned to the mouth for remastication.

The weight of each cud has been estimated at 3½ to 4 ounces. It takes approximately 1 minute for a cow to chew one cud, and if the average time spent in ruminating is 8 hours daily, 480 cuds are masticated in the 24 hours, requiring about 27,000 jaw movements daily.

Owing to the enormous size of the rumen and the weight of its contents, together with the intimate relationship it has with the rest of the body, it often fails to function properly.

Rumination, or chewing the cud, is a part of normal digestion, just the same as taking the food into the mouth or the movement of the food in the intestine is a part of normal digestion. And failure to ruminate is a symptom that there is some derangement, either of the digestive system itself or some other organ influencing the digestive system.

There is no such disease as "Lost Cud." If a cow fails to ruminate you cannot overcome the trouble or stimulate her to resume rumination by the aid of a substitute cud of some kind any more than a lost appetite can be overcome by putting food into the mouth.

When rumination ceases the appetite also is gone. The desire for food and rumination go hand in hand. If a cow eats normally do not worry about her not chewing her cud, and also if she chews her cud normally do not worry about her not eating. If either of these processes is carried on normally the other process will not be far from normal. It is just as logical to say that a cow has lost her appetite, and in order to create an appetite to put something in her mouth, as it is to say that a cow is suffering from lost cud and to give her a substitute cud.

There are so many diseases that will cause a cow to stop ruminating that it is impossible to outline treatment that may be followed generally to overcome the condition. A thoro examination ought to be made and every case treated according to its individual needs.

Another Kansas Loss

Prof. H. E. Reed has resigned from the Department of Animal Husbandry of the Kansas State Agricultural College, to accept a position in the foreign service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This will be a great loss to Kansas as well as to the college, for Professor Reed has established a reputation as one of the outstanding men of America engaged in Animal Husbandry work. Professor Reed was very happy in his work at K. S. A. C. but the increase in salary was so great and the opportunity for travel and study in different parts of the world so appealing, he finally decided to accept the offer from the Government.

Professor Reed came to K. S. A. C., with a background of experience and accomplishment that few animal husbandry men have. After graduating from the University of Missouri in 1914, he immediately became manager of a large estate where both purebred and market livestock were handled on a large scale, and while Professor Reed managed this place it became famous for its prize winners and market toppers. When this estate was sold in 1921, Professor Reed came to K. S. A. C., for a short period of service in the extension division. From here he went to the University of Arkansas as associate professor in animal husbandry. In 1923 he came back to K. S. A. C., as a member of the animal husbandry faculty. One of his special responsibilities has been supervision of the sheep work—production, teaching and research—and he has established himself as the foremost authority of the country on the sub-ject of sheep production. Practically all the leading sheep shows in the country have demanded his service as a sheep judge and at the Kansas National Livestock Show at Wichita he has built up the third largest sheep show in the country. Last summer Professor Reed was transferred from



"No, Son, the old car's good enough"

"But Dad, that new Smithson Six is so doggone classy lookin' . . . Jim Stanley's father bought one."

"I know he did, my boy, but have you noticed how badly the Stanleys need new fencing? They need a new tractor, too. Now instead of buying a classy new car, we're going to get some classy new COLORADO fence. I've been working on a diversification plan that will bring us a lot more profit."

"Then maybe we can get a new car later on?"

"Sure we can, son, but first we must make the improvements that will enable us to buy the new car. Understand?"

"Yeah, I see, Dad."

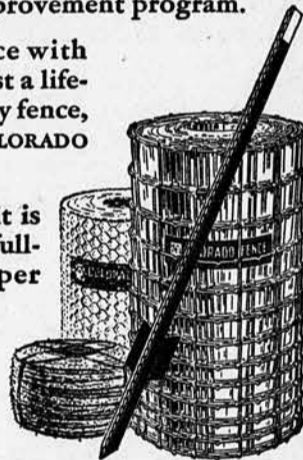
Fencing should come First

GOOD FENCE is labor-saving, profit-making farm machinery. It should come first in any farm improvement program.

Replace your old weather-beaten fence with shiny new COLORADO Fence that will last a lifetime. For new cross fences, new temporary fence, new livestock enclosures, buy strong COLORADO Fence and sturdy SILVER TIP posts.

Always look for the name COLORADO—it is your assurance of copper-bearing steel, full-gauge wires, heavy galvanizing, proper stretchability, long life.

COLORADO fence products are sold only through recognized retail dealers.



Build Farm Prosperity with

COLORADO Fence & SILVER TIP POSTS

Made by

The COLORADO FUEL & IRON Co.

General Offices: Denver, Colorado

Steel Works: Pueblo, Colorado

sheep to beef cattle work. Professor Reed, besides being a practical livestock man, is an able investigator and an inspiring teacher.

High Visibility
86th West—Lady, pleasant, sunny (3 exposures).—Apartment ad in the New York Times.



Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender



Refrigerator Rolls Are Especially Easy to Make and Are Delicious to Eat

MOST women, at some time during the winter, feel the urge to bake bread. Perhaps it is because the warmth of the kitchen, while the loaves are in the oven, is so satisfying in contrast to the bleak, cold outdoors. Maybe the taste of the culinary creations has much to do with it. My own reason is that no combination of foods in the wide world delights me so much as a slice of warm bread, spread generously with butter and heaped high with plum butter. And if the fruit butter happens to be that fashioned from wild, sand-hill plums, as we used to call them in Western Kansas, the feast is perfect.

There are so many delicious rolls these days that no one need puzzle about a recipe to use. And one fine thing is that these breads are made so simply that you do not have to be experienced in bread making to achieve success. Refrigerator rolls are especially easy to make and are delicious to eat. A refrigerator is not a necessity in preparing them in winter, for the dough may be set in any cold place where there is no danger of freezing.

Here are two of my most frequently used recipes:

Refrigerator Rolls

1 cake compressed yeast	1 egg, beaten
½ cup sugar	5 tablespoons shortening
1 tablespoon salt	7 cups flour
2 cups tepid water	

Crumble the yeast in a bowl and dissolve in a little lukewarm water. Add the sugar, salt, the remainder of the water and the egg. Stir in one-half of the flour. Measure the flour after sifting. Beat thoroly and add the melted shortening and the remainder of the flour. Knead to mix and let rise once. Punch down, cover tightly and set in a cold place where there is no danger of freezing, or in the refrigerator. The next day, or whenever you need the rolls, shape them, place in an oiled pan and let rise until double in bulk. Then bake in a hot oven.

Butter Horns

1 cake compressed yeast	1 cup sweet milk, scalded
½ cup sugar	1 teaspoon salt
½ cup butter	4 cups flour

You may need to use more flour to make a soft dough, but one stiff enough to knead. Stir the yeast with 1 tablespoon of the sugar until liquid. Add the remaining sugar and the eggs, beaten until light. Then add the butter which has been broken into bits but not creamed or melted. Add the salt and the flour, alternating with the milk. Set aside to rise until morning. In the morning knead the dough very lightly with a little more flour. Then divide into halves and roll each piece ¼ inch in thickness and as nearly round as possible. Cut like a pie in 16 pieces. Roll each piece, starting at the broad end of the triangle and rolling down to a point. Place the rolls thus formed on a slightly buttered pan and set aside to rise. Bake when light in a moderate oven for 20 minutes. These rolls are especially good served hot. A little chopped, cooked prunes, well drained, may be rolled inside of the horns.

Down Valley View Farm Way



EVERYWHERE we go, be it a city, street or a country lane, the general topic of conversation is the financial depression. Folks up North are worrying now because they have had no snow, and it is a source of worry for they depend upon snow for moisture in the wheat fields. The unemployed are worried for fear it will snow and grow cold and they have not the wherewithal to buy fuel. And so we go, around in circles, but one thing is quite true and that is that worrying will not get us anywhere.

The old adage runs, "Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good." Agriculture is certainly getting the advertising and farms, farmers and farming is quite the topic of conversation.

I attended Farm and Home Week in Manhattan and I am prouder than ever that I belong

By Nell B. Nichols

to the farm woman group. The charming manner in which one unit of farm women served tea, the clever plays written by busy farm housewives, and staged by other farm folks all attested the growth, progression and advancement of life on the farm.

I was so pleased to meet many of our readers personally and to hear the encouraging things they had to say about our department. Remember, too, that we are always open to suggestions.

The New Prints Are Lovely

NEVER before have prints been so tempting. Many of the latest ones have dark backgrounds and designs that are as artistic as they colorful. Prints are to be recommended for the



general all purpose dress, and if you do not have one, I'm sure you'll wish to include one when you start the spring wardrobe.

225—Two piece dresses are quite popular. This one is tailored and smart and may later be converted into a sleeveless frock for wear during warm weather. Designed in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years and 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

2965—The young lady of the household will enjoy this jumper frock. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards of 35-inch material for the dress with 1½ yards of 35 inch contrasting material for the blouse and 1½ yards of binding. Tweed-like cottons, wool challis prints and pique are suitable materials.

2985—Flounces and frills are popular this season, but this model has slimming lines as well in that the curved outline of the skirt seaming tapers to the center-front waistline and conceals hip breadth. Designed in sizes 16, and 18 years and in 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

The Charm Shop

BY BARBARA WILSON

ONE of the most natural desires we have is nicely pointed fingertips. But too often the person desiring this type of fingertip has a square, blunt hand upon which pointed nails would not look well. Therefore every type should make the most of the hands they possess. The first step is protecting the skin. Gloves worn over the hands when hard work is being done offer protection. Nails which are only as long as the end of the finger are best for persons doing hard work.

Only a few moments each day are necessary to keep the nails in perfect trim.

In shaping the nails keep in mind the shape of the finger ends. Fingers which are slim and pointed may have sharply curved nails, while broad, slightly curved nails are best for blunt finger ends.

The even polished nail tells of excellent care without show of over-treatment and therefore is best for the everyday type. Highly polished nails are a matter of personal opinion.

The cuticle should grow neatly and smoothly at the edge of the nail. A half moon of white may be revealed if the cuticle is trained back. This is done best immediately after washing by pushing gently but firmly with a towel.

I have a specially prepared leaflet on the care of the fingernails which gives simple directions for giving one's self a manicure. This is available to anyone.

Beauty's Question Box

I am bothered with whiteheads. What should I do about them? I am 18 years old and have always been bothered with them and at times my face looks red and scaly.
Ruth.

Whiteheads can be removed if treated carefully. I do not have space here to print a reliable remedy for them but will be glad to send it to you.

Please explain to me just what deodorants are and what their purpose is. Also give me some names of reliable deodorants on the market.
Emma.

I am answering your questions in a personal letter as my space is limited here.

The above mentioned remedies are available to anyone wishing them. Simply send your request to Barbara Wilson, Charm Shop, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Be sure to inclose 2 cents each for the remedies that you wish.

Parsley Will Pay

BY JANE CAREY PLUMMER

SEVERAL women in our neighborhood have found that parsley beds are paying propositions. Butcher shops of the better class use this curly herb for dressing up the glass show case. The butcher is usually glad to buy parsley from local markets when possible, and will give preference to his own patrons.

Growing parsley is one of the garden's easy and pleasant tasks. The seed can be planted early. In 70 or 80 days the plants are ready for use. The fern-leaved variety is unusually attractive, both in form and color. Its leaves are finely divided, and it very much resembles the decorative small fern.

When well covered with straw, parsley will endure the coldest winter weather and present fine

February's Best Recipe

A recipe for Potato Roll, submitted by Mrs. E. M. Floyd, Kinsley, won the \$5 prize for the best recipe of the month. Here is the recipe:

Add 1 cup sugar to 1 cup hot mashed potatoes. When cool add 1 cake compressed yeast that has been dissolved in 1 cup lukewarm water. Let rise until light, then add 1 cup melted butter or lard and butter mixed. Add 4 eggs well beaten and 1 teaspoon of salt. Mix until stiff enough to handle easily, using about 6 cups of flour. Put in a pan and bake in a moderate oven.

sturdy plants for early spring use. It can, of course, be potted and kept indoors.

When bunching parsley to take it to market, cut the stems long. Make the sprays into bouquets about 4 inches in diameter, across the leafy portion. It's a good plan to put in an early parsley bid with your butcher.

Patterns! 15 cents each. Spring Fashion catalog 15 cents or 10 cents with a pattern order. Order from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Children Like Fancy Cookies

And the New Cutters on the Market Provide Infinite Variety

BY MURIEL STEVENS

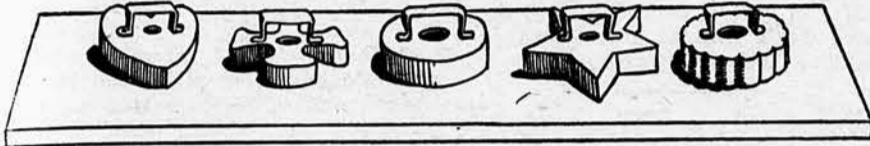
WHEN working with "sugar and spice and everything nice" new forms and shapes add to the pleasure of making cookies.

Attractiveness in shape, design and decoration makes cookies more palatable for the older members of the family and furnishes zest and imagination for the youngsters. A cooky menagerie can turn a 5 year old boy into either a circus performer or a king of the jungles at a moment's notice.

Animal cutters can now be secured

A Birthday Party for Younger Set
I am planning to have a birthday party for my younger sister and should like to have some new ideas to carry out. Can you give me some suggestions?
Magdalene.

We have a clever little "Balloon Birthday Party" leaflet which gives excellent suggestions for a youngster's party. I am sending this to you under separate cover and shall be



in clusters of four or more grouped together under one handle, while in single cutters one can procure almost any shape desired including domino and bridge party designs.

For the round cutters one can purchase a miniature lawn mower. Each swath across the dough leaves a row of round cookies. The handle of this cutter is attached to a roller comprised of crescent shaped blades which cut the circles as the cutter is rolled across the dough. These cutters range in price from 35 to 75 cents.

Another new cutter is in the form of a young machine gun. The soft dough is poured in at one end and the decorative shapes of sweet dough drop from the other end of the metal cylinder. The shapes are formed by being pressed thru the cutouts in the round disks at the lower end. There are four disks, or patterns, with each presser. This presser can also be used to shape the icing or whipped cream decorations for ornamentation of the cooky tops. This cooky presser is priced at \$1.

As cooky cutters with fluted edges and sharp corners gather dust quickly, it is wise to place them in waxed paper bags when putting them away after washing.

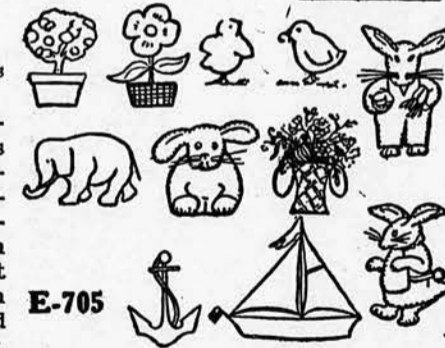
glad to mail it out to anyone else wishing it. Simply inclose 4 cents in stamps to Phyllis Lee, Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Hanging Draperies and Glass Curtains
Is it ever good style to hang draperies and glass curtains on the same rod?
Mrs. Elliott.

This is never recommended. At least 1 inch space between the glass curtains and overdrapes should be left if they are to hang properly.

New Applique Motifs

An entirely different slant on your spring sewing for the little tots of your family may be a dainty pot of flowers, a bow-eared rabbit, or a ship to sail the seas, applied on his or her outfit. E-705 includes seven dif-



ferent designs suitable for this work, each pattern having a reverse in case you should want to use it on both sides of the suit, or on two pockets. The motifs range from 2 1/2 to 4 1/2 inches in height, and may be used for children's dresses, aprons, bibs, rompers and also for hangings and decorations in the nursery. They are stamped in blue and are easily seen on any color of material.

The transfer pattern mentioned above may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price is 15 cents.

Now Try Nature's Most Unique Coffees



Looking down a street in the famous Central American coffee city Antigua. (Right)—Native coffee merchant.



(KEYSTONE PHOTO)

Grown Only In The Rich Volcanic Soil of Central America

DOWN along the West Coast of Central America, Nature has performed another miracle. Produced coffees with a rare tang and superlative richness that, experts concede, are utterly unlike any other coffee you have ever tasted. Nature leaves the "rough" offensive oils out of these coffees. You taste only pure, invigorating flavor—never "flat," or thin, or bitter.

volcanic soil, altitude, sun's rays and tropic rainfall—that is found nowhere else in the world.

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

We don't want to tell you how good it is. We want you to try it, as thousands have, and see how it literally spoils your taste for ordinary kinds.

Tomorrow morning drink Folger's. The next morning drink the coffee you have been using. The third morning drink Folger's again. In a morning or two you will decidedly favor one or the other; the best coffee wins. That's fair, isn't it?
103F

Introduced by Folger

Years ago Central American coffee was first served in the famous Bohemian restaurants of San Francisco where it was brought by Folger. Travelers tasting it there were captivated by its unusual flavor. Flavor produced by a peculiar combination of rich
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FOLGER COFFEE COMPANY
Kansas City San Francisco
Dallas



VACUUM PACKED
Of Course!
—Always Fresh

Women's Service Corner

Our Service Corner is conducted for the purpose of helping our readers solve their puzzling problems. The editor is glad to answer your questions concerning house-keeping, home making, entertaining, cooking, sewing, beauty, and so on. Send a self addressed, stamped envelope to the Women's Service Corner, Kansas Farmer and a personal reply will be given.

Shall I Cook in Aluminum?

I would like to know if it is dangerous to cook in aluminum pans. Mrs. P. S. H.

Aluminum is one of the most highly recommended metals for utensils in which to cook any food. It is slightly affected by both acids and alkalis; vegetables will discolor it, whereas fruits and acid foods will brighten it. Never soak it with soda water but wash in hot soap and water. Polish with steel wool or whiting moistened with alcohol. Rinse in hot water. Wipe dry.

A Bleach for Hard Wood Floors

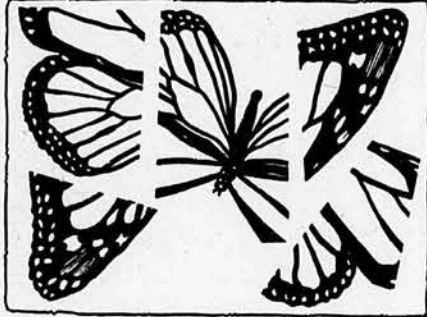
Is there a formula that may be used to bleach hard wood floors that have been discolored? If so send it to me, please.
Mrs. E. A. L.

Our leaflet on "Refinishing Floors" not only contains a formula for bleaching hard wood floors, but it also contains the answer to many of the problems which will confront you in caring for the floors in your home. Anyone wishing this leaflet may have it by writing to the Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Jolly Fun for the Little Folks

I AM 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to East Center school. My teacher's name is Miss Held. I like her very much. My birthday is May 23. Have I a twin? I have one brother and six sisters. Their names are Clarence, Ethel, Lucy, Bertha, Florence, Viola and Pauline. For pets I have two dogs and four cats. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys my age.

Furley, Kan. Thelma Baker.



If you will cut out the pieces and paste them together properly you will have the picture of an insect. Can you guess what it is? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

Rides a Bus to School

I am 8 years old. I ride 4 1/2 miles to school in a bus. I am in the third grade. My teacher's name is Mrs. Brosier. For pets I have a canary bird named Jimmy Rodgers and a black dog named Jackie. He cries every time I do. I enjoy the children's page. I have five sisters and three brothers. I am the youngest.

Amistad, N. M. Billie A. Steele.

Goes to Gem School

I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. I have three brothers. Their names are Clifford, Norman and Bobby. I go to Gem school. I have 1/2 mile to go to school. I walk every morning. My teacher's name is Mrs. Griffith. My birthday is March 18.

Have I a twin? There are 13 pupils in our school. I enjoy reading the children's page. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Larned, Kan. Lucille Hermes.

Test for Your Guesser

- Why are the Middle Ages called the Dark Ages? Because there were so many nights (knights) then.
- What is the favorite fruit of history? Dates.
- Why is the letter P like a Roman emperor? Because it's Nero (near O).
- Why does a bay horse never pay toll? Because his master pays it for him.
- When is a horse like a house? When he has blinds on.
- Who are the men who have made their mark? Those who can't write.
- What is that which the black enlightens the world? Ink.
- What is the most difficult key to turn? Don-key.
- When is an original idea like a clock? When it strikes one.
- Why is a ladder like a prize fight? Because it's made up of rounds.
- Why does tying a slow horse to a post improve his pace? It makes him fast.
- What kind of a sickle is most seen in winter? An icesickle (icicle).
- Why does opening a letter resemble

ble a strange way of entering a room? Because it is breaking thru the ceiling.

What is the highest public building



When Tubby Hobson Jr. Gets Spanked, His Goat Is Sure to Come to His Rescue.

in Boston? The public library has the most stories.

If you saw a house on fire, what three poets' names would you pronounce? Dickens, Howitt, Burns.

There Are Four of Us

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. My birthday is April 8. I have one brother and two sisters. Their names are Roy, Froncie May and Dorathea. For pets we have four cats and one calf. Their names are Jinx, Teddy, Capers, Cunning and Lucy. Lucy is my cat. She is gray and white. Teddy is a very large, coal

black cat. Capers is a white Angora kitten. Cunning is a black and white kitten. I should like to have some of the girls and boys my age write to me.

Byers, Colo. Virginia Denham.

Likes to Go to School

I am 10 years old. I like to go to school. I like my teacher and school-mates. I have three sisters and two brothers. My youngest brother is a little cripple. His name is Jimmie. He is 8 years old and can neither talk nor walk. I wish some of you girls and boys would send him a card.

Peggy Morford. Reamsville, Kan.

A Match Trick

Split a match slightly at one end, and into the notch press the wedge-shaped end of another match. Now place this on the table with its point

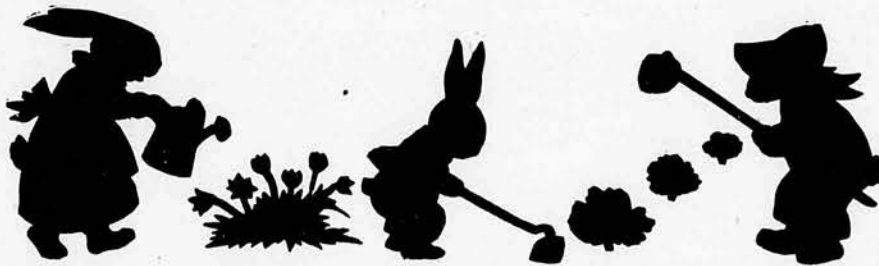


resting against a third match, so as to form a tripod. In order to lift these three matches together with a fourth, you must take the fourth match in your hand, and with it move the first two so that the third falls onto the fourth and into the angle formed by the first two. You will now be able to lift the three at once.

Vesta Writes to Us

I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. For pets I have a cat and two dogs. My dogs' names are Lassy and Specks and my cat's name is Queen. I have two brothers. Their names are Junior and Jimmy. One is 3 years old and the other is 5. I go to Traylor school. There are 17 pupils in our room. My teacher's name is Miss Martin.

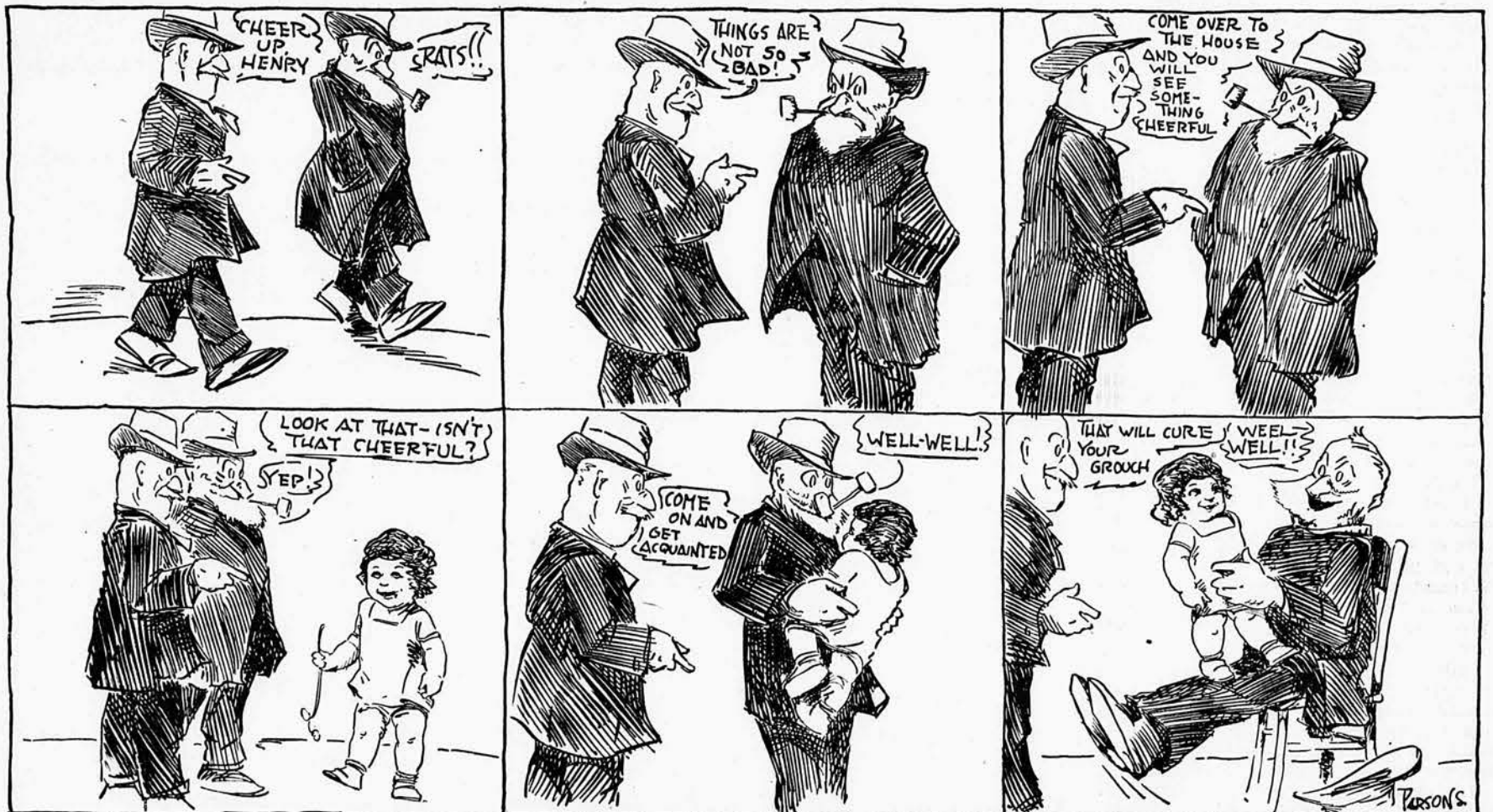
Vesta Stolfus. Emporia, Kan.



Peter Rabbit is helping his father and mother hoe and water the garden. In each of the following sentences is hidden one of the vegetables they have planted:

1. He gave me a nickel for a dish of custard.
2. The wheels of the car rotate rapidly.
3. At this spot a toad once lived.
4. Maybe Ethel will be there.
5. Does he lisp in a childish way?
6. He gave Tom a top-coat.

Can you tell what the vegetables 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.



The Hoovers—A Little Sunshine Helps

Sunday School Lesson

BY THE REV. N. A. McCUNE

The 12 men were sent out to try their hand at evangelism. Their instructions were fairly explicit. They were to expel demons from those possessed, cure disease, announce the good news of the kingdom. They were given suggestions as to the manner of approaching—sales talk—people, so as to make a good impression, but at the same time they were to be fearless in the proclamation of their message, no matter what happened.

Now, it may not sound just right in the ears of some folk when it is said that part of the message of these men was a political one. But that I think is the fact. That is, it was political in its effects. Galilee was in a bad way. The people were oppressed, beaten down, taxed unendurably by the Roman conqueror. Everywhere soldiers, to keep rebellion in check. Every day some sign or evidence that they were a conquered people. Feeling ran high. Many talked of open rebellion. Not a great while before, a so-called Messiah had appeared, rallied many determined men about Him, and had at last been executed and many of His followers with Him. Something like that might happen at any time. That might account at least in part for the numerous cases of mental trouble which Jesus encountered. The people were under a constant strain. No one knew what might happen.

Here is what one patriotic old Galilean had done some time before, so Josephus says. There had been armed rebellion and a number of the rebels had been driven to hiding in caves. They were surrounded by Roman soldiers and ordered to surrender. This old man came out of the cave, hurled defiance at the soldiers, made fun of the commander, and then told his seven sons to march out of the cave. They did so, and as each appeared the father killed him and threw his body over the cliff. Then he killed their mother, and finally threw himself over the precipice. What are you going to do with people like that? Milk and water preachments will not do.

These 12 men go out into society that was permeated with feeling like that. Probably not everyone felt as intensely as that, but many did. What kind of a gospel should they have? An easy one or a hard one? One that would skim the surface or one that cut deeply?

Jesus' gospel was very radical. Nothing like it ever had been heard before. It sounded like the teaching of a crazy man to many people, no doubt. It was this: The Galileans were to conquer with love. They were not to practice non-resistance toward their conquerors, nor were they to resist with fire and sword. They were to practice meekness, conquering meekness, terrible meekness. For instance, if a Roman soldier met a farmer and made him carry his knapsack for a mile the farmer was to offer to carry it two miles, gladly, cheerfully. He was to prove himself superior in his attitude to the Roman. He was to beat the Roman down with kindness. Such an attitude would show the superiority of the Galileans, and military force slowly would lose its morale. It was conquest by superior spiritual laws.

What Jesus was doing was carrying out his vision which he saw in the temptation. The country had been soaked in blood in many a battle, and where had it gotten the people? No where. Moreover, Jesus saw that if something like this did not take place the nation would be destroyed in a general slaughter. It was an appeal to a higher way of doing. But the principles he taught were not only good for that time, but for all time.

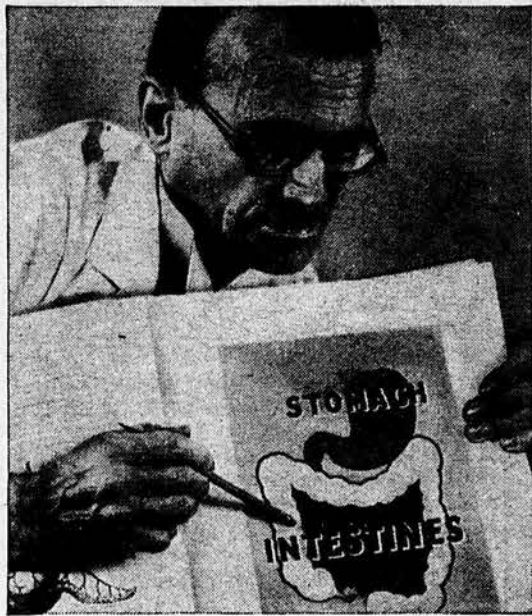
How his fellow countrymen accepted his teachings we all know. They did not accept them. And they

(Continued on Page 22)

* Irritable? * Here's the Reason! * Try Yeast *



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IRRITABLE. Out of sorts. Everything going wrong . . . You know those days. And you know what usually causes them. In most cases it's that same old depressing trouble . . . that age-old evil—Intestinal Fatigue!

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It's frequently a sign of a serious disorder . . . *Intestinal Fatigue*

cumulated waste material in the intestines and stimulates the natural expulsive action which enables your body to clear it away.

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Correct Intestinal Fatigue; the real underlying cause of your trouble, by starting to eat Fleischmann's Yeast today. Eat it regularly, three cakes every day, before meals, or between meals and at bedtime—plain or dissolved in a third of a glass of water (hot or cold) or any other way you like.

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Your own grocer now has Fleischmann's fresh Yeast—in the foil-wrapped package with the yellow label. Get a supply today—it will keep at cellar temperature for a week.



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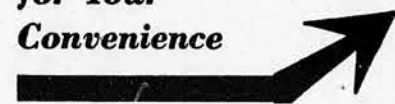
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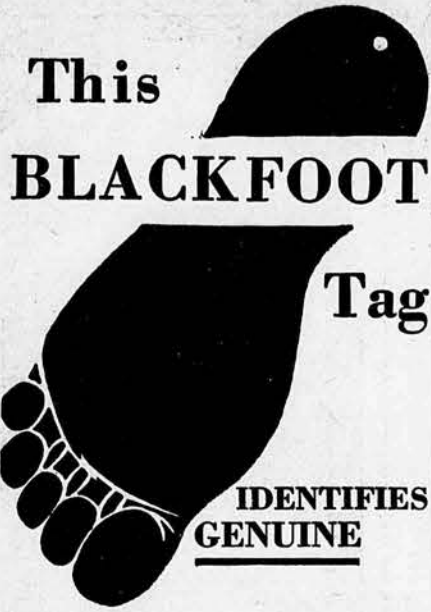
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K-R-O can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with absolute safety as it contains **no deadly poison**. K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, oven-dried under the Connable process which insures maximum strength. Used by County Agents in most rat-killing campaigns. **Money-Back Guarantee.** Insist upon K-R-O, the original Squill exterminator. All druggists, 75¢, \$1.25, \$2.00. Direct if dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, Ohio.

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J.M. PARKS
MANAGER



Don't Be "Duped" Into Buying Unadapted Varieties of Alfalfa and Sorghum Seed

A KANSAS FARMER Protective Service member wrote to this department recently and told of his opportunity to buy a new variety of sorghum seed for \$1.50 a pound. Grohoma is the name of the new variety. According to the agent selling the seed, this new variety is a heavy yielder, a great drouth resister and it has had numerous other wild claims made in its behalf.

Despite all these desirable characteristics claimed for the new variety by the agent, this department advised its inquiring member not to buy more than a very small amount of the seed, a pound or so, to be used in giving the new variety, a trial. The reason for this advice is contained in the following information made available to this department by Dr. John Parker, plant breeder at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

Doctor Parker says that the probable real origin of Grohoma is that of a natural cross between feterita and a sweet sorghum, susceptible to the variability and vigor characteristic of crosses. The following description of Grohoma, as observed at the state experiment station at Manhattan, disquells the wild claims made for the new variety in the following manner. "Grohoma resembles kafir more or less, it has long rather loose heads very poorly filled at the base, it has brown more or less bitter seed, the stalks are more or less dry and are slightly sweet. A medium late variety, it is susceptible to kernel smut and is not adapted to combine harvesting."

Answering the question, "Is Grohoma a crop for Kansas?" Doctor Parker says he doubts it. "Certainly," he concludes, "it has not proved itself sufficiently to be safely planted in large acreages, especially at present exhorbitant prices." The state agricultural college's advice to farmers in Kansas is to be "from Missouri" and to plant the well-known varieties of kafir, feterita, milo and sweet sorghums until the experiment station tests show that Grohoma or other new varieties are actually superior and worth the money. When a really valuable new variety is available it will not be necessary to pay \$1.50 a pound for the seed.

"Affidavit Alfalfa"

If you were in the market for alfalfa seed and could get "affidavit alfalfa" seed, you would think you were getting adapted seed well worth its cost, wouldn't you! The truth is, however, that such very probably would not be the case. The following statement made available by Professor E. B. Wells, extension agronomist at the Kansas State Agricultural College, and secretary-treasurer of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, is enlightening.

"The term 'affidavit alfalfa' seed, regardless of the kind or variety it applies to, is in itself a guarantee of little or nothing. It simply is a scheme of buying seed that has been used by some dealers whereby they go out and contract for definite lots of seed and ask the grower to sign an affidavit as to what the seed is. In some cases they go so far as to suggest to the grower what the seed might be and agree to buy it providing he will sign the affidavit."

So it seems that the best informa-

tion farmers in Kansas can have regarding the seeds they buy is that borne by the tag which a state law orders shall be attached to any container of agricultural seed, giving information as to where the seed was grown, thus its adaptability, the purity and the germination test figures.

Need Balanced Ration

(Continued from Page 3)

since this element is contained in manure in only very small quantities and there is no other source of supply, it becomes the most important fertilizer element for the state.

"Experimental results in Southeastern Kansas with the use of phosphorus on wheat show good increases. From 1912 to 1930, according to official records, the average yield of wheat in bushels to the acre in this section was 16.9 on land with no treatment, while with phosphorus it averaged 21.4 bushels. Nitrogen and potassium added slightly to this yield.

Here is an interesting report on alfalfa. "Experimental results obtained at Manhattan with the use of fertilizers on alfalfa, further emphasize the importance of phosphatic fertilizers. From 1911 to 1929 inclusive where no fertilizer was used the average yield of alfalfa was 2,723 pounds an acre. An application of phosphorus increased the average yield to 3,370 pounds; when potassium alone was applied the average yield was 2,689 pounds; when phosphorus and potassium were applied together the average yield was 3,618 pounds an acre."

Mr. Throckmorton explains from experiments conducted over 18 years that phosphatic fertilizer may be used with greater profit in the production of alfalfa than of any other of our general farm crops, and that this crop may be fertilized successfully over a wider range of soil and climatic conditions than any other of our crops. "In the eastern two-fifths of the state and on all except the more fertile soils, phosphorus may be used with profit in alfalfa production. It is especially valuable on all soils that must have an application of lime for alfalfa, but also will give profitable returns on many soils that do not need lime," he finds. "Where Red and Alsike clover are grown in Eastern Kansas, they will respond to the use of commercial fertilizers in much the same manner as alfalfa."

"There is very little available information on the value of commercial fertilizers for the grain sorghums. All of the sorghums naturally make very slow early growth, are not easily injured by hot, dry weather and require a relatively long time to mature. Anything that hastens their early growth usually is beneficial, consequently commercial fertilizers may be expected to give paying returns on the grain sorghums on the less fertile soils in Eastern Kansas." One other angle in the use of fertilizers is the possibility of increasing pasture yields in Kansas. In this case as with the crops mentioned, problems of when, where, what kind and how much to apply must be worked out. But viewing the field of fertilizers as a whole, many possibilities are seen for the future progress of Kansas agriculture.

It requires 21 days to hatch hen eggs.

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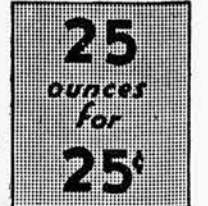
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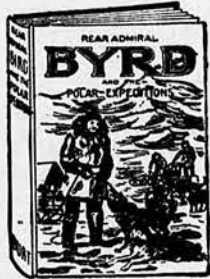
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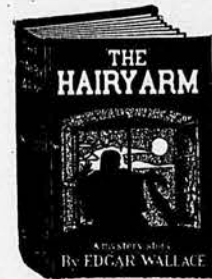
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Kansas Farmer holds an enviable place among farm papers as regards the training and ability of its editorial staff. You probably know many of its editors personally. You have read about the others. All are highly trained, both in theory and practice, to write authoritatively on their special subjects—to instruct you, entertain you and give you a well balanced farm paper.

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KANSAS FARMER

The Outlaws of Eden

(Continued from Page 7)

slickens that ain't to be despised. Nate's engineer says it'll sift down into all the cracks an' pores of the bed o' the canal an' gradually fill 'em up an' sort of cement 'em naturally, an' next year the loss from sinkin' water wont amount to much; each year it amounts to less an' less."

"Isn't it kind of Nate Tichenor to go to all that trouble for the irrigation district?" Babson replied coldly. "Oh, Nate's kind," Mr. Tenney assured Babson. "Kindest feller I ever did see. It plumb hurts him to see the farmers o' Forlorn Valley stuck for another couple o' hundred thousand dollars it ain't necessary to spend."

"I will be the judge of that, Tenney."

"I know you will. You ain't got the brains of a buck goat. However, I didn't come here to argue. I come because I had my orders to come an' tell you, an' if you didn't believe this report I was to invite you up to the Circle K an' show you some old ditches up there that wouldn't carry a lick o' water the first year but which silted up an' hardened until now we don't lose a drop thru capillary attraction, which is what the engineers call it."

"I suppose you'd like to get me up on the Circle K so you could kill me?"

"Nary bit, Babson. You're a-playin' hookey from the cemetery now, so why should I bump you off? Some crazy farmer of Forlorn Valley's liable to do that after you've ruined him an' lost him his farm an' then added insult to injury by havin' your bank blow up in his face an' losin' him what get-away money he had on hand. An' if nobody kills you I reckon you'll kill yourself one o' these days."

"If you've said your say you can run along now, Tenney. I have business to attend to."

"I ain't said all o' my say," Rube Tenney retorted with dogged patience. "Here it is the first o' February an' the spring freshet due to start. I want you should open the gates of your diversion dam now an' let the flood waters come down Eden Valley Creek an' give the Circle K and the Bar H the annual soakin'."

"I shall do nothing of the sort."

"Ain't you mean, Babson? If you took every drop o' water in Eden Valley Creek from now until May you couldn't fill your reservoir an' until you've filled it you can't start to irrigatin' Forlorn Valley. So why not let us have the overflow this year?"

"The Forlorn Valley Irrigation District is not conferring any favors on Nate Tichenor or Lorry Kershaw, Tenney."

"The only reason I asked you," Tenney went on patiently, "is because Nate an' his wife are in Yurruup on their honeymoon an' it don't sort o' look fair to have to bust up a honeymoon to start a lawsuit an' have you enjoined by the court from divertin' our water. So I sort o' figured," he finished sadly, "to enjoin you myself!"

"How?"

"I opened the gates in your tarnation diversion dam myself this mornin' an' I got a couple o' men on guard in the bresh up the hillside watchin' to see if any of your people come to close them hell-fired gates. If so be somebody comes you take my word for it he ain't goin' to go away under his own horse-power, because these boys I've engaged most usually hits whatever they shoots at."

"A sheriff's posse will close those gates, Tenney."

"Whereupon I'll kill you for engagin' Pit River Charley to bump off Nate Tichenor."

Babson's face paled. "How long do you require the flood waters?"

"Till I'm thru with 'em." Mr. Tenney rose and threw a kiss to Silas Babson. "Good-by, sweetheart," he cooed, and waddled out on his par-enthetical legs.

(TO BE CONTINUED)



"Galvannealed" wire, magnified 1000 times. Zinc coating double the average. 4 1/2 times more than poorest (.00178 in.). Purchased on open market by Shaw Laboratories, San Francisco, Calif.



Actual photo, magnified 1000 times, of average galvanized wire. Thin coating of rust-resisting zinc protection (only .00087 in.)



Actual photo, magnified 1000 times, of a poor quality of galvanized wire. Almost no zinc protection (only .00039 in.). Made by Shaw Laboratories, San Francisco, Calif.

Every Dollar Saved Is a Dollar Earned

The length of time your fence lasts determines whether it costs you much or little. Build fence once where you usually build twice and your costs are almost cut in two. That's where RED BRAND "Galvannealed" quality saves you money.

45 different makes and sizes of wire were Weather Tested on the Gulf of Mexico, near Galveston, Texas, for 4 1/2 years by the Burgess Laboratories, Inc., Madison, Wisc. RED BRAND FENCE, "Galvannealed" and Copper Bearing, won over every competitor—"definitely superior to any competing fence," reads the official report at the completion of the test.

Official Burgess report further states: "Some of the ordinary galvanized wire fences have entirely disintegrated (June, 1930) while fence made of "Galvannealed" wire is still in such good condition it will give considerably longer service."

Why did "Galvannealed" prove superior in the Gulf of Mexico Weather Test? Why is it proving superior in actual field work? These actual photographs, reproduced above (cross sections of zinc coatings photographed by the Shaw Laboratories, San Francisco) tell the reason. These 1,000 time enlargements prove "Galvannealed" wire has far more zinc protection than the average galvanized fence and 4 1/2 times more zinc protection than the poorest quality.

Extra heavy zinc protection keeps rust away from the steel wire—therefore makes RED BRAND FENCE lasts longer.

Write for "Farm Planning" Book

Tells how money-making farm folks sell crops at higher than market prices. Also ask for the Gulf of Mexico Weather Test folder—shows how RED BRAND FENCE won over every other fence in the Burgess Weather Test. Read these two books before you buy any fence. Address

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.
2115 Industrial Street, PEORIA, ILL.
"Galvannealed" process patented by Keystone
Always look for the RED BRAND (top wire)

Copper in the Steel

Extra heavy "Galvannealed" coating is not all you get in RED BRAND. This longer lasting fence has 20 to 30 points of copper mixed in the steel—just like old time fence made from ore containing natural copper. Official Burgess report reads: "steel wire base also has the appearance of being corrosion resistant and should give further maximum service after the zinc is entirely corroded off of it." Extra zinc outside—extra copper inside—make RED BRAND last longer than even old time fence that used to wear so well.



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SEED CORN. GRADED. \$1 TO \$1.25. CLYDE Abbott, Long Island, Kan.

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WANTED-SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE, 45-hp. not over 7 years old, good condition, cash, send engine number. E. B. Hogle, Vermillion, Kan.

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

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WANTED: NAMES OF MEN DESIRING OUT-door government jobs; \$140-\$200 month; vacation. Write for details. Delmar Institute, A10, Denver, Colo.

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**Cost Kansas Farmers
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Are You Protected?



WHEN you go to bed at night do you do so with a feeling of absolute security—safe in the knowledge that everything is protected? Are you absolutely sure that nothing will be stolen during the night? Or, when you get up in the morning, do you wonder if your chickens, cattle, hogs and farm implements are still there?

Every year farmers in Kansas report thefts of everything from binders to singletrees. Loss of harness from the barn and tools from the work shed is nothing uncommon.

Thieves in high powered motor cars are roaming over our good roads, alone or in gangs—waiting to steal from the unprotected farmer. Every day we receive letters telling of things being stolen, which may mean families with-

out food, or money with which to buy it. If you have not had anything stolen—you are lucky! In one night the work of many months can be wiped out by these thieving scoundrels.

**\$300⁰⁰ of Insurance to
Subscribers for \$3⁰⁰**

"It's Good Business to Protect Your Property"

Kansas Farmer, knowing that these conditions exist, has made a connection with The National Casualty Company to issue a Farm Burglary and Theft Insurance policy covering you to the amount of \$300.00, at a very low cost. This means that if you have one of these policies you will be paid CASH for the things you may have stolen from you!

Insurance experts declare this policy one of the most satisfactory in existence. It protects you in over 70% of

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The poultry section of this policy alone is well worth the low cost. Send in your application now before it is too late. Or if you would like further information regarding this policy just say so, writing your request on the coupon below. But do it now. The proper time to lock the barn door is before and not after the horses are stolen.

This policy pays you up to \$300 for loss by theft of **POULTRY** . . . chickens, turkeys, geese, etc. **LIVESTOCK** . . . horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, etc. **VEHICLES** . . . wagons, buggies and other vehicles. **FARM MACHINERY** . . . engines, cream separators, etc. **IMPLEMENTS** . . . plows, corn planters, tools of all kinds. **HARNESS** . . . bridles, halters, saddles, etc. **AND OTHER VALUABLE PROPERTY** as specified in the policy.

Application for Theft Protection

NOTICE: Not more than one farm theft policy can be issued to any one farm owner or operator.

PRINT: Each name, address and location clearly and carefully. **WRITE PLAINLY.**

KANSAS FARMER INSURANCE DEPT., TOPEKA, KANSAS

I hereby apply thru The Kansas Farmer Insurance Department to the National Casualty Company, for a twelve month Farm Burglary and Theft Insurance policy, as provided in the Farm Burglary and Theft policy (the premium for which I understand is \$3.00 per year), issued by the National Casualty Company. I understand protection under my policy will commence at 12:01 A. M. the date the policy is countersigned, and will cover only premises as outlined.

I am a paid-in-advance subscriber to Kansas Farmer-Mail & Breeze, and enclose \$3.00.

Owner

Name Renter

Address
(P. O. or R. F. D. Box) (R. F. D. No.) (City or Town) (State)

Premises containing property to be insured is.....farm
(Name farm is known by)

Located.....Miles.....of.....containing.....acres
(number) (direction) (nearest town or city) (number)

Thieves stole more than 100 million dollars worth of farm property in the United States last year.

If farm thieves have been stealing your poultry, your livestock, implements, machinery, harness, tools, etc. . . . If thieves have been raiding your neighbors' farms and you are fearing they will get YOU next . . . then you need our new \$300.00 Farm Theft insurance. The cost is less than a cent a day.

As our subscriber, you can enjoy this unheard of low rate. Low because Kansas Farmer has absorbed the sales cost of this policy as our part in helping to put a stop to farm thievery.

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