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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

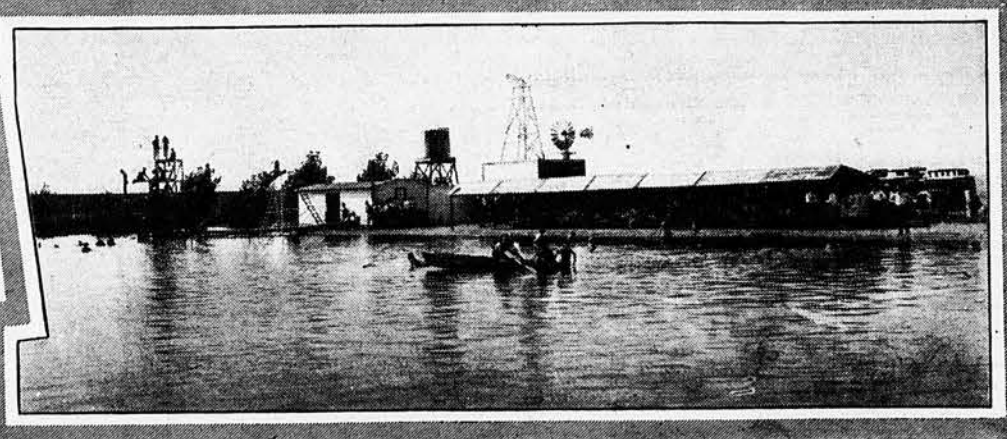
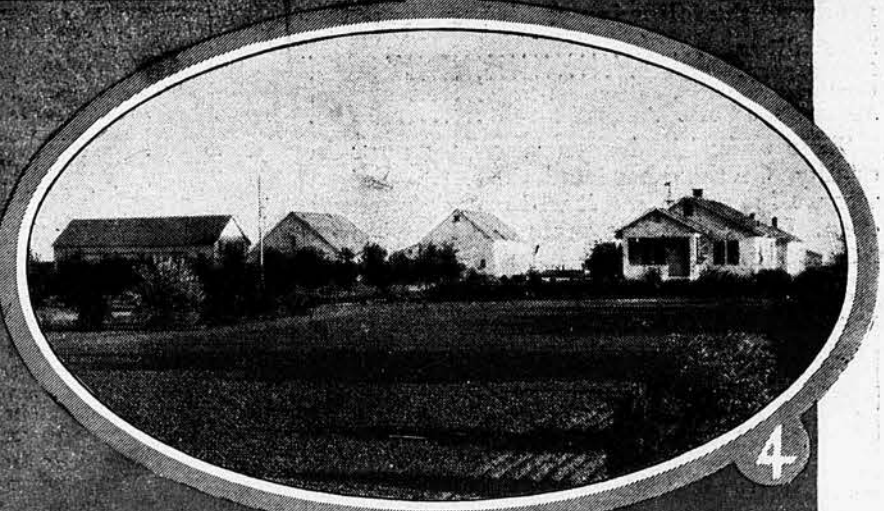
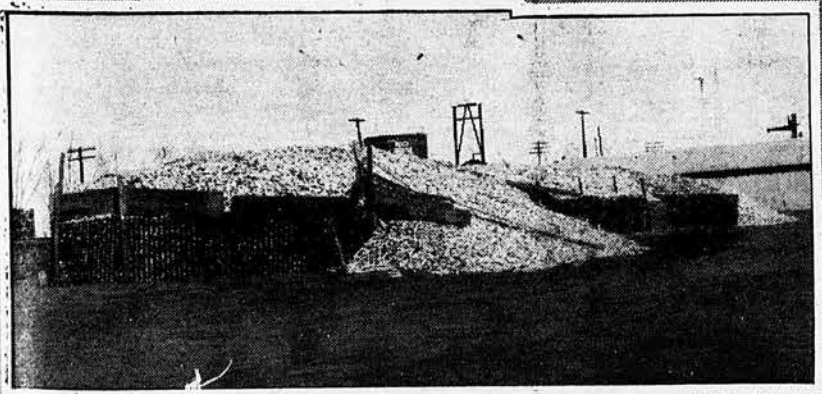
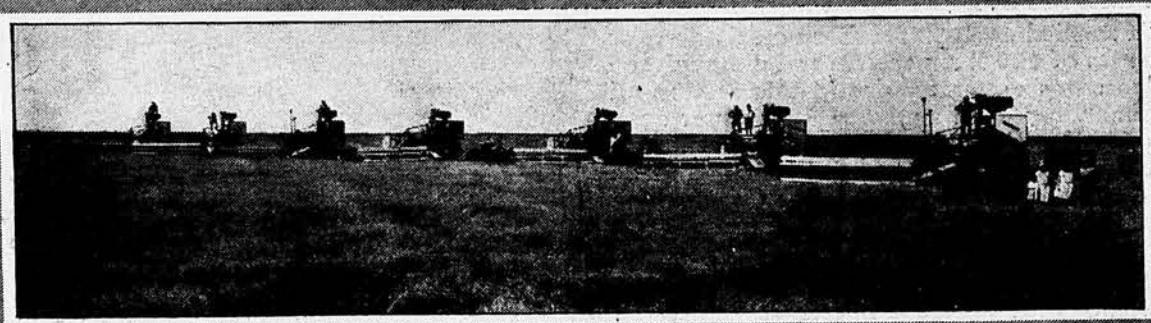
Volume 69

March 28, 1931

Number 13



1. Franklin Avenue, Looking South
2. Thomas County Harvesting Crew
3. Northwest Kansas, a Corn Country
4. State Experimental Farm
5. First Methodist Church
6. Homestead Park and Pool



Colby—Host to Northwest Power Show, April 8-10

(See Page 8)

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ON

CORN for 12¢ a Bu

\$132 for AGRICO produced 1100 Extra Bushels



(Above) AGRICO WINS IN TEST. Mr. John E. Beach, Miami, Ottawa Co., Okla., at right, showing A. A. C. representative the high-quality corn grown with AGRICO. In a test, Mr. Beach got 39 1/2 bu. per acre with AGRICO and 23 1/2 bu. per acre from another make of fertilizer. The \$132 he spent for AGRICO produced 1100 extra bu. at a cost of only 12¢ a bu. Read his letter printed below at left.



(Above) BIGGER YIELD WITH AGRICO. Mr. A. S. Beck, R. F. D. No. 1, Betbel Station, Kansas City, Wyandotte Co., Kansas, tested AGRICO and other makes on tomatoes, applying 300 lbs. per acre. AGRICO produced 6000 lbs. per acre; 20% superphosphate, 2000 lbs. per acre; another make (analysis 10-20-15), 4000 lbs. per acre; without fertilizer the yield was 1000 lbs. per acre. AGRICO increased the yield 5000 lbs. per acre and matured the crop 10 days earlier, the early tomatoes selling for \$1.75 to \$2.50 per 15 lb. basket.



(Above) 35 BU. CROP IN DROUGHT. Mr. Sherman Ford, Coffeyville, Montgomery Co., Kans., at right, with Mr. Z. B. Thomas, local A. A. C. dealer. Mr. Ford's crop of corn, grown with "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer, yielded 35 bu. per acre, in spite of drought which lasted from July 1 until the last of September. Read his letter at left.

WHEN practical farmers give you facts which prove that AGRICO pays such splendid profits—it is timely news which every farmer will want to consider. Take the case of Mr. John E. Beach, Miami, Ottawa Co., Okla., who has tested AGRICO on wheat, oats and corn and found that it produces larger yields and profits. Last season, he spent \$132 for AGRICO, the premier "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer, and harvested 1100 bushels above his normal yield at a cost of only 12¢ a bu. Read the facts in Mr. Beach's own words:

"I applied AGRICO for Corn on 65 acres at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre and although the season was extremely dry in this section all summer, my corn averaged 32 bu. per acre, while unfertilized corn yielded only about 17 1/2 bushels. I figure from the investment I made in 6500 pounds of AGRICO for Corn, which cost me \$132.00, that I easily made 1100 extra bu. of corn from my acreage.

"I conducted an experiment comparing AGRICO with different makes and analyses. In weighing the yields, the various plots produced the following yields per acre:

- No fertilizer 17 1/2 bu.
- 20% superphosphate 22 1/2 bu.
- Competitive brand. Analysis 2-12-2 23 1/2 bu.
- AGRICO for Corn. Analysis 3-14-6 39 1/2 bu.

"The unfertilized corn was very poor in quality. On the other hand, the fertilized corn was well-matured and it will make good seed corn. In the last two years that I have used AGRICO on my corn, I have found that the

vitality of my seed corn has been improved. As a result, the corn has germinated well and produced strong, healthy plants." J. E. Beach, (Dec. 2, 1930).

Here is one more letter that you are urged to consider. It comes from Mr. Sherman Ford, Coffeyville, Montgomery Co., Kan. He writes:

"With an investment of \$1.50 per acre in 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizers, I grew 35 bu. of sound corn to the acre in spite of a severe drought. This is fully a third more and of better quality than the average in this vicinity where no commercial fertilizer was used.

"I am stating these facts as evidence of how your goods has improved my yields and feel that the farmers of this part of Kansas will increase in prosperity if they will employ commercial plantfoods." Sherman Ford. (Sept. 25, 1929).

These are not exceptional letters. They are only a few of the many letters received which tell of the superior crop-producing power of AGRICO.

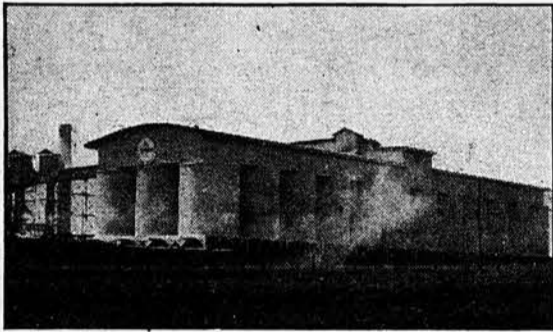
Bigger profits with AGRICO

Low-cost crop production is the secret to profitable farming. By increasing yields, AGRICO reduces the

cost of growing each bushel and this in turn increases the margin of profit. A farmer cannot increase the market price, but he can reduce his costs—and that amounts to the same thing. Know your costs, don't guess. We have made it easy by providing a new crop cost method, so simple anybody can use it. Ask your dealer for a copy or mail us the coupon below.

AGRICO is a proven crop-producer and profit maker. AGRICO is made from carefully selected plant food materials which supply the crops with the usual elements deficient in soils as well as EXTRA plant-food elements which play a vital part in producing more vigorous plant-growth and more profitable yields. The extra care with which AGRICO is made and the extra plant-food values which it contains—these are the factors responsible for the extra profits obtained with AGRICO.

Use AGRICO under your next crops. There is brand of AGRICO for each crop. See your nearest "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer Dealer and place your order now. Then watch AGRICO boost your profits.



READY TO SERVE YOU. This 40,000-ton dry-storage bin located in the A. A. C. mining town of Pierce, Florida, gives some idea of the large-scale operations of The American Agricultural Chemical Company. From this point trainloads of phosphate rock are shipped daily to all parts of the world.

MAIL THIS COUPON—TODAY

The American Agricultural Chemical Co.
1210 Syndicate Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

I farm.....acres and expect to plant.....acres of.....
and acres of Without obligating me in any way,
please have your nearest dealer advise me the most profitable rate of appli-
cation per acre and quote me price on AGRICO for this acreage.
Send me your free folder for recording costs of growing Corn.....
Potatoes (Check which)

Also send me your new illustrated booklet on
(insert crops)

Please arrange to test my soil, free.....
Check here

NAME.....

TOWN.....COUNTY.....STATE.....

(Note: If you have no fertilizer distributor, we will tell you how to make a
test by applying fertilizer by hand.)



K. F. 8-28-31

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL CO.
1210 Syndicate Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo.
Makers of "AA QUALITY" FERTILIZERS

AGRICO

for all crops



KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 69

March 28, 1931

Number 13

What Caused Prices to Decline?

Boom Periods Bring Errors of Optimism That Must Be Corrected by Readjustment

THE price decline which occurred in the last two years has been a great hardship upon farmers. It also has injured many people living in the cities. Yet, hundreds of thousands are better off than before.

Among those benefited by the decline are persons whose income is obtained from first class bonds or other fixed interest bearing securities, from annuities or pensions; employes in industry and trade who have retained full time jobs without a cut in pay; practically all employes of national, state, county and local governments, including school teachers and mail carriers. The income of these groups has been maintained and the price decline has lowered their cost of living.

By Gilbert Gusler

gulfed the whole world brings a variety of answers. Perhaps there is no one all-embracing cause and it doubtless is difficult to distinguish fully between primary and secondary causes. Following are some influences which seem to have had a part in it:

The gold supply and its distribution probably has been one of the most powerful factors. The price of a commodity in gold standard countries is the amount of gold it will buy. During the war, most countries left the gold standard, and prices rose to extreme heights even in countries such as the United States which remained on a gold basis. Prices receded in 1920-21, but they still retained part of the war-time inflation. Now they are losing more of it, giving gold most of its pre-war purchasing power once more.

Over a long series of years, an increase of about 3 per cent annually in world stocks of monetary gold has been necessary to maintain steady prices. In recent years, the increases have fallen substantially short of that amount. The deficit has not been made good by economies in the use of gold. Instead, the accumula-

tions and downs in prices. During boom periods, errors of optimism are made which need to be corrected by a period of readjustment and slow times. The periods of good times usually stimulate output of raw materials, as producers come to expect a constantly increasing demand, and stocks become burdensome when demand at former price levels falls off.

During the last period of prosperity, easy credit conditions resulted in a real estate boom, pronounced inflation in security prices, expansion in installment selling and in selling goods for export on credit. Finally, such a load of indebtedness was incurred that money became tight, banks found themselves loaded with frozen loans and a widespread effort to turn equities into cash disclosed the fact that some of them could not be sold for love or money.

Over-production of certain raw materials occurred in recent years, partly as a result of pools formed to stabilize prices, these pools eventually meeting disaster. Commodities in this list include rubber, coffee, sugar, copper, tin, wool, wheat, cotton, silk and a dozen others of smaller consequence. The decline in prices for these commodities has reduced the purchasing power of large groups of producers or entire nations, reacting unfavorably on the trade of those selling goods to them.

Silver represents a special case, in that production remained high when consumption fell off, due to declining use as money in various countries. This lowered the buying power of silver producers as well as of countries such as China and Mexico whose money is on a silver basis.

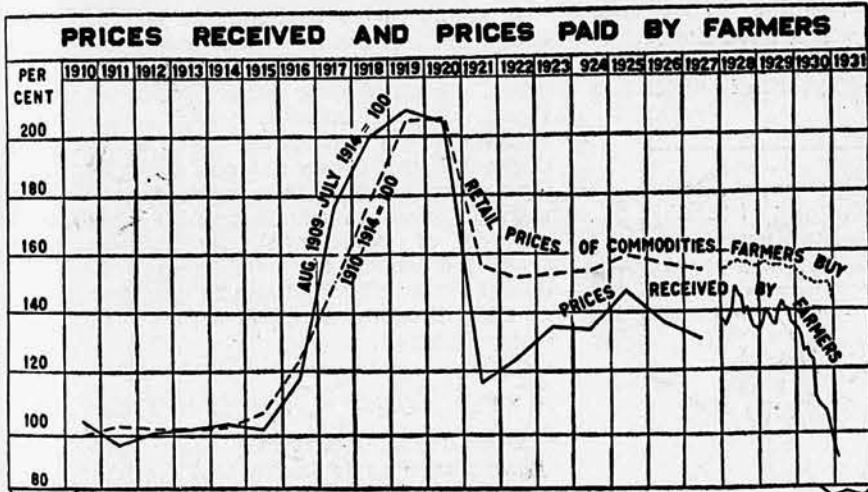
International Indebtedness a Point

In the long course of time, reduced costs of production because of improvements in methods tend to lower prices. This is particularly true of manufactured goods as illustrated by automobiles and radios, but it also is true to some extent of raw materials. This factor cannot be completely ignored in the present price decline.

The enormous international indebtedness developed during and since the war has been a factor. Combined with the nationalistic tendencies expressed in high tariffs, it has aggravated the conditions growing out of the gold situation, the depression in world trade and the excessive output of certain commodities.

The net debts, public and private, of other

(Continued on Page 10)



Prices Received by Farmers Have Declined More Rapidly Than Other Prices in the Last 18 Months and in February 1931, Were Only 90 Per Cent of the Pre-War Average From August 1909, to July 1914. While Prices Paid by Farmers for Commodities Bought in December 1930, Were Still 143 Per Cent of Pre-War

With a few exceptions, farmers themselves still are paying the old wages in their own general and business organizations.

Prices received by farmers have declined much more than the prices of the commodities they purchase, as illustrated on the accompanying chart. In August, 1929, the general level of prices paid to farmers was 43 per cent over the average of the five pre-war years. By February, 1931, it was 10 per cent below pre-war, showing a decline of 37 per cent in 18 months. The index of retail prices of commodities purchased by farmers for family living or for use in farm operations declined from 155 in August, 1929, to 143 in December, 1930, or a drop of 8 per cent. It probably is lower now. Farm wage rates have declined 20 per cent in two years.

These Influences Had Effect

Wholesale prices of non-agricultural commodities declined 18 per cent from April, 1929, to January, 1931, or 22 months. Retail prices paid for foods in leading cities dropped 17 per cent in the 16 months ending last January. The "cost of living" in cities declined 6.2 per cent in 1930. Prices in foreign countries also have declined; in fact, they seem to have started downward even sooner than in the United States.

Marked inequalities invariably occur in the course of wide changes in the general price level. Farm prices tend to fluctuate most sharply because of the inflexibility of handling costs. Retail prices are tardy in reflecting the change in wholesale prices. Rents also are slow and taxes, representing governmental income, are still slower. Freight rates, carfares, theater tickets and doctors' fees also are in the slow class.

The effects of these inequalities in prices and costs of services are profound and cause disparities among the different classes of people and even between different nations. They affect the distribution of wealth, virtually taking it away from some and giving it to others.

The question as to the cause or causes of the price decline and trade depression which have en-

tion of 55 per cent of the world's monetary gold stocks in the United States and France lowers the effectiveness of the available supply as a base for expanding bank credit, as other countries are left with inadequate bank reserves.

The reason gold, or the monetary factor, has exerted deflationary pressure on prices recently probably can be traced to several factors, such as the accumulated shortage from several years of inadequate gold production; the return of many countries to the gold standard, thus increasing the demand for gold to build up larger central bank reserves; and certain conditions which tended to make gold accumulate in the United States and France, depriving other countries of a full supply, and hampering England in her traditional task of financing world trade.

A second cause of the general price decline is the fact that we now are going thru the adversity stage of a trade cycle. The decline in business activity has reduced the demand for raw materials, allowing prices to fall. The decrease in employment has lowered buying power for all kinds of goods.

To explain why business declined calls for too complex an answer to give here. Suffice it to say that our business history has been characterized by a series of ups and downs in volume accompanied by

Quality Is the Important Point

THERE are numerous farm business men of Master Farmer quality in Kansas, and during 1931 this publication is going to add another class to the four that have been selected in as many years in the past. In the issue of Kansas Farmer for March 21, an invitation was extended to our readers to nominate the farmers they know and feel will measure up to the high standards required for such outstanding recognition. Again this week you are urged to name one or more farmers who have exhibited intelligence, ability, industry and leadership in agriculture above the average.

Nominations will be accepted until June 1, and anyone interested in progressive rural life may make them; however, no farmer may nominate himself. Every nomination must be accompanied by a score card, like the one that appeared in Kansas Farmer for March 21. If you do not have one of these score cards and the directions for scoring, they will be supplied on request. Whenever it is apparent from preliminary investigation that a farmer has a chance to qualify, he will be visited by a member of the editorial staff of Kansas Farmer, who will obtain detailed information about the candidate. Only those men who live on farms in Kansas, and operate them as the principal source of income, are eligible. This includes tenants and farm managers, as well as owners.

Please remember it isn't how much a man farms, but how well. It isn't how large his house is that counts; it is the kind of home he makes out of it. Quality alone should be your guide in selecting candidates. All nominations will be acknowledged by letter. Please address the Master Farmer Award Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I THINK," writes C. S. M., of Des Moines, Ia., "that we have far too many people working for the Government and we are paying them wartime wages. It is time to give them a cut in salaries all along the line, starting with the higher-ups and giving them the largest reduction. I purchased some land in Decatur county, Kansas, in 1914; that year I paid \$30.50 taxes on 240 acres; last year my taxes were \$132.64. The only reason I can see for this is the increase in wages. There are too many people in this country playing politics at the taxpayer's expense."

Of course, I do not know why C. S. M.'s taxes were so greatly increased, but probably the building of school houses and other public improvements had more to do with it than the increase in wages. At that I agree there are too many Government, state and local government employes. I believe the cost of government might be greatly reduced without any decrease in efficiency.

Enough States Wouldn't Agree

I FEEL urged to write you in regard to our money and credit taxation laws," writes J. A. M., of Quinter, Kan. Then follows his plan which in brief is that Congress should enact a uniform tax law covering all the states.

This could not be done without an amendment to the Constitution. It is scarcely probable that the legislatures of 36 states will ratify an amendment that will take from them the right to enact their own tax laws.

These Questions Interest Many

THERE are certain things that are of great interest for me in these trying times," writes G. L. F. And then he asks a number of questions: What salaries do senators and representatives get and what expenses do they have?

What has a county superintendent to do with fixing a teacher's salary?

Who fixes the salaries for county officers and mail carriers?

Why provide pensions for Government employes? Do they work harder than the farmers? Why not provide pensions for the farmers? If pensions for one class, why not pensions for all?

Some factories hold their employes but in slack times only let them work half time. Why not apply the same system to mail carriers; let them work half time at half wages and employ twice as many carriers?

Why not give out these jobs to the lowest bidders, just as other contracts are let?

Our high school principal draws \$300 a month. On that he pays no taxes. I have 280 acres of land which cost me \$22,000. With wheat at 55 cents it netted me \$1,782. I paid \$270 taxes. Figuring 6 per cent on my capital and deducting that from my income leaves me about \$400 for my labor, wear and depreciation of machinery.

Answering G. L. F.'s questions in their order: The salary of United States senators and representatives in Congress is \$10,000 per annum. In addition they receive mileage to the extent of 20 cents a mile for the distance necessarily traveled in going from their homes to Washington and returning. I might add that a good many of these senators and representatives appoint their wives or daughters as their private secretaries, and in this way add a couple of thousand dollars or more to the family income. As to their expenses, that of course, depends on their personal tastes and habits. Some of them save money out of their salaries; others no doubt spend a good deal more than the salaries amount to.

The county superintendent has nothing to do

with fixing the salaries of teachers further than possibly advising the various school boards concerning the qualifications of teachers applying for positions, and maybe suggesting the wages the teachers should be paid. But the making of the contracts is up to the district boards. The salaries of county officers are fixed by statute; the salaries of mail carriers by Congress.

Pensions for retired employes, whether Government employes or the employes of private corporations, are based on the general idea of old-age pensions. Theoretically the Government employe has given his life to the public service and foregone the opportunities for accumulating a fortune in private business. In the case of corporations, many of which have the retirement pension system, the theory is that the employe during his 30 or 40 years of service has



earned for the corporation a sufficient surplus so that the corporation can afford to pay said employe a pension for the rest of his life after reaching the retirement age. Also the corporations have found that a feeling of security tends to make the employes better contented and more efficient. I agree with the principle. I think the trend of the times is toward some general system of old age pensions. The suggestion that the Government should employ twice as many mail carriers as are employed at present, employing them for half time and at half the present salaries, has at least the distinction of being novel. I suppose the objection would be urged that every mail carrier would be compelled to provide himself with as much equipment in the way of an automobile and so on, as if he were employed full time. But I suppose he might be permitted to employ his spare time as he pleased in any legitimate business. If the Government continues to employ mail carriers on the present plan of one to a route there is no doubt that we could get along with about half as many rural carriers as there are at present. The present mail routes were laid out in the old horse and buggy days when many of the roads were not good. If a route was 25 to 30 miles long it was about all the carrier could cover with the horse and buggy. Now practically every rural carrier has an automobile and can easily cover this route in a couple of hours. He could cover a route twice as long in less time and with greater comfort than the old time carrier could cover his.

My opinion is that giving these positions to the lowest bidder would prove to be very unsatisfac-

tory, altho I believe that practice used to prevail to some extent in days of the "star-routes," when bids were received for carrying the mail to these out-of-the-way places.

C. S. M. cites the case of the high school principal who receives a salary of \$300 a month and pays no taxes, while C. S. M. has \$22,000 invested in his farm and probably several thousand more invested in livestock and farm equipment on which he pays \$270 taxes and derives a net income of \$1,782, not counting interest on his investment or the reasonable value of his own labor, or the depreciation in the value of his machinery.

It seems to me that here is just ground for complaint. I do not know whether or not the high school principal is receiving more salary than he earns. I always have rather held to the theory that any teacher either is worth all or even more than he is paid or he is not worth hiring. A good many, I regret to say are not. But granting the high school principal is receiving no more salary than he earns he should pay his share of the expense of government. A well-thought-out, graduated income tax would require him to do this. It will be admitted also I think that C. S. M. is not getting an adequate return for his labor and investment.

Need Some Constructive Plan

THERE is a letter from E. W., of Seidon, Kan., who says he is just a hard-working farmer who wishes to give some of these high-salaried officers his idea of how to adjust matters when eggs are selling at 9 cents a dozen, barley at 25 cents a bushel, corn at 35 cents and wheat at 45 to 50 cents a bushel, while assessment of lands ranges from 60 to 110 per cent of selling value. In a case where he received \$72 for rent and paid \$105 for taxes, he feels he has reason for complaint. It does sort of look that way, I must admit. However, what adds to his dissatisfaction is that all the teachers in the schools, he says, are drawing as large salaries as they did during war time and some even more than when the price of wheat was \$1.50 to \$2 a bushel. As a further cause of complaint he refers to the action of Congressmen in raising their salaries and the salaries of rural route carriers. To make matters worse he notes that when this year Washington's birthday came on Sunday the rural carriers were permitted to lay off on Monday, preventing the farmers from getting their mail on that day.

I have not space for all that E. W., has written but the foregoing, I think, sums up the substance of his complaint.

One trouble with most folks who complain of conditions is that they usually do not have a practical, constructive program. Of course, this is not to be wondered at. Our civilization is very complex and our governmental system is largely a patch work as a result of human selfishness, human ignorance and a cumbersome legislative system. I am not criticizing those who complain. I simply say that before the inequalities of the present can be righted, if they ever can be, there must be a long, careful study of the causes which have brought about the present difficulties, and a constructive plan devised to right them.

Deed Must Be Signed

A and B are husband and wife owning land in Missouri. The title to the land is held jointly. They have several children all married. B dies. Does A get all the property and can he sell the place without the children signing the conveyance? There was no will.
 H. W.

Under the laws of Missouri where one dies intestate all the property of such person descends and is distributed as follows: First to the children of the deceased or their descendants in equal parts. Second if there be no children or

their descendants then to the father, mother, brother and sisters or their descendants in equal parts. Third if there are no children or their descendants, no parents and no brothers and sisters then the property descends to the surviving husband or wife. Also the surviving husband or wife has a dower right of one-third life interest in the real estate of the deceased. I would say, therefore, that in this case B, dying without will, her property would descend as I have indicated and in order to give good title to this real estate it is necessary that the deed should be signed by the husband and the heirs.

Should Not Pay This

A gave B a check for \$1.90 in December, 1929, and in December, 1930, the sheriff of B's county had a warrant for A's arrest for bad check and costs of \$12.25. A had received no notice either from B that the check had come to the bank and there was not sufficient funds there. Is A compelled to pay this \$12.25? The sheriff had no time to serve this warrant as it was told A by a friend.

In order to establish a bad check charge it is necessary first to show that the maker of the check at the time of making it not only did not have the funds in the bank to meet the check

but that he knew he did not have the funds in the bank necessary to meet the check. In other words, there must be not only a failure of funds in the bank but there must be an intention on the part of the maker of the check to defraud the payee by giving him a check knowing there was no funds in the bank to meet it. If this check was given by A to B, A supposing he actually had the money in the bank to meet it, whereas he many not have had the money to meet it, it is not a criminal offense and he could not be held liable for this criminal charge nor for these costs and should not pay the cost.

To Friends and Neighbors

From Senator Capper's Home-Coming Talk Over WIBW After His Arrival at Topeka From Washington, Saturday, March 21, 1931

THIS was a hectic winter in Washington and I am glad it is over. Everybody seemed to have a chip on his shoulder. Being a short session, where most of the time was taken up with the big supply bills, it gave a senator or congressman a chance to swat most any bill that didn't suit him. It was a cat and dog fight from start to finish. No matter how important a measure was for the general welfare, it did not meet almost the unanimous approval of senators and congressmen it was defeated or moved aside. President Hoover had a nerve-racking time. Doing everything in his power to check the depression and find work for the unemployed, he was hampered on every hand by those who thought more of making political medicine than of working for the welfare of the country. This depression—world-wide—has been the greatest in history. The President realized how serious it was and he has struggled to stop it and get the unemployed back to work.

Abuse of Hoover to Continue

It is fortunate that we had President Hoover at the helm in this crisis. Had he not been there with his great experience as an engineer and his constructive ideas, the depression would have been much worse. It looks now as if we have turned the corner and to Herbert Hoover the country owes a debt of gratitude for getting us headed back toward normal conditions.

However, criticism and abuse of the President will continue to be lodged by the political medicine-makers. But, in my judgment, the more they abuse Hoover the stronger will he become with the common people. His heart beats right for common humanity. The more the common people see of Hoover the better they will like him. No President in peace times ever has had such a load to carry, and no one ever has carried it so unselfishly and so efficiently in the face of such bitter and unjust criticism. Let's give Hoover a chance. He is entitled to a square deal. He is not getting it. Kansas always has stood for fair play. I am sure the state will not stand silently by and let a lot of politicians crucify a President who is doing his best to bring us out of this prolonged depression.

A People's Fight on in Congress

There is a continual battle going on in Congress to protect the rights of the common people. Big Business has tried to block every measure looking to the rehabilitation of agriculture; it has blocked every effort to give relief to the independent oil industry; it fought the original soldier bonus law and opposed the recent bonus loan bill. Big Business doesn't seem to comprehend that the common people have some rights that must be respected.

If the two big political parties cannot control the situation then a third will arise that will. Personally I believe my own party will be big enough to handle the situation.

Take the case of oil. The Republican party is committed to a protective tariff policy. Yet when the people of Kansas and other Midwest oil states asked for a tariff on oil to protect our present paralyzed independent oil industry the Republicans of the East denied it to us. Oil is one of the principal products of 12 states mostly in the Midwest. It is taken down and out. Independent oil producers are all on the verge of bankruptcy. Many of them already have gone broke. Thru a sharp trick of the oil trust in stopping the purchase of oil in the Kansas-Oklahoma area, thousands of wells were threatened with destruction, the industry ruined and hundreds of farmers already hard-pressed driven to poverty. After much fighting in Washington as well as Topeka, the situation in the Stripper well district has been relieved temporarily. What will be the outcome no one knows.

There was a way to save the day either thru an embargo on foreign oil or a protective tariff on oil, in line with the Republican party's principles. A tariff on oil would keep the Midwest oil flowing and save the industry and thousands of farmers, whose income depended upon oil royalties, from destruction. It looked as if the sensible thing to do was to put a tariff on oil. It looked as if it was the Republican party's duty to enact an oil tariff. But did the party respond to its duty and its promises? It did not. And why? Because the Republicans of New England and the Big Four oil monopoly who dominate Congress, want cheap foreign oil to come in free so New Englanders may have cheap fuel for their factories. They want protection against foreign competition on the stuff they make and sell, but want free trade on the stuff they buy, especially oil. They deny to the Midwest what they clamor for at home. In this gigantic fight, first for a tariff or embargo on oil and later for a committee to investigate the oil industry, selfishness and rank sectional greed triumphed. As a result the oil industry of the Midwest still languishes while the Big Four oil barons, with their cheap oil from Colombia and Venezuela, produced by slave labor, pile up their profits.

May Junk Whole Tariff Policy

In my opinion the Republicans of New England and those in other sections who are the tools of the Big Four oil monopolies made a fatal mistake in denying the Midwest oil producers what they were entitled to—a tariff on oil. Their action has started an insurrection that may junk the whole tariff policy and bring disaster to their own section as they have brought it to the Midwest. New England did not oppose an oil tariff blindly. We told them in the Senate what it meant; the House was so advised. For weeks, personally, I appealed to Eastern senators and to administration leaders to help us obtain justice. Other senators and congressmen of the Midwest did likewise. But we were rebuffed at every point. Unless I am mistaken New England and the Big Four oil barons are riding for a fall. The time has come to determine whether they own America. And if they get hurt they can blame no one but themselves. I believe Kansas is ready for the fight.

Board Saved Growers From Ruin

As to the Farm Board. I could talk to you all night on that subject. In my judgment it is working fairly well right now and will work better as time goes on. I was extremely sorry to see Mr. Legge quit as chairman. He was a man of great ability and courage. He knew he had a big task ahead of him to get the Farm Board started. He knew that he would meet opposition from many sources, especially from the grain gamblers of Chicago, Kansas City and Minneapolis. He knew that many farmers would become restless and impatient before the board could get into good working order. He was not disappointed. All that he thought would happen did happen, and then some. Still he stood by his guns and today the Farm Board is beginning to function. And it will improve as it goes along.

It is universally conceded that the Farm Board has saved the wheat growers of the country from absolute ruin. By protecting the market and with the aid of the tariff American wheat is selling far above the world price. This is the first time such a thing has happened in a generation, perhaps ever. Had it not been for Mr. Legge's business acumen as head of the Farm Board, wheat today would be selling in Kansas for 25 cents a bushel or less. The farmers owe Mr. Legge a vote of thanks, even if some of them still are criticizing them.

His successor, Mr. Stone, is a man of wide business experience and will carry on just as ener-

getically as did Mr. Legge. The future of agriculture depends upon co-operative marketing, and the Farm Board is behind that program to the limit.

The appointment of Sam Thompson, president of the National Farm Bureau Federation, to the Farm Board to fill the Legge vacancy, reflects great credit on President Hoover. Mr. Thompson is a big dirt farmer in Illinois and has made a study of farm problems for years. No man in America is better qualified.

Power Trust Must Be Controlled

The power interests are making a desperate struggle to control everything in sight. Meanwhile they are milking the public thru their system of holding companies and mergers, which call for higher and higher rates from the American people. What is needed is a law to further regulate mergers, monopolies and holding companies. It was the holding company idea that kept the wartime price of bread up in the East when wheat was selling for a song recently. Luckily we broke up the baker trust's doll house a few weeks ago.

The power trust is after Muscle Shoals. That's why I voted for the Norris bill and why I will do so again when it comes up for consideration. And I feel I am voicing the sentiment of Kansas in doing so.

The grain gamblers are somewhat peeved at me because I am pushing a bill to put them out of business. They have been running a regular Monte Carlo in Chicago and using wheat as a camouflage. They have been known to "sell" more wheat in one week than Kansas would raise in 100 years. Their game is just as much a gambling game as faro, roulette or chuck-a-luck.

My bill to eliminate short selling, the means they use to depress the wheat market, puts them out of business. And they are howling like coyotes. They not only want to beat my bill but also to discredit the Farm Board and kill it off. They have been jolted badly by the Farm Board and my bill will put the finishing touches to them. I believe it is a good thing for the common people, farmers especially, to drive out these gamblers and that Kansas is with me in this fight.

Make the Dollar Fight, Too

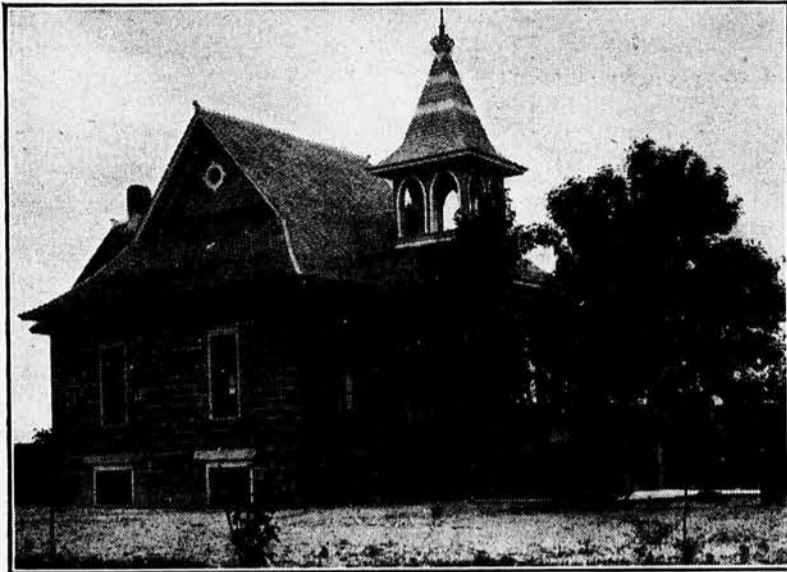
Sentiment is gathering rapidly in support of the bill to draft wealth as well as men in case of war. The American Legion is behind it to a man. So are many other organizations as well as the common people. If men are to be drafted to be shot at and killed, certainly wealth should be conscripted. Not a single person should be permitted to profit from war. And when we do take the profit out of war it will go a long way to prevent war.

Personally I hope we may never have another war. But if we should draft our boys to fight it, then we should draft our wealth to support them and cut out the war profiteers. And I believe Kansas people feel the same way as I do in this matter.

In this talk I have not mentioned the things we did in Congress this winter. That is water that has passed over the dam. I have told some of the things we failed to do, but chiefly of the things we must yet do for the common welfare.

I am delighted to be home. I expect to remain here most of the time until Congress meets next winter. It is my desire to visit different sections of the state during the spring, summer and fall to get first hand information about the problems now confronting Kansas people. I shall be in my office in Topeka most of the time, however, and I cordially invite you to visit me at any time. The latch string is out, at all times.

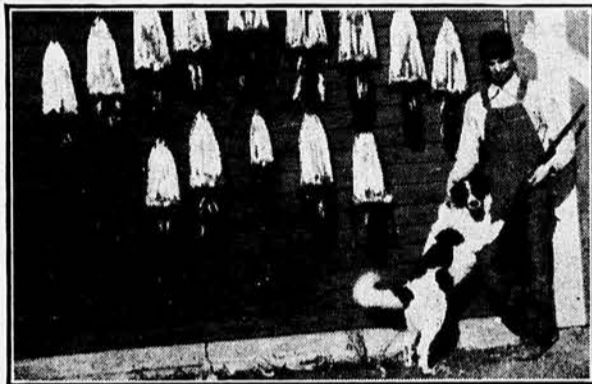
Rural Kansas in Pictures



This is Plum Creek Church, Near Gretna. Fire Destroyed Older Structure on This Site, But Wide-Awake Folks in Community Promptly Rebuilt. Rural Activities Centering in Church, School and Community Houses Are Whole-Hearted and Inspiring. Kansas Has a Good Share



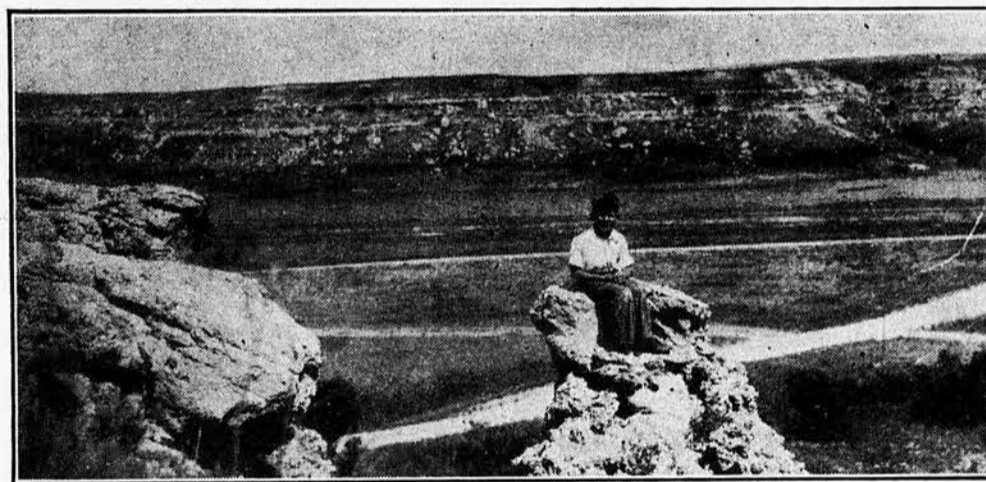
Is Any Section of the State Denied the Family Orchard? Scarcely. Here is a Glimpse of the Apple Orchard on the J. M. Williams Ranch, Near Jennings. Soon It Will Blossom Out, the Promise of a Delicious Harvest Later in the Year. Farm-Grown Fruit is a Good Investment



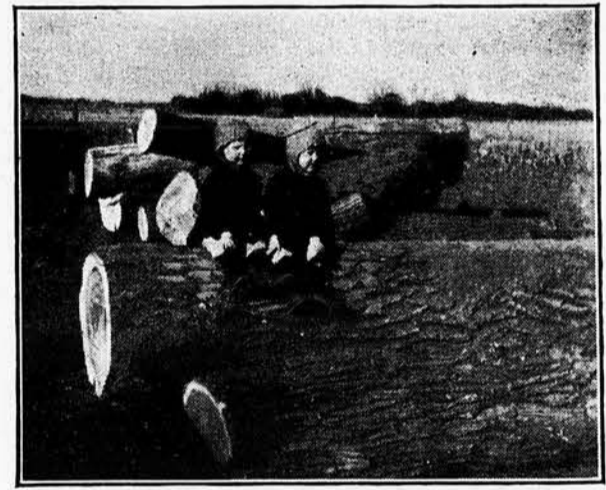
Introducing Leo H. Streit, Osborne County, and the Results of His "Pin Money" Project. In Spare Time He Obtained the 14 Pelts and Sold Them for \$14.90. The Dog is an Excellent Hunting Companion and Apparently Gets Much Pleasure Out of It



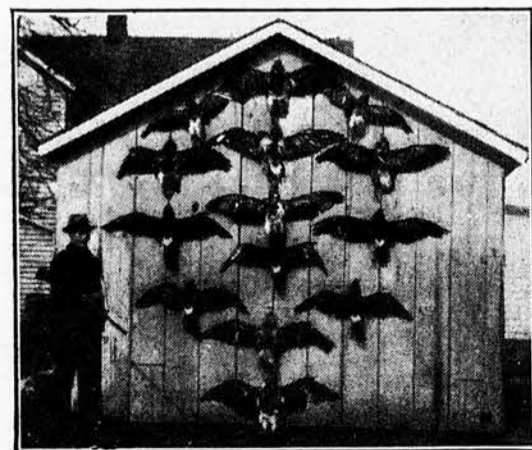
At Left, Francis Wempe, Frankfort, and His Pony. Here You See Just One of the Many Tricks This Smart Pet Can Perform for Francis. The Boy's Father is Well-Known as a Feeder of Hampshire Hogs and Jersey Cattle. Son and Father Both Like to Co-operate in Worth While Agricultural Projects. Right, Some Excellent Evidence That Good Horses are No Novelty in Kansas. This is W. B. Hull, Manchester, and Team



If You Like to Drive Over the State on Short Vacation Trips, It is Certain That You Will Find Plenty of Beauty Spots to Attract You. Here is a Photo, Sent in by Robert B. Hungate, Cimarron, Showing a View of the State Park Located 12 Miles North of Scott City. Kansas Farmer Will Be Glad to Have Other Pictures to Print, Showing Natural Beauty of Other Sections of the State



Here's a Mighty Active Pair—Elvin and Eldon Chandler, 2½-Year-Old Twin Sons of Thomas Chandler, Osborne. And They Picked Out a Man's Size Wood Pile for a Setting. The Power Saw Later Did a Good Job of Turning These Logs into Lumber



It Would Seem That Ted Dringenberg, Galesburg, Has a Steady Aim and a Sharp Eye, Judging From the Results Presented Here. These 14 Chicken Hawks Were Just Too Daring for Their Own Good, But Not for Ted's



Harry Horyna, 11, Timken, Took It Upon Himself to Do Some Butchering, and From the Looks of Things He Knows What He is Doing



This Happens to Be a Load of Pumpkins Grown on the A. J. Englund Farm, Near Falun, Last Season, That Were Good Enough to Take First Prize at the Central Kansas Fair, Salina. But We Believe the Two Real Prize Winners are Arnold, Jr., 5, and Stanley, 3, on Top of the Trailer

The Outlaws of Eden

By Peter B. Kyne

TWO weeks later Rube Tenney found his body floating beside the head-gate at Lake Babson. A gentle wind was blowing across the lake and Mr. Babson's body was bumping the head-gate gently and persistently, as if he still insisted it be opened!

Mr. Tenney dragged Babson out on the lake bank and eyed him with grim humor. "Well," he addressed the corpse, "now that I got your corpus delicti to prove you're dead, I reckon I can obey orders. You been hidin' out on us two weeks, mister—two whole weeks while the alfalfa in Forlorn Valley was cryin' for water. Well, here goes. Nate Tichenor or his employes ain't in contempt o' court for openin' this head-gate, an' Nate's orders was to open it as soon as the Forlorn Valley Irrigation District found itself in position to elect a new president. There must be close to ten thousand acres o' new alfalfa planted there now, an' there ain't no sense in ruinin' that for spite, when Nate'll have a nice, healthy, thick green stand worth two hundred an acre when he closes in on his enemies."

He chuckled as he opened the head-gate. "An' them tarnation fools will think Nate's got religion," he mused. "They'll think he's decided to let 'em have the water, pendin' his return an' a friendly adjustment o' the fight. So when they see water in the main canal they'll help theirselves to it. They'll grab what they can off their ranches this year; they won't pay no interest on the bonds an' they won't pay no water tax an' nobody'll ask 'em to do either. They'll figger that if they got to git out they better have a little ready money to git out with. They won't figger to spend the rest o' this year workin' to increase the value o' Forlorn Valley for Nate. Ah, the boy's smart! Smarter'n ary coyote!"

Something Tragic Impended

When Silas Babson failed to come home for dinner the night the Bank of Valley Center closed forever, his wife waited until eight o'clock and then telephoned Henry Rookby. Upon Mr. Rookby immediately fell a suspicion that something tragic impended. He knew he could not comfort Mrs. Babson temporarily by telling her her husband had gone down to San Francisco hurriedly, for she would know that, no matter how hurriedly Silas Babson had ever gone anywhere, he had always changed his clothes before going! So Mr. Rookby said he thought Mr. Babson had gone back to Gold Run to consult with the attorneys for the irrigation district and would probably be in before morning; that he had been quite depressed over the court's decision and probably hadn't even thought of dinner.

He could scarcely wait for the time lock on the bank vault to point to eighty-thirty o'clock next morning. He found Babson's tin box unlocked, so he opened it and found Babson's letter to his wife in the envelope with the life insurance policies. The ink on the envelope showed plainly that Babson had written the letter the night previous.

Shaking slightly with apprehension Mr. Rookby went into his cage and found there an envelope addressed to him. It was from Babson and read:

Dear Henry:
I can't stand it. If I live my wife and children will be paupers and I'll be the most hated man in this county. I could never beat back—and I'm too old to try. And I'm too tired. Look for me in Lake Babson. Good-by and good luck.

S. B.

So Mr. Rookby telephoned the superintendent of state banks at the capitol to send somebody up to take charge of the Bank of Valley Center. Then he pasted a notice on the window, announcing the closing of

the bank, took Mr. Babson's tin box and Babson's letter to him and slipped out the side door, to break the news to the banker's widow.

Two days later a representative of the superintendent of banks took charge of the institution and, aided by Henry Rookby and the bank's bookkeeper, commenced an investigation of the bank's affairs. It was a task quickly done. A preponderance of the assets consisted of frozen loans—some first mortgages on property that would, if foreclosed, be of slow sale, and a great many second liens on farms in the irrigation district, some securities and some cash on hand and on deposit in a San Francisco bank, the bank building, furniture and fixtures. There was immediately available a thirty per cent dividend to the depositors; the superintendent of banks issued a statement that in time a further dividend of ten or fifteen per cent might be available. Then his representative padlocked the Bank of Valley Center, with its equipment inside, and went away, leaving Forlorn Valley steeped in despair, until an event occurred to revive its flagging interest in local affairs.

Somebody had opened the flood-gates and the main canal down thru Forlorn Valley was running bankfull. Instantly Babson was forgotten. The water had arrived and, since nobody knew how long it would remain, it behooved Forlorn Valley to act quickly. The gates into the laterals were opened; the ditchtenders of the irrigation district got on the job; and a perfect frenzy of irrigation commenced. Day and night the farmers tended their ditches, sending the water down the alfalfa checks and thru the orchards. Nobody went up to the head-gates at Lake Babson, however, because nobody wanted to. Such a visit might lead to arrest for contempt of the court injunction forbidding the diversion of the water. So for three weeks Forlorn Valley had a copious drink; then the farmers ceased to irrigate and the water became an embarrassment. With the gates into the laterals closed the water threatened to overflow the confines of the main canal, so the district engineer went up to Lake Babson to close the head-gates—and there he found Silas Babson—not at all a difficult task now! Everybody was happy, for the sake of his wife and

children that Babson's body had been found, for his heirs could now collect his insurance money. He was buried quietly in the local cemetery and the undertaker and his two assistants, two male relatives, and Henry Rookby carried him to the grave. Not a farmer in Forlorn Valley who had followed Babson so blindly in life was interested in following him in death. Immediately a stockholders' liability suit was filed against his estate by the superintendent of banks, so Mrs. Babson moved her furniture out of her home and departed forever from Forlorn Valley, leaving her husband's estate to his creditors.

Valley Had Another Surprise

When the first cutting of alfalfa was half harvested, Forlorn Valley had another surprise. Again the farmers awoke to find the main irrigation canal running bankfull; again commenced a season of irrigation and when Forlorn Valley had slaked its thirst a second time, again the district engineer went up and closed the headgate at Lake Babson. A second crop of alfalfa was harvested and, seemingly God was again on the side of Forlorn Valley, for a third time the main canal ran bankfull—a third crop of alfalfa was harvested. And that would be the last crop of the season. The orchards had yielded a bumper crop and fruit was a good price that year; beef was up, and the failure of the Bank of Valley Center would, by now, have been regarded as a minor tragedy but for the major tragedy that hovered over the farmers.

The payment of the semi-annual interest had been due on July first. Alas! The funds of the district had been deposited in the Bank of Valley Center, and all but thirty per cent of them had been lost in the collapse of the bank; so the district, not knowing what the holders of its bonds purposed doing, defaulted on the interest payment, altho the directors did levy an assessment upon the members of the district. It was not paid. "Why throw good money after bad?" the district members argued.

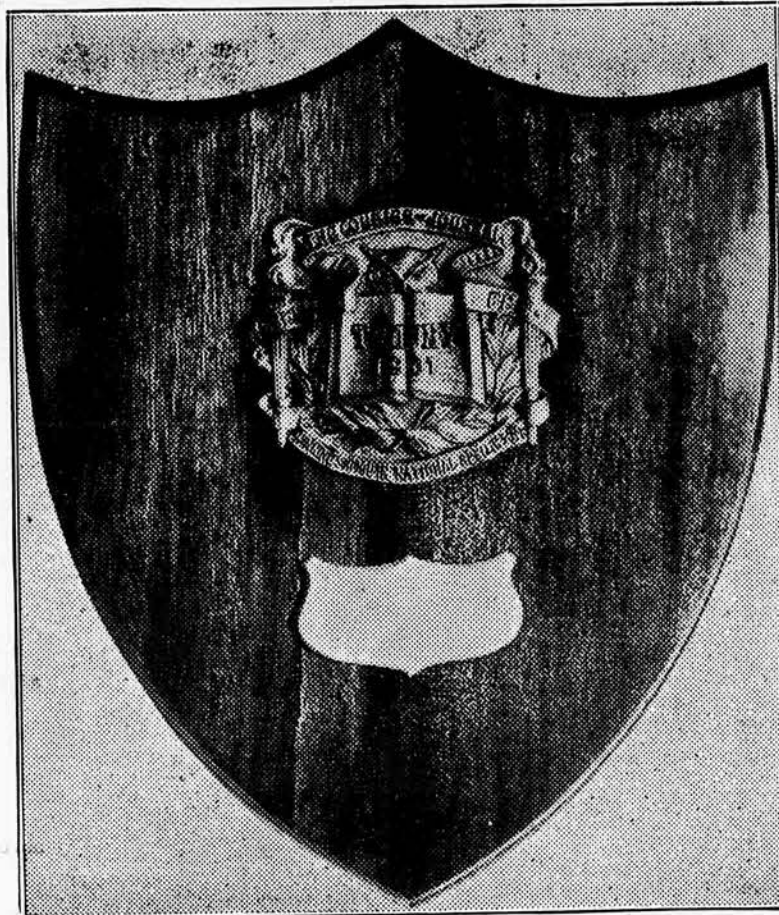
On July second the trustee for the bondholders notified the district that unless payment of the defaulted interest was made by August first legal action would be taken to foreclose the deed of trust given to secure the bonds.

The directors of the district held a meeting. They recalled Nate Tichenor's threat to buy the bonds from the original purchasers; altho they had no proof that he had done this, nevertheless the opinion prevailed generally that he had, because it would be good business for him to do so. He could thus, by foreclosure, acquire the lands for fifty dollars an acre; then since he controlled the water and would also own Lake Babson and the irrigation system he could place the water on the land and make the land worth two hundred dollars an acre! Was he trying to be kind or was he trying to get the interest out of them and hide his time to foreclose the deed of trust should the district again default? Was it his intention to wink at the opening of the head-gate at Lake Babson while the district continued to pay its interest? Was he scheming to delude the farmers of Forlorn Valley into planting more and more alfalfa and fruit trees, thus enriching the valley to a point where his winnings, at foreclosure, would be all the greater?

The secretary was instructed to write to Tichenor's attorney and ask him for a frank exposition of Nate Tichenor's intentions. Back came a prompt reply to the effect that Tichenor's intentions were unknown to

(Continued on Page 9)

For the Nation's Best Speller



3,848 Schools in Kansas as Well as a Similar Number in About 20 Other States Aspire to the Honor of Capturing This Plaque Offered to the School Which Boasts the National Champion Speller

AN ADDED incentive to win the Capper Publications' Spelling Bee this year is The Courier-Journal trophies, one for the winning school in the National Spelling Bee and the other for the winning speller. The champion also will get the usual cash award of \$1,000.

The larger trophy is solid mahogany on which appears a bronze design symbolical of the National Spelling Championship. The plaque is 18 inches long and 14 inches wide. It will be presented to the National Champion Speller following his victory on Tuesday afternoon, May 26, in the Spelling Bee in the auditorium of the Natural History Building, Washington. The speller then may have the honor of presenting it to his school on his return home. A duplicate of the school plaque in miniature will be given to the champion for his personal retention.

The Courier-Journal, which in 1925 founded the National Spelling Bee, plans to make the plaques an annual award to the champion and his school. The winner of the Kansas Spelling Bee to be held in Topeka, May 1, and sponsored by the Capper Publications, will have an opportunity to compete in Washington for the \$1,000 award and the plaques.



HERE AND THERE IN KANSAS

by
Jesse R. Johnson



Colby Is Headquarters for Power Farming and Optimism as Tractor Show Nears

IT IS only a day's drive from that part of the country where the corners of men's mouths turn down to the Northwest where optimism towers above prevailing wheat and butterfat prices. As if trying to vindicate itself for usurping the land where God planted the Buffalo grass, the wheat grows rank entirely from the moisture that fell last year, and thousands of cattle and sheep are getting fat on the juicy protein growth that promises to make a profit despite the price the threshed grain may sell for next summer.



Pete Bergman
President, Northwest Tractor and Implement Club

The counties that lay to the Northwest more than in any other section of the country appear to have accepted the advantages and adapted themselves to the new system of power farming. This does not, however, mean that the farmers of this section are exclusive wheat growers. They probably diversify more than do farmers of any other part of the country where wheat can be so easily grown.

Colby, the capital of the power farming area, has every earmark of a town that can thrive only where well-balanced farming and livestock growing are practiced. A. Lauterbach, president of the Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank, has been with that bank for 45 years. The present deposits aggregate \$678,636.95. Colby is the county seat of Thomas county, with a total of 924 farms upon which buildings stand that are valued at \$2,350,010.

Last year these farms produced 2,606,985 bushels of wheat and 602,590 bushels of corn. These farmers have 9,202 head of beef cattle and 3,185 head of dairy cattle as well as more than 8,000 hogs.

Colby business men have a fine appreciation of agriculture, they understand well where the wealth comes from that makes their business possible and builds their city. The big annual event of the town is the tractor show. The implement dealers of the nine Northwest counties are members of the tractor club and most of them have exhibits at the show.

The main streets are roped off and closed to auto and team traffic, and the entire space is used for machinery exhibits. Three full days are given over to the entertainment of farmers and others who come for hundreds of miles to see and study the latest and best things in farm equipment.

One of the interesting things connected with the show is the clear understanding the merchants of the town have regarding their allegiance to the show. Men engaged in every line of business understand the importance of the event and are willing to give their time and finances toward its success. The dates this year are April 8 to 10.

Stop Cutworm Damage

There are lots of cutworms this spring. Last May and June the cutworm moths were very abundant all over Kansas. They found plenty of

good places to lay their eggs in alfalfa, Sweet clover, grass, in the wheat and oats stubble. The drouth came later, but the cutworms had made good up to that time and all they had to do was to dig into the ground to get away from the hot sun and dry weather. The little worms were awakened by the good showers which came in late August and September and there were plenty of good weeds and grass growing for them.

The winter has not been hard on them, and there are many in the fields now; in young alfalfa and in 1-year-old Sweet clover. That is a good place for every farmer to begin looking for them.

The habits of cutworms are such as to make them difficult to find during the day. They hide from light. Look for them under clumps of straw, hay and trash of various kinds and especially under cow chips. Sometimes they dig into the crown of the old alfalfa plants.

The time to look for cutworms is early in the spring before they do serious damage. Thousands of farmers have had real success in controlling cutworms with poison bran mash and yet there are some who do not have success. When the worms are located there probably will be some part of the field where the crop is thin. That is a good place to put the poison and expect a great killing. When the cutworms decide to travel from the old grass lands or stubble fields to the green wheat, the space between the two fields generally is bare, so that will be an excellent place to put the mash.

There are many stubble fields ready to be planted to corn in a few weeks. These stubble fields never had so many cutworms in them as now. Everyone should investigate the fields he is planning to plant to corn. Lay off squares and count the cutworms.

Probably a better way is to place about a dozen old sacks or boards out in the field. In about a week or 10 days look under the sacks and count the cutworms. If there are enough under them to average one or two to the hill, something must be done.

If you do not know how to make the poison brash mash see your county agent or write to E. G. Kelly, extension entomologist at Manhattan.

Herd Sires Cost Less

BY D. M. SEATH

Use of proper herd sires will do more to insure a profitable herd for the Kansas dairyman than any other one thing. Never in the history of purebred cattle has it been possible to purchase superior sires as easily as it is at the present time. Sires that formerly would have cost \$200 now are approximately \$75.

With so many dairy sires offered for sale today, the dairyman will find a marked improvement in the quality of these animals as compared to a few years ago. The poorer male calves are being sold as veal.

In the selection of the herd sire, the dairyman should first insist that the sire is a purebred. This is a wise precaution because it long has been demonstrated that these pedigreed animals breed more uniformly due to length of time that they have been developed for the specific purpose of producing milk and butterfat.



"I've kept quiet long enough!"

"For years I've watched other women around here—they have nice clothes and time to enjoy life, while I just keep workin' from one year's end to the next. For fifteen years you've told me to 'wait just one more year and we'll get caught up.' I'm gettin' sick and tired of it, Joe Hale, and I'm tellin' you that either you get this farm in shape to make money or I'm goin' to start puttin' off my work too."

There are many "Mrs. Hales" who think this way, but say very little. They see their husbands going along year after year in the same old rut, neglecting to install the strong, new fence that today is indispensable to successful farming.

Good Fence saves Labor

STOCK-TIGHT fence is labor-saving, profit-making farm machinery. Start now on a farm improvement program—then put your plan into operation with strong, long lasting COLORADO Fence.

New billet, copper-bearing steel... Full gauge wires... Heavy galvanizing... Tight weave... Proper stretchability... Long life—these are the reasons that thousands of western farmers and ranchers insist on COLORADO fencing materials.

There is a style of COLORADO Fence for every purpose. See the nearest dealer who handles COLORADO fence products and let him help you select the style of COLORADO Fence that best suits your needs.



Build Farm Prosperity with

COLORADO Fence

& SILVER TIP POSTS

Made by

The COLORADO FUEL & IRON CO.

General Offices: Denver, Colorado

Steel Works: Pueblo, Colorado

The Outlaws of Eden

(Continued from Page 7)

his attorney; that Tichenor was in Europe and would probably make known his intentions upon his return. That he would return seemed patent to the Forlorn Valleyites, for the country home at the old Circle K headquarters was now completed; likewise the golf course, stables, kennels, and gardens. Also twelve miles of telephone line had been constructed from Valley Center to the ranch.

With the death of Silas Babson the Forlorn Valley Citizen had perished simultaneously. The sheriff took the plant over as part of Babson's assets. So it devolved upon the citizenry to look to Joe Brainerd to apprise the people of the situation. People were friendly toward Brainerd now. They realized he had fought for them honestly and courageously; that he had given them sound and salutary advice which they had not heeded; they realized that if they had, ruin might not now be staring them in the face.

But Joe Brainerd could not or would not advise them. When it was suggested to him that as Nate Tichenor's friend, defender, and journalistic mouthpiece it would be no more than decent of him to cable Tichenor and urge him to suggest some sort of equitable compromise with Forlorn Valley, Brainerd indignantly denied having any influence whatsoever with Tichenor and declined to send the cable. A mass meeting was held, but while there was much talk there was no concerted action; since nobody knew what to do, nothing was done and on the first day of August the interest-payment was still in default. On the second day of August suit was filed by the trustee to foreclose the deed of trust, and Forlorn Valley, realizing that all was over, sat dumbly and patiently awaiting the end.

The farmers could do nothing else. They had no place to go so they waited to be dispossessed formally by the sheriff. Almost to a man they appeared to dwell in the hope that, after acquiring their farms by foreclosure, Tichenor might be generous in victory and consent to lease their farms back to them under a contract to supply them with free water. Under such conditions they felt they could afford a rental that would net Tichenor a greater revenue than the interest from the bonds. . . . They could hang on as tenants until something better turned up.

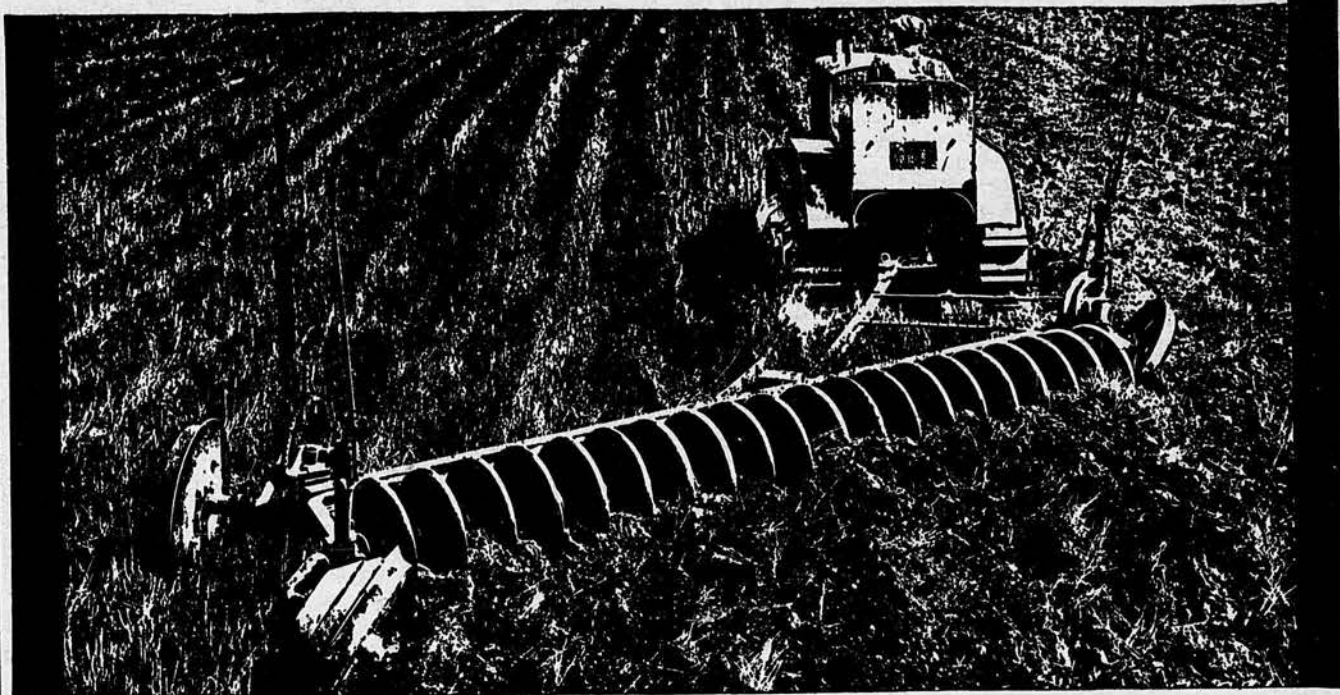
Vain hope! Under the laws of California when a deed of trust is foreclosed the period of redemption is only three months from the date of securing judgment. On the twenty-third of September the suit came up for trial, and judgment was awarded the trustee, the sole bondholder, within five minutes after the case had been stated to the court and the testimony of the trust officer of the bank that acted as trustee had been given. On the twenty-fourth of December—Christmas Eve—every farmer in the Forlorn Valley Irrigation District received formal notice, by registered mail that he no longer held title to his farm and demand was made upon him that he vacate the same within thirty days from date, else legal measures would be taken to dispossess him!

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Good Time to Remodel

Even if present economic conditions may discourage some contemplated improvements, there are several reasons favorable to remodeling and modernizing the old house this year, states Walter G. Ward, extension architect, of the agricultural college. Many lines of building materials are selling at lower prices than for a number of years. Furthermore, labor costs will average lower than in recent years.

WIDER HITCHES



—longer earning seasons

'CROSS MELLOW fallow with extra-wide hook-ups — on new plowing to speed seedbed making — goes the "Caterpillar" farmer. His tractor travels at rated speed—no time nor power is lost from wasteful slip or harmful soil packing. Positive track-type traction enables him to plan working loads to the job at hand—no worry about footing.

His earning season opens earlier — and extends later. Those broad tracks are unafraid of soft spots left by spring rain or fall snow flurry. And he can take big hitch straight through the season. Tough, hard, heat-treated steels — effective protection from dust and friction — these give the "Caterpillar" Tractor stamina for uninterrupted performance.

With more accomplished each hour he operates — with extra weeks to keep going — he finds time to handle more land, to farm better and to schedule, to raise bigger crops.

These are money-making advantages that a "Caterpillar" Tractor owner has throughout the season.

Caterpillar Tractor Co.

PEORIA, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

Track-type Tractors Combines Road Machinery
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TRACTOR

What Caused Decline?

(Continued from Page 3)

countries to the United States have grown to about 15 billion dollars. They can only pay interest and principal in gold or in goods. We already have most of the gold and we put the tariff up to shut out their goods. On top of that, we want to sell them still more, as our productive capacity, both agricultural and industrial, is geared up to produce for export.

We could lend them still more money with which to buy our goods, but having already lent so much, it is of doubtful prudence to go still further in that direction. Many of the foreign bond issues sold to investors in the United States in recent years already are far below par. Investors will not want more until there is assurance that interest and principal of previous loans will be paid. The decline in prices for their primary products such as wheat, wool, coffee and tin make it extremely difficult to meet their payments.

The political disturbances of greater or less severity in Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Bolivia and Germany in the last year were associated with the problem of heavy external debts. Australia talked of partial repudiation of the public debt and abandonment of the gold standard.

Near Future Looks Better

So much for the causes of the decline. How long it will last and what might be done to restore prices or to prevent future disasters of this kind are other questions of interest.

It would appear that the decline in prices has reduced the pressure from the gold factor, since the general level of wholesale prices now is close to pre-war. There is some reason to believe that the business cycle will turn for the better in the second half of 1931. Excessive stocks of some raw materials still persist, altho there has been noteworthy depletion of certain types of finished goods.

Obstacles to trade in the form of tariffs and the problem of international debts remain troublesome.

Debtor countries which need to export to meet payments on external debts will continue to force their products on the world markets. Ability to float new loans which would ease the situation temporarily has been reduced by the political disturbances, such as the revolutions in South America in the last year, which make lenders skeptical.

After such a drastic decline, some rebound normally would be expected when the adverse factors lift, but it seems inadvisable to expect prices to return fully to the levels of the period from 1925 to early 1929.

Whether they will go on lower in years to come is a hazardous question but the chances of their doing so appear at least as strong as those on the contrary side. While farm products now are below pre-war, most other commodities still are considerably above. It might be expected that non-agricultural commodities will lose more ground in the future than prices of farm products. Retail prices will continue to lag because rents, city labor, freight rates, and other costs of processing, manufacturing and distributing goods are slow to change.

Many Remedies Offered

Various remedies have been proposed of which greater economy in the use of gold is one. Revision of the reserve ratios of the central banks, larger use of the so-called gold exchange standard, and development of the powers of the newly-formed Bank of International Settlements are some of the lines of action suggested. Greater effort to find gold is another proposal. Engineers were badly off in their estimates of reserves of oil, copper, tin and lead until high prices intensified the search for them. Perhaps there is more gold to be found. Some authorities believe that prices

could be stabilized by the central banks of the world thru rediscount rates and other measures for creating or withdrawing bank credit. This would come about thru stimulating or retarding business activity.

Bankers and bank economists are unwilling to undertake this job, first, because they doubt the ability of bank credit to control commodity prices fully. Just for example, they point out that total loans and investments of all banks in the United States increased from about 40 billion dollars in 1922 to more than 58 billion in 1929, or a gain of 5.6 per cent a year, which is more than the normal rate of growth in trade. Yet commodity prices declined slightly instead of rising.

Second, they believe that making credit easy for this purpose would lead to freezing up bank funds in real estate and security speculation, loans to manufacturers for fixed capital, and long-time loans for foreign trade in the face of tariff policies which reduce the probability of ultimate repayment. They assert bank funds already are extensively tied up in this way because of the easy credits of a

few years ago, so that money is tight today to the average borrower in the face of extremely low rediscount rates.

Moreover, it is claimed that interest is such a small fraction of the cost of doing business that low interest rates will not quickly induce men to borrow in the face of conditions which offer no promise of a profit, and high interest will not spur speedy repayment if profits are seen.

Another proposal is that public construction work be increased in slow times to smooth out the business cycle and that industrial wage levels be maintained. At a time when prices are going thru a general decline, such a policy is doubtful. Public construction must be paid for by taxes and the tax burden already is staggering. Increasing that burden merely will cripple more industries and eventually may reduce employment further.

Our policy of shutting out foreign goods when other countries are heavily indebted to us and can pay only in goods or in gold, of which we already have the bulk of the world's supply, calls for modification, especially if we wish to make further sales for ex-

port. Probably the best result in the long run would come about if all countries would strive to increase the mobility of goods, by reducing tariffs and other obstacles to trade.

The situation again has brought up the question as to the desirability of cancelling the war debts, and reducing the amount of reparations Germany must pay. Whether cancellation really should be done, there is no doubt that the things debtor countries are obliged to do, import a minimum and export a maximum of goods, constitute an obstacle to trade recovery and are a depressing influence on prices.

While numerous proposals are made for checking the decline in commodity prices, it probably is safe to say that nothing comprehensive will be done in the near future. It is unfortunate but true that forehanded action in dealing with such matters is extremely difficult because the prejudices and lack of understanding of fundamental conditions by many legislators and others in authority tend to prevent the needed action from being taken until it is forced by political upheaval.

The Style Show of Modern Agriculture



The Northwest Tractor and Implement Club Announces Its Third Annual Tractor and Implement Show Colby, Kansas, April 8, 9 and 10, 1931

National manufacturers of farm machinery cooperate with the implement dealers of Northwest Kansas in presenting a complete display of every modern, efficient, labor-saving machine and device that is known to agriculture in this big three-day show.

The Territory Represented

The Annual Tractor and Implement Show is one of the big events for the territory shown in this map, but it reaches far beyond that and draws visitors from 150 miles in Eastern Colorado and Southwest Nebraska. The show is held right in the business section of Colby and occupies seven full blocks. The whirr of machinery and the demonstration of various devices is full of interest to the prospective purchaser and the casual visitor. Here is modern agriculture in the full panoply of ingenious efficiency.

New Features for 1931

Besides the display of all sorts of agricultural machinery the 1931 show is offering two new features. First, a display by the Kansas State College, with graphs and lectures and the latest marketing information. Second, the inspection of the Colby experiment farm. The show down town will halt for two hours on Thursday afternoon while a trip over the experiment farm will be conducted by Superintendent E. H. Coles and Federal Agronomist J. B. Kuska to explain the experimental work done on a large scale there.

The Annual Dealers Banquet will be held Thursday evening.

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Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N.A. McCune

IT IS well to review. In fact it is indispensable. One of the maxims of teaching is review, evermore review. Looking back at John the Baptist, we agreed that he was a real man. He got the crowds. Of course, a faker may get the crowds, too. It all depends on what you do with the crowd after you get it.

If we think we are beyond the need of reformers, we are mistaken. Our civilization is not any too deep. The old cave man dwells within, and his cave often is rather shallow, so that he lives near the surface. Reforms come and go, and seem to lose much of their effect sometimes. But one reform is not enough. When the old generation of reformers dies, a new generation must come on and build on the old foundation. If that had been done with prohibition we would not be in the mess we are today.

We dwelt a little while one day on temptation. A little boy once said, "When I fall down, I don't cry. I say I won't cry, and I make me mind myself." If all the uncles, aunts and cousins of the little boy could say that, wouldn't it be jolly? But the trouble is that we can't seem to make us mind ourselves. And that is where temptation comes in. It is the ability to say no. And then again it is the power to say yes, that counts. One hates himself when he gives in to some invitation to wrong, and he wonders why the world looks so ugly. A re-reading of the story of the temptation in Matthew or Luke will do much for one in an hour like that. The reading of biography is very helpful, too. How have other people risen above their weak selves? Biography tells. Read it to your children. A man told me the other day that he was reading the life of Livingstone to his boys. Such a book would be a milestone in a boy's life.

Turning to Jesus as the Great Physician, we have another side of his nature. No doubt Jesus was strong and magnetic in His personality. That may account for a good deal. There have been powerful men who lived in puny bodies. But they are not numerous. Jesus' physical machine must have been a good one. He could do such extraordinary things and do them so easily. That is not saying that He did not depend on the Spirit of God for His work, because we know He did. But the Spirit must work thru the human instrument, and the physical and intellectual instrument in the case of Jesus must have been very unusual. Moral: Get the young to develop the health and avoid habits that enfeeble or dull the faculties. It is a remark often heard that such and such doctor is a man who breathes strength and confidence the moment he comes into a sick room. A man whose powers were weakened with excesses would not be able to do that.

Jesus was the Great Teacher. Teachers were common in His day, and there were some good ones. The names of some of these, like Hillel and Gamaliel, have survived to this day. It was common for a teacher to gather about him a knot of pupils and drill into them his methods and his principles. The idea of Jesus as teacher is with us still. Happy the follower who seriously takes Jesus as a life teacher and seeks to make His principles a practical everyday chart for guidance. That is the only way of really getting into the inner side of Jesus' teachings. When you dislike a man, perhaps hate him for the wrong he has done you, and then you read some of Jesus' teachings and you try to think well of that man, to wish him no ill, to do him some kindness perhaps, then you begin to get under the skin of what Jesus was talking about.

He talked about the Kingdom. That still is a live topic. How near are we to the kingdom now? Any nearer to it than in Jesus' day? Yes, much nearer. But even if we were farther from it than at that time, it would remain as a glorious ideal toward which all Jesus' followers should be striving. The story of the utopias which men have built in all ages shows how all men wish to realize an ideal state where peace and health and goodness are to be found. The fact that all these utopias have failed to a greater or less degree makes the thing itself all the more desirable. We desire the things that are difficult to get.

We talked about the "Good News," and we agreed that one of the shortcomings of the church today is that the good news gets a bit stale. It may be good, but isn't news. How can we get it back to the state where it was something new and fresh and lovely? Perhaps that is a good place to stop. Here is a clew: Whenever you find a person who exemplifies the teachings of the Great Teacher, there is something fresh and attractive about that person, no staleness, no ugliness.

Lesson for March 29—Review. Jesus the World's Savior.
Golden Text—"Jesus of Nazareth . . . who went about doing good, and healing all that were oppressed of the devil; for God was with him." Acts 10:38.

Plan Livestock Day

The Sixth Annual Better Livestock Day program will be held Thursday, April 16, at the A. J. Schuler farm, 7½ miles southwest of Junction City. On this occasion there will be assembled on the Schuler ranch more than 150 head of Aberdeen-Angus cattle selected from the herds of breeders in Geary and Dickinson counties. Many of these animals on exhibition already are well-known thru their show campaigns, but there will be many more on hand which have yet to be heard from. While the program is promoted by a group of Angus breeders the motto is "Better Livestock" and the Angus breeders invite all persons interested in livestock to attend.

A judging contest will be held during the morning which will provide an opportunity for everyone to scrutinize the stock. There will be prizes for high individual in several branches of the contest. Later in the day Prof. F. W. Bell, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, will discuss these classes for the benefit of all. Lunch will be served at noon.

The afternoon will be given over to a more formal program, on which several prominent speakers will appear. Among those who are expected to be present are: F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College; J. K. Wallace, Bureau of Marketing, Washington, D. C.; W. A. Cochel, Kansas City; Prof. H. H. Howe, department of agricultural economics, and others.

Pays Wages and Taxes

It is not uncommon in trapping to find 10 or 15 gophers on an acre of ground. If 10 gophers were left unmolested for a single season on 1 acre of alfalfa they would destroy 5 per cent of the stand by smothering and 5 per cent by root cutting. The loss in hay at present prices would amount to \$3 an acre. A few minutes poisoning gophers in alfalfa land will save enough to pay the taxes on the land and good wages to the farmer, to say nothing of the added convenience at cutting time. L. F. Neff, Washington, Kan.

A clean start for pigs has a real cash value at marketing time.

NEW ICELESS REFRIGERATOR OPERATES WITHOUT ELECTRICITY

No outside connection of any kind—oil heat supplies its power

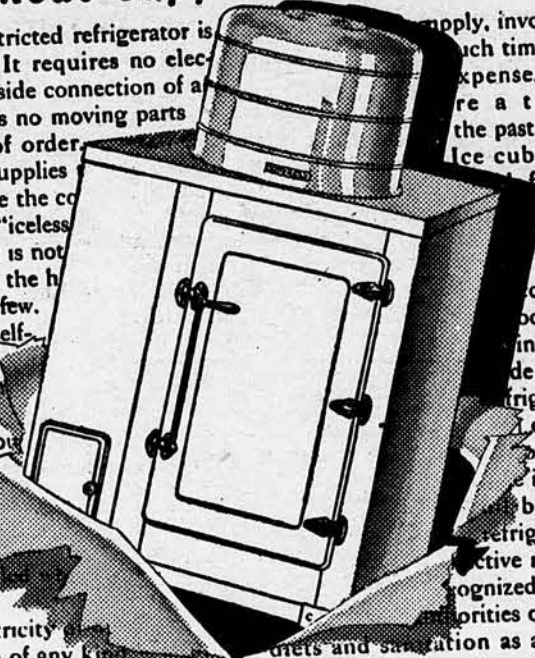
The unrestricted refrigerator is here at last. It requires no electricity or outside connection of any kind, and has no moving parts to get out of order.

Oil heat supplies and therefore the cost of constant "iceless" refrigeration is not restricted to the heat of a chosen few.

Entirely self-contained in this oil-burning refrigerator, burners, mounted on a slide, are drawn out for lighting and control in use.

No electricity connection of any kind is needed with this refrigerator. Long trips to sources of ice

apply, involving much time and expense, now are a thing of the past. Ice cubes, so for use in cool-ages, well as constant food-preparing cold, made by the refrigerator. Desserts can be in these burning refrigerators. Active refrigeration is recognized among authorities on foods and sanitation as a necessity in the safeguarding of health. now is available to all homes.



Cold and ice from a little kerosene flame

NO MATTER where you live, Superfex, the Unrestricted Refrigerator, will bring to you all the benefits of modern "iceless" refrigeration. It is the first and only modern refrigerator that is self-contained—no outside connection of any kind—no electricity—oil heat supplies its cold.

Three years' service has proved the economy, the convenience, and the dependability of this marvelous refrigerator. A Superfex gives a whole week of constant refrigeration for about as little as the cost of 50 pounds of ice.

Women marvel at the savings of Superfex. How it keeps left-overs and saves cooking time! How fresh it keeps meats and other foods! How easy it is to prepare meals that are more varied, appetizing, and wholesome! The steps and time it saves! Fewer trips to markets—no tiresome trudging to cellar, cave, or other makeshift for food preservation.

And how the family prizes the delicious frozen desserts and ice cubes . . . available only with modern "iceless" refrigeration.

Light It and Leave It

A small quantity of kerosene* supplies the cold for Superfex . . . no machinery, nothing to get out of order. Each evening just "light it and

leave it" . . . the enclosed burners operate a short time and go out automatically.

Beautifully built of durable sheet steel, heavily insulated; interior finished in glass-like porcelain enamel, easy to keep clean, sanitary. Choice of sizes. Easy terms if desired.

Send coupon today for detailed information; learn what users say. No obligation.

* Also made with burners for gas.

PERFECTION STOVE COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio

SUPERFEX THE Oil burning REFRIGERATOR

PRODUCT OF PERFECTION STOVE COMPANY

PERFECTION STOVE COMPANY Refrigeration Div., 7803-A Platt Avenue • Cleveland, Ohio

Please send booklets telling about Superfex Oil-Burning Refrigerators and pleased users. (For information on Superfex Oil-Burning Milk Chillers for dairy farms, check here)

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Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender



Those Left-Over Fruit Juices Can Be Utilized in Many Ways

D ID you ever serve stewed fruit, make a fruit pie, or put a salad together with whipped cream, and then wonder what to do with the delicious fruit juice that was left? From the standpoint of economy, and because of its value in the diet, some way should be found to utilize the juice.

A fruit salad or fruit cocktail served in its own juices always offers an opportunity to add an extra bit of juice. It may be added to cooked salad dressings, or substituted for the vinegar in

Best Recipe for March

The best recipe for this month was submitted by Mrs. James Gump of Pleasanton. Remember that we pay \$5 for the best recipe sent in every month. Try your luck sometime. You might win the prize. Here is Mrs. Gump's recipe for meat loaf.

- 1½ pounds round steak
- ¼ pound pork
- ¼ pound veal meat, ground fine
- ½ cup dry bread crumbs
- ½ can (medium) tomatoes
- ½ cup milk
- ½ large onion chopped fine
- 1 teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon pepper
- 1 egg, thoroly beaten

Mix together and shape into a loaf. Bake for 2 hours. Veal may be left out and pork used instead if so desired.

making dressings for fruit salads. A jelly made of fruit juices and plain gelatin cut in cubes or fancy shapes makes a nice addition or a pretty garnish for fruit salads. Pour the liquid jelly into a wet shallow pan, and when firm cut out as suggested.

Fruit juices improve the flavor of a fruit sandwich spread. As a suggestion, pit dates, stem figs and shell walnuts in desired quantities, and put all thru the food chopper. Mix with hot fruit juice until of the proper consistency to spread.

I like to steam rice in the double boiler, in apricot, pineapple or raspberry juice. Add a few grains of salt and sugar to taste. When the liquid is absorbed and the rice very tender, chill thoroly and fold in whipped cream. Serve in sherbet glasses. If any fruit pieces are left, garnish with these.

In the summer, it is an excellent plan to keep sugar sirups bottled in the refrigerator for use in making impromptu drinks. This is made by boiling equal amounts of sugar and water for 5 minutes. Fruit juices may be added to the sugar sirup, thus making an excellent fruit sirup foundation for any type of summer drink. Standard lemonade and grape juice drinks are always improved by the addition of other fruit juices.

Jellies may be made from home or commercially canned fruit juices. Use 2 cups juice or juice and water, to 4 cups sugar. Bring juice and sugar to boil. At once add ½ cup liquid pectin, stirring constantly. Bring again to a full rolling boil and remove from the fire. Skim and pour quickly into glasses and cover with paraffin. If fruit lacks flavor or tartness, the juice of 1 lemon may be added to the fruit sirup.

The following recipes suggested for the use of left-over fruit juices will be suitable for children as well as adults.

Gelatin With Fruit Juice

- 1 package strawberry or raspberry gelatin
- 1 cup boiling water
- 1 cup fruit juice

Dissolve gelatin in boiling water. Add fruit juice. Turn into mold. Chill until firm. Unmold and serve with whipped cream or custard sauce.

Jellied Prunes

- ½ lb. prunes
- 2 cups cold water
- 2 tablespoons plain gelatin
- ½ cup cold water
- ¼ cup sugar
- ½ cup any left-over fruit juices

Pick over, wash and soak prunes for several hours in 2 cups cold water. Cook in the same water until soft; remove prunes, stone, and cut in quarters. To prune water add enough water

By Grace Carlson Fowler

to make two cups. Soak the gelatin in ½ cup cold water about 5 minutes and dissolve in the hot liquid. Add sugar and fruit juice. When beginning the thicken add prunes, turn into wet mold and chill. When firm remove from mold and serve with whipped cream, or any desired sauce.

Fruit Sauce for Puddings

- ½ cup sugar
- ½ cup water
- ½ cup fruit juice
- 1 tablespoon cornstarch
- 2 tablespoons butter
- Few grains salt

Mix sugar, salt and cornstarch. Bring water and fruit juice to a boil, add gradually to sugar and cornstarch, stirring constantly; boil five minutes, remove from fire and add butter.

Pineappleade

- 1 cup water
- ½ cup sugar
- 3 cups ice water
- 2 cups pineapple juice
- ½ cup lemon juice

Mix 1 cup water and the sugar, boil 10 minutes and chill. Add ice water, pineapple and lemon juice.

Fruit Icing for Cake

- ½ cup peach or pineapple juice
- White of 1 egg
- ¼ teaspoon cream tartar
- 1 cup granulated sugar
- Few grains salt

Pour fruit juice into upper part of double boiler and heat directly over flame until it boils. Then set over boiling water and add unbeaten white of 1 egg, cream of tartar, salt and sugar. Beat with a rotary egg beater continuously for 7 minutes. Remove from flame, set in cold water and let stand for five minutes. When of right consistency, spread between layers of cake and over top.

Cottons Will Lead

EVERYWHERE we are seeing the attractive possibilities of cotton materials. Almost every woman will include two or three of these inexpensive frocks in her summer's wardrobe. And the nicest thing about cotton is that we can



save on the initial cost and on the expense of upkeep, too. For cottons will launder beautifully.

3019—An all purpose dress that can be made

Patterns! They sell for 15 cents. The spring catalog sells for 10 cents when ordered with a pattern, 15 cents when ordered alone. Write the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

up in either cotton or crepe. Designed in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years and 36 and 38 inches bust measure.

240—A delightful feminine and youthful sports dress. Designed in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years and 36 and 38 inches bust measure.

273—Simple lines appeal to the stout woman, and she will like this smart number which features the cross-over lines and a one-sided softly falling jabot. Designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.

Decorating Yards

BY JANE CAREY PLUMMER

A TREE stump can be a sad-looking object on a lawn. If turned into a natural urn it adds beauty to the landscape. I noted one which had been made most attractive. It was concreted, mounted with a large cement bowl, filled with ivy and vining purple and cerise petunias. In another yard I saw two huge iron pots guarding a gateway. In other days they were doubtless used in some pioneer grandmother's business of cookery. Now they serve as splendid ornaments, for they are filled with pink geraniums and vines. I imagine there are many of these fine old iron pieces stored away in smokehouses, serving no purpose, which might add a touch of charm to some yard or garden.

The Charm Shop

BY BARBARA WILSON

EVERY well-groomed woman makes it her duty to herself to see that the excessive perspiration is counteracted by the use of a deodorant. The perspiration cannot be entirely checked without serious results. However, there are preparations on the market which check it to a slight degree. This odor can be most offensive, and the perspiration ruins dresses by rotting the material.

Taking a bath every day gives one satisfaction that his body is clean. But more than a bath is necessary for removing perspiration. A deodorant used in the arm pits every other day tends to correct more severe cases and does not harm the skin. It should not be spread over too much surface, however, as it may irritate the tender part where no hair is growing.

There are three types of deodorants, any of which are reliable. The choice is individual. These are creams, powders and liquids.

Liquid deodorants should be applied at night because if spilled on clothing the damage is likely to be serious. Deodorant creams may be applied in the daytime and it is usually necessary to apply them every day. The fortunate woman who has very little trouble of this nature finds that the deodorizing powders will serve as well.

Would you like to have a list of reliable deodorants on the market? I can supply you with this, also a home remedy for correcting mild cases of underarm perspiration.

Beauty's Question Box

What can I use on my face to give it a smooth appearance? Mrs. L. D. S.

There is a cream on the market which keeps the skin smooth and does not fatten it in the least. Of course I cannot print trade names here but I am anxious for every woman who has a rough, scaly face to know of it so I am offering to send it to you.

My hair used to have a golden cast but now it is turning darker and has a dull and drab look about it. How can I remedy this? Estelle.

I am glad to give you the name of a shampoo which is excellent for bringing back the golden cast in hair.

The above mentioned remedies are available to anyone wishing them. Simply send your request to Barbara Wilson, Charm Shop, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Be sure to inclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope each for the remedies that you wish.

When You Rearrange Furniture

Try Out Various Groupings and Choose Those Which Fit Your Needs

BY RUTH T. LARIMER

FINE furniture does not always make a fine room. Even the poorest room may be made cheery with color and comfortable by the way the various pieces of furniture are arranged. As I look about my own living room I know that arrangement

in mind a pillow that makes up beautifully from scraps found in the average scrapbag. The one I made is 17 inches long and 11 inches wide. For the cover I used a piece from an old dress, green crepe back satin, first cutting it the size I wished, the dimensions of the piece being 17 by 22 inches. I covered the half I used for the front with little roses made from different colored scraps. It is well to use as many colors as possible, using prints as well as the plain, the more colors the prettier the pillow. In cutting the roses place a teacup on the material, mark around it, cut, turn the edge and draw up with a running thread. After the roses are made arrange them according to colors and sew on the pillow top. They are set close together. They should be placed with the seam (that draws up the flower) out, as this resembles the center of the rose. Kapok is a good filler for pillows if feathers are not available.

Forget-me-nots

BY ROSA Z. MARINONI

Small blue forget-me-nots
Among low grass,
You beckon gently to me
As I pass.

I wonder if you are
A spark of those
Blue eyes that once I loved—
Who knows—who knows?

does have a great deal to do with comfort. The furniture itself is commonplace.

In the winter an armchair, with an accompanying light and a small table for smoking things, books and magazines, sits at one side of the fireplace. I have placed a davenport with a table for sewing, for books and magazines and a light on the other side. Most people have enough primitive instinct to gather near the fire in cold weather. In summer I move these much used groups to the other side of the room, that their occupants may benefit by the cool windows.

Furniture falls into groups of congeniality in much the same way that people do, that is, a number of units come together because of a relationship of purpose or to create a decorative interest. Do you like a table near your chair? I do and whenever it is possible I make this grouping.

After I have considered the floor plan which consists largely of chairs, and their accompanying tables, I look then to the wall plan. A low desk or table with a mirror or picture hanging above it and flanked by chairs demonstrates the principle of decorative symmetry and balance. A window and good light suggests a place for a writing table or desk and its attendant chair. Corners may be occupied by bookcases, tables, a radio or corner cupboards. Most authorities agree that furniture should never be set catty cornered.

For the most part the center of the room should be left free. A table there makes for stuffiness and gives the room a crowded appearance. A crowded room never looks restful either if there are too many pieces in the room or with any piece that has no particular reason for being where it is.

I find it better to break and vary the line of height by having the tall or heavy pieces of furniture in various parts of the room. It may require some experimenting to get satisfactory results. Some writers suggest making miniature cardboard rooms and pieces of furniture itself, finding a satisfactory position for the large heavy pieces and grouping the smaller articles around them.

Scrapbag Pillow Tops

BY ESTALENE COLBY

Materials for pillows range all the way from dress scraps to the finest of silks. Elaborate silk pillows are seldom practical and never in homes where youngsters romp and play. Sateen pillows and washable crash and cretonne give better service. I have

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.

Protection for the Hooked Rug

I have a beautiful hooked rug which I have just finished. I have had experience with them before if finished with burlap, of sliding on the floor. Is there some way to keep them from doing this?

Mrs. E. G.

By applying a narrow band of heavy grade felt all the way around the rug it will tend to keep it from sliding. Heavy inner-tube stitched to the under corners of the rug are effective, also.

New Rhubarb Pie Recipe

Our family is fond of fresh rhubarb, especially in pies. I am going to serve it often this spring but should like to have some variety. Is there some other way to prepare rhubarb for pies?

Mrs. P. T. M.

Rhubarb and bananas are prepared together for pies in a recipe. This, with 14 other delicious pie recipes is included in our leaflet called "Pies That Mothers Bake." I will be glad to send this leaflet to any person wishing it. Send a 2-cent stamp to the Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas, for your copy.

Refinishing an Old Oil Stove

Can you tell me how to refinish an old oil stove?

Mrs. S. J. S.

Refinishing stoves is no easy job. I am suggesting that you apply a coat of black engine paint, as it does not burn off. If refinishing it in gray, use hard enamel. Sandpaper it and scrape all of the old paint off first before beginning the procedure.

Necklaces Made From Newspapers

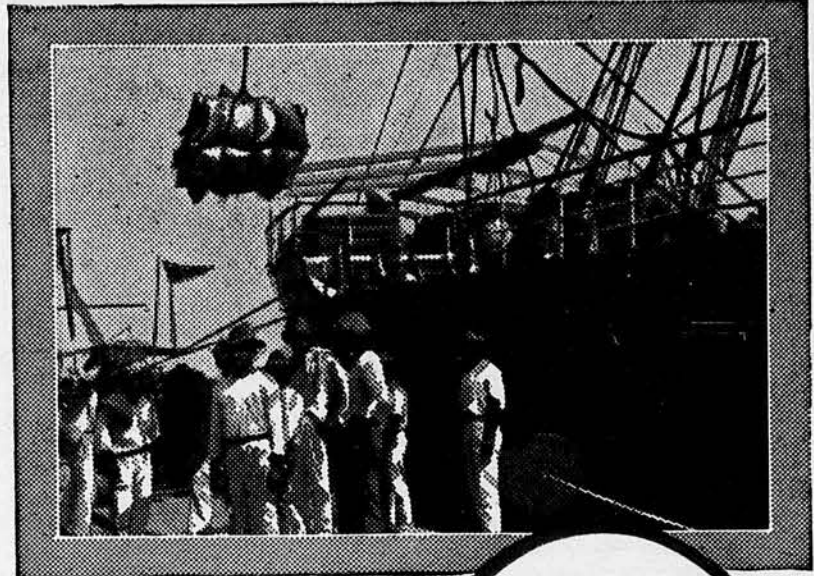
Have you directions for making necklaces, vases, picture frames, lamp shades, etc., from old newspapers? They are cooked and painted then covered with ground glass. I should like to know the method of making them.

Mrs. R. G. C.

There are simple directions for making these various articles and I am glad to mail you a copy immediately so that you may begin to make some of them. By sending 4 cents in stamps to the Handicraft Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas, anyone wishing these directions will receive a copy directly upon request.

Are People Changing ... or is Coffee?

"Both" Say Domestic Science Experts



(FOLGER PHOTO)
Loading Central American Coffees for shipment to Folger.

Rare Coffees from the West Coast of Central America Are Giving A New Idea of How Good Coffee Can Be



(FOLGER PHOTO)
From mountain plantations mules bring these coffees to town.

If your coffee has lost its oldtime zest and delight...

If it tastes suspiciously "flat" or thin—no matter how you make it...

Try a change—a real change, not just another "brand,"—but a different kind of coffee. Try the flavor of rare coffees from a different part of the world.

They come from certain mountain districts along the West Coast of Central America. A region where Nature produces coffees utterly unlike any you ever tasted before. Coffees with a rare tang and rich mellow body that, world experts concede, have no equal today. Coffees from which Nature leaves out the "rough" offensive oils.

Introduced by Folger

Years ago Central American coffee was first served in the famous Bohemian restaurants of San Francisco, where it was introduced by Folger. Travelers tasting it there were captivated by its unusual flavor. Flavor produced by a peculiar combination

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

The Folger Test

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

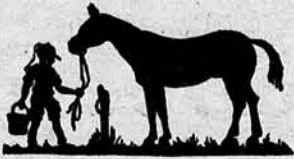
Tomorrow morning drink Folger's. The next morning drink the coffee you have been using. The third morning drink Folger's again. In a morning or two you will decidedly favor one or the other; the best coffee wins. That's fair, isn't it? 102F

FOLGER COFFEE COMPANY
Kansas City San Francisco
Dallas



VACUUM PACKED
Of Course!
—Always Fresh

Jolly Fun for the Little Folks



Horse Puzzle

The following words have been jumbled. Can you straighten them out to spell six names applied to horses at different ages?

- 1. rame
- 2. tolc
- 3. filly
- 4. loaf
- 5. lionslat
- 6. pyno

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.

Has Four Pet Bantams

I am 12 years old and in the fifth grade. I have 1/4 mile to go to school. My teacher's name is Miss Halloran. I like her very much. For pets I have a dog named Rover and four Bantams. I enjoy reading the children's page very much. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Rossville, Kan. Frankie Lysek.

Billy and Spitz

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I ride on the bus every day to school. I go to school at Yuma. My teacher's name is Mr. Strehlow. I like him very much. For pets I have a pigeon named Billy and a dog named Spitz.

Yuma, Colo. Elmer Brockmeier.

Likes to Go to School

I am 8 years old. I go to school every day. My teacher's name is Mrs. Keysor. I have four sisters. Their names are Lola Bell, Mildred, Dorothy and Marjorie. For pets I have a dog named Pup and a kitten named

Tig. I live 1/2 mile from school. My sister and I walk every day. I enjoy the children's page.

Keysor, Colo. Wilson Ager.

Owens a Cow and Calf

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to Pleasant Ridge school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Randels. There are 21 pupils in our school. I have one sister. Her name is Dona Aleen. She is in the first grade. I have a cat named Tom and a dog named Tagalong. My daddy has given me a cow and a calf. I have gone to Sunday school for a year without missing. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Lena Belle Bettis.

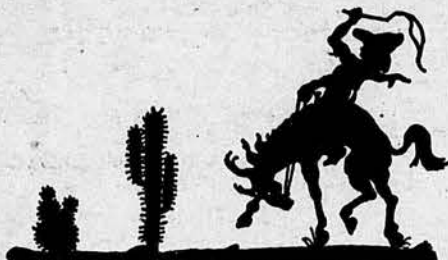
Anthony, Kan.

Cowboy Puzzle

There is another name sometimes applied to a cowboy, as illustrated here. It consists of two parts, the first of which is the name for a nearly unbroken native horse. The second part of the name can be formed by the initial letters of the words defined below; all words of six letters:

- 1. An unbroken horse or pony
- 2. Rare
- 3. Hardy, robust
- 4. A bird
- 5. Anticipate
- 6. To turn on an axis.

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.



Belongs to a Club

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to Cleburne grade school. My teacher's name is Miss Morris.

For pets I have a cat named Corky, and a hen named Magnolia. We have a club at school. I am the president,



"I kin make money with this horn! My Pop pays me 10 cents not to blow it!"

Gwendolyn Toburen is vice-president and Doris Netz secretary and treasurer. We have 10 members. Our dues are 5 cents a month.

Cleburne, Kan. Lloyd Woodburn.

Will You Write to Me?

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I go to Valeda school. My teacher's name is Miss Krebs. I stay with my Grandmother and Grandfather Stinton on a farm most of the time. My birthday is June 7. I haven't any brothers or sisters. For pets I have two dogs named Sport and Jacko, two cats named Pussy and Fluffy and one Bantam hen named Betty. I would like to hear from some girls my age.

Evelyn June Cottingim.

Valeda, Kan.

Has Plenty of Pets

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I go to Mt. Pleasant school. My teacher's name is Miss Woodruff. I have 1 1/2 miles to walk to school. I have two brothers and three sisters. For pets I have three dogs named Parow, Bing, Fuzzy Wog, two cats named Yellow and Nigger, a calf named Woody and a saddle horse named Wildfire. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Rose, Kan.

Cleo Pendlay.

My Dog's Name Is Rex

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Riblet. I go to Pleasant Home school.

My birthday is April 8. I have one sister. Her name is Barbara Jean. For pets I have a dog named Rex, two cats named Betty and Jack and a chicken named Betsy.

Plains, Kan. Helen La Rue.

Beatrice Writes

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Fee. I read the Kansas Farmer and enjoy the boys' and girls' letters and the puzzles.

Meade, Kan. Beatrice Wimberly.

Betty and the Dust

"Betty, will you please take this and dust the A and H E!" said... "Oh, dear," sighed, "I wish I were a... I wouldn't have to dust the A E." At that very moment, a big... chased the... up a... He growled and barked at the frightened... He jumped about the... and would not go away. "I'm glad I'm a little... after all," said... and she hummed a song as she dusted the A.



The Hoovers—Buddy, Quite Collegiate But Quite Sympathetic



Rural Health

Dr. C. H. Lerrigo.

It Is Very Important to Give Every Child of School Age a Careful Test of Vision

YES, indeed!" said my stenographer. "I know all about such headaches. Until I was 12 years old I was troubled with them. Then came relief by the use of spectacles which I have worn ever since."

I had been dictating a letter to one of our subscribers who wrote about a child who could neither work nor play because of headaches. I suggested an eye examination for astigmatism, and my remarks fell on sympathetic ears.

The human eye is one of Nature's great mysteries, a masterpiece of the Creator. It is part of the brain itself for it is nothing more than a wonderfully complex vision box with lenses, screens and protective surfaces that make possible the visual responses of the optic nerve, a brain prolongation. Happily for the human race the eye is wonderfully virile and adaptable. The eyes with which we are born serve most of us very well altho they may have some imperfections. Human ingenuity has brought out the fact that most of those imperfections can be relieved if recognized. For much of this improvement we have to thank the advances in the study of optics that have been made within the last 50 years.

Every child of school age should have a test of vision. The child himself has no way of knowing whether his eyes are up to the mark. He sees things just as he has seen them all of his life and naturally supposes that he sees just as do other people. A child will not complain of poor vision. The city or county health officer will give a simple visual test to any child. Such a test can be given by a school teacher using a Snellen test card. Simple as this matter may seem, it is

months old she had scarlet fever and when she was just over that she had measles. Do you think that is the cause?

P. R. N.

When a young child is a bedwetter the most common cause is habit and a mother who deals sensibly—not harshly—with the child can break it up. It even may be habit in a child of 8 or 9, but with a past history of scarlet fever I fear there may be a real kidney ailment. Do not be content with a casual visit to a doctor or an ordinary examination and urinalysis, but have the child examined in the most thoro manner. It may mean years of added life for your daughter.

"Sleeping Powders" Are Harmful

I am 39 years old, male and in good health. But I do not sleep well. Is there any harmless sleeping powder that you can prescribe to make me sleep?

M. J. K.

There is no such thing as a harmless sleeping powder or drug. Any medicine given expressly for the purpose of producing sleep eventually will react disastrously. A thoro physical examination, including blood pressure, heart action and kidney condition may disclose something that can be cured by medicine and thus give better sleep. I recommend such action. But take no drug that will "make you sleep."

Must Find the Cause

Until I was past 20 years old I had perfect health. But the last two years I have been bothered with asthma. What is its cause and is there a cure for it? Is there danger of it developing into tuberculosis?

Mrs. H.

Asthma is a term applied to many kinds of spasmodic and difficult

Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

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

1. What is a steppe?
2. Who is Director of Athletics at the University of Kansas?
3. What is an aliquot part of a number?
4. What state leads in the production of barrel staves?
5. What is "Pigeon or Pidgin English"?
6. Who invented the airbrake?
7. What city is known as the "city of churches"?
8. What was the real name of Buffalo Bill?
9. What eastern state is popularly called the "panhandle state"?
10. Why is Chicago called the "windy city"?
11. In what cities are the three United States mints located?
12. What President was called "Old Man Eloquent"?

(Answers on Page 23)

of great importance. Every day some "backward" child is discovered, whose sole trouble is inability to see the blackboard or his books.

Seldom are babies born blind. In a large percentage of cases of so-called congenital blindness the eyes were perfect at birth. The trouble came thru infection of the eyes while passing thru the birth canal, resulting in blindness from the disease known as Ophthalmia Neonatorum. It is to prevent this calamity that doctors put "antiseptic drops" in the eyes of the new-born.

May Be Kidney Allment

I have a little girl 8½ years old who always has wet the bed, unless I get her up once to twice a night. When she was 18

breathing. Usually it is curable, but the great thing is to find why you have it. Certain kinds of asthma are caused by the patient being unduly sensitive to materials with which contact may be made in foods, in substances inhaled, or in things employed in the daily work. The reason why asthma does not yield to ordinary remedies or the treatment of the every-day doctor is because of failure to search to the real root of the trouble. Ask your home doctor to recommend you to a doctor who makes special study of "diseases of Allergy."

Roughly figured eggs are grain concentrated from 5 pounds of feed to 1 pound of eggs.

In all that has been written about George Washington

his youth has never been treated as an adventure story, tho he had a thrilling career, even as a boy. We are sure, therefore, that readers will find this book unusually interesting. People in general have the notion that the Father of His Country was a pompous sort of character with ice-water in his veins. Instead of that, he was a real boy and a great-hearted manly man, with a broad sense of humor. This book should find a place in every home.



The Story of Young George Washington, by Wayne Whipple \$1.00



Respect for the Flag

is the first lesson in patriotism. There is no better method of instilling such respect in the minds of small children than by giving them a better knowledge of the origin and development of that emblem to which they profess allegiance—how it came into being, what it has stood for in the past, and its greater significance today. In addition to the

complete story of the flag, this book contains a collection of songs, poems, addresses and drills, many of which are available from no other sources.

The Story of the American Flag, by Wayne Whipple \$1.00

Benjamin Franklin "was born and bred in obscurity"

(his own words)

and was the fifteenth child of his father. His schooling was limited to the common English branches. Mr. Whipple's story is an intimate history of the wonderful boy who became the greatest of Americans; and shows in an inspiring way how a poor boy without friends or money forged his way into international prominence. A book you cannot read too often.

The Story of Young Benjamin Franklin, by Wayne Whipple \$1.00

Material which has never been put in print before is found in

many of these new "Lincoln Stories." While he was a fellow-guest with Robert Todd Lincoln, Ambassador Bryce, and other honored personages, at Lincoln's old home in Springfield, Illinois, during the great Lincoln Centennial celebration, the author was enabled to meet a number of friends and relatives of Abraham Lincoln, and secure from them much new material. A book well worth reading.

The Story of Young Abraham Lincoln, by Wayne Whipple \$1.00

All Books Sent Postpaid

Capper Book Service, Topeka, Kan.



Dr. A. Kushner
President

LIVESTOCK HEALTH

auspices

Kansas Veterinary
Medical Association

Careful Sanitation Is a Powerful Weapon to Use
Against Disease That Attacks the Calf Crop

BY DR. W. A. ROMARY
Topeka, Kan.

WHITE Scours" is a very contagious disease of newly born calves. It occurs usually within the first or second day of life, altho the calf may become infected and death may follow in from 4 to 12 hours after birth. Calves up to several weeks old are very susceptible when brought in contact with the infection. The susceptibility decreases very rapidly with age so that after 3 or 4 months they very rarely become affected.

This disease affects all breeds of calves, altho it is most often found among dairy calves, due to the fact that they are kept in close quarters, giving every individual a better opportunity to come in contact with the infection. Its most frequent occurrence is in the spring and fall months, probably because of close housing and lack of sunshine, altho it may occur at any time of the year.

The newly born calf may become infected before leaving the uterus. It may pick up the infection from the external genitals of the mother, at the time of birth, from the stable floor, litter or other infective material with which it may come in contact or from suckling contaminated teats and udder. Rarely does the infection enter by way of the broken end of the umbilical cord.

The disease may appear from year to year on a farm unless very careful measures are taken to prevent spread of the organisms which cause the disease, the organisms may be present for several years on a farm without causing any serious trouble until some predisposing factor lowers the resistance of the calves. Then the organisms seem to become more virulent and will start to work and the young calf will show its first symptoms within a few hours after birth. Some of the predisposing factors which lower the animal's resistance are: Abortion—altho the calf may have been carried its normal time; improper feeding, chilling or other weakening influences. One calf becoming infected in this manner will thru its excrement and urine, spread the infection to all other calves that come in contact with it.

Newly born calves that are artificially fed may become infected thru contaminated milk, feed buckets or from infection carried on the clothes or hands of the attendant.

The first noticeable symptoms are diarrhea and the calf then begins to refuse to eat. The diarrhea first is a yellowish white, later on a grayish white, which is very watery. The odor is very putrid. Affected calves rapidly become emaciated and weakened. They will stand as if staring at some object. Straining may be noticed in the first part of the disease. They may act depressed and lay for long periods in one place. Breathing may be noticeably more rapid. Other calves in the same lot will begin showing symptoms in 12 to 48 hours.

Treatment must be started at once if satisfactory results are obtained. A veterinarian should be called as soon as the first symptoms appear in order that he will be able to prevent the high mortality in the herd of calves which so often occurs when treatment is delayed until large numbers are affected.

Other young animals that are affected with White Scours are foals, pigs, lambs and rarely dogs and cats.

Inquiries Are Welcome

BY CHAS. A. SCOTT

The Kansas State Horticultural Society was organized in 1869 for the promotion of Horticulture within the state. As secretary, I wish to be of service to you in solving your horticultural problems.

Inquiries now are coming to my office asking whether it is safe to plant trees at this season. My unreversed reply is plant just as soon as you can get your planting stock.

Early planting insures giving the

young trees every possible advantage without subjecting them to any seriously adverse condition.

Fruit trees of all kinds, but especially the cherry, should be planted just as soon as ever the ground is in fit condition to work after the frosts comes out. Under no circumstances should the planting of sour cherries be delayed until the buds show signs of life. An eminent authority on growing cherries in Kansas says, "One cherry tree planted in March is worth four planted in April." This statement may be over-rating March planting, but the fact remains that early planting of cherries is highly desirable and to a large degree essential to their successful growth. Late planting always checks the seasons growth. This in turn weakens the vitality of the tree and it is unable to withstand the adversities of a hot, dry summer, and readily becomes a prey to insect or fungus attacks, if not to drouth.

The same general principle applies in the case of planting all kinds of trees, excepting in the case of small evergreens which should not be planted until the ground is thoroly warmed up. This usually is about April 1 to 15.

There is very little danger of newly-planted trees being injured by freezing temperature between now and the time trees come into foliage. In some instances it may be necessary to wrap the stems of newly-planted apple trees to protect them against injury by rabbits.

The great advantage of early plant-

ing lies in the fact that the newly-planted trees have time to develop feeding roots before, or by the time they come into leaf and thereby are in fit physical condition to feed, nourish and stimulate normal growth. More than this, early planting permits the newly-planted trees to become thoroly established in their new location while the soil is cool and well-supplied with moisture. Roots of trees grow more rapidly in a cool, moist soil than they do in a warm soil that is permeated by the roots and weeds and grass that take up the moisture in large amounts and often to the detriment of the newly-planted trees. Early establishment greatly increases a tree's ability to withstand the heat and drouth of the first summer.

The greatest loss among newly-planted trees occurs during the first summer and any favorable advantage arising from early planting and thoro cultivation thruout the spring and summer months far more than pays for the little extra cost of precaution. It often is the determining factor between success and failure of the trees.

A Safe Investment

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

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

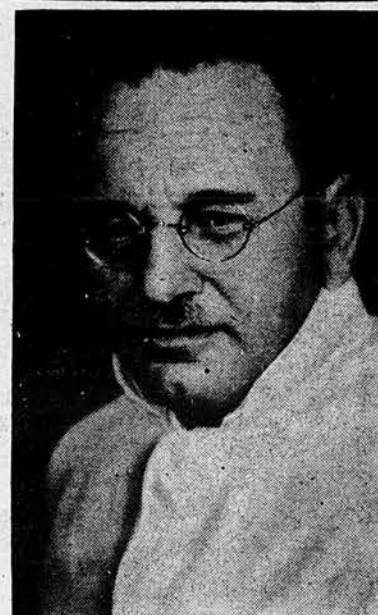


Chas. A. Scott



Dr. W. A. Romary

Doctors Say Intestinal Fatigue is Dangerous!



DR. KARL GRUENFELD, of Vienna, noted authority, says:



"SLUGGISHNESS of the intestines is especially prevalent among women."



HEALTH FADES as a result: Yeast brings blessed relief.

"Women are Especially Subject to THIS TROUBLE"

—declares the Famous Vienna specialist, Dr. Karl Gruenfeld

INTESTINAL Fatigue is not a pleasant subject to talk about. But neither is it a pleasant trouble to endure!

For when bodily elimination grows sluggish, poisons seep into the blood and circulate throughout your body. Appetite fails. Pep gives out. Colds, headaches and skin troubles multiply.

If you want to correct this trouble,

read what the famous Austrian authority, Dr. Karl Gruenfeld, says:—

"Constipation afflicts more than half the human race—women especially.

"This condition is readily overcome by eating fresh yeast. Yeast has a remarkable effect on the intestines. It checks putrefaction . . . It corrects constipation in a gentle, permanent way."

Isn't that expert medical opinion worth acting upon? Just think what it means . . . no more constant "dosing," no more enslave-

ment to cathartics and pills. For fresh yeast, you know, is a simple food, that you eat like any other food, 3 times a day!

Try eating fresh yeast—Fleischmann's Yeast—for 60 days. Note the improvement in your digestion, your color, your energy for work and play.

Now at Your Own Grocer's!

Your own grocer now has Fleischmann's Yeast. Get a supply today. It will keep at cellar temperature for a week! Directions on the label.



FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST for Health.

Eat 3 Cakes a Day!

Real Farm Folks Entertain You

Even "Big Nik" Is Interested in Horses Regardless of How Often They Throw Him

THE "Voice of the Midwest Farmer" is the slogan of WIBW, the Capper Publications Radio Station at Topeka. And when you hear the station on the air you can put it down that it really is farm folks you are listening to. These farm folks all are of the home-grown variety. Furthermore, brought up and acclimated on Kansas soil, reared in good Kansas homes, and educated in the rural schools, both standard and high. Five members of the WIBW office and entertainment staff are graduates of Seaman Rural High School, in Northern Shawnee county. They are: Frank Chiddix, the Melody Master; the Shepherd of the Hills; Ruth Sample, supervisor of programs; Mary Sample, night teletype operator, and Bernice Gibbs, audition analyst.

All of the Sod Busters are farmers, or were until they obtained jobs at the radio station. Uncle Ezra Hawkins was working in a feed store just before he came to the radio station, but he lives on a farm at the edge of the city and has his cow, chickens and pigs. Another one of the Sod Busters had deserted the farm to become a rural mail carrier some time before becoming a radio entertainer, and folks out in his community say he's been a lot more prompt since he's been playing on the radio than he was when delivering letters.

"Little Sunshine," soloist on the Sunshine Hour, was reared on a farm near Goff, and went to high school there. Leo Bates, of "Leo and Bill" is from Stafford county and his father now is head of the Farmers' Elevator at Hutchinson.

Bill Rockwell, of "Leo and Bill," is a Missourian, but comes from the best class of that state, those who live on the farm. His early home was in Clay county.

Among the announcers, Walt Lochman was born on a farm in Washington county, but Jerry White is a "city slicker." He was reared in Soldier.

"Big Nik" owns a string of polo ponies and his ambition is to own a horse ranch and quit the city. He belongs to the "Prince of Wales" club and of course can't stay on very well yet. To date he has 54 tally marks on the stable wall at the fair grounds where he keeps his horses, representing the number of times he's fallen off his horses. He expects to make it an even hundred by fall. One of his horses is a "strawberry roan" which the "Shepherd" is going to ride during the Kansas Free Fair next fall.

Regular programs on the station include daily and weekly broadcasts by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture; Kansas Livestock Association; State Grange, State Farmers' Union; State Farm Bureau; United States Department of Agriculture; Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association, and several other organizations of farmers or devoted to the interest of agriculture. WIBW truly is the "Voice of the Midwest Farmer."

Long after the roar of the cannon has ceased and the smoke of the battlefields of the World War has cleared away, there still remains the tales of stirring and heroic deeds performed by American fighting men. Chevrolet Chronicles, one of WIBW's most outstanding programs presented every Tuesday night from 8:30 to 9:00 p. m., brings you as its highlights, personal interviews of famous heroes of the war.

You will be glad to know that a fourth series of Chevrolet Chronicles will start over WIBW April 7, and continue for 13 weeks.

"Here Comes the Sun!" No matter if all other mornings in the week are dull and gray, early risers on Friday mornings who listen to the Dempster Mill Manufacturing Company's breakfast hour from 7:00 to 7:30 a. m., starts the day right. The tuneful strains of "Here Comes the Sun," marks the opening of every Dempster program, and during the broadcast you will learn many timely and helpful suggestions regarding Dempster equipment and its many uses.

Robin Hood is coming to life! He will be accompanied by the members of his dashing, mad-cap band. Here is a program that is sure to be popular with WIBW's huge juvenile audience.

The Central Shoe Company, St. Louis, Mo., sponsors of this new broadcast, have made special arrangements so that Uncle Dave will preside over the programs which will be presented on Fridays at 5:45 to 6:00 p. m., directly following the regular Children's Hour. One of the many delightful features and surprises of this series depicting the life and adventures of Robin Hood and his Merry Men of Sherwood Forest, will be that the programs will be presented in full costumes of the period. This perhaps is the first program of its type to be presented by any stations in the Middle West.

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 and the Sod Busters
- 6:55 a. m.—News, time, 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—except Tuesdays
- 11:00 a. m.—Household Searchlight
- 11:15 a. m.—Tremaine's Orchestra
- 11:30 a. m.—Farmers' Hour
- 1:30 p. m.—American School of Air
- 2:00 p. m.—Kanoa Hawaiians
- 2:30 p. m.—Our Women Editors
- 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
- 6:30 p. m.—Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 10:15 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

Highlights Next Week

- SUNDAY, MARCH 29**
- 4:00 p. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 4:45 p. m.—Sunshine Trio
- 5:00 p. m.—Everest Community Choir (guests)
- 6:30 p. m.—Memories of Hawaii
- 7:00 p. m.—Devils, Drugs and Doctors
- 7:30 p. m.—Pipe Dreams
- 8:30 p. m.—Robert Service Orchestra
- 9:00 p. m.—The Cotton Pickers
- 9:30 p. m.—Barnsdall Orchestra
- 10:10 p. m.—Back Home Hour

MONDAY, MARCH 30

- 7:30 p. m.—Simmons' Symphonic Orchestra
- 8:00 p. m.—The Three Bakers
- 8:30 p. m.—The Cardinal Singers
- 9:30 p. m.—The Manila Boys

TUESDAY, MARCH 31

- 6:00 p. m.—The Political Situation in Washington
- 7:15 p. m.—Old Gold Numerologist
- 8:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Chronicles
- 9:30 p. m.—Paramount Publix Hour
- 10:15 p. m.—Arthur Pryor's Band

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1

- 7:30 p. m.—Ultra Violet
- 9:15 p. m.—Gypsy Trail
- 9:30 p. m.—Savino Tone Pictures

THURSDAY, APRIL 2

- 12:00 m.—Gulf Crushing Co. "Egg Shellers"
- 6:00 p. m.—Morton Downey
- 8:00 p. m.—Lee Morse
- 9:30 p. m.—Toscha Seidel Orchestra
- 10:30 p. m.—Radio Roundup

FRIDAY, APRIL 3

- 7:00 p. m.—The Burleigh Girls
- 7:15 p. m.—The Seiberling Singers
- 7:30 p. m.—Scotland Yard
- 10:30 p. m.—Romanelli Orchestra

SATURDAY, APRIL 4

- 5:00 p. m.—Ted Husings Sportsants
- 7:15 p. m.—Ben Alley and Ann Leaf
- 9:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons' Showboat

L.B.

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

Long-Bell
SILVER SPOT
POSTS

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

AMERICAN
STEEL & WIRE COMPANY
GUARANTEES
Zinc Insulated
REG. IN U.S. PAT. OFF.
BRAND
WIRE FENCES
TO
EQUAL
OR
OUTLAST
ANY OTHER FENCE
MADE
USED UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS
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J.M. PARKS
MANAGER

Protective Service



\$10,175 in Protective Service Rewards Have Been Paid for Capture and Conviction of Farm Thieves

SIX sentences of farm thieves to the state penitentiary at Lansing and the state industrial reformatory at Hutchinson mark the payment of four more Protective Service rewards of \$50 each. To date, \$10,175 have been paid by this department for the capture and conviction of more than 350 thieves who have stolen from the farm premises of Kansas Farmer readers who have Protective Service signs posted at the entrances to their farms.

One of the recent rewards was paid for the apprehension and conviction

The second of the four recently paid Protective Service rewards was divided \$25 to Protective Service Member A. L. Spence of near Fort Scott, and \$25 to Sheriff Harry E. Hyle of Fort Scott. They did unusually effective work in tracing and locating Walter Flowers. Flowers is serving a sentence at Lansing for stealing 19 dairy stanchions from the A. L. Spence farm where a Protective Service sign is posted.

Before Protective Service Member Isabell Eastland of Bucyrus knew that she had a cow stolen, Deputy Sheriff John C. Sheldon of Kenneth had arrested Leland Cupp while still in possession of the cow he stole from the Eastland farm. The capture was made when Cupp's truck, loaded with the cow, went into a ditch just as Officer Sheldon called a halt in order to make an investigation. The deputy sheriff has been paid the \$50 Protective Service reward and Cupp is serving a sentence in the state penitentiary.



Horace Elliott, Miami County

of J. J. Mills. Mills is confined in the state penitentiary for his criminal record. He was found guilty of stealing clothing from Horace Elliott, a Protective Service member living near Paola. Mills' downfall came about in this manner:

He had made a specialty of driving thru the country with a trailer attached to his car. Whenever he located a farmstead where the residents were absent he helped himself to anything he could find that he wanted. It was a difficult task to catch him because he operated over an extended territory. However, the description of Mills and his car and trailer broadcast by former Sheriff J. C. Young of Paola enabled F. H. Bullock, night chief of police at Ottawa, to recognize him and effect an arrest.

Four persons besides Officers Young and Bullock had a part in providing information which led to the apprehension of Mills. These men, among whom and the two officers the \$50 Protective Service reward was divided, are: Arthur Deel, La Cygne, Horace Elliott, Paola, Charles Woodram, Louisburg, and James McDowell, Paola.

Industrial reformatory sentences are being served by Everett Rowton, Dale Snyder and Noble Reynolds. They have been convicted of stealing a revolver and \$50 in money from the Protective Service protected farm premises of J. G. Vreeland, of near Cimarron. The \$50 Protective Service reward paid following their sentence has been divided between Sheriff Abe Renick of Cimarron and Mr. Vreeland.

Post a Protective Service Sign

Scientists tell us that no light beam, which started from the nearest star in 1927, has as yet reached the earth.



John C. Sheldon, Johnson County

Kc

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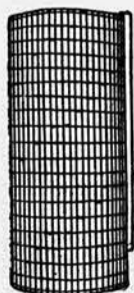
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J. M. Parks, Club Manager

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