

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE

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Number 6

Is Inflation Finally on the Way?

SOME progress has been made in the last two weeks in stopping the disastrously rapid contraction of credit that had been a feature of American business since the first of the year. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is actually in action, and the Glass-Steagall Act (to broaden the eligibility requirements of the Reserve banks and to make Government securities purchased by the Reserve banks eligible as collateral for Federal Reserve notes) has at least had an important psychological effect. And the anti-hoarding campaign has made progress.

Here and there commodity prices have increased. Part of this, however, as with hogs, has been due to seasonal influences. And there is a more hopeful spirit in the retail trade, especially at Topeka and Kansas City, which perhaps is the most evident in the motor car world. But this has not as yet been reflected in any very definite way in car loadings, which is a business index of far more consequence than all the hot air the "just around the corner" good times boys can generate. However, it is evident that the professional optimists have something now to base their hopes on, which wasn't the case until the administration finally got interested in attacking this depression in its weakest point, which is our monetary system. A much larger supply of both money and credit is available since the new policies have been put into effect. Their general use will force an increase in the commodity price level, and especially in the markets for raw materials, such as farm products. Such increases will tend to

bring the general commodity and services price level in line with the pre-war situation.

There can be no permanent prosperity in the United States until that relationship is restored. (For a more detailed discussion of this problem see the article by Gilbert Gusler starting on the cover for the issue of March

5.) As Mr. Gusler well says, "Either prices, especially farm prices, must come up, or industrial wages and salaries and costs of services of all kinds, including government services, must come way down. Because of debtor-creditor relationships created on the higher price level, it would be much better to lift prices, instead of closing the gap by pulling other things downward."

Many economists believe that the immediate effect of the "anti-deflation" program will be to produce a material rise in the general commodity price level, including farm prices. Doubtless they are right. It will be welcome! But we haven't yet obtained a permanent solution of the stable money problem.

And we probably will not obtain it so long as the Federal Reserve System is a banker controlled organization. Certainly there is little in the record made by the institution in the last 12 years to indicate that its executives have any adequate understanding of the national importance of a reasonably stable price level.

Evidently a larger representation of industry and agriculture on the board is one change in our banking system for which both big business and agriculture can fight. As the situation has been, the Federal Reserve System hasn't even used

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Do You Need Help in Terracing? See Page 10.

What Are the Causes of Rheumatism? See Page 16.

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Should the Flax Acreage Be Increased? See Page 6.

Will the Livestock Industry Revive? See Page 12.



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4.50-21	5.43	10.54
4.75-19	6.33	12.32
5.00-19	6.65	12.90
5.25-18	7.53	14.60
5.25-21	8.15	15.82
6.00-19 H.D.	10.85	21.04
6.50-19 H.D.	12.30	23.86
7.00-20 H.D.	14.65	28.42

Other sizes proportionately low.

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4.50-21	4.37	8.46
4.75-19	5.12	9.94
5.00-19	5.39	10.46
5.25-21	6.63	12.86

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32x6 H.D.	26.50	51.00
34x7 H.D.	36.40	70.60
6.00-20 H.D.	14.50	28.14
6.50-20 H.D.	16.30	31.62
7.50-20 H.D.	26.45	51.60
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Other sizes proportionately low.

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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 70

March 19, 1932

Number 6

All Profit Isn't in Cash Values

Annual Search for Master Farmers Has Started; 10 to Be Named in 1932

WISE farm management, quality production of crops and livestock, studied business methods, fertile fields, upkeep of buildings and equipment, beautification of the lawn, a desirable home life and happy community interests are as essential today as ever. And it is an inspiration to know that they are as readily available, despite the internal pains suffered by our economic system.

As intelligence, ability, industry and leadership are put to work on the farm are these values realized. It doesn't follow—in good times or bad—that all reward for effort shall be in cash values. Perhaps all of us are a little too money-minded. Real leaders of agriculture recognize the need of profitable cash returns for their labor. And they fight the battle for an agriculture that is on a par with other business. But all the while they find time to reap real joy out of building soils that are more productive, growing crops that are far superior to the average, producing livestock that is the last word in type. Their houses, whether modest or pretentious, are comfortable, and the folks who live in them know the real meaning of a home.

Fortunately Kansas mothers hundreds of such high quality men. During the last five years, Kansas Farmer has named 55 of them as Master Farmers, an honor which came to them because they are real leaders, and have proved that the best values in life go hand in hand with success in our greatest industry, agriculture. This year, Kansas Farmer is going to add 10 more names to this honor roll. The annual search for Master Farmer candidates has started, and everyone interested in the welfare of the farm is invited to nominate the best men in the state for this recognition.

Every Community Included

Undoubtedly there are many men of Master Farmer caliber in every one of the 105 counties of the state. Nominations now are in order, and they will be accepted until June 1. However, you are urged to make your nominations as soon as possible so the judges will have an opportunity to investigate your candidates from every possible angle. The number of nominations from any community is unlimited, and every one will receive careful consideration. Please mail them to Master Farmer Award Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

"Why, there can be no Master Farmers in times such as we have been going thru," someone has offered. Happily that isn't true. If it were then all history must be wrong. Because it was men of Master Farmer leadership, foresight and patience who generated enough of courage to carry on during pioneer days under circumstances much more trying than these we are experiencing today. Some folks read the stories of their struggles, heartaches and ultimate victory and remark: "But this is a different day. They had nothing to lose and everything to gain."

Nothing to lose! No. Nothing but fresh spring mornings full of hope and ambitions for progress; hard fought battles and the mellowing effects of righteous victory; days replete with new revelations in every walk of life; refreshing seasons of growing things; storms, flowers, gorgeous sunsets; winter's white moon-

light nights; the respect of friends and the wholesome love of their families. Nothing to lose, except life. The only difference now is that we are playing the game ourselves. And we are just as capable and courageous, with at least as many shortcomings, as our revered pioneers. A different day, yes. But after all, only human beings people this earth, as was true in the past, and the love of life and its tributes has not changed.

So there are Master Farmers today. Not because of what they accomplished last week or last year. But because of the steady uptrend of their progress during all the years they have tilled the soil. Because they exhibit qualities that have earned them the deep respect of their communities. Because they have kept faith with the soil, and life's values, and the Great Master.

Market prices may get out of control, but that doesn't prove that Kansas farmers are not producing top quality crops. Plans may fail, but who would even know that if they hadn't been earnestly tried? Indeed, there are Master Farm-

Briefly—

TO NOMINATE a candidate for the Master Farmer Award of 1932, simply fill out the score card, which is printed on this page, to the best of your ability, and mail it, before June 1, to the Master Farmer Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Every nomination will be acknowledged by letter, and every farmer nominated will receive the most careful consideration.

ers today just the same as when commodity prices are high. In making your nominations, please remember it isn't how much your candidate farms, but how well. Quality alone should be your guide.

The Master Farmer project is being conducted in 29 states by the Capper Publications and the

Standard Farm Papers. And our neighbor on the north, Canada, has taken it up. The purpose of the movement is to lend encouragement to folks who are playing the game, to inspire farm boys and girls by showing them that outstanding success is possible on the farm as readily as in other kinds of work. Certainly nothing is more important to the welfare of the majority of people than efficient agriculture. If so-called big business has overlooked this fact in the past, it now is frankly honest in saying that agriculture is in the key position.

Who Make the Nominations?

Successful candidates this year will receive exactly the same recognition and honor accorded those of other years. From the candidates who are nominated the judges will select 10 whom they believe are best, after giving every farmer careful consideration, and measuring him according to the Master Farmer score card. To each of these 10 men, Kansas Farmer will award the degree of Master Farmer, to be retained by the recipient permanently, together with a gold medal.

Anyone may make nominations, except that no one may nominate himself. Men who are nominated will be compared by the score card method, so in making your nominations, you should fill in the score card which appears on this page. This will be used along with other information in judging your candidate. Only the names of the successful candidates will be published.

Every candidate will receive a questionnaire to fill out and return to Kansas Farmer. Whenever it is apparent from preliminary investigation that a farmer has a chance to qualify, he will be visited personally by a member of the editorial staff of Kansas Farmer, who will obtain additional information about the candidate. Only those men who live on farms in Kansas, and who operate them as the principal source of income, are eligible to be nominated for the Master Farmer degree. This includes tenants and men who manage farms for others, as well as farm owners. The important thing is that they actually are responsible for the success of the farms they operate.

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Master Farmer Score Card for 1932

	Points	Possible Score	Candidate's Score
A. OPERATION OF THE FARM			
1. Soil Management	75	285	.....
2. Farming Methods	25		.....
3. Man, Horse and Machine Labor	25		.....
4. Crop Yields	40		.....
5. Livestock Management	60		.....
6. Tools, Machinery and Equipment	20		.....
7. Field Arrangement	20		.....
8. Farmstead Arrangement	20		.....
B. BUSINESS METHODS			
1. Accumulative Ability	100	285	.....
2. Accounting Methods	50		.....
3. Safety Financial Practices	100		.....
4. Marketing Practices and Production Program	35		.....
C. GENERAL FARM APPEARANCE AND UPKEEP			
1. Upkeep of Buildings	25	90	.....
2. Condition of Fields	25		.....
3. Fences, Ditches and Roads	20		.....
4. Lots and Yards	10		.....
5. Lawn	10		.....
D. HOME LIFE			
1. Convenient House	125	325	.....
2. Character as Husband and Father	100		.....
3. Education and Training of Children	100		.....
E. PUBLIC SPIRITEDNESS			
1. Neighborliness	50	260	.....
2. Interest in Schools and Churches	60		.....
3. Interest in Other Community Enterprises	50		.....
4. Interest in Local, State and National Government	100	
		Total	1245

Name of Farmer Scored

Address

Name of Scorer

Address

Date

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 RAYMOND H. GILKESON...Livestock Editor
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ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher
 F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor T. A. McNEAL, Editor
 RAYMOND H. GILKESON, Associate Editor
 ROY B. MOORE, Advertising Manager B. W. WOHLFORD, Circulation Manager
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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

IN DRIVING thru the country I have often been impressed with the appearance of the yards around the houses and barns. In some cases they are quite neat. The weeds are cut, hedges are trimmed and the fences are in repair. The barnyard is free of junk and usually the house, barn and other buildings are painted. You have the impression that the farmer is in a sound financial condition, despite the depression.

But one passes other farms which seem so different! The weeds are uncut, fences are out of repair, and the barnyard contains debris of all kinds. The immediate impression is that here is a farmer who is just naturally careless or else has given up the struggle against life's problems.

This matter of appearances has a great deal to do with a farmer's credit. A man may possibly be excused for a failure to paint his buildings, in this difficult economic period, altho the actual cost need not be more than the price of the materials. Any man or boy 12 years old can do a pretty fair job of plain painting. The junk can be cleaned up at odd times. If the farmer happens to have boys ranging from 10 years up they will be glad to have the job of dismantling this old junk for what they can get out of such material as can only be sold to junk dealers and save for use at home such parts as may be used for repairs.

More Babies Live Now

THE lives of more babies are being saved every year. A generation ago about a fourth of all the babies born in the United States died before they were a year old. In 1930 the death rate had been reduced to 62.2 a thousand. The city showing the lowest death rate of infants is Seattle, Wash., with only 37 a thousand.

Shouldn't Cut Teachers' Pay?

ROY CONARD of Rush Center takes exception to an article written by H. C. Colglazier (Page 13, February 6), who wants to cut the pay of teachers, and hire older teachers without certificates at lower prices. To this Mr. Conard strongly objects. He does not believe that a teacher who has been out of school work for 20 years is capable of teaching school at the present time. He continues:

"We are all proud of our schools in Pawnee county. The Superintendent of the Larned school has been there many years, and has, I think, about 1,000 children under his supervision. The

county superintendent for the rural schools has 86 teachers and 1,300 pupils under her charge. She is trying to bring them up to a higher standard of education. Why? Because they both realize what education does for our children. Even with all these responsibilities, I expect there are several individuals in our county receiving higher



salaries. But still we have some folks who think this is the place—the schools—where we should start to reduce wages.

"I have a family and am proud of it. I also am proud of the fact that my children have a better education than I. Why do they? Simply because they have had a better chance in school. I like the present schools, as they give all the people a chance for an education. And the most precious thing a man has is his children. Some men find fault with the younger generation, but if they are not as good or better than the older generation, what is the matter with us older ones? We have fallen down on our job somewhere. It seems to me that when some older one is ridiculing the younger generation, he is just admitting his defeat in influencing them. Every man and woman of the community is responsible for the children, in some way, whether he has any children or not. If he, or she, does not feel this responsibility he is not trying to help the community to a higher moral standard of living, as he should do."

\$1.50 for Wheat, Yeah?

JUST as soon as the weather will permit," writes Alex Richter of Holyrood, "I am going to petition the towns. In this petition I will ask that the price of wheat shall be \$1.50 a bushel for all that is consumed; that the price of cattle be made the same it was during May, 1930; that the price of cotton be fixed on a basis corresponding to the price of wheat. The surplus will be dumped into the river or sold in foreign

countries. This petition also will mention that we will not vote for a Representative in Congress or a Senator who will refuse to work for the passage of a bill of this kind in Congress. And in case the President vetoes the bill we demand that our Representatives and Senators impeach him. I am going to mail a letter to my Congressional Representative to this effect so he will know how we expect him to vote."

I am wondering how many people believe with Mr. Richter that by Congressional enactment prices of all commodities can be established and maintained without reference to the cost of production or to prices in the markets of the world. I say all commodities, for the reason that the producers of other food products would have exactly the same right to demand that Congress establish an arbitrary price for their products as the producers of wheat or cattle, and in like manner the producers of textiles would have the same right to demand that Congress fix an arbitrary price on their products as the raisers of cotton.

It is perfectly evident that in order to make Mr. Richter's plan work, if it could work under any condition, it would be necessary to erect a tariff wall high enough to shut out all foreign products of every kind; in other words, we should cease to do business with all other countries. Mr. Richter is wasting his time. No Congress, either Republican or Democratic, will ever enact such radical and unreasonable legislation.

Back to the Saloon!

PERHAPS you may have seen a news item stating that 25,000 hotel keepers have signed a petition to Congress asking that the Volstead Law be repealed so they can re-establish saloons in connection with their hotels. I mention this just to convince those trusting souls who insist that they want to promote temperance and lessen drinking by the resubmission of the Eighteenth Amendment and the repeal of the Volstead Law, but are opposed to the restoration of the saloon. These 25,000 hotel keepers have no illusions about the result of repealing the amendment and the law. They expect it to bring back the saloon, so that they can get the profits out of the sale of liquor.

The friends of prohibition should have no illusions, either. Face the facts. National prohibition was never in such danger as right now. The enemies of prohibition are organized and well supplied with funds, while the friends of prohibi-



tion are unorganized and without funds of any considerable extent. Economic conditions also have worked against prohibition. It is urged that the Government could collect vast revenues from the sale of liquors if the Eighteenth Amendment were repealed, and without doubt that is true. If we should repeal the amendment and adopt the Canadian System we might collect a revenue of more than a billion dollars a year, or if we went back to the old saloon, which we would do, the aggregate revenue would be greater than that. But who would furnish the money to pay the revenue? Wage earners would supply at least 75 per cent of it. It would lift the burden of taxation from the rich. It would place the distillers and brewers back in control of politics.

Canada perhaps offers the most favorable example of government control in the world for the Canadians are seemingly a more law abiding people than the folks in the United States, but in Canada drinking has increased much faster than the increase in population, and the crimes that naturally grow out of drinking have grown in just about the same proportion as the increase in consumption of liquor. There is every reason to believe that conditions under a similar law in the United States would be far worse than in Canada. But make no mistake, prohibition is in grave danger of being overthrown.

Is 6 Hours Enough?

THERE is much talk of reducing the working day to 6 hours. I have no objections; I think it would be a good idea to cut the working hours and give employment to one-fourth more workers. However, there is one business, and that the most important one in the world, agriculture, which 10 or 12 hours' work has not yet placed on a profitable basis.

The American Washing Machine Manufacturers' Bureau has been making a survey of 700 typical farms, which reveals that their "home managers"—that is the farm women—average 63½ working hours a week. The housewife has a 7-day week and works a little more than 9 hours a day. Even that is better than it was when I was a boy. At that time the average farm woman put in 14 hours a day during six days in the week and about 10 on Sunday. Neither did she have any of the modern labor saving devices found on a great many farms today. But at that the hours of labor of the farm wife are still too many. It is to be hoped that they will be reduced, especially thru the use of labor-saving devices, as soon as economic conditions justify the purchase of this additional equipment. Even now

there is some extension of high lines to supply electricity.

Again the Income Tax

It seems the proposed tax amendment that will be voted on this fall is not understood by the people. Some folks claim that we farmers will not come under that law unless our income is over \$2,000. Others say we will be compelled to keep a record of the eggs sold, every bottle of cream and every sale of any kind made and the gross income turned over to the assessor.

M. P.

There are two amendments that will be submitted at the next election. I assume that the amendment referred to by M. P. is the proposed amendment relating to the income tax. This proposed amendment is found in Section 1 of Chapter 300, house concurrent resolution No. 21 and reads as follows:

"The following proposition to amend the constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby sub-



mitted to the qualified electors of the state for their approval or rejection: That Article 11 of the constitution of the state of Kansas be amended by adding a new section thereto following Section 1, which new section shall be numbered Section 2, and shall read as follows: 'Sec. 2. The state shall have power to levy and collect taxes on incomes from whatever source derived, which taxes may be graduated and progressive.'

The amendment does not fix the amount of the income that shall be exempt or the amount of the tax. That will be wholly up to the next leg-

islature. In all probability the income tax law, if this amendment is adopted, will follow pretty closely the United States income tax, altho the exemptions may be and probably will be somewhat different.

In the United States income tax law the head of a family is exempted the amount of \$3,500 and single persons are exempted to the amount of \$1,500. In addition, the taxes paid by the income taxpayer to the state, in other words his local taxes, are exempted from his income. Also where he has to pay interest it also is exempted. Furthermore, if he has children under 18 years old dependent on him, the United States allows him \$400 for each child. After deducting his taxes, his \$3,500 if he is the head of a family, the interest he pays on his indebtedness, also what he pays out in the way of charity, and \$400 for each minor child, if he has an income over and above that he pays taxes on it. This certainly is not a great hardship.

Of course, I cannot predict what the next legislature will do in the way of enacting an income tax law, but I presume it will not be a severe law. It is true the farmer would be required to keep a record of his income, as he should do anyway, so that he would know what his gross income is.

Can't Levy on the Stock

A and B are husband and wife. A buys a machine but cannot make payments when due. The machine company demands a note secured by the machine and some other things. The machine is half paid for. A gives his wife's two cows as security for the note, his wife knowing nothing about it until now—five months after the note was made and one month before due. A hasn't all the money necessary to meet the note. Can the machine company take back the machine and the cows or would the machine itself be all they could take? Mrs. O. O. C.

A had no right without his wife's consent to give her property as security for this note. The wife could replevin it if the machine company undertook to levy on this stock.

Divorce to the Wife?

A deserted his family, was arrested and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. He gave bond and was paroled under condition that he support his children. Would this keep him from getting a divorce? Does this give his wife a divorce if she wants it? D. D.

He might get a divorce on some one of the 10 grounds provided by our statute. As it apparently has been proved by the court that he deserted his wife and family, she would seem to have statutory ground for asking for a divorce if she sees fit to use it.

Market Gambling Prolonged Hard Times

Extracts From Senator Capper's Statement to the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate

In presenting his bill for remedying gambling short selling thru the Federal Trade Commission, and his resolution for investigating the New York Stock Exchange, Senator Capper pointed out the urgent need of such action.

MR. CHAIRMAN, there is a prevalent opinion, in which I share, that the unnecessary short selling of securities on the stock exchanges has contributed to prolonging and intensifying the depression. Such important organizations as the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the American Bankers' association, have expressed concurrence in these views.

In the last few months I have received thousands of letters, telegrams and messages from all sections of the country, urging that Congress take some action. I ask permission to file with the committee some of these letters, as showing the public interest in an investigation and appropriate legislation, and the urgent necessity for it.

As everyone knows, in 1929 there was a tremendous break in the market value of stocks, bonds and other securities on the stock exchanges. I do not say that the break in market values brought on the depression. The causes go back of the break. But this break started a widespread depression which has caused immense demoralization, stagnation, unemployment, loss and suffering in all kinds of business and among people in every walk of life.

But notwithstanding this tremendous decline in values, there occurred in March, April and May of 1931, a progressive decrease in market value of common and preferred stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange, which amounted to some 14½ thousand millions of dollars.

Again, in September, 1931, there was a further decrease in the market value of common and preferred stocks listed on that same exchange, amounting to 12¼ thousand millions of dollars,

accompanied by a decline in market values of bonds, listed on the same exchange, of 4,200 millions of dollars.

During this same month of September total business failures, I am informed, were the highest for all time, and bank failures the second highest for all time, in the history of this country.

Today repercussions from the stock market affect practically every other market, every business, every line of industry, every employer, ever employe, every producer, every consumer in these United States.

Short selling and the practices going with it and growing out of it, favor market manipulation rather than market registration of values.

A manipulated market is not in accordance with the law of supply and demand. It creates insidiously an artificial supply to meet the demand, so that the law of supply and demand will operate not to fix a true market value, but a lower market value that will profit the manipulating short seller.

Mr. Chairman, any institution which allows its members to use their power to the ruin of thousands and sometimes millions of our people, should be brought under public regulation.

There is no question in my mind that the stock exchange members are engaged in interstate commerce; that they are invested with a public interest; are properly subject to regulation.

The regulation I propose is contained in Senate Bill 1,311. In brief, it provides for complete publicity for short sales, so that the investing public may know who is selling short, and in what amounts, and may judge what effect such selling will have. It is not so drastic a measure as I might personally favor, but I believe would serve a useful purpose, and curb short selling to a degree. If it is not curbed in the public interest, I look for an insistent and perhaps overpowering demand to abolish it entirely; I am not taking

up that question in either of the measures I have introduced. As you can see from reading Senate Bill 1,311, the regulation proposed is placed in the hands of the Federal Trade Commission, and I believe the rights of the exchange members to indulge in what they term legitimate short selling are adequately protected.

Any investigation of short selling less complete than the one I am asking in Senate Resolution 93, would, in my judgment fall short of protecting the public.

Short selling supporters who maintain that all contracts for future delivery are short sales either are not thinking clearly, or believe those to whom they make that argument are not thinking clearly.

In the first place, the sole motive of a short sale is the hope of profit from an expected decline in the market value of the thing sold. Without the "anticipation of a decline" the sale would not occur. If the market rises, the short seller loses.

If there were no way of manipulating the market, it would seem that the short seller is taking a fair gambling chance. But there are ways of manipulating the market, so that the market value registered is not the true value.

The milkman who contracts to deliver milk for future delivery, is not a short seller; he is merchandising his product and intends to deliver it, not betting that it will be lower in price at the time of delivery. The same with other contracts for future delivery where the object is not to win a bet that the article is selling at too high a price and will sell at a lower price later.

The weapon used by the short seller to accomplish his purpose, aided and abetted by the exchange rules, is as good as the wit of man could devise—or has been up to date.

The weapon is a secret artificial inflation of the selling-supply to overbalance the buying demand and thereby bring declining prices.

In the Wake of the News

Kansas Grew 67,000 Acres of Flax Last Year; 37,405 Acres in 1930

A FARMER at Moran, R. O. Furneaux, has grown certified Linota flax for the last two years. In 1930, he averaged 15 bushels an acre on 15 acres, which he sold for seed at \$2.25 a bushel. Last year he produced 11½ bushels for an average on 25 acres, and sold it at \$1.75 a bushel.

The average price received in Kansas last year was about \$1.10 a bushel, but some farmers who followed the best methods beat this considerably. And the average yield in 1931 was 5½ bushels an acre. From 1915 to 1926, inclusive, it was 6.48 bushels. The Kansas acreage of the crop is increasing, as shown by the 67,000 acres seeded in 1931, compared with 37,405 acres in 1930. However, the United States acreage is decreasing, falling from 3,732,000 acres in 1930 to 2,313,000 in 1931.

From the standpoint of cash returns, flax shows some real promise for farmers in the territory south of the Kaw River and east of the Flint Hills. The mill at Fredonia can handle 1½ million bushels a year, but from the crop of 1931 it received, reports show, only ¼ million bushels—which incidentally was the largest crop since 1904. Just for the purpose of supplying the local

builder—but it leaves the ground more mellow than wheat or oats; it is not hard on the land, as is generally thought. Corn at the Parsons experiment field in 1931 averaged 28.4 bushels an acre following flax; right beside this field, corn after oats made 22.2 bushels.

The best recommendations for seedbed preparation include: Summer plow wheat or oats stubble; fall plow corn stalks; work the seedbed until it is solid underneath, but well-pulverized on top. Drilling the seed with an alfalfa drill is best, but regardless of the method used, the seed should not be covered more than 1 inch. Flax should be seeded early—March 20 to April 10—as it grows best in a cool soil.

Flax should be harvested when the bolls are golden brown; it can be cut with a self-rake reaper or binder, cured in small shocks and threshed or stacked in a week. A combine also can be used. Flax makes an excellent nurse crop for Sweet clover, Red clover or alfalfa.

A Bushel a Minute

S EVENTY Kansas farmers in 33 counties, west of Saline and Sedgwick, obtained Wheatland milo seed during the winter of 1930-31, to make a thoro test of the crop in co-operation with the Kansas State College. Thirty-seven farmers kept accurate records and made detailed reports on their crop to A. L. Clapp of the college. The 70 tests amounted to 2,060 acres, and the estimated total yield was 50,134 bushels. Thirty fields were certified, and from these there is a supply of about 24,484 bushels of seed. Twenty-one other fields producing 12,755 bushels were eligible for certification, but were not certified simply because the owners did not make application. If used at the rate of 3 pounds an acre, the certified and the eligible seed would plant about 500,000 acres.

Six men planted less than 3 pounds an acre, 18 used exactly 3 pounds, seven planted 3 to 4 pounds, and four seeded more than 4 pounds. No farmer who planted 3 pounds or less complained about too thick a stand. Two seeded 5 pounds, and both found the stands too thick. Two men living in Reno and Rooks counties planted 4 and 4½ pounds. In Rooks county there was no difference, and in Reno the 4½-pound rate made the best yield.

Reports show an average stand of 213.1 stalks to 100 feet of row. On the average, 9.5 stalks or about 4 per cent had lodged at time of harvest. The highest proportion that lodged in any one test was 50 per cent, and the next highest was 33½ per cent, while 14 farmers did not report any lodging. Twenty-seven men reported planting from May 1 to June 20, and the date of heading from July 1 to August 17. Seven fields were planted in May, and heading started in these fields 69 days after planting. Twenty fields were planted in June, with average heading date 55 days later. The height of the Wheatland at ma-

turity in 33 tests averaged 28.2 inches. Eight men reported it 20 to 25 inches, 12 said 25 to 30 inches, 11 placed it at 30 to 35 inches, and two at 36 inches.

Twenty-six harvested with the combine. Eleven used a 12-foot combine and required 29 minutes to harvest an acre. Those that used a 15-foot machine required 29.6 minutes. The 16-foot combine harvested an acre in 16.7 minutes, and the 20-foot combine did the job in 16.4 minutes. The 26 men averaged 22.7 minutes in harvesting an acre. Since the average yield was 24.61 bushels, this was about a bushel a minute. Frank J. Zink, of the department of agricultural engineering at the Kansas State College, reported an average of 17.75 per cent of cracked grain from two tests that were combined direct from the field. In four tests where Wheatland was combined direct, the moisture in the grain at harvesting time averaged 10.25 per cent.

In 34 tests in the western half of the state, the average yield was 24.61 bushels an acre; 14 tests in the northern four tiers of counties averaged 27.19 bushels; 20 tests in the southern three tiers averaged 22.84 bushels. This difference likely was due to the difference in rainfall. The highest yield reported was 53 bushels an acre in Gove



PURCHASERS ARE RUNNING MORE TO UTILITY THAN TO LOOKS

market, the Kansas flax acreage can be increased a good deal. Of course, the demand depends largely on the paint industry. If building activity picks up that naturally will call for paint, and the flax crop will profit accordingly. There are numerous other demands on the crop, such as livestock feed in the form of meal, the production of linoleum, oilcloth, patent leather, ink and medicines. But the paint industry leads.

Aside from the local demand for flax, it will be understood that the United States as a whole offers a good market when it is noted that during the last four years the average imports of flax seed amounted to 17 million bushels—and the tariff is 65 cents a bushel. Last year the United States crop amounted to 11 million bushels, which was a considerable reduction from the country's normal average of 17 to 20 million bushels.

A seedbed prepared the same as for alfalfa is favored. In experiments in Southeastern Kansas, oats ground plowed in July and seeded in March made 8.8 bushels of flax. Oats stubble on adjoining ground plowed in December made 2.8 bushels. One plot where corn stalks were plowed under in December made 9.3 bushels; another corn field disked in the spring made 6.9. Two plots that grew soybeans for hay also were compared. One plowed in the fall produced an average of 12.8 bushels while the one disked in the spring yielded 11.9. The best plot was on oats ground disked in July and immediately drilled to soybeans. The beans were plowed under in September. Flax seeded on this ground produced 16.8 bushels.

Rate of seeding is another important point. Twenty pounds to the acre has been found too light by I. K. Landon, in charge of the Southeastern Kansas experiment fields; 30 pounds is fair, but 40 pounds to the acre has outyielded the 30-pound seeding by 1 to 3 bushels an acre during four years of testing. Seeding 50 to 60 pounds an acre isn't justified by the results.

Linota and Bison are the highest yielding varieties and are wilt-resistant. Flax isn't a soil



county. The lowest yield was 8 bushels in Grant. Twenty-three of the 34 fields gave yields of more than 20 bushels an acre. Gove county's 53-bushel field was on upland, free from weeds; the seedbed was moist and medium firm, and it was planted at the rate of 4 pounds an acre. An upland field only 10 miles away, similar in all respects except that the seedbed was loose and was seeded 3 pounds to the acre, produced only 10 bushels an acre. The high field at harvest had a good stand, was weed free and had no lodging. The poor field had an uneven stand because of the loose seedbed, was weedy thru lack of an extra cultivation and poor stand, and one-half of the stalks lodged, due to stunted growth and bugs.

Now Livestock Is Dying

CATTLE, sheep and horses have been dying from starvation by the thousands in South Dakota, due to last year's drouth. Conditions are the worst in 50 years; 46 counties need aid and at least 4 million dollars is needed on the relief project. Railroads have been hauling livestock feed free. The Farmers' Union and Red Cross have been carrying on a campaign on this project, and Kansas people have supplied considerable feed, clothes and money. Persons who desire to contribute can do so thru the Farmers' Union or Red Cross, Radio Station WNAX, Yankton, S. D., or George E. Masters, publisher, Yankton Press and Dakotan.

Lime Can be Drilled

A GRONOMISTS with the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station have been conducting tests for several years on applying finely ground limestone with a fertilizer attachment on a drill; about 300 pounds an acre, or a little more, ordinarily is used. Most of the tests so far have been with Sweet clover, and have been quite successful. Several farmers in Linn county will use the new method this year, including L. M. Hewitt and A. R. Barber of Pleasanton.



PLENTY OF ADVICE FOR THE LITTLE GUY

SOME FACTS

about Farm Machine Prices

The statement is made that farmers are not purchasing much-needed farm equipment because implement prices are out of line with the prices of farm products. We would all like to see higher prices for the products of the farm and the manufacturers would all like to make further reductions in prices of farm equipment if their costs permitted them to do so.

Present farm machine prices would not give any one in the industry more than a living profit if the production and sales were anywhere near normal; and, based on the present small demand, farm equipment prices are entirely too low for any profit to the industry.

Profit and Loss

That the farm equipment industry has not profited is proved by the profit and loss accounts of the various companies. They show that earnings run in cycles—good years and bad years—for the farm equipment manufacturer just as they do for the farmer. 1929, for instance, was a good year for both manufacturer and farmer; 1930 not so good; and 1931 a year of distress.

Go over the manufacturers' earnings for the last thirty years and you find that average earnings on the capital-invested have been less than ordinary bank interest; and remember that these earnings were made on sales all over the world, and on a large volume of business done by some of these companies in motor trucks, industrial tractors, road machinery, and other equipment not sold to farmers.

That the farm equipment industry will show a substantial loss for 1931 is clearly indicated by the reports already published of four of the leading full-line farm equipment manufacturers, showing a combined loss of over six hundred thousand dollars, which would have been much greater if it were not for their business in other countries and the sale of equipment other than farm machinery.

Depreciation Losses

To get some idea of the tremendous drop in the earning power of the implement industry, consider for a moment what has happened to the prices of the stocks of the prominent implement companies. The price of 12 shares of stock—one share each of both common and preferred stocks of six of the large implement companies—on February 17 was \$272, while at the high of a few years ago it was \$1508. Here is a depreciation of 82 per cent. One of the reasons for this terrific decline in stock prices is that implement companies lack earning power, even with equipment prices at present levels. This in turn is due to the low prices of farm products and a consequent lack of purchasing power by farmers.

Price Trends in the Automotive Industry

The question is sometimes asked why the farm equipment industry cannot do the same as the automotive industry, that is, improve quality and lower the price.

Our answer is that this is exactly what our industry has done and is doing.

In the development of the farm tractor, which is comparable with a motor car, improvements and price reductions made are fully equal to the record of the motor car industry.

A standard two-plow tractor which sold in 1914 for \$1450 now sells for \$810—a reduction of \$640 or 44 per cent and a far better tractor at that. In 1914 a three-plow tractor sold for \$1835; today, a more powerful tractor, vastly better in design and efficiency, sells for \$1050.

Remember, the tractor manufacturers in the last five years have had a volume only one-

thirtieth as large as that of the motor car builders. In view of this fact, the record of our industry in improving quality and lowering prices is especially noteworthy.

Twenty years ago the tractor and motor car industries were in the developmental stage, with every opportunity ahead for reduction in cost through improvement of design, standardization, use of labor-saving machinery, better processes, and quantity production, because of an ever-increasing market. The economies in manufacturing methods were more than sufficient to offset the increased cost of material and labor brought on by the war.

This was not the case with binders, threshing machines, horse-drawn plows, and other machinery, which had reached their peak of development long before and where all economies of mass production had been worked out to the lowest point before the cost of materials, labor, taxes and other items increased. When the war brought these increases they could not be absorbed or offset by manufacturing economies as in the case of the automotive industry.

Declining Demand for Old Lines

Moreover, the demand for binders and threshers was lessened by the advent of the combine; the demand for horse-drawn tools was affected by the introduction of tractor-drawn tools, with the result that the production of all these older lines was greatly reduced.

To illustrate: The sale of horse-drawn grain binders in the United States during the last ten years has been less than one-fifth of the volume sold in a like period thirty years ago. The actual sales of horse-drawn grain binders in 1931 were about one-tenth of the sales made in 1902.

Even as late as 1914, the total number of grain binders produced was 215,386, while in 1930 it had dropped to 46,166. No government figures are out for 1931, but those in a position to know estimate a production of about 17,000 machines, including tractor binders.

We have singled out the grain binder because this machine is most often used as a yardstick in making price comparisons. As a matter of fact, the position of the binder in agriculture is comparatively insignificant. It is vastly different from what it was twenty or thirty years ago. The American farmer's investment in grain binders during the five years, 1926-1930, amounts to less than 2 per cent of his total outlay in that period for all farm equipment. What is true of the binder may also be said of other horse-drawn equipment, the production of which has been greatly lessened by the advent of the tractor and other power equipment.

The old-line, horse-drawn tools have increased in price since 1913 for the simple reason that post-war increases in costs of labor, materials, and fixed overhead could neither be counteracted by an increased factory production nor offset by improved manufacturing processes. Economies already made could not be made again. In the automotive industry these economies were still to come; on the old-line implements they had already been made.

Factory Overhead

The cost of any machine is divided into three parts—labor, material, and overhead. Overhead is a fixed charge and consists of taxes, insurance, depreciation, upkeep of factory and equipment, etc. These items are as much a part of the cost of a machine as material and direct labor. It can be readily understood that if this unavoidable fixed expense must be charged against a small

number of machines, the cost per machine is much greater than if the fixed expense were spread over a large number of machines.

Costs of material and labor and overhead are, of course, higher than in 1913 and this, taken with a reduction in the number manufactured and consequent increase of overhead costs per unit, makes it a mathematical certainty that these machines must now cost more to build than in the past.

Labor and Material Costs

The other elements of manufacturing costs—labor and material—are really inseparable. The wages paid to labor by the manufacturer in the implement factory is a very important item, and yet this labor is only a small percentage of the total labor charge in the cost to manufacture. A large part of the price paid for materials goes to wages paid previously to labor which transformed the ore, coal, and timber into steel, iron, fuel, and lumber, which are the finished products used by the implement maker.

In addition, a large proportion of all transportation charges is labor costs.

It is true that the farmer pays the freight on the goods from the factory, but the implement manufacturer must pay freight on two tons of raw materials, fuel, etc., going into the plant for every ton of manufactured product going out of it. Going back a little further, the manufacturer of steel pays freight on four tons of material going into his works for every ton of finished steel going out.

It is, therefore, not only the wages paid in the implement factories, but the labor costs in the forests, the sawmills, iron mines, coal mines, coking plants, and steel mills, and the labor cost in transportation that chiefly determine manufacturing costs.

Efficiency of Perfected Old Lines

This industry has always believed that improvement in the efficiency of farm equipment is just as sound and just as necessary as improvement in the efficiency of industrial equipment. We believe, and farmers concur with us in this belief, that it would be a disastrous mistake to halt such improvement simply to save a few dollars here or there on the price of machines.

The True Measure of Value

These better implements will do more work and last longer and are cheaper to use per acre or per bushel than ever before. As convincing evidence of the progress that has been made by our industry in this direction, again consider the grain binder.

For the past five years the farmers of the United States as a whole have paid out for grain binders of all kinds, including tractor binders, only one-half as much, and during the year 1931 only one-fifth as much, as in the good old days of lower binder prices that some people like to talk about. Yet the best statistics available indicate that grain binders today are cutting practically the same acreage as thirty years ago, the combine harvesting little if any more than the increase in acreage.

Similar progress has been made in all other lines of farm machines. More years of useful life and efficient operation have been built into them. Repairs requirements have been greatly reduced, due to better design, better materials, and better heat-treating processes. As a direct result of these important improvements farm equipment actually costs less than ever before. This fact should not be overlooked when comparing prices of pre-war and present-day machinery.

As We View Current Farm News

Kansas Farmers Were Holding 55,170,000 Bushels of Wheat on March 1

KANSAS farmers were holding 55,170,000 bushels of wheat on March 1, according to J. C. Mohler, or 23 per cent of the crop of 1931. This compares with 25,005,000 bushels a year ago and 19,311,000 bushels two years ago. The sale of wheat in January and February was delayed somewhat by soft roads, as well as low prices. In the meantime there also is some hope for higher markets. About 5 million acres of the wheat crop of 1932, in the western part of the state, has an insufficient root development, and doubtless was injured greatly by the cold weather of last week.

Farm corn stocks amounted to 39,843,000 bushels, compared to 20,328,000 bushels a year ago, and a five-year average of 47,413,000 bushels. The number of hogs available for fattening is larger than a year ago, but fewer cattle are on feed. Oats stocks were 12,736,000 bushels, somewhat more than the 9,905,000 bushels on hand a year ago.

It Is a Poor Record

DOES the human race have sufficient intelligence to build a satisfactory industrial civilization? That question is being asked generally today, in marked contrast to the nation's attitude in 1928 and 1929, when the "New Era" hokey was in flower. Anyhow we are precipitated into the worst depression this generation has ever known; it is worse than the one in the '90s. By the time the country had recovered from that mess 1907 came along; then the folks hit the declines in 1913 and 1921. 'Tis a punk record. Apparently it indicates that we haven't learned how to handle these powerful modern economic forces. If that is true it follows that the nearer the folks are to the source of the food the better off they will be. Anyhow there is no question but what Kansas farmers, on an average, are far better off than the people in the cities these days.

Hay Helped the Potatoes

HARVEY BROTHERS of Ogden grow half an acre of mulched potatoes a year. In 1931, the plants were practically killed to the ground by frost, but were one-third better than those not mulched at harvest. There were fewer small tubers, and rotten potatoes were scarce. They also kept longer in the spring than those not mulched. This practice has been followed for 15 years. The potatoes are planted in March or early April and are mulched with old prairie hay just as the plants are breaking thru the ground. Making use

of spoiled hay—stack tops and bottoms—eliminates cultivation when work is rushed, saves all the moisture and produces a better crop.

And Now a Flax Contest

GOLD medals and cash prizes are offered in 1932 to the county and state champion flax growers of Southeastern Kansas. A contest for determining the winners will be conducted by the Kansas State College, the Fredonia Linseed Oil Co., the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., and the Kansas City, Mo., Chamber of Commerce. The

Gold medals will be awarded to the highest scoring individual in every county, and the first three winners in the state will receive cash prizes of \$25, \$15 and \$10. In addition, \$50 will be provided toward the expense of the champion and the reserve champion flax growers of the state for attending Farm and Home Week at the Kansas State College in 1933. Farmers desiring to enter this contest should get in touch with their county agent before July 1.

647 Pounds of Butterfat

ELM LEDGE ESTELLE, a Guernsey cow owned by J. D. Phillips of Lawrence, recently completed a new state record for Kansas. In 365 days she produced 12,475.3 pounds of milk and 647.7 pounds of butterfat.

'Twas a Terrible Result!

HARVEY BROTHERS of Ogden have a good White Leghorn laying flock, and a sister, Lillian, is the poultry specialist. She buys about 400 chicks a year. One time she made it 350 day-old birds and 50 started chicks. These were put together in a brooder, and the result was terrible! There was too much fighting. "If I bought started chicks I should want them all the same age," Miss Harvey said. And this, of course, applies to the baby chicks as well. "One advantage in getting started chicks, however, is the fact that we can increase the proportion of pullets in our flock to better advantage."

Chicks are purchased in March or early April. These are placed in a warm brooder. Sand is put immediately around the brooder stove as a boost to sanitation and to reduce the danger from fire. The balance of the floor is covered with good alfalfa hay, some of which is eaten by the chicks. Brooders are moved to fresh alfalfa range when the birds are about 6 weeks old, or are well feathered. Loss is very small on this farm, as you would expect.

"We didn't know how rapidly chicks could develop until we tried the Hendriks method," Miss Harvey said. "The first year we used it the pullets were laying in a few days over 4 months. Of course, we rushed them too much, but it shows the possibilities of developing good pullets in a short time." The flock has been accredited four years, averaged 159 eggs last year, made some profit every month and better results are seen for 1932. Hatching eggs are sold at a premium to a special market. The premium was 14 cents a dozen last year and 10 cents at present.



contest is confined to the following counties that have grown 1,000 acres or more of flax in one season during the last 10 years: Allen, Bourbon, Anderson, Coffey, Gherokee, Crawford, Labette, Linn, Neosho, Osage, Montgomery, Miami and Wilson.

A contest field must contain 15 acres or more, and five contestants are required to the county.

Did Your Wheat Fail This Year?

CONSIDERABLE interest has developed in recent weeks relative to the use that may be made of land in Western Kansas where wheat failed to make a stand. Such land may be used for the production of one of the spring planted small grains, for sorghums, or corn, or it may be summer fallowed. On most farms it will be more economical to use it for each of two or more of these purposes.

Spring wheat, however, is not on the average a desirable crop for Western Kansas. It ripens late, thus making it susceptible to injury from hot weather and high winds. It also is more subject to injury from some insects and diseases for the same reason. Because of these conditions yields of spring wheat are as a rule very low.

Results secured at the branch experiment stations of Western Kansas show that barley is a much better crop than spring wheat or oats for that region. If spring conditions are favorable, a fairly large acreage could be used for barley production, but it would not be wise to put the entire acreage in this crop.

Row crops, such as kafir, milo and the forage sorghums, should be planted on much more of this land than has been the case in recent years. In some sections, as on the sandier lands, and in Northwest Kansas, corn could be used to good advantage. The sorghums should be wide spaced if wheat is to be seeded on the land next fall, and under many conditions it is desirable to use

the same methods for corn when wheat is to follow this crop.

Some of the fields where wheat failed to make a stand should be summer fallowed. In most cases, in Central and Western Kansas, land properly summer fallowed will yield more in one year than poorly prepared land will produce in two years. A wheat failure offers an excellent opportunity to summer fallow during this season for seeding in the fall of 1932. The use of the fallow not only insures higher average yields over a period of years, but also helps materially in stabilizing the wheat industry, because it reduces the frequency of crop failure. The effect of the fallow in reducing frequency of failure and its influence on yield is well illustrated by the experimental results at Hays and Garden City. At the Hays station, over a period of 24 years, there were only three years when the yield of wheat was less than 5 bushels an acre on summer fallowed land, and the average annual yield was 23.5 bushels. During the same period there were 11 years when the yield was less than 5 bushels an acre on late plowed land, and the average annual yield was 10.9 bushels. On early plowed land there were six years when the yield was less than

5 bushels an acre, and the average yield was 16.5 bushels.

At the Garden City station, over a period of 16 years, there were five years when the yield was less than 5 bushels an acre on the summer fallowed land, and the average yield was 11.8 bushels. During the same period there were 10 years when the yield was less than 5 bushels an acre on late plowed land, and the average annual yield was 4.6 bushels. On the early plowed land there were nine years when the yield was less than 5 bushels an acre, and the average annual yield was 6.9 bushels. It will be noted that at Garden City there were two times as many failures on late plowed land as on summer fallow, and that the average annual yields on summer fallowed land were slightly more than 2½ times that from late plowed land. At Hays there were 3½ times as many failures from late plowing as with fallow.

In addition to the fallow helping stabilize wheat production, it offers the most practical means of changing land from one of the sorghums to wheat. It is not necessary to summer fallow every other year in Kansas. Once in three, four or five years is enough, depending on seasonal rainfall, cropping systems and the section.

This is an excellent time for the men of the Wheat Belt to reorganize their operations, take from one-third to one-fourth of the land out of wheat and use this land for the spring crops.

By R. I. Throckmorton

Head, Department of Agronomy
Kansas State College



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29x4.50-20	\$5.60	\$10.90	4.29	8.34	3.93	7.64
30x4.50-21	5.75	11.20	4.38	8.44	3.97	7.74
28x4.75-19	6.60	12.84	5.10	9.96	4.73	9.22
29x4.75-20	6.75	13.14	5.23	10.04	4.79	9.34
29x5.00-19	6.95	13.50	5.38	10.48	4.95	9.64
30x5.00-20	7.10	13.80	5.47	10.56	5.08	9.82
28x5.25-18	7.80	15.18	6.17	11.90		
29x5.25-19	8.00	15.56				
30x5.25-20	8.15	15.86	6.45	12.60	5.92	11.54
31x5.25-21	8.40	16.34	6.65	12.84	6.13	11.84
28x5.50-18	8.75	17.00	6.75	13.12		
29x5.50-19	8.85	17.18	6.90	13.34		
30x5.50-20	8.95	17.40				
31x6.00-19	8.70	16.84				
32x6.00-20	8.89	17.28				
33x6.00-21	9.23	17.96				
31x6.50-19	10.20	19.80				
32x6.50-20	10.50	20.40				

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We Moved to Kansas 36 Years Ago!

*In That Time the State Has Made Splendid Progress,
Especially With Roads and Terracing*

By HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

IT OCCASIONALLY does one a whole lot of good to look back to the conditions that existed on a certain date and compare them with the conditions of the present. At this season, my mind goes back to our moving to Kansas and on this farm, 36 years ago the first of this month. To revive an old saying, "much water has gone over the mill dam since then." Thirty-six years has seen wonderful changes, much for the better, some for the worse. During this time, the farmers' method of transportation and the roads on which this transportation takes place probably have seen the greatest improvement. From the horse and buggy and farm wagon method we have become so thoroly motorized that one seldom sees a buggy on the road, and a greater part of the heavier hauling is done by truck. We can go fast and we can go far, now, compared with 36 years ago.

Another Good 36-Year Period?

There is little need to mention now the many other improvements that have come to us in these 36 years; everyone can enumerate them by inventory of their own. At the start of this 36-year period prices were not much different from the products of the farm of those of today. In looking back to the sales of the products of our first year's farming in Kansas I was surprised to see a price level for grain and livestock much the same as the one of today. The goods we purchased, especially farm machinery, cost us very much less than today, but the quality was much poorer. Farm folks were in debt then the same as now, but the figures did not run into as many columns as now. But the thing that impresses one is the fact that we got off to just about the same start 36 years ago as we are taking off with this spring. See what has come to Kansas in these 36 years—why cannot we do as well, if not better, in the next 36 years?

Sod Tells the Story

There is one thing we had 36 years ago that is lacking today. It is a soil that was almost approaching a state of virgin richness then. Some of us have taken very fair care of the soil under our charge during these years, and we have for our efforts a state of fertility that has suffered little for the wear and tear of time, but much of the soil has slipped slowly but surely into a state of lower productivity. Where neglect has been more pronounced and a system of cropping that took everything off and put nothing back on has been practiced, the loss has become so great that such acres are looked upon today as not worth farming. Those of us who have done our best have hardly been able to hold our own in maintaining the fertility and productiveness of our farms. The one great thing that has prevented us from doing this, try as hard as we could, has been the washing away of our top soil. One has only to go to the upper side of any field, and if there is a strip of the original sod left there, to notice the present difference in level to see how much we have lost.

Would Float a Wagon Box

If we had known how to terrace 36 years ago as we know how to do it today, at least 90 per cent of our loss due to soil washing could have been prevented. Instead of the then deep water holes of our creeks being filled with the best of our soil, as they are today, this would have remained where the Creator placed it, where it

could be used in growing better crops at less cost. Not going back as far as 36 years, but to the dry year of 1901, I remember a water hole in the creek on this farm that would almost float the wagon box from the wheels when it had become so dry that many of the neighbors were hauling water. Today that water hole has become so filled with the soil of this and other farms upstream that the water is never over 2 feet deep. Anyone seeing this today would scarcely believe the depth of water that could always be found there a little more than 30 years ago. By soil washing, we have lost much in a few years.

Away Went the Fodder!

Two years ago we terraced the first field on this farm. It is the one we call the "southwest field," because it lies at the southwest corner of the farm. There were ditches running straight down the slope of this field we had been struggling with for years to keep them "crossable" with farm machinery. These were filled and the field terraced. At the same time, in another field, known by us as the "southeast field," a similar condition existed, the two fields each having about the same slope. The ditches in this field were filled by first hauling and dumping in two loads of refuse bundle fodder, which was covered with dirt. By that time it had become so late in the season we thought it necessary to start planting and to defer terracing this field until the crop was off in the fall. Soon came a big rain, one of those 3 or 4 inch affairs that is not long about it. Away went our filled in dirt, fodder and all. Much of it did not stop until it reached the creek, and some of it went across the road on the farm below, and all ditches were washed as deep or deeper than ever.

Terraces Also Help Flat Fields

While all this damage was going on in the "southeast field," what was happening over on the newly terraced "southwest field"? The terraces had been finished but a few days before, and it seemed reasonable to expect some washing over in places where the push would be greatest, but to the surprise of us all they held at every point, and not a hatful of soil went off that field! A comparison of the action of this one big rain on these two fields, the one terraced and the other unterraced, "sold" us right then and there on the value of terracing. The "southeast field" is now terraced, as well as another, and the work is to be continued until every field on the farm has the flow of flood water over it controlled by terracing. I can see where even a very flat lying field we have will be benefited by a few low terraces. While there is no gully washing in such fields, the sheet washing amounts to considerable, and it, too, can be profitably controlled by a few cheaply built terraces.

John Glass Is "No. 1"

A question naturally follows, who taught you how to lay out terraces and what do you use to build them? The Farm Bureau, thru the extension department of the Kansas State College, brought the value of terracing out to the farms of this section of Kansas. John Glass, of the college staff, has taught 20 or more men in this county how to use the farm level and by it how to lay out the necessary terraces to control the washing rains. My two boys learned the use of the level and how to lay out terraces from Professor Glass. The work he

"PROSPERITY...?"



MAY I SAY A WORD ABOUT IT?"

● "I am your dealer—and I've got a lot of problems of my own to meet and overcome.

"Good times to you are good times to me—and so, I'm vitally interested in this matter of prosperity—and how to bring it about.

"How can it be done? Well—when you study the reports of government and state bureaus—and when you look around—you will note one outstanding fact. The really prosperous farms are so arranged as to secure maximum yield from every single acre. In other words—they are planned for diversified farming, increased soil fertility and the proper rotation of crops and stocks. As a result—their owners profit greatly during good times—and find hard times not so hard.

"Now, here's the point: In addition to willingness and labor—diversified farming depends almost entirely on the proper fencing of fields and pastures. Truly—good fence is as necessary to profitable operation as seed and livestock.

"And so—from the standpoint of future farm prosperity—good fencing and its correct use—is something for both of us to give more than passing thought to."

For 30 years, Zinc Insulated Fences—American, Anthony, Monitor, National, Prairie, Royal, and U. S. brands—have made good with farmers the country over—providing a standard of service that has made farming easier and more profitable. Your American Steel & Wire Company dealer is fence headquarters—and also handles Banner or Ideal U-Shape Steel Posts—the best foundation for your fence lines.

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and the Farm Bureau has done in this county on this project has, alone, been of enough benefit to the farm land of the county to pay the cost of the Farm Bureau for several years. It is a job that should be done on every farm, and it can all be done with the present help on the farms just like a job of plowing. After the terraces have been laid out, a plow, a small grader (you can borrow one from your township), and a small tractor or four horses and two men complete the crew. The cost of terracing the average field with this outfit will be just about the same as the cost of plowing it. See your county agent about this work. If you have none, then write direct to Prof. John Glass of Manhattan. John is a No. 1 good fellow, anxious and willing to save as much of the soil of Kansas as we have left by the practical method of terracing. If we had only known of this 36 years ago, what billions of tons of rich, top soil could have been saved on the farms of Kansas!

Will Lespedeza "Do Its Stuff"?

A hundred pounds of seed of Korean lespedeza has been sown on this farm, this spring. Three acres were sown by itself, on a well-prepared seedbed that has been a hog pasture for several years. It should have a chance to show up at its best here. The rest of the seed was sown out on prairie pasture land. One 15-acre milk cow pasture was pretty thoroly covered with a seeding of about 4 pounds an acre. The remainder of the seed was scattered on the thinner spots of the upland pastures, this seeding being done on the higher elevations in the expectation that from here it should naturally spread to the lower lands. If this crop does even half what is being claimed for it, it will be worthy of a place on every Eastern Kansas farm. I would like to suggest that it hereafter be called Korean clover, a name more American than lespedeza, and the pronunciation of which may be accomplished without the suggestion of a sneeze.

Off to a Good Start

So far we are off to a good start for 1932. The subsoil is soaked as it has not been for the last two years. It is disagreeable to have a surplus of moisture, as we have had at times during the winter, it making the feed-lots and roads an almost impassable sea of mud, but it puts the surplus of moisture needed in the subsoil, the only way it can be put there. Alfalfa and Red clover never started off better than they have this year, and the fruit crop is still trying to exist. Let us hope one of those belated spring freezes does not appear as a last moment dampener on our present high hopes. Plenty of alfalfa and clover, even if the price is not high, is a great addition to the feeding ration on any farm where cattle for either beef or milk are kept.

Real Blessings, Even Now!

There are a number of things we of the farms may have and enjoy just as much in bad times as in good. There has not, as yet, been any plan devised for preventing us enjoying the bright sunshine and the pure air which are everywhere about us, here in Sunny Kansas. Transplant one of us into a cell-like office or factory of the smoky city, however, and see how quickly the appreciation of such things would come back to us! And, then, think of the things we of the farms, in addition to the pure air and sunshine, may have and enjoy, almost without cost, except for a little care and labor occasionally on our part—the fruit of the various trees, apples, peaches, pears and of various other kinds; the garden that can so nearly provide us a healthy living at no cost except a little labor! There are cows that give us milk and hens that lay for us their eggs. "It's all cheap," says the pessimist, "too cheap." "I would like to have some of it to eat," says the worker of the cities.

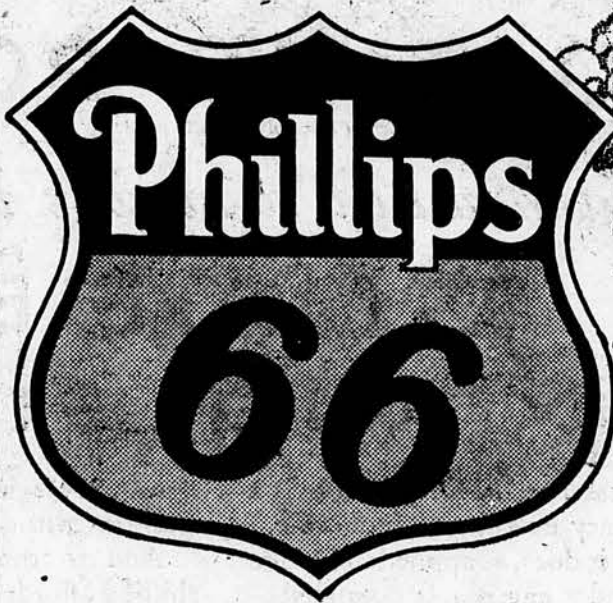
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Stockmen Plan Strong Come-Back

But They Cannot Make Much Progress Under the Present Debt Load With 51-Cent Dollars

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

A DRASTIC cut in taxes, loosening up of credits, relief in transportation charges and adequate tariff protection were urged as necessary to their industry by members of the Kansas Livestock Association, in their 19th annual convention last week at Wichita. Several hundred of the state's best livestock producers and feeders spent three days taking an inventory of their business, discussing immediate needs, and mark you, laying plans for building back to normal. As these men see it, their industry has been batted around from pillar to post pretty freely during the last two years in particular, but they know the future holds better things for them. A younger generation took new courage as some of the oldsters told about "seeing the ups and downs of the markets during many other trying times; but the livestock industry always climbs back to a profitable position because the country cannot get along without it."

The executives of the association, who met in official session before the open meetings were started, set a good example by getting right down to business as soon as dinner plates were removed. J. H. Mercer, the veteran secretary, presented an annual report which couldn't be considered especially optimistic. "The last two years have brought disaster to the industry," he said in part. "Not in 40 years have farmers and stockmen faced such a situation as the one that now confronts them. Only by super-endurance have you men who still are in the game carried on your operations."

Not a Pleasant Picture

"The business of providing food-stuffs and fiber is staple and constitutes fully 80 per cent of the basic wealth of this nation. Surely there is something seriously wrong when agriculture, the most important industry in the nation, is permitted to languish over such a long period; especially when the discrimination against it is so apparent. With prices for farm products at rock bottom, where is the economic justice in maintaining transportation rates at levels approximately 50 per cent above pre-war schedules—in assessing fixed marketing costs on farm and livestock products practically the same as during the war, and in forcing agriculture to pay from 25 to 100 per cent more taxes than were levied in 1914?" Mr. Mercer fails to understand why prices of things the farmer buys haven't come down in proportion to the cut in the farmer's income.

"It isn't a pleasant picture I present," he said, "but it is necessary to know the ills of our patient before a remedy can be prescribed. Most everyone will agree that the buying power of agriculture must be restored before general business conditions can improve to any considerable extent." In a brighter mood he said: "But our situation is far from hopeless. In my judgment the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and similar emergency legislation, recently enacted, will afford a mobile reservoir of credit which will go far in reviving business and in restoring confidence. These measures should provide, indirectly, much needed credit to livestock producers. With easier credit at low interest rates, the farmer and stockman will be in position to protect himself by planning his operations and regulating the marketing of his products."

More Credit Will Help?

Considerable interest was generated during the convention regarding the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Arnold Berns and C. W. Floyd, both prominent livestock men, who are members of the advisory board of this new emergency corporation, were present at the three-day session to discuss the new credit set-up. Both men are confident it will build up business confidence and ease the credit situation quite extensively, and what is more to the point, promptly. "It will help the little fellow and not just the big man," Mr. Floyd explained. "It is bound to stop bank failures and even help those that have closed." He said no closed bank in Kansas has made application to the board for help,

but he personally would like to see this done. According to present rulings, however, a bank receiver cannot borrow money on assets. But there seems to be some indication that a ruling by the attorney general or the supreme court might be made whereby help from the finance corporation would be available to closed banks.

Away With the Consent Decree

Following Secretary Mercer's annual report, he submitted two resolutions which were approved—one strongly opposing any reduction in tariff rates on meats and meat products, and the other, in the form of a telegram sent to Congressman Clifford Hope, opposing the bill now under consideration that would place a sales tax on meat products, except fresh meats. "This is no time to further burden a distressed industry," Mr. Mercer pointed out. "If that bill became a law, meats in storage would be rushed on the market at reduced

prices and further depress the livestock market."

Other resolutions adopted before the entire convention ask Congress for a 10-cent tax on oleomargarine not made entirely from fats and oils produced in the United States; urge railroads to consider deferred payment of transportation charges on cattle shipped to Kansas grass in 1932; request Kansas citizens to get behind a sound program for reduction and more equitable distribution of the tax burden; urge setting aside of the packers' consent decree, and commend the Bureau of Animal Industry and the Kansas State College for excellent work in preventing livestock diseases.

F. W. Atkinson of Burdick, who was re-elected president of the association, pointed out that the cattle industry is thru the worst part of the storm, and that this is no time to "give way to the luxury of grief." "Let's carry on," he urged, "because" (Continued on Page 28)



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DOUBLE-DROP BRIDGE-TYPE FRAME

GREATER SIZE, POWER and BEAUTY

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AND UP, F. O. B. FACTORY

The Heartbreak Trail

BY JOSEPH IVERS LAWRENCE

"THERE has been a civil war here, Mr. Atwood, with the marshalling of troops, actual hostilities, and incidentally a treaty of peace. From all we can learn, or observe, President Pierce has never heard of it; he has manifested no interest or concern; even the Governor he appointed for the territory has gone away, probably to rest and get away from unpleasant scenes and embarrassing contacts."

"I know very little of the conditions here," said Mr. Atwood. "There's always some disorder in the opening of new territory. Kansas looms large to the man standing on Kansas soil, Mr. Tristram, but if you look on the map you'll find it rather small, considering the whole country. The official eye of President Pierce has to sweep from Maine to California. Do you envy him his position?"

"Neither his position nor his character!" said Reuel impulsively.

"Tut, tut, tut!" gasped the visitor, and positively changed color in his consternation. "Come now, let us strike that out, as they say in court. I'll forget that you said it, or that I heard it."

"You needn't, on my account. I'd say it again before other witnesses."

"Pray, take thought, Mr. Tristram," pleaded the man earnestly. "You have some one to consider beside yourself. We have an election coming on, and—"

"And until that is over," Reuel broke in angrily, "riot, murder, arson, rape and brigandage can go on in Kansas without restraint. Tell my uncle, if you please—as I will tell him also, that I choose to quit his service at once. I find that I'm not cut out for a political career, either at home or abroad."

"But that's the wildest folly, my friend! You are betraying an immature impulsiveness, you are acting like a schoolboy."

"Perhaps so: schoolboys have ideals, standards of conduct, a certain unspoiled sense of honor. Tell my uncle that I am resolved to abandon all ideas of a diplomatic career or anything relating to political preferment. Any other course of action would be inconsistent with my plans for the future."

"If the National Government elects to make slave-holding a nation-wide practice, if it recognizes banditry and persecution as part of a national policy, then I shall renounce my citizenship and stand outlawed with the patriots whose fathers planted the standard of freedom in New England."

"Young man, I shall not tell him that!" said Atwood tragically. "I honor and esteem your uncle, and such a message would break his heart."

"Then the greater shame to him, and to the Tristram family!" said Reuel fiercely.

"Hetty Is Very Ill"

"Hetty is very ill, Tristram," Doctor Vincent said that evening, coming into Reuel's room as he was sitting alone in moody reflection upon his interview with the man from Washington. "I've scarcely been able to give the malady a name."

"The fever has lasted far too long, and I'm puzzled as to its origin. I've tried bleeding, with little benefit, and her vitality is too low for any more of that, tho it's advocated by our best practitioners."

"She's had calomel till I'm positively fearful of mercury poisoning, and I've stimulated her heart almost beyond reason. It's as feeble as a sparrow's heart now, but I'm afraid that further stimulation will crack it. I hope you'll believe that I've not been indifferent. The most important person in all my practice could not have been given more earnest and conscientious attention."

"I'm sure of that, doctor. I wish she might live, but I knew that she

had a rather feeble hold on life when I brought her here. I feel that we have all tried to help her, and—I wish we might have had more success."

"But you know, Vincent, that you're not required to hold yourself responsible to me. We're all her friends, and we've done our best. Mrs. Roberts has been a devoted mother to her. You think that—that she's dying, don't you, Vincent?"

"I won't say that!" declared the doctor with professional caution. "But I'm fearful—I'm very doubtful. I was going to ask you if we ought to fetch her mother. As for her father, I can't abide the thought."

"By every standard of human conduct and sentiment, we ought to fetch her mother," said Reuel gravely, "but—I hope you'll understand me when

I say that if she has the smallest chance to live, the coming of her mother might kill her."

"Precisely!" exclaimed the doctor, apparently gratified. "We may be cruel and unnatural, Tristram, but the mother's idea of paternal devotion is too crude, too violent. She'd wail, she'd apostrophize the deity, she'd make a disturbance that would inevitably prove fatal. I think we're in agreement."

"Is she conscious?" Reuel inquired.

"Part of the time. Her mind wanders, and comes back. If the fever were more typical of any definite distemper, I'd say that it approaches a crisis. But there have been apparent crises already, and the fever goes on. Today she—I hope it won't annoy you, but she has called repeatedly for you; that is, in her irrational moments. We should have sent for you, but it means nothing. One never knows what turn the mind will take in delirium."

"Who am I to be annoyed?" asked the young man a little sharply. "Perhaps it's not altogether flattering that the poor child asked for me only in her madness, but I'll go to her."

"If she knows how ill she is, there might be some word she would give me—some wish to express. I'll go at once. I might ask her if she wants to see her mother—or even her father or sister. We are not the ones to make the decision."

He left Vincent and went to the Roberts' apartment. The kindly and anxious Mrs. Roberts was gratified at his coming, and took him to the sick room.

"Hetty, my dear," she whispered softly, "here's a friend to see you. Mr. Tristram has come and he hopes you are feeling better."

The small head turned slightly on the pillow, and Reuel was startled at the whiteness of the shrunken and pinched features.

(Continued on Page 15)

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INDIVIDUAL savings with Case Combines last year amounted to hundreds of dollars. Why is it possible to do so much better with a Case? Farmers who use it will tell you that it gets over the ground easier, with fewer delays and saves more grain. This is due to simplified design and better construction throughout the machine.

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The weight is correctly distributed on large, wide-tired wheels. Combine pulls easily on any kind of ground. There is no side-drag or sinking in. Header floats free to move up or down with irregularities in the field and cuts all the grain. A universal joint in main axle permits more even cutting.

The header is automatically balanced by the threshing unit. No bothersome weights or springs are used. It is easily raised or lowered to desired cutting height. A touch of a finger on the tiller wheel does it.

Long, curved sickle guards lift and straighten tangled grain. Reel driven by worm gears in oil-tight housing—prevents wrapping. High, roomy platform gives operator full view of header, recleaner and grain ahead. Easily accessible controls add to operating convenience.

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These are the things in a combine that result in uninterrupted performance and bring savings at harvest time. Only a Case Combine has them all. Remember, the savings are yours not just for one season. They repeat year after year, because of the remarkable dependability and long life built into Case Combines.

Get All the Facts

If you'd like to know more about these savings, send in coupon for booklet—or go to the nearest Case dealer. Do it now. This is a time when you need to take advantage of every saving that can be made.



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Floating Header. No intricate construction. Swings on a universal joint in main axle. Free to follow the slopes in the field. Gets all grain.

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Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

Attractive, Durable Coverings for Work Tables Are Available

THERE is nothing that contributes more joy to the worker in the kitchen than a convenient work table. Its height is the most frequently discussed topic. It is important, yet it can be changed so quickly by sawing off the legs or inserting blocks under them. There is the neglected top to consider. Is it attractive? Can it be kept clean with little effort? Do heat, moisture and acids affect its good looks? And is it noisy or quiet when dishes and utensils are used on it?

There are many varieties of table tops in this wide world. Wood has been employed for this purpose for many years. It is not affected by heat

An Easter "Eggsibit"



EASTER holidays fall on an early date this year. Plans should be made soon for a party for the Easter season. Our leaflet, "Easter Eggsibit" offers delightful and entertaining suggestions for this occasion. The price of the leaflet is 4 cents. Address Phyllis Lee, Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

and it is quiet. The trouble with it is that elbow grease must be employed almost daily to keep it clean. Zinc is another old-time favorite. It has many splendid features. A drawback is the ease with which acids disfigure it.

Inlaid linoleum makes a fine cover for the work table. It may be chosen with a pattern and in colors that fit beautifully into the kitchen. Sometimes it is stunning to have the floor and table coverings match. An excellent choice for the table top is either the white or black marbled linoleum; for these are handsome in almost all kitchens. The linoleum cover is not injured by hot dishes and food, by mild acids, or by moisture. It is quiet and very easily kept clean.

And best of all, it is easily applied to the wooden table top. It is cut to fit the surface perfectly. Then it is cemented in place with waterproof glue or linoleum cement. Wax may then be applied to provide polish. The surface may be waxed every week or two if the homemaker takes pride in having it gleam.

A different treatment may be used by the woman who does not have time to add the wax every week. After the cover is cut, but before it is cemented on the table, it is rubbed with a thin coat of melted paraffine. The surface then is ironed with a warm iron, which keeps the paraffine melted. When the linoleum has absorbed all the paraffine it can hold, the surplus is wiped off quickly with a soft cloth. As soon as the cover is slightly cool, a coat of a good spar varnish is applied. The unvarnished side of the linoleum is cemented to the table top. The varnish may have to be renewed every year.

Children Enjoy Gardens

HOMEMAKERS of Shawnee county claim the honor of being the pioneers in an organized plan of child training and care as a part of the farm bureau program. Work was started in this county three years ago under the direction of Miss Georgiana H. Smurthwaite, extension nutrition specialist, Kansas State College. It was in connection with the nutrition project. There are now 15 child care and training leaders among the

By Nell B. Nichols

housewives of the county and 90 women are active co-operators.

Mrs. L. T. Lambotte of Auburn is one of this group of women. She realizes that there is a need for teaching the child to eat vegetables. There is a need, also, for acquainting the child with an appreciation of ownership and a respect for the possessions of other children and grown-ups. Then, too, children need to learn to share.

A garden has been helpful in the solution of these problems. This Shawnee county homemaker chose to help her little daughter select the plot of ground, 8 by 12 feet, in which the child planted onions, beans, cucumbers, tomatoes, cabbage and pumpkins. Flowers were included in the plot. The child was interested in the care of the garden and was willing to share the fruits of her efforts with the family.

Many wise adults turn to a garden for healthful, inspiring recreation as well as for a source of food. Most children are interested in growing things. Perhaps a garden plot for your child will prove a worthy investment.

The Homemaker's Helpchest

Keep a Coffee Can Lid on the Stove

A simple time-saver is a lid from a coffee can on top of the stove. On this lid put stirring spoons and forks when cooking. When it gets sticky or greasy on one side, turn it over. It is much easier to wash the lid once or twice a day than to clean the stove top after each meal.—Mrs. E. Ray Peterson, Los Angeles Co., Calif.

Novel Cupboard Doors

In a small narrow pantry where swing doors would be unhandy, attach a spring-roller window shade to the front edge of the upper shelf. This is not in the way when rolled up; and when drawn down makes good protection for the shelves.—Dorothy M. Stier, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania.

Heat Raisins for Your Cake

To keep raisins from sinking to the bottom of the cake, heat them by putting them in a wire sieve and set over a steaming teakettle from which the lid has been removed. This not only heats the fruit but helps to make it plump.—Edna Keys, Jackson county.

Toothpaste and Toothbrushes

If the family prefers the same brand of toothpaste, paint each tube of paste with quick drying enamel to match the different colored brushes for the members of the family.—Mrs. L. D. Swords, Hamilton county.

Starting Flower Seeds

I fill egg shells, broken in halves, full of rich soil and plant flower seeds in them. When the flowers are ready to transplant, the shell is crushed a bit and put in the ground.—Frances Brockhoff, Brown county.

Rejuvenating Cane Chairs

When the cane seats in chairs begin to sag, sponge them generously with warm water on the top and bottom and place in the sun to dry. They will shrink back in place.—Miss C. Ann Scott, Adams Co., Illinois.

To Dye Flowered Material

In dyeing any kind of flowered material, in order not to dye the flower, grease it with lard, before dipping in the dye bath. The flower will remain the same color.—Virgie I. Gordon, Pottawatomie county.

Cutting Large Buttonholes

An easy way to make the large buttonholes in little boys' wash and sun suits: Mark the space where the buttonhole is to be. Have an inch or less of hemstitching done thru this marking. Cut thru the center of the hemstitching with sharp

scissors, being careful not to cut the last stitch. This makes a good, strong, neat buttonhole and costs but little.

If Food is Oversalted

If, in cooking, food is oversalted, remove the lid and cover the top of the pan with a wet cloth. The steam will draw the salt into the cloth.—Mrs. H. J. Marshall, Jefferson Co., Kentucky.

A Painting Hint

A painter gave me the idea of gluing a paper plate to the bottom of the paint can to hold the brush and to prevent splashing.—May Unruh, Harvey county.

(Send your short-cuts in home management to the Homemaker's Helpchest, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. We pay \$1 for every item printed.)

Choose Your Shade of Blue

BY NAIDA GARDNER

BLUE, in all its range of shades is undoubtedly the spring fashion color. The purple blues and the soft hyacinth tone seem to be agreed upon as outstandingly popular, altho each blue has some distinctive tint to distinguish itself. Navy blue is also popular, usually combined with white. Dark shades of blue, such as midnight and crow are often seen, used to tone down the more vivid contrasting colors.

Other popular colors for spring are greenish beige and string beige, ochre and sulphur yellow, vivid green, young leaf green, the faded greens and pale gray. Pimento red and vivid green are in

Slimming Lines for Spring

MOST women desire to appear slender. If this is not natural, then they choose clothing with slimming lines. In choosing materials they keep to smaller, indistinct prints and avoid the brighter colors.

Style No. 3076 has lines which will appeal to any woman, but especially to the mature figure. Note how the applied front, which extends to the waistline, narrows its breadth. The dip in the hip seaming at the front gives the figure a lengthened line. And the skirt pleats also help to carry out a vertical line. Imagine this model in black crepe satin, using the reverse side of the material for trimming, with the inset of fine lace. No. 3076 is designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, and 52 inches bust measure.



high favor for scarfs and trimmings. For dress-up dresses cornflower blue, hyacinth, flesh pink, ivory and new shades of mother-in-pearl are successful.

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

Wonderful Success In Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses in raising baby chicks. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell her experience in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko Tablets to be used in the drinking water for baby chicks. It's just the only thing to keep the chicks free from disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Danger of Infection Among Baby Chicks

Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of contaminated drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbour germs and ordinary drinking water often becomes contaminated and may spread disease through your entire flock and can cause the loss of half or two-thirds your hatch before you are aware. Don't wait until you lose your chicks. Use preventive methods. Give Walko Tablets in all drinking water from the time chicks are out of the shell.

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many of the little downy fellows, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 42, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko Tablets for use in the drinking water of baby chicks. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after using the Tablets and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this Company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko Tablets entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is when used in the drinking water for baby chicks. So you can satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend on Walko Tablets year after year in raising their little chicks. Send 50c for a package of Walko Tablets (or \$1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. One of the oldest and strongest banks in Waterloo, Iowa stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 42 Waterloo, Iowa



Truaid Washer

Save your health, hands and back. No rubbing. Snow-white clothes in 5 min. Fits your tub. 30 days trial. Cat. free. No agents. HAN DY WASHER CO. 2438 E. Fayette, Syracuse, N. Y.

WILLIAM GALLOWAY'S NEW GOLDEN HOUR CREAM SEPARATOR



A sensation, away ahead of procession, new features, modern ideas, built in to this GREAT, latest machine, will surprise you. PINNACLE of all. GET PROOF. So good one sells more. \$10.75 up. WAIT before you order any separator. Send postal. EXTRA SPECIAL OFFER and AMAZING PRICE to introduce your locality. New Time Plan. WRITE QUICK. WM. GALLOWAY & SONS CO., Box KP, Waterloo, Iowa

The Heartbreak Trail

(Continued from Page 13)

"Who's that? Who's Mr. Tristram?" Hetty asked faintly.

Then, to their distress, she began to sing, in a voice that was scarcely more than audible. She breathed snatches of old sentimental ballads, going from one to another quite irrationally.

"Where's Reuel?" she demanded suddenly in a stronger voice.

He gave a nervous start and took a step forward.

Mrs. Roberts gently restrained him. "It will do no good to speak to her now," she said. "She wouldn't know you. Sometimes she comes to herself after one of these spells."

"Reuel!" called the sick girl, on a shrill but painfully appealing note, and he glanced at Mrs. Roberts and shuddered.

"Why couldn't Reuel love me?" Hetty demanded argumentatively. "Why haven't I as good a right as any one? Damn that Washington woman! Damn Governor Shannon and President Pierce. Who's Miss Washington anyhow?—she's going to hell with all the others—President Pierce and all!"

"My father—my dirty old father's going to be the President, and I'm going to marry Reuel. Reuel's mine! I'll fight for 'im! Tell that strumpet in Washington to come and fight me if she wants 'im."

"This," murmured Reuel, catching at Mrs. Roberts's arm, "is too frightful!"

Her Voice Weakened

"Little Hector's dead!" shrieked the girl. "Old Frank Pierce o' New Hampshire shot 'im, so he couldn't be President. Reuel can't be President either—he belongs to me! I'll kill myself if he goes to Washington to be President. I'll kill that woman and kill myself. Gran'ma says she'll make me a charm to make Reuel love me—but she's just an old barn owl; she's got feathers and claws."

Her voice weakened suddenly, and she began to hum a tune. Presently she stopped and lay quiet.

"I think I'll slip away now," Reuel whispered hoarsely.

"Just a moment," pleaded Mrs. Roberts. "Hetty, are you awake?"

"That you, Mrs. Roberts?" murmured the girl.

"Mr. Tristram is here to see you, Hetty."

The small head turned again, and the fever-bright eyes sought the visitor's face.

"Mr. Tristram," she breathed faintly, with the ghost of a welcoming smile. "It—it's kind of Mr. Tristram—to come."

"I was hoping to find you better, Hetty," he said awkwardly. "I'm afraid you're very tired and weak. I'll come again when you're stronger."

"I'm not so sick," she whispered, "but—very tired. Thank you for coming."

"If there's anything you want—if you'd care to send any word to your mother, I'll—"

"Send her my love," she said, in a different tone. "Tell her I'll come home to see her when I'm well. Mrs. Roberts is really my mother, you know. What am I doing here, anyhow, Mr. Tristram? Where is this place? Is it Washington? Reuel's in Washington, and—do you know Reuel, Mr. Tristram? Reuel's my lover, and I'm his sweetheart in Washington."

"Come!" whispered Mrs. Roberts, and led him quickly out of the room, shutting the door softly behind them.

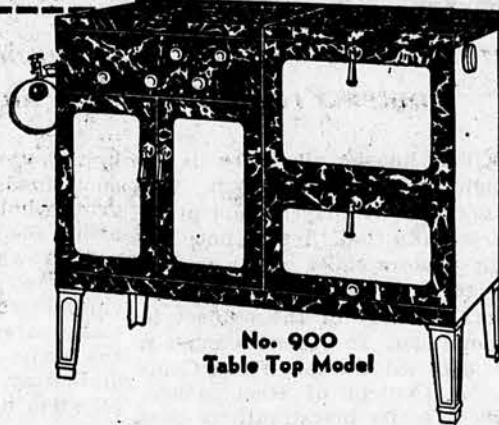
"I'm so sorry, Mr. Tristram," she said, as they paused in the little parlor of the apartment. "You see, it does no good to come to see her; and she's much worse tonight. I'm fearful of tonight, and Dr. Vincent said he'd come back and stay till morning, or—"

"I know," said Reuel shortly. "It's (Continued on Page 17)

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Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Several Germs May Cause Rheumatism, and It Also Comes From Overwork and Exposure

NOBODY knows all there is to know about rheumatism. The quack doctors say they do and prove by their results that they do not. The scientific doctors claim only a partial knowledge, and have organized societies for the study of the subject in many countries. In America such a society is called the American Committee for Control of Rheumatism. The upshot of its investigations thus far is found in the announcement that arthritis (rheumatism) is not caused by any one germ of infection, but many. They agree that certain forms of chronic arthritis (which the man in the street calls rheumatism) may arise from such focal infection as is found in diseased tonsils, decayed teeth, and old abscesses of various parts of the body. But the evidence they have gathered shows that it may likewise come from exposure to cold and wet, from over-work or over-strain of any kind, from bowel disturbances, or from physical injury. Many doctors are suspicious of chronic bowel ailments as a cause of rheumatism.

Rheumatism that affects children is especially disastrous. Children and young people should be well clothed in severe weather. The fads of bare knees for the youngsters and bare arms for growing girls invite trouble. A woman with the slightest tendency to rheumatism should have better protection than rayon underwear and silk hose in winter. Men who work outdoors need warm underwear, woolen hose and stout shoes.

In treating chronic rheumatism it is proper for the doctor to search for bad teeth, diseased tonsils and other points of infection, but the patient also must look after himself as to clothing and occupation. He must see that he does not work under conditions that induce prolonged chill, he must sleep on a good mattress under

light but warm covers, he must eat such foods as bacon and eggs and drink whole milk. Sensible regulations about food, clothing and work may not cure rheumatism, but they will do much to prevent it. Sufferers with chronic rheumatism must be especially careful about the protection of the body. They may get help from diathermy, which is the electrical application of heat to the joints.

Not a High Blood Pressure

I am 55 years old. I have high blood pressure, and the doctors say that they can't cure me. My blood pressure is 170 now. It keeps going up, and I can't get it to go down. It is caused by the hardness of the arteries. Do you think there is a cure?
M. H. R.

When you say that you have high blood pressure caused by hardening of the arteries you are not yet at the bottom of the trouble. The doctor should endeavor to find out why there should be hardening of the arteries at 55. If he can find out, it is possible that some help can be given. There is a certain amount of arterial hardening that is natural to advancing years, but there should not be much of it at 55. Anyhow, 170 is not a very high blood pressure. It is just possible that the condition of your heart and vessels needs a high blood pressure and that it would be unwise to reduce it. Many persons live in comfort for years with a pressure higher than that.

A Cure in Advancing Years

What will cure a cowlick?
I.

There is no cure but advancing years. Sometimes a cowlick may be rendered tractable by allowing it to grow quite long and brushing every morning with enough vigor to make the oil glands of the scalp quite active. But it will stop making trouble of its own accord if you just wait.

Here Are the Champions for 1932



THE five Kansas poultry champions of 1932, selected thru the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association, have proved that good flocks will pay a profit even in very close times. In the picture we introduce them: Left to right, front row, Mrs. Fred Dubach, Jr., Wathena, and Mrs. Ray Appleoff, Hiawatha. Back row, Eustace Coombs, Sedgwick; J. J. Bisagno, Augusta, and Fred Arnett, Arkansas City.

Mrs. Dubach has records showing a profit for 1931, on 360 hens and pullets, of \$5.46 a bird. Mrs. Appleoff made her flock pay a profit of \$5 a hen. Likewise the Coombs flock has earned thousands of dollars in the last few years because of careful management. The Bisagno flock averaged 230.46 eggs to the hen, while Mr. Arnett's birds averaged 208.61 eggs and a return over feed of \$2.45 apiece.

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STERILIZATION
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NO change has been made in the quality of B-K. It is the same standardized sterilizer of proven dependability and stability that has led the field for over 20 years. Economies in manufacturing have made possible this great price reduction.

B-K was the first standardized non-poisonous chemical sterilizer made for dairy use. During the past 20 years B-K has been given every conceivable laboratory test. Every problem in dairy sterilization has been encountered by actual tests on dairy farms under usual conditions. No other sterilizer can offer guaranteed stability and unflinching efficiency in killing germs on contact, backed by 20 years of actual experience.

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100 Prospective Renters from a \$4.50 Classified Ad in Kansas Farmer

Here's an actual case that indicates the pulling power being exerted by Kansas Farmer classified advertising, RIGHT NOW.

On January 23, W. S. Naylor, Dean of Lawrence College and Secretary of the Epworth Assembly, inserted a classified ad in Kansas Farmer at a cost of \$4.50 offering a farm near Topeka for rent.

Mr. Naylor received 50 applications from prospective renters within a week after the ad appeared. And by February 20 the total had reached 100.

"Evidently Kansas Farmer reaches the farmers of Kansas," says Mr. Naylor, "and evidently they read it." Advertisers of all types of products and services have had similar experiences.

Make the most of these advertising columns. The cost is low and the response is high.

Kansas Farmer Advertising
Brings Immediate Results !!

The Heartbreak Trail

(Continued from Page 15)

all horribly sad, Mrs. Roberts. You don't know me well, but I know you are very kind, and I'd like to ask a particular favor of you."

"By all means, Mr. Tristram."

"It's like this. Delirium in itself is considered rather lightly by most people. It's not unusual for persons to talk and joke about one's irrational utterances after an illness. But I want to ask you to let what we heard just now remain a secret between us, Mrs. Roberts."

"If—well, if Hetty should recover, and should ask you what sort of things she said in her delirium, I wish you would avoid letting her know that she called my name or talked about me. I think it would embarrass her seriously, and I'm really thinking of her peace of mind as well as my own."

"The things she said were too—perhaps you'll appreciate what I mean if I say they were too intimate, too significant."

"I understand perfectly, Mr. Tristram. You can rely on me to keep the secret. We both know Hetty, I think, and we know that she'd rather have her tongue torn out than say the things that we heard."

Reuel met Vincent after leaving the apartment.

"Did she recognize you?" asked the doctor.

"For a moment only. She's very ill, indeed."

"I hope she didn't upset you, Tristram. Fever patients are often quite outrageous and shocking in their ravings."

Hubert Was Waiting

"Shocking, of course," Reuel agreed with a shrug. "But that's to be expected. It was all very incoherent and meaningless. You'll keep me posted, of course. I'd like to have some one call me, if—"

"To be sure," agreed the doctor, and went on his way to the Roberts apartment.

Reuel hurried to his room, hoping that no one would intercept him, as he did not feel like talking, but Hubert, with the honest familiarity of friendship, had entered in his absence and was waiting for him.

"I hear the little filly is bad off, Reuel," said the big fellow plaintively.

"Doc Vincent was sent for out to Franklin, and he wouldn't go; said he wouldn't leave the house tonight, on account o' Hetty."

"She is bad off, Hubert! Why in Heaven's name will poor people leave a fairly tolerable, comfortable home in a civilized community, where there's work to be had in mills and business places, and travel halfway across the continent into a savage wilderness? What hardships I've had here I might have avoided, but these penniless settlers are helpless—at the mercy of wind and weather, to say nothing of devilish human hyenas."

"I guess my nerves are unstrung, Hubert; I guess I've seen too much of human kind out here. The emigration agents in the East have been forced to admit that the death rate among the settlers is high. They ascribe it to lack of preparation for primitive conditions, and to the usual inroads of diseases like smallpox, dysentery, and the like."

"They haven't tallied up the deaths caused by broken hearts! You can't tear a lily out of a shady garden by the roots, throw it out in a field of rank weeds, and expect it to live and grow!"

"Hetty was sort of a little tiger lily," mused Hubert, evidently disposed to revise Reuel's imagery into accurate metaphor, "but she never was born to grow among burdocks and thistles, nohow. I tell you, Reuel, I'd 'a' married that little girl in a minute if she'd had me."

A large tear trickled down the big fellow's rough cheek into his shaggy beard, and the sight of it made Reuel take a quick breath and swallow hard.

"Why couldn't she see that there was happiness for her that way?" he groaned. "Kansas has ruined my happiness, Hubert. Last fall I was a carefree, optimistic, cheerful damn fool in Washington. In these few months I've become a hopeless cynic, the rankest kind of a pessimist; I don't think I'll ever get back my faith in the essential goodness of things on God's earth."

"We know there are great, good men around us—General Robinson here, Luther Roberts—a lot of them; but what's the use of all their striving against such a horde of the devil's own imps?"

"A free country! God bless the Stars and Stripes! Sound the trum—"

(Continued on Page 19)

They **DROVE**
from Spokane to Coeur d'Alene

Without **OIL**...and
Without **D**amage

..... Proving the Value of the
GERM PROCESSED "Hidden Quart"

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, is 33 miles from Spokane, Washington. A Ford Model A coupe, in which Conoco Germ Processed Oil had been used, was driven from Spokane to Coeur d'Alene with the crankcase completely drained of oil!

Ford mechanics at Coeur d'Alene dismantled the motor—and found it in perfect mechanical condition, unharmed by a 33-mile run with the crankcase empty!

What dramatic proof that Conoco Germ Processed Oil gives safer lubrication at all times than oils not Germ Processed. An oil that could stand such a test will give you surer protection in everyday driving!

Conoco Germ Processed Oil is the only oil that actually penetrates and combines with metal surfaces. A "Hidden Quart" stays up in your motor and never drains away! This ever-present film cuts down costly starting wear. It saves gas. It gives your motor longer life, with fewer repair bills.

For the surest protection, change to Conoco Germ Processed Oil at the sign of the Conoco Red Triangle.



We neither encourage "dry crankcase" experiments nor guarantee success under all conditions. But unsolicited letters from motorists, now in our files, tell of this and hundreds of other runs with empty crankcases but without damage.

THE HIDDEN QUART
...THAT NEVER DRAINS AWAY

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GERM PROCESSED
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NOW SAVE 44 cents out of each "B" Battery Dollar



QUALITY goes up — prices come down — and you gain in two ways when you buy Eveready Layerbilts. These famous "B" batteries for battery-operated radio sets now give you 38% longer life. But your money buys more than 38% over what it formerly bought. If you compare the old price of Layerbilt No. 486, for instance, with the new price and the increased quality, you actually pay 44% less for your "B" current than you did at the old price.

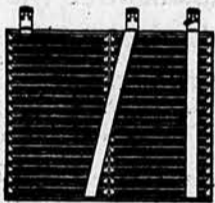
Here are the price reductions: *

	Old price	New price
Eveready Layerbilt No. 486—45-volt, large size . . .	\$4.25	\$3.25
Eveready Layerbilt No. 485—45-volt, medium size . .	2.95	2.35

* Cylindrical cell-type Eveready "B" Batteries have been reduced proportionately — some now selling as low as \$1.75.

Eveready Layerbilts have flat-cell construction, eliminating wired connections between cells, saving space, providing longer, more satisfactory life. At the new low price they give you an opportunity to buy this more satisfactory "B" current — and more of it — at an initial cost which is less than you formerly paid for short-lived "B" batteries.

Here at last is what you have wanted. Reliable Eveready Layerbilts at the lowest cost per hour of battery service since radio began. Remember that Eveready Layerbilts offer you freedom from "B" battery trouble as well as freedom from frequent "B" battery renewals.

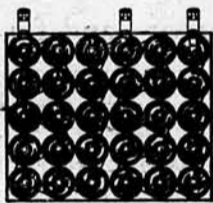


EVEREADY Radio Batteries

Here is the exclusive Layerbilt construction. Only five solderings

and two broad connecting bands, all other connections being made automatically. Waste space eliminated. Layerbilt construction is a patented Eveready feature.

Here is the inside story about the ordinary 45-volt "B" battery assembly



of separate, individually sealed cells. 30 independent cells, connected by 29 wires and 60 soldered connections—89 chances for trouble. Note the amount of space wasted between cells.

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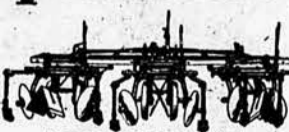
Get the NEW LOWER PRICES on **DEMPSTER** Implements

You can afford the Dempster Farm Implements you want, because they reduce your cost of production. PRICE REDUCTIONS have been made on the famous Dempster Listers, Listed Corn Cultivators and other implements.

There's a complete line of Dempster Listers, Cultivators, Hay Stackers, Sweep Rakes and Furrow-Seedling Machines—in all popular sizes. Each embodies the most up-to-date features of efficiency and economy.



Dempster 2-Row Lister



Dempster 3-Row Listed Corn Cultivator

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Dempster Mill Mfg. Co., 719 So. 6th St., Beatrice, Nebr. LCC-11

Now We Have Well Adapted Crops

The Kansas Folks Developed 18 Outstanding Varieties, For Our Soils and Climate

BY I. D. GRAHAM
Kansas State Board of Agriculture

KANSAS has always been a great experiment station. In the early days when the pioneers were venturing into a new and untried region where the essential facts regarding climate and soil had to be learned by experience, every farm was a trial plot for seeds and plants brought from the far parts of the earth.

Even the corn, which is a native of the Western Hemisphere, had to be acclimated under Kansas conditions, and practically all of the other crops which are now important in the agriculture of the state had to be imported from other countries or other regions. All of this was done thru individual effort in the early days, and it has not yet been discontinued, tho, thru the wisdom of the forefathers, there was established a state owned and controlled experiment station in which experimental efforts of this kind were concentrated under the most favorable environment and equipment for the benefit of everyone.

A Help to Livestock, Too

Out of the early welter of doubt and haphazard experiment has developed the scientific work of the state experiment station and its branches, together with successful achievements by individuals, and we now have 18 crops that are distinctively Kansas varieties, better suited to Kansas and Great Plains conditions than any that have gone before, and all of which are of importance to the livestock interests.

Included in this list are six varieties of corn, five of grain sorghum, two of sweet sorghum, three of wheat and one each of oats and alfalfa. Heretofore, wheat has been thought of only as an emergency ration for livestock, but recent circumstances have definitely proved its value for this use, while the experimenters have developed sorts that have a higher value as cash crops.

First among the strictly Kansas varieties of hard winter wheat should be named the Kanred, which came from a selection of Turkey, begun in 1906 by the Kansas Experiment Station and under test since that time. While it is similar to the parent Turkey, the years of test have proved it to be more resistant to rust, more winter hardy and slightly earlier than Turkey, with an average yield of about 2 bushels more an acre.

Blackhull also was derived from Turkey, thru a selection made by Earl G. Clark of Sedgwick county in 1912. It has a stiffer straw, a heavier test weight, a softer kernel, a slightly heavier yield and has found a congenial home in the south central and eastern parts of the state, but is proved to be less winter-hardy than either Kanred or Turkey.

Harvest Queen Has Many Names

Harvest Queen is the leading beardless soft wheat in Kansas. It was developed by E. S. Marshall of De Soto from 1895 to 1897. It has a stiff straw and has proved itself well adapted to the bottom lands of northeastern and east central parts of the state. It has been found susceptible to flag smut in some seasons, which may prove a handicap should this disease become widely prevalent. It seems to be grown under a number of different names in different parts of Eastern Kansas, such as Black Sea, Italian Wonder, Virginia Reel, Kansas Queen, May Queen, Prairie Queen, Winter Queen and Red Cross.

Kansas claims only one variety of oats as distinctively its own. This is the Kanota, a selected strain of Fulghum, made by the Kansas Experi-

ment Station, which has superior qualities in a greater yield, test weight, early maturity and frost resistance when compared with Texas Red, the former preferred variety.

Corn was the dominant field crop in Kansas until 1914, when the state astonished the world with a wheat yield of 180 million bushels, thus ranking corn in second place and advancing the state to first rank as a wheat state. Altho corn is a native of this continent, much of experimentation was needed to determine and develop the best sorts for this and the other states of the Great Plains region, and we now have no less than six varieties that meet conditions in different parts of the state better than any that have gone before.

Among these Pride of Saline may be given a front rank, not because it is necessarily a better sort than some others, but because it does well in all sections of the state. This variety was originated by G. H. Kellogg of Russell county, and further developed by the Hays Experiment Station, and it now has a wider range in the state than any other variety.

Freed White, 40 Years Old

Freed White is an early maturing variety developed by J. K. Freed in Scott county about 40 years ago, and is specially adapted to the western parts of the state, as it matures before the average damaging frost. It also is planted in the eastern parts of the state on the lighter soils, and is valuable in sections where the soybean is an important crop, as it matures at the same time and makes a valuable combination for "hogging off."

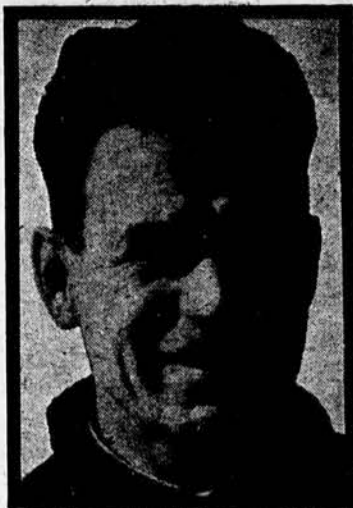
Shawnee White is at its best in Northeast Kansas, as far west as the Big Blue River and north of the Kansas River. It was developed by J. A. Ostrand of Shawnee county, and is specially well adapted to stream bottom land, where it matures in from 120 to 125 days.

Kansas Sunflower is a yellow variety developed by John Moody of Douglas county, and is perhaps the highest yielding yellow sort. It is well adapted to the east half of the state, tho it may not always escape the early frost in the north central counties, as it requires 120 to 125 days to mature.

Midland Yellow was developed by O. A. Rhoades of Cherokee county, and is especially adapted to the southeastern counties, where it excels other yellow kinds. It requires a long growing season of 120 to 125 days for maturity.

(Continued on Page 26)





"In Oregon we've found life, liberty, and the goal of happiness. It has made possible a prosperous life for my family, too," says George C. McLeod, who quit the railway mail service in Omaha in 1927 to take up berry growing, with his family of three, near Gresham, Oregon. His \$3,000 investment has grown to \$10,000.



A farmer urges...

"Come on to OREGON this year!"

● There's still an "out west"—a glorious land where red-blooded Americans may reach out, untrammelled, for the better things of life. Oregon is such a land. It is rich in opportunity for ambitious people with some capital. An equable, energizing climate; fertile soil; a marvelous scenic outdoors of snowcapped peaks, evergreen forests, cool beaches; scores of clean, attractive cities with excellent schools and wholesome recreational facilities—all these combine to make it an ideal place in which to live, to work, to play.

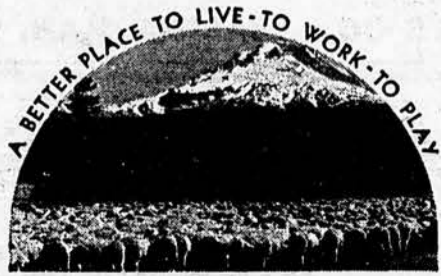
The McLeods are typical of thousands of people in older, congested areas who could get more from life in Oregon. You and your family would like it here—do better here. Come out this year—the Copper tours offer a splendid way to come—see first hand for yourself the many advantages. While you are enjoying a wonderful trip and a real vacation—there are many points of world famed scenic interest in Oregon—check up on the farming opportunities. Whether you specialize in diversified farming, livestock, dairying, fruit, poultry, berry or nut culture, you'll be mighty interested in learning what Oregonians are doing in these lines. Talk with our farmers—they hail from every state in the Union—learn how Oregon has satisfied their quest for the ideal farming country.

But come—come this year—you'll get a world of enjoyment from your trip and it may easily be the dawn of a new era of happiness for you.

For descriptive literature, information, write On-to-Oregon, Inc., 1411-U Public Service Building, Portland, Oregon.



The National Convention of the American Legion will be held in Portland, September 12 to 15, 1932.



ON-TO OREGON INC.

The Heartbreak Trail

(Continued from Page 17)

pets, beat the drums! Long live the President of the United States!

"Bah! His infernal excellency, President Franklin Pierce, is very busy telling refined jokes over the teacups in Washington drawing-rooms, while his own appointees in the territorial government are hiring professional cutthroats to butcher men and women."

"Where do you reckon you're going from here, Reuel?" Hubert inquired anxiously, naively, quite overcome by his young friend's bitter eloquence.

"I wish I knew of a place to go," said Reuel with a long sigh. "I'd keep away from the damnable sophistication of the large cities. Iowa and Minnesota seemed like promising, peaceful places. There's no slavery in the northern territories, and the settlers have been thrifty and law-abiding."

"But only the confirmed bachelor is foot-loose, Hubert, and I quickly renounced single harness when first I saw Miranda. If Miranda could bear to quit fashionable society and leave the cities, I'd take her north and be a farmer on the northern prairies."

Outside the Fences

"I have some money of my own, you know, and there'd be no desperate struggle. I'd be independent. I'd have no boss, and all the misbegotten politicians could twiddle their thumbs outside my fences."

"I have no Miranda in my life," mused Hubert, a pathetic quaver in his voice, "and I'm kind of a lonely son-of-a-gun, but I'd like to settle down if there was a likely place to settle. What you goin' to do, Reuel, if that Miranda lady don't want to quit the cities?"

"Why, I suppose her companionship should be enough happiness for any man, and I'll have to make her people my people, and her God my God. But I shall be an unpleasant old gentleman, Hubert, for at the age of twenty-three I have formed a poor opinion of my fellow men."

It was well after midnight when Hubert went to his own room. Reuel felt exhausted, but he shook down the cinders in the sheet iron stove, replenished the fuel, and sat down close to the stove, turning up the collar of his jacket, jamming his hands deep into the pockets, and shivering a little.

The wind howled about the building, shook the windows, and strained at the window panes as if it would burst them inward. Some wagons passed the hotel, and their wheels creaked in the dry, powdery snow, while the drivers yelled and swore at the mules.

The winter seemed a melancholy and ungracious season, and then the young man wondered why people sought homes in such a region when there were smiling lands of perpetual summer waiting to be colonized.

The mule drivers probably were hurrying overland with freight for some river steamer farther south, and their wagons would be stalled in the snowdrifts again and again on the open roads.

They would work prodigiously with shovels, cursing and abusing the mules, and fight their way onward from drift to drift. There was a great deal of gratuitous, incidental labor and pain in the world's work, and the victims seemed strangely supine, doing little to better their lot or alleviate the pain.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Nemaha county spent \$158,069.48 in 1931, as compared with \$264,085.29 in 1930, a decline of 40 per cent. Savings were made in all departments; the largest retrenchment was in the bridge and road fund. The commissioners are Frank Mills, Corning; Joseph Olberding, Seneca; and Lewis Hilt, Bern.

See and TRY a DE LAVAL

BEFORE YOU BUY A CREAM SEPARATOR OR MILKING MACHINE

If you need a new cream separator or milking machine during the coming year it will pay you to see and try a De Laval. For 54 years De Laval's have been the world's standard and in every way the best machines that money can buy. Your De Laval dealer will gladly arrange such a free trial for you, without obligating you in any way. Then you can tell exactly which machine will give you the best service and will be the most profitable for you to own. Not one user in a hundred who does that fails to choose the De Laval.

There are five complete series of De Laval Cream Separators, ranging in price from \$30.00 up, providing the best separator for your particular needs and the condition of your purse. Heading this wonderful line of separators is the great "3,000,000" Golden Series, which is equipped with the famous "floating" bowl, protected ball bearings, and many other features which make it the world's best separator.

There are three complete lines of De Laval Milkers, ranging in price from \$145.00 up. De Laval Milkers are recognized by leading experts the world over as being the best and will do your milking better, faster, cleaner and cheaper than any other method. See your De Laval dealer or send coupon to nearest De Laval office for complete information.



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Mail & Breeze? If he becomes a regular reader he will thank you—so will we.

Always look for the Red Brand (top wire)

\$1775.00 CASH AWARDS

"How Does Good Woven Wire Fence Help Increase Farm Profits?"

We believe that good fences help increase farm income and profits. What has been your own experience? Write down your ideas—they may be worth money. \$500.00 for first prize, \$300.00 second prize, \$150.00 third prize, \$100.00 fourth prize, and so on throughout the 85 prizes totalling \$1775.00. Writing ability doesn't count. It's ideas we need. Everyone can enter—any member of your family, with your help has a good chance to win. Write today for Free contest folder, containing rules and entry blank, giving all the details. Why not try for one of these generous prizes? Write for Entry Blank.

RED BRAND Fence "Galvannealed" —Copper Bearing

Money saved is money earned—insist on the fence with the red top wire.

1. Has an extra thick coating of rust-resisting zinc that means years longer life.
2. Zinc is fused to the steel by patented "Galvannealing" process (not galvanized)—RED BRAND will be good for years of extra service when ordinary galvanized fence must be replaced.
3. 20 to 30 points of copper in the steel. "Lasts 2 to 3 times longer than steel without copper," says American Society for Testing Materials.
4. Full gauge line and stay wires, scientific construction and can't-slip knot means lower erection costs and practically no upkeep.

5. RED BRAND Fence won the Official Burgess Weather Test—45 different brands and sizes of fence were tested. "Definitely superior to all competing fence," said testing engineers.

6. "There's a reason" why the U. S. Government, large railroads, Henry Ford and many others, who buy only after careful engineering tests, are satisfied users of "Galvannealed" wire. Send for your Contest Blank TODAY!

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.
2139 Industrial Street, Peoria, Illinois



Protective Service

KANSAS FARMER
MAIL-BREEZE

J.M. PARKS
MANAGER

These Are Busy Days for the K. F. P. S., so Again We Suggest, Investigate Before You Invest!

I purchased some seed recommended to be tested and certified officially. But when the shipment arrived, the freight bill called for "untested agricultural seed." Later I received a letter from the company containing a record of germination and all other required information. Is that an indication the seed I bought is all right?—M. P. C.

NO, THE law requires that every package of 10 pounds or more of tested agricultural seed must be labeled. The records furnished you by letter correspond with those on file with the control division of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, but there is no conclusive proof that these records apply to the seed actually received by you and described as "untested agricultural seed." If you want pure seed, insist that every package you buy should bear an official label. Further investigation by the state control division is being made of the seed company.

That Old Picture Game

In October, a picture agent came to us telling us that he and another man had put in a new studio in our home town and in order to work up some business he was selling \$10 octagon panel portraits made by the — Association for only \$3.95. We gave him two pictures and paid in full. The studio has disappeared. We have no pictures and the agent has our money.—W. E. R.

More Thunder Than Lightning

Is the — Company of —, a responsible firm and is their product as good as they say?—J. N.

According to the Milwaukee Association of Commerce, chemical tests and analyses indicate that this product, in all probability, was made by mixing 1 part of sulphuric acid with 3 parts of water. Perhaps a little Epsom and Glauber salts and some coloring were added to the solution. Tests known by the association have shown that no increase whatever in electrical capacity results from the addition of this product. On February 11, 1925, the Bureau of Standards of the United States Department of Commerce, after an investigation of a number of alleged battery charging solutions, published an article, the predominate theme of which was that solutions do not charge storage batteries.

There's Room for Doubt

Please inform me about the reliability of the — Institution, which gives instructions on civil service examinations.—C. F.

This institution sometimes advertises for Government employes when in fact it has no jobs to offer and is in no way connected with the United States Government. Sometime ago, the United States Civil Service Commission prepared a bulletin regarding correspondence schools, including the one about which this inquiry was made. According to the bulletin, 675 competitors in a certain civil service examination had taken no correspondence course, and of that number 189 passed the examination. Of the 337 competitors, who had taken correspondence courses, only 18 passed the examination. Maybe this will help you decide as to the actual benefit derived from such a course.

Follow J. E. M's. Example

Shortly before the holidays everyone on the mail route thru here received a card signed by the — Company asking if we had farms to list for sale. I gave the number of acres in my farm and signed my name on the card and mailed it. In about 10 days, two business-like men appeared in a big Buick, gave names, told their business and started in to rehearse a very ap-

pealing story of a man in another state with "money to burn" who wanted just such a farm as mine—such an ideal location—and all I had to do was to name my price. You cannot imagine a more likely deal, and all was about settled so far as the — Company was concerned. If these men are paid according to their vocabularies, they will be rich some day, provided they can find enough suckers. Last but not least, they mentioned that \$85 must be paid right now to hold the deal. I took a drink and left for the field.—J. E. M.

"Repaired" to Parts Unknown

Please put an article in your Protective Service column concerning a man aged about 27, dark hair, weight about 160, native of Georgia, talks very southern. He came into this country "repairing" radios. I gave him mine and he sold it. He got several other radios that way. He left the country at night before we could recover our property. Warn your other readers not to let him have any radios.—W. B.

Did Not Sign a Note

A year ago a representative of the — Company made his appearance to interest us in a series of posters it was publishing. We signed our names to a paper that stated the company would send us advertising material. About the first of September, it sent this series of posters, which I laid away and have never used. Later, it sent me a bill for \$29.75 for the posters, saying that I had signed a note. I am certain there was no note in the paper I signed. I am wondering whether you know of the work of this company.—M. B. D.

Yes, the Protective Service, in conjunction with the better business bureau, now is on the trail of the company in question. And we have picked up information to the effect that at least 25 persons in one western county have received bills for similar amounts, and not one of them signed a note or any promise to pay.

Believes P. S. a Good Thing

I received the service reward check and want to thank you for it. I think the Protective Service is a good thing for the country, and you can always find us pulling for the Kansas Farmer Protective Service. Milo Richardson. Olathe, Kan.

Rewards Paid Recently

Pratt County—Forrest Maynard, six months in jail for stealing wheat from the protected premises of C. A. German, Iuka. A \$25 reward was divided equally between C. A. German and Sheriff Carl W. Grier.

Osborne County—Paul Brumbaugh, one year in jail for stealing firearms from the protected premises of Glenn V. Laman, Portis. A \$25 reward was paid to Mr. Laman.

Johnson County—Harry Phillips, 10 years in the state penitentiary for stealing a set of work harness and nets from the protected premises of Milo Richardson, Olathe. A \$50 reward was divided equally between Sheriff J. A. Jackson and Mr. Richardson.

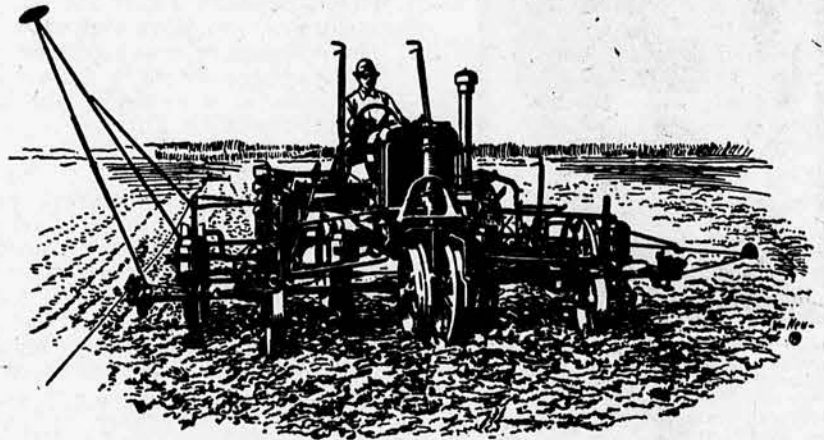
Butler County—James Kirkman and Carl Coons, six months in jail for stealing chickens from the protected premises of Mrs. Maude Catt, Augusta. A \$25 reward was paid to Mrs. Catt.

Ness County—William A. Kay, 5 to 15 years in the penitentiary for stealing a truck from the protected premises of D. B. Delaney, Ness City. A \$50 reward was divided among D. B. Delaney; Sheriff L. E. Alderman, Lamar, Colo.; Sheriff John Kretchet, Columbus, Kan., and Chief of Police Harley Jennings, Picher, Okla.

Just for the Asking

The Kansas Farmer Protective Service, working in conjunction with better business bureaus, chambers of commerce, associations of commerce, state departments, departments of the United States Government, and local peace officers, is able to render invaluable service to its members by championing their cause with the view of insuring a square deal in business transactions. We ask your hearty cooperation. Come to us with your troubles. Let us help you investigate.

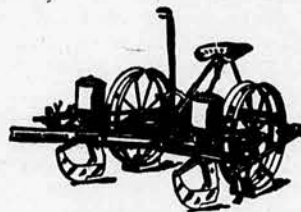
When Planting Time Comes Cut Down Your Costs



Save Many Days of Labor with McCORMICK-DEERING Planting Equipment

USE the speedy, economical Farmall, equipped with the accurate Farmall 4-Row Planter if you've got big acreages to cover. Its 24 to 46-acre-a-day capacity means a lot when it comes to making up delays and cutting planting costs.

The McCormick-Deering No. 102 Corn Planter will plant corn any way you want it planted. Has a 3-speed seed plate drive—2, 3, or 4 kernels to a hill when check-rowing. Nine seed-spacing combinations possible. Also ideal for drilling or bunch-drop drilling.



McCormick-Deering No. 102 Corn Planter

If you use horses, the McCormick-Deering "100 Series" planters will give you the utmost to be had in planting perfection and efficiency. Both the Farmall planter and the "100 Series" planters have the same accurate planting mechanism offering variable drop; flat-, edge-, or full-hill-drop plates; built-in power hill-drop for bunch-drop drilling; and many other time-tested features that speed up the work and lessen the cost of accurate planting.

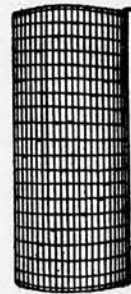
Pea-and-bean attachments, fertilizer attachments, and planting accessories to meet special conditions are readily obtainable. Get in touch with the McCormick-Deering dealer at once and have him demonstrate these planters so you can make your own comparisons.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

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Liberal Discount For Early Orders

PLACE your permanent silo investment in good material and quality construction. This is a time when you want the most for your money. Playford Concrete Stave Silos give it to you.

Hundreds of Kansas farmers have found silo satisfaction with Playford Silos, constructed on the interlocking principle. Each stave is held in place by six others. All doors are steel and

on hinges. Space between doors is eight inches. Rust proof galvanized reinforcing rods.

Don't forget that unless you own a silo you get less than half of the average corn and forage crop value.

Our price includes all material, scaffold, labor and freight. Erected by our own experienced men. FULLY GUARANTEED. Write today for detailed circular.

Territory Open For Live Agents Write For Details TODAY!

CONCRETE PRODUCTS CO., SALINA, KAN.



ATLAS REDWOOD TANKS

Greatest tank investment... because of longer life and low initial cost! Atlas Tanks are far more satisfactory... and yet cost no more than ordinary metal tanks. Will not rot. Made of finest grade clear, all-heart California Redwood. Guaranteed for 20 years. Lasts a lifetime! At implement or lumber dealers or we will supply you direct. Write for prices.

ATLAS TANK MFG. CO. 648 Securides Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

NOW COST NO MORE THAN ORDINARY TANKS 3 TO 5 TIMES LONGER LIFE



Farm Crops and Markets

The Cold Weather of Last Week Delayed Farm Work Greatly; Wheat Was Injured Somewhat

COLD and stormy weather prevailed generally in Kansas last week, and brought field work almost to a standstill. The low temperatures did considerable damage to the wheat in the western half of the state. There is an increasing demand for horses and mules, at higher prices. The slowly increasing prices for hogs have been received with great enthusiasm. A much larger acreage of oats than usual will be planted this year.

Barber—Wheat is doing well, and is supplying considerable pasture. The ground is in good condition for spring crops. The number of sheep is increasing. Butterfat, 17c; hens, 7c to 9c; wheat, 37c; corn, 30c.—Albert Pelton.

Cheyenne—A considerable acreage of spring wheat will be sown here, and the acreage of barley and oats also will be larger than usual. The surface soil contains some moisture, but we are lacking in subsoil moisture. We need a good rain or a wet snow. Eggs, 8c; butterfat, 16c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clay—We had very cold weather last week, with considerable snow. All farm work was at a standstill. Many of the east and west roads were blocked. Wheat, 40c; eggs, 7c; butterfat, 17c.—Ralph L. Macy.

Cloud—The soil contains ample moisture, and is in good condition for spring crops. Livestock is doing well.—W. H. Plumly.

Cowley—The temperatures were very low last week. A larger acreage than usual of oats will be planted; only a small part of the crop has been sown. Sales are numerous; there is an especially good demand for horses and mules. Several carloads of mules have been shipped from the county recently. Livestock will enter the spring in good condition. Eggs, 6c to 8c; hens, 4c to 9c; oats, 17c; wheat, 38c; corn, 30c to 35c; tankage, \$2.25.—C. W. Brazle.

Douglas—There is a good demand for work horses, especially for low priced animals. Young hogs also are in demand, largely by the folks who have surplus milk. Early chicks are doing fine.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Ford—The weather has been cold and stormy; it is likely that wheat was injured somewhat by the low temperatures. Some fields of oats and barley were sown before the cold weather of last week came. Feed is scarce; some alfalfa is being shipped into the county. Wheat, 38c; corn, 28c; oats, 30c; butterfat, 18c; eggs, 4c to 7c.—John Zurbuchen.

Franklin—The weather was very cold last week. It delayed oats seeding and other farm work. The contract for paving 7.11 miles of K-33 southwest of Ottawa was let for \$175,406.33. Incubators and brooders sell well at public sales; the poultry raisers are going ahead steadily with the job despite the low prices. Dirt roads are in good condition. Popcorn, 2c; wheat, 43c; corn, 26c to 28c; oats, 18c; butterfat, 16c to 19c; eggs, 7c to 10c; cabbage, 5c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Gove and Sheridan—The weather was very cold last week, and there was 6 inches of snow on the ground. A large acreage of spring crops will be planted here this year. Livestock is doing well; feed is scarce. Eggs, 7c; hens, 10c and 13c; butterfat, 14c; wheat, 36c; corn, 25c to 27c; hogs, \$3.55.—John I. Aldrich.

Graham—The soil contains plenty of moisture. Farmers are still husking standing corn. Wheat is doing well. Livestock came thru the winter in excellent condition; feed is scarce. Wheat, 38c; corn, 22; butterfat, 15c; eggs, 7c.—C. F. Welty.

Harvey—Wheat is doing well, altho its growth was delayed by the cold weather of last week. Horses and mules are bringing good prices at public sales. Much of the oats was sown before the storm arrived. Wheat, 38c; corn, 36c; oats, 18c; heavy hens, 12c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Work horses are in good demand. Some fields of oats were sown in the latter part of February, before the cold weather of last week arrived. Wheat is doing well. Public sales are well attended, with fairly good prices, considering conditions. Two tons of Korean lespedeza seed will be sown in this county this season. The state will gravel 18 miles of highway in Jefferson county this year. Eggs, 8c; butterfat, 18c; corn, 21c to 28c; oats, 25c.—J. J. Blevins.

Johnson—Near zero weather prevailed here last week; perhaps it discouraged the insects somewhat! Anyhow it certainly did considerable injury to the peach and apricot crops. Corn, 28c to 30c; oats, 22c; bran, 70c; eggs, 9c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Kiowa—We were in the grip of late winter last week. It was hard on stock. Wheat is doing well, and is supplying a great deal of pasture. Fairly good prices are

being paid at public sales. Wheat, 37c; corn, 26c; bran, 65c; shorts, 70c; flour, \$1.15; heavy hens, 10c; eggs, 7c; butterfat, 19c.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Labette—The zero weather of last week required considerable fuel! Many fields of oats were sown here in February; it is too early to tell of the result. The soil contains a great deal of moisture. Corn, 23c; oats, 17c; wheat, 40c; eggs, 10c; butterfat, 20c.—J. N. McLane.

Lane—The weather was very cold last week. Barley and oats seeding were delayed by snow and frozen ground. There is very little wheat pasture, and feed is scarce. Livestock is in good condition. Eggs, 6c; hens, 10c; corn, 30c; wheat 40c.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—Real spring weather was here; grass was green and oats were being sown—and then came the cold weather of last week! So folks started chopping wood again. The moving job was slow this spring, and many of the renters were not located by March 1.—Mrs. Ray Long-acre.

Linn—We had been having fine weather up to last week, when the temperatures went down toward zero. Considerable plowing had been done before the storm came. Livestock is doing well. Oats, 20c; corn, 38c; wheat, 40c; eggs, 8c; butterfat, 16c.—W. E. Rigdon.

Logan—Light snows and showers have been of great help to the growing wheat and the newly sown barley. Livestock is in good condition. There is a fine demand for horses, at somewhat higher prices than prevailed last season. Corn, 25c; eggs, 7c.—H. R. Jones.

Lyon—The cold weather of last week was hard on the fruit. Some oats and potatoes were planted before the storm arrived. Most of the farmers have plenty of feed to last until grass comes. Roads are in good condition. Corn, 30c to 33c; oats, 20c; hens, 8c to 12c; eggs, 8c to 12c.—E. R. Griffith.

Neosho—Wheat was growing nicely during February, and it likely is still in good condition, as it was covered with snow when the cold weather of last week came. Considerable winter plowing was done. Wheat, 40c; kafir, 20c; bran, 55c; eggs, 8c; butterfat, 16c.—James D. McHenry.

Pawnee—We have had a great deal of snow and rain, and the weather last week was very cold. Wheat is doing fairly well. Eggs, 8c; wheat, 38c.—E. H. Gore.

Rawlins—The weather was very cold last week. The wheat has not made much of a growth as yet, as the soil has been dry. Low prices are being paid at public sales, and they are all for cash. Corn, 28c; wheat, 38c to 40c; cattle, around 3c.—J. A. Kelley.

Renov—We have been having snow and very cold weather. There is a good demand for farms for rent, despite low prices for agricultural products. Wheat, 38c; corn, 35c; eggs, 8c; butterfat, 19c; hens, 12c; hogs, \$3.25.—E. T. Ewing.

Rice—We have been having some very cold weather. It probably has done some damage to the wheat and fruit. Fairly good prices are being paid at public sales, considering conditions. Some real estate is changing hands. Wheat, 37c; eggs, 7c; hens, 12c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

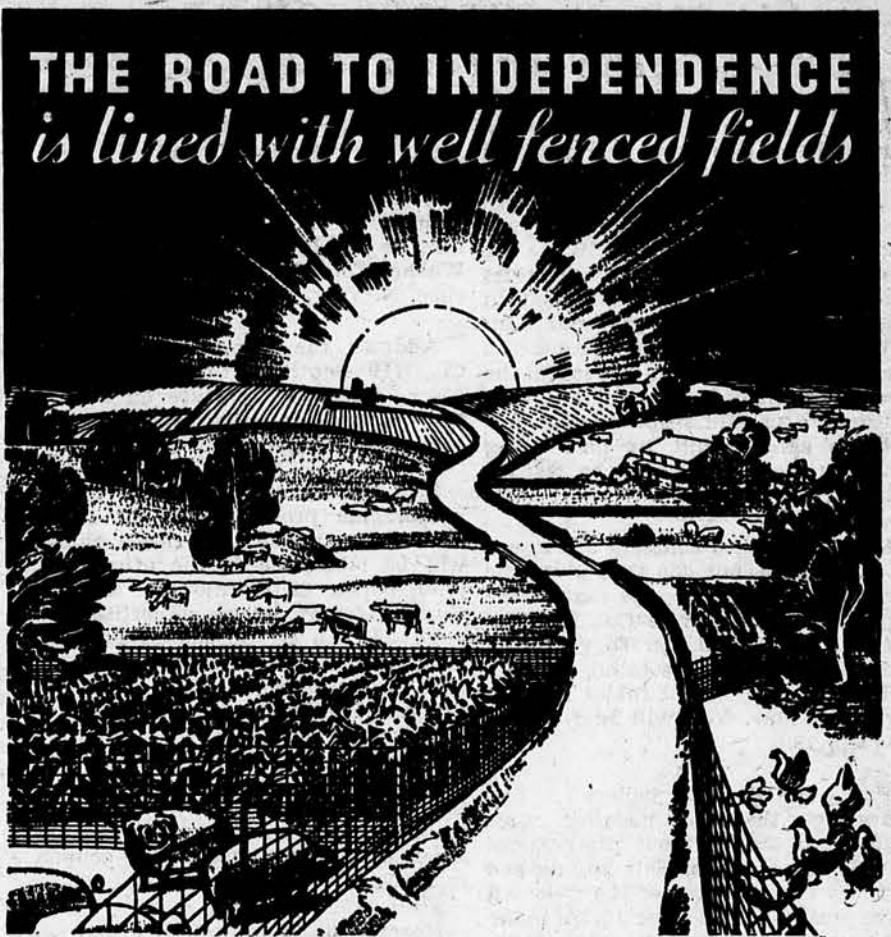
Riley—We had a snow and very low temperatures last week. Some farmers planted oats the week before the storm came; others haven't yet prepared the ground. Livestock is doing well. Corn, 38c; wheat, 37c; oats, 25c; potatoes, 90c; bran, 55c; shorts, 65c.—Ernest H. Richner.

Rooks—The soil contains considerable moisture. There still is some corn in the fields to husk. Farmers are quite active in demanding tax reduction. Wheat, 47c; eggs, 8c; corn, 22c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Wheat was greening up nicely when the cold weather of last week arrived; the low temperatures checked its growth. Grain sorghum threshing and all other field work also was delayed. A part of the oats has been sown. The soil is well supplied with moisture. Roughage is scarce. Wheat, 37c; eggs, 7c; butterfat, 18c.—William Crotinger.

Sumner—The cold, damp weather recently has been hard on young stock. Some fields have been sown to oats; most of the land is too wet to work. Winter barley is doing well; wheat is in fairly satisfactory condition. There is plenty of feed for stock. The acreage of spring crops will be larger than usual. Good prices are being paid at public sales, considering market levels. Heavy hens, 13c; eggs, 6c; wheat, 36c; corn, 32c; oats, 17c; kafir, 30c.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Wyandotte—Farmers were busy planting oats and potatoes and plowing before the cold weather of last week arrived, which delayed all field work. Fewer public sales than usual were held this winter; cows and sows sell at unusually low prices. The wheat outlook is poor.—Warren Scott.



THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE
is lined with well fenced fields

Has your farm made you independent? Has it produced a living for you as well as a dependable year-round cash income? While thousands of farmers are still depending on the risky single crop, thousands of others have found the road to independence by fencing their fields, rotating crops and raising livestock. These progressive farmers have plenty of meat, vegetables, milk and eggs for their own living, a year-round income and comparative independence from single-crop prices.

Good hog-tight and stock-tight fences are necessary for livestock farming . . . Pittsburgh Fences, both Hinge-Joint and Stiff-Stay, will give you more than your money's worth in the extra years of service. Made of rust-resisting copper-bearing steel and heavily Super-Zincd against rust, Pittsburgh Farm Fence will be standing up and giving effective service long after cheaper fences are rusted and broken down. Don't put off building those fences—equip your farm now to produce a living . . . Your nearest dealer will help you select the Pittsburgh Fence best suited to your needs.

Pittsburgh Fence



For best quality, look for the "Pittsburgh" brand on farm, poultry and lawn fence, barbed wire, posts, nails, etc. Send for free Farm Engineering Chart to help you lay out your fields for profitable crop and stock rotation.

Pittsburgh Steel Co.

709 Union Trust Building Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Do Your Shopping In Kansas Farmer

The latest and best in merchandise and all farm and home equipment are announced every week.

Save Money on Stock Tanks

4 Ft. Diameter, \$4.95 (F. O. B. Topeka)

ARMCO Stock Tanks are built to do the job—at a price to fit your pocket book. Prices are lower—but ARMCO Tanks are of the same high standard. Send check or money order with coupon or write for prices on other sizes. No obligation and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Estimated freight rate from Topeka—4 ft. Stock Tank—150 miles 75c—300 miles \$1.20—500 miles \$1.70—750 miles \$2.07.

The Road Supply & Metal Company, Box 447, Topeka, Kan.

THE ROAD SUPPLY & METAL COMPANY, Box 447, Topeka, Kansas

Without obligation send prices on an ARMCO Stock Tank . . . feet in diameter.

Inclosed is money order. Send a 4 foot Stock Tank to (Freight Station)

Name

Street or Rural Route

City State KF 1

Advertisers in This Issue Offer Free Helps for Farm Folks

Manufacturers and distributors advertising in this issue offer much helpful information in printed form, designed to be of help to farm families. If you want full value from your reading of Kansas Farmer, write for these free helps. Except where prices are given, everything mentioned in this column is entirely without cost.

When writing to advertisers, use the address exactly as given in the advertisement or in this column. This will insure prompt response. You can get the same result by mentioning that you read of the offer in Kansas Farmer.

Most legitimate contests are keyed to city people, but one that gives the farmer the inside track is that of the Keystone Steel & Wire Co., 2139 Industrial St., Peoria, Ill. To get in on the cash awards, totaling \$1,775, write for your contest folder and entry blank now. You will find the ad on page 19.

You wouldn't have believed a few years ago that any gasoline stove could be lighted without pre-heating. Now it can be done. This is only one of many new features of the Coleman stove announced on page 15. To make it easier for you to get complete details, a coupon has been provided in the advertisement.

A free booklet offered by the Wyatt Mfg. Co., on page 23, supplies all the details about the latest improved Jayhawk hay tool. Address, Wyatt Mfg. Co., 415 Fifth St., Salina, Kansas.

It's a big job for the average farmer to lay out his fields with a view to profitable crop and stock rotation. For that reason, it is a real service that is announced on page 21 in the advertisement of the Pittsburgh Steel Co., 709 Union Trust Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. A free farm engineering chart to help you in planning your field divisions will be sent without charge on your request addressed to this company.

As the horse is definitely re-establishing itself in the average farmer's program, there should be new interest in the free catalog described on page 23 by the Fred Mueller Saddle and Harness Co., 402 Mueller Bldg., Denver, Colo.

The famous "Black Leaf 40" de-lousing method is described on page 22. The Tobacco-By-Products & Chemical Co., Louisville, Ky., will send a trial package of this product for \$1.00, if you fail to find one of the many local dealers in your neighborhood.

The advertisement of On-to-Oregon, Inc., on page 19 gives an interesting picture of farm life in that coast state. Complete descriptive literature is offered free. Write to On-to-Oregon, Inc., 1411-U, Public Service Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

Probably you are interested right now in current designs and prices of silos. Free information on these subjects can be had by writing to the Concrete Products Co., Salina, Kan., as suggested in this company's advertisement on page 20.

The relationship between dairy sanitation and better dairy products is thoroly explained in the free booklet offered on page 16 by General Laboratories, Inc., 311 Dickinson St., Madison, Wis.

Experiences of practical farm women with Walko Tablets in keeping baby chicks free from disease are detailed in the advertisement on page 15. A package of this remedy will be sent to you on receipt of fifty cents

from you by the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 42, Waterloo, Iowa.

Free information on the laundry help featured in the ad on page 15 may be had by addressing the Handy Washer Co., 2438 East Fayette, Syracuse, N. Y.

Address the Dempster Mill Mfg. Co., 719 South Sixth St., Beatrice, Nebr., for free literature on any of the implements advertised by this company on page 18.

Sick chicks are among the most bothersome problems on the farm. Therefore, anyone who raises chicks will be interested in the offer of a trial bottle of Germozone for ten cents. Germozone, as advertised on page 23, can be purchased at local drug and feed stores. For the ten-cent trial size, address the George H. Lee Co., 316 Lee Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

Quality metal stock tanks are being sold by the Road Supply & Metal Co., Topeka, Kansas, at record low prices. The ad on page 21 tells more about them and a handy reply coupon is furnished.

Keeping up-to-date on new and revised equipment and current prices is the sensible thing to do. Just this sort of information regarding cream separators and milkers can be had by clipping the coupon at the bottom of the De Laval ad on page 19.

Looking forward to harvest time, it isn't hard to guess what your answer would be to the question, "Do you want to save money this year on the

cost of your harvesting?" The J. I. Case Company, Dept. C-42, Racine, Wisconsin, has published an attractive book that is designed for farmers who would answer "yes" to that question. For your free copy, fill out and mail the coupon on the Case ad on page 13.

Changing business conditions have brought new business ideas and methods. An example is the new special offer being made on its cream separator by Wm. Galloway & Sons Co., Box KF, Waterloo, Iowa. The advertisement is on page 15.

Price reductions are good news any time. A reduction in windmill prices by Aermotor is announced in an advertisement on page 18. For details you are referred to your local Aermotor dealer or to the Aermotor Co., 2500 Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Ill.

Advantages of redwood stock tanks are listed in the advertisement of the Atlas Tank Mfg. Co., 646 Securities Bldg., Omaha, Nebr., which will be found on page 20. Additional information will be sent to anyone writing to this address.

A free catalog outlining its new prices and describing its plan of new separators for old, is offered in the advertisement of the Melotte Separator, Dept. 29-83, 2834 West 19th, Chicago, Ill. The ad is on page 23.

There are many other important announcements to be found in the advertisements in this issue. Many nationally known products are being offered at lower prices than ever before and a careful reading of the advertising pages today will reveal dozens of bargains that you will want to take advantage of immediately. Many items

that you know you will need in coming months can be purchased now at a big saving.

Your attention is called to the following advertisements: American Steel & Wire Co., page 10; American Tobacco Co., back cover; Continental Oil Co., page 17; Dodge Brothers, page 12; Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., inside front cover; International Harvester Co., page 20; Jaques Mfg. Co., page 15; Montgomery Ward & Co., page nine; National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, page seven; National Carbon Co., page 18; National Fire Underwriters Association, page 22; Phillips Petroleum Co., page 11; and the Roamer Corp., page 23.

JUST PAINT THE ROOSTS

"Black Leaf 40" also kills insects on trees, shrubs and flowers.

No work... No fuss... No bother... No handling of birds when you de-louse with "Black Leaf 40." Just paint tops of roosts lightly. The fumes kill lice while stock roosts. Recommended by Colleges and Experiment Stations.

If your dealer does not handle, send \$1 for trial package. Costs but fraction of a cent a bird to de-louse with "Black Leaf 40." Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp., Incorporated, Louisville, Ky.

100

"Black Leaf 40"

KILLS LICE

Insurance as an Aid to Orderly Marketing

With the protection of Stock Fire Insurance, huge quantities of farm products are stored in elevators, bins and warehouses all over this country, awaiting favorable market conditions.

Stock Fire Insurance thus renders a broad economic service that affects the welfare of every agricultural community.

STOCK FIRE INSURANCE assists in the orderly marketing of the products of American farms. Without insurance needed credit would be denied.

Stock Fire Insurance supplies the essential elements of certainty to many other transactions and in a broad and a specific way provides agriculture its soundest support.

Stock Fire Insurance Companies are represented by Capable Agents in your Community.



THE NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS
85 John Street, NEW YORK
CHICAGO, 222 West Adams Street
SAN FRANCISCO, Merchants Exchange Bldg.
A National Organization of Stock Fire Insurance Companies
Established in 1866.



LIVESTOCK

By Jesse R. Johnson

The "Hamp" Circuit in Northwestern Kansas Was a Real "Bright Spot" This Year

ONE of the bright spots on the purebred swine map this winter was the big Hampshire sale circuit held out in Northwestern Kansas. Prices received were not sufficiently large to justify unusual interest, altho they were in line with and in some cases ahead of other breed prices.

But the demand from every part of the West and the territory adjoining in other states appears to indicate a fast growing interest in this breed. It is said that the demand from coast packers is to a very great extent responsible for this new interest. Breeders of Hampshires make many seemingly just claims for their breed. One is that they are second to no other breed when it comes to grazing. Another contention is that they farrow unusually large litters and that they are a bacon hog.

My own opinion is that aside from

the good points of the Hampshire, the breed is in the hands of the kind of men who will promote it to the best advantage. The breeders I have in mind are men of judgment, and I believe the pitfalls that have swallowed up so many breeders will be shunned by them.

To the extent that they cultivate their home trade and deal fairly and honestly with their customers they will succeed. Boom prices and questionable practices have destroyed more breeders than all of the indifference of buyers and so-called depressions.

Thousands of sows bred to be maintained on the farms have gone to market. This is always the case when low hog prices strike the farmer. As in the past this condition is almost certain to be followed with a shortage and corresponding price increases.

\$17 an Acre From Alfalfa in 1931!

Why Not Increase the Acreage of This Legume to Replace Part of the Wheat Crop?

WE ARE growing 100 acres of alfalfa. Our books show these results for 1931: Alfalfa seed sold, \$1,382.40; seed on hand, \$37.80; hay sold, \$358.50; hay and straw on hand, \$326—total income, \$2,104.70. Our total expense, including haying, threshing and the depreciation on machinery, was \$340.35. This leaves a net income of \$1,764.35, or \$17.64 an acre, in a year of depression.

Our income was \$35.78 an acre in 1930. In 1930 and 1931 we harvested considerable seed. None was threshed in 1929, when the net income from hay was \$23.62 an acre.

The seed yields in 1931 were only 2½ bushels an acre, which certainly is not high. Some yields of as large as 7 bushels an acre in this section were reported.

I doubt if there is any danger of an overproduction of alfalfa hay or seed in the immediate future. But even if there should be its effect would increase the production of livestock and encourage diversified farming. It seems to me that we should be growing a larger acreage of alfalfa and the other legumes now while grain prices are low. Such a project will improve the soil fertility, so that much larger yields of wheat or corn may be produced when times become normal.

Nickerson, Kan. C. E. Gunn.

Let's Tell the Whole Truth

Should unprofitable farm ventures receive publicity? Certainly. I think Henry Hatch rendered a real service to the state by reporting his experience last year with the hogs that brought him 12 cents a bushel for his corn. (Page 10, December 26.) And let us reduce the reported income of farm projects to interest on the capital invested and wages an hour for the workers for a long period, perhaps 12 or 15 years. Then we will have something dependable to study when considering farm profits.

Washington, Kan. A. J. Ostlund.

People Don't Want War!

Senator Capper is right in his views on disarmament. (Page 5, February 6.) Farmers do not want war or war-

like preparations. We should keep out of the conflict in the Far East. And let the Americans get out of China and Japan. We are not willing to have hero's blood turned into millionaire gold.

A. H. Couch.

Haviland, Kan.

Lespedeza, a Good Crop?

Korean lespedeza is getting a great deal of publicity. It is an annual legume with very fine stems, and is a comparatively new crop in Kansas. In general appearance it resembles alfalfa. The plants seldom grow more than 15 inches high on good land, but if growing in sparse or scattered stands the plant will branch profusely, the lower branches sometimes becoming 15 to 20 inches long and spreading almost horizontally near the ground.

Moisture and temperature are the most important factors affecting the adaptation of Korean lespedeza. The temperature is not severe enough in Kansas, however, to restrict its growth, with the possible exception of the northwest part of the state. Available moisture is a more important factor affecting its distribution in this state. On poor upland soil, more than 32 inches of annual precipitation may be necessary to grow the crop successfully, while on good

bottom land it may be grown in areas where the annual precipitation is slightly less than 30 inches. This requirement largely limits its production to the eastern third of the state.

Korean lespedeza is adapted to a wide variety of soils. It is tolerant to acidity and will stand considerable drouth. It does not do so well, however, on poorly drained lands. It grows well on poor soil, better than any other legume perhaps, and responds readily to fertilizers, especially phosphates.

It is not known how the crop will do in Barton county, where we have an average annual rainfall of around 25 inches. We feel the best way to find out is by experimenting, so we plan to try it out on one or two farms this year.

Sherman Hoar.

Great Bend, Kan.

Let's Avoid Bank Losses

I think Henry Hatch is right in saying that much of the force of the deflation could have been avoided if the country had provided for an effective bank guarantee law.

Hill City, Kan.

G. A. Price.

'Tis Certificate No. 1!

I am very happy to tell you that the Kansas Live Stock Bureau, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, has started to issue a Credited Herd Certificate, certifying to the freedom of contagious abortion in Kansas, and due to our successful efforts in cleaning up on this disease, we have been granted an Accredited Federal Herd Certificate, No. 1, for the State of Kansas.

This herd has always from its inception been fully accredited in respect to tuberculosis, never a reactor having been detected on the place.

We feel sure that this information will be interesting in view of the increase of undulant fever in the human race and the importance of eliminating contagious abortion as a disease in breeding herds of cattle, sheep, goats and swine.

David G. Page.

Topeka, Kan.

Plan Strong Come-Back

(Continued from Page 12)

there is more need for co-operative effort today than ever."

Warren W. Finney of Emporia won his audience when he made a talk on "Tax Reform." He boosted for the present administration's reconstruction policy. "But we can't help agriculture so long as farmers must pay taxes, debts and try to carry on their business with 51-cent dollars. The inequitable tax is the thing that worries me. Farm real estate is paying one-third of all taxes in Kansas, and likely doesn't represent 10 per cent of the total taxable property in the state. Thirty per cent of the property is paying all the taxes. I believe farmers are paying 20 times their share."

Other scheduled speakers included: Charles E. Collins, Kit Carson, Colo., president of the American National Livestock Association, who talked on "Marketing and Financing the Livestock Industry"; F. W. Miller, Washington, D. C., on "Purpose of the United States Stock Yards Administration"; R. F. Cox, Manhattan, on "Hints for Kansas Sheep Feeders"; W. M. Matthews, Kansas City, Mo., on "Direct Marketing of Livestock"; R. C. Pollock, Chicago, on "Increased Meat Consumption Thru Merchandising and Advertising," and Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Manhattan, who gave a very complete talk on the use of silage. Various discussions were led by Mr. Mercer; R. A. Elward, Topeka, a member of the State Tax Commission; Will J. Miller, Topeka; and W. A. Long, a Master Farmer, who lives near Fowler. The annual banquet program was particularly enjoyable, with Jesse C. Harper, Notre Dame athletic director, as toastmaster; and with William Allen White of Emporia, and Sylvester Long and Victor Murdock of Wichita as speakers.



SICK CHICKS
How often you've gone to the brooder house in the morning and found a scene like this—half a dozen dead chicks, more of 'em droopy and coming down!

Then's when you wish you'd used Germozone. Germozone, the Life Saver!

Crop troubles and diarrhoeas are easily corrected—even more easily prevented. But the medicine must do more than purify the drinking water—it must destroy infection in the crop.

Germozone is powerful, yet safe. Diluted 1 to 20, it will prevent the growth of even the most virulent organisms.

Test with this TRIAL BOTTLE

If you have never used Germozone, send us 10c to help cover mailing and we will send you a large Trial Bottle so you can test it—see how surely and quickly it stops these disease losses.



Take no chances—especially in these dangerous brooder days. Start your chicks right—use Germozone right from the start. Simply add two teaspoonfuls to the quart of drinking water three times a week. Use Germozone also for Limberneck, Swelled Head, bowel complaint, etc., in grown fowls.

At drug, feed, seed stores, chick hatcheries. 12-oz. bottle, 75c; 32-oz., \$1.50; gal., \$4.50. GEO. H. LEE CO., 316 Lee Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

NEW 1932 PRICES plus TRADE ALLOWANCE

makes it possible for us to offer you in trade for your old separator a NEW MELOTTE at

\$27.75 Reduction

Write for New Offer

Send for free Melotte catalog new low prices, 30 days free trial and \$2.00 per month terms offers. Use the Melotte 30 days FREE. Compare it side by side with ANY separator. See how much MORE green the New Melotte will put in your cream can. Liberal trade-in. New low prices. Write for full details TODAY before special low price offer is withdrawn.

THE MELOTTE SEPARATOR, E. B. Salomon, U. S. Mfg. Co., 2845 W. 19th St., Dept. 29-23, Chicago, Ill.

NEW LOW MODEL MELOTTE

The Jayhawk

LATEST IMPROVED HAY TOOL

Bucks, Elevates, Loads Wagons or stacks any crop you mow. Quick action. Load dumps forward, works in high wind, no shattering. Use team or tractor. STEEL OR WOOD FRAME.

FREE BOOKLET—Tells you—shows why thousands of Jayhawk owners are boosters. Write for these facts.

WYATT MFG. CO., 415 5th St., Salina, Kansas

Save \$10 to \$20

on every saddle or harness. Buy direct from the factory. New low prices. Send for free catalog—maker to consumer.

BOOTS, HATS, CHAPS, ETC.

The FRED MUELLER SADDLE & HARNESS CO. 408 Mueller Bldg. DENVER, COLO.

Fordson Tractors

Made Like New

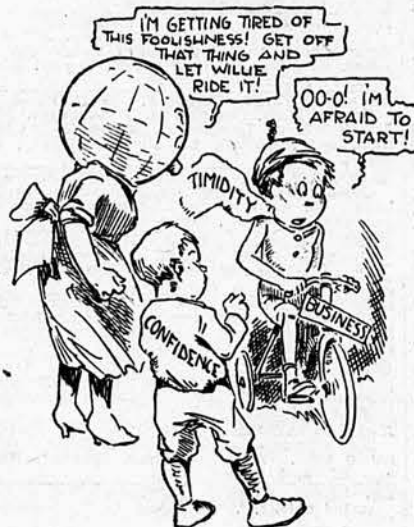
50 H.P. 6 cylinder new motor, \$127.50. (Magneto extra \$22.50.) Easily installed in 5 hours. Fully guaranteed. Starts easy. Write for particulars.

ROAMER CORPORATION Kalamazoo Michigan

House Bill No. 60

The Capper Fund for Crippled Children has printed a little booklet containing House Bill No. 60, the "Kansas Crippled Children's Law." It will be sent free for the asking to parents of crippled children or persons interested in helping the handicapped child. Address: Con Van Natta, Admr. Capper Fund, Topeka, Kan.

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



LANGSHANS—EGGS
BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS; 15-15.50; 100-\$5.00. Cockerels \$1.50. Bertha King, Solomon, Kan.

MINORCAS—WHITE
GAMBLE'S MAMMOTH WHITE MINORCA chicks. Mrs. C. F. Gamble, Altoona, Kan.

MINORCAS—EGGS
BOOTH'S STRAIN WHITE MINORCA EGGS. Accredited. Blood-tested. \$3.75 100; \$12.00 case. Edw. Schmidt, Axtell, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—WHITE
WHITE ORPINGTON CHICKS \$8.00-100. Eggs \$3.50-100. From T. B. and blood-tested 10-lb stock. H. E. Hussey, Princeton, Ill.

ORPINGTONS—EGGS
STATE ACCREDITED GRADE A BLOOD-tested Buff Orpingtons. Eggs \$4.00 per 100. Frank Dale, Coldwater, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED
BARRED ROCKS. BRADLEYS' EGGS POSTPAID, 100-\$5.00; 15-\$1.00. Cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—COLUMBIAN
PURE BRED BIG TYPE REAL LAYERS. Mason strain. Chicks \$15.00 per hundred. Eggs eleven cents each. Leland Cramer, Xenia, Ohio.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE
IF YOU WANT THE VERY BEST STANDARD-production White Rocks order your new blood from Jo-Mar Farm. Chicks—trap nested free range flock headed by 249 official record sires, \$19 per hundred. Eggs \$9 per hundred. A few good breeding cockerels at \$4 each. Jo-Mar Farm, Poultry Dept., Salina, Kan.

WHITE ROCK CHICKS, EGGS, R. O. P. supervised. Bloodtested. Headed by males, dams record 201-264. Pen finished second standard contests U. S.—Canada 1931. Chicks \$20-100. Eggs \$10-100. Mrs. Fred Dubach, Jr., Wathena, Kan.

R. O. P. WHITE ROCK CHICKS, EGGS. Trapped eight years, blood-tested. Records 200-250. Eggs \$10, 100. Two pen eggs free. Chicks, \$20, 104. Two wing-banded chicks free. Ethel Brazelton, Troy, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, KANSAS ACCREDITED \$3.00-100. Will Pucket, Narka, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—EGGS
BARRED ROCK EGGS OUTSTANDING QUALITY show birds and layers at only \$6.00 hundred delivered. E. E. Brown, Hutchinson, Kan.

ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCK EGGS; \$4.00-100. Archie Kolterman, Onaga, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS
KANSAS R. O. P. HIGH HEN, 330-24 2 OZ. eggs, highest per cent approved hens 1931. Single Comb. Eggs \$8-100; chicks \$15-100. Special matings. Mrs. Grover Poolb, Manhattan, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, ACCREDITED GRADE A- Production. Exhibition bred. B. W. D. free. Eggs \$3.00-100; \$10.00 case. Chicks \$9.00-100. Prepaid. John Friederich, Clay Center, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED ROSE COMB REDS. Vigorous range flock; 100 eggs \$3.50. Nelson Smith, Rt. 5, Hutchinson, Kan.

BETTER SINGLE COMB REDS, EGGS, cockerels. Marvin Janssen, Lorraine, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS
S. C. RED EGGS FROM BLOODTESTED exhibition stock \$4.00-100. Prize mating \$1.50-15. Postpaid. Charles Allen, Maple Hill, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—GOLDEN LACED
GOLDENLACED WYANDOTTE EGGS 100-\$4.50 postpaid. Mrs. John Smith, Fredonia, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—SILVER LACED
CHOICE SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS from pedigreed stock. Henry L. Brunner, Newton, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—EGGS
W H I T E WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, B. W. D. tested, 8 years state accredited, Grade A, 100-\$4.00. Ralph Colman, Lawrence, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$3.50-105. PREPAID. Chicks. Harvey Mariar, Virgil, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES
BUFF MINORCAS, WHITE GIANTS AND Australorps. J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED
TURKEYS, POULTRY, EGGS WANTED. Coops loaned free. "The Copes," Topeka, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS
SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

200 DUNLAP AND 100 MASTODON STRAWBERRY plants, \$2.00-12 Welch's Concord Grapevines, 2 yrs. \$1.00-10 Downing Gooseberries or Cherry Currants, 2 yrs. \$1.00-100 Raspberries or Blackberries \$2.00-25 Rhubarb or German Iris or Hollyhocks, \$1.00-100 Asparagus or 10 Phlox, three colors, \$1.00-8 Regal Lilies or 75 Glads, large bulbs, \$1.00-5 Peonies, 2 dark red, 1 white, 2 pink, \$1.00-20 Spirea Van Houttei or Barberrry, 18 inches, \$1.00-4 Roses, 2 yrs. Radiance, Teplitz or Climbers \$1.00-10 Apples—Delicious, Jonathan, Grimes, \$1.50-5 Alberta or Hale Peaches or Chinese Elms \$1.00-8 Pears, Plums or Richmond Cherries, \$2.00. All good 4 ft. branched trees. Checks accepted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prepaid. Wholesale catalog free. Welch Nursery, Shenandoah, Iowa.

DODGE'S FAMOUS BRAND ONION PLANTS are big, field grown, hand selected, larger than pencil size plants and are the best plants grown in Texas. Don't waste time, money and land on little, weak onion plants. Pay a little more and get the best. Crystal Wax, Yellow or White Bermudas, Improved Denia, Giant Prizetaker, Mammoth Silver King, Sweet Spanish Valencia, Ebenezer and Giant White Globe onion plants, prepaid 300 60c, 700 \$1.00, 1,000 \$1.35, 3,000 \$4.00, 5,000 \$5.50, express collect, 5,000 lots, 70c thousand. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for new plant and seed price list. Dodge Plant Farms, Raymondville, Texas.

CERTIFIED FROST-PROOF CABBAGE AND Bermuda Onion Plants. Open field grown, well rooted, strong. Cabbage each bunch fifty-mossed, labeled with variety name. Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early Dutch, Late Dutch. Postpaid: 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00. Express collect: 2,500, \$2.50. Onions Prizetaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 500, 75c; 1,000, \$1.25; 6,000, \$5.00. Express collect: 6,000, \$3.60. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalog. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Ark.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE AND ONION plants: Large, field grown, stalky well rooted, hand selected, roots mossed. Cabbage: Early Jersey, Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen, 300-75c; 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.75; 2000-\$3.25. Onions: Crystal Wax Bermuda, Yellow Bermuda, Prizetaker, Sweet Spanish, pencil size, 500-65c; 1000-\$1.10; 3000-\$3.00; 6000-\$5.50. All postpaid. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

PLANT ASSORTMENT—400 FROSTPROOF cabbage, 300 onion plants all postpaid, \$1.00. Large hand selected. Mossed, packed in standard container. Prompt shipment, satisfaction guaranteed. Orders acknowledged day received. Jacksonville Plant Co., Jacksonville, Texas.

PURE, CERTIFIED, AND TESTED SEED OF Pink kafir; Western Blackhull kafir; Early sumac cane; Atlas sorgo; and Wheatland milo, the new combine grain sorghum. Samples and quotations upon request. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

TURKEYS
SUNFLOWER MAMMOTH BRONZE winners in leading shows. Large, healthy extraordinary markings. Have rainbow tails and spots. Priced as to markings. All greatly reduced. Clair Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS; RAINBOWS. Spots. Excellent markings. Exceptional values. Elsie Wolfe, La Cygne, Kan.

BIRD BROS. BEAUTIFUL GOLD BANK Bronze Toms, 28-32 lbs., \$6.50-\$8.00. Mrs. Iver Christensen, Jamestown, Kan.

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETTS, TOMS \$6.00, pullets \$4.00. Eggs 100-\$25.00. William Wheatley, Graingerfield, Kan.

PURE BRED BRONZE 36 LB. TOMS \$8.00. Eggs 20c. Mrs. McDonald, Wallace, Neb.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK
PRIZE WINNING
Early Ohio Certified Seed Potatoes for sale, one sack or carload. W. A. HENDRICKSON, Estherville, Iowa

C. O. D. RELIABLE GEORGIA GROWN Frostproof Cabbage and Onion plants. Our hardy, field grown plants will stand the cold and mature three weeks before home grown plants. Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen, Golden Ace, Bermuda Onions, 500, 85¢/c; 1,000, \$1.00; 500, \$4.50; 10,000, \$7.50. Catalog of other plants free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Piedmont Plant Co., Albany, Ga.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—(CERTIFIED) —Large, vigorous new ground plants. The best grown. Aroma, Dunlap, Klondike, Excelstor, Missionary, Gandy, 200 \$1.00; 500 \$2.00; 1,000 \$3.50. Great New Blakemore, Premier, Cooper, 200 \$1.25; 500 \$2.50; 1,000 \$4.50. Genuine Mastodon and Progressive Everbearing, \$1.50 per 100. All postpaid and guaranteed to arrive in good live condition. Large quantities ess. Ideal Fruit Farm, Stillwell, Okla.

LARGEST PLANT GROWER AND SHIPPER in the Arkansas Valley. Plants that grow from treated seed true to name. Guarantee plants to reach in growing condition. Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, Cabbage, Onions, Cauliflower, Kohlrabi, Brussels Sprouts, Peppers, Eggplant, Celery, Tobacco, varieties too numerous to mention here. Write for price booklet. C. R. Goerke, Sterling, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. WE HAVE A FULL line of all standard varieties as well as the new ones. 100 Dunlap, 85c; 100 Blakemore, \$1.25; 100 Great Mastodon, \$1.50. Great new Youngberry, a fine fruit and we have never grown a more productive fruit than this. This new Dewberry has Raspberry flavor. Dozen, \$1.35; 100, \$8.50; all post paid. All kinds fruits and nursery stock. Big catalog free for asking. J. A. Bauer, Judsonia, Ark.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. ALL LEADING varieties including the new Mastodon Everbearing, Blakemore and Beaver, the best new berries. Raspberries, blackberries, dewberries, asparagus, rhubarb, horseradish, grape vines, all other small fruit plants. Prices lowest in years. Quality as good as ever we grew. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for price list. F. W. Dixon, Holton, Kan., on Highway 75.

FANCY RECLEANED SUDAN SEED. Sacked, \$2.25 per cwt. White and Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover seed, \$3.00 per bu. Seed Corn—Pride of Saline (white) Reid's Yellow Dent, Hiawatha Yellow Dent, St. Charles (Red Cob), all for \$1.25 per bu. or track. Sacked in new two-bu. bags. This corn all hand-picked, tipped, butted and graded. Wamego Seed and Elevator Co., Wamego, Kan.

PLANT BIG, TOUGH, FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, all varieties, labeled; 100-40c; 300-75c; 500-\$1; 1,000-\$1.75. Onions, pencil size, Bermudas and wax, 300-50c; 500-80c; 1,000-\$1.10; postpaid. By express collect, onions 6,000-\$3.50; cabbage 3,000-\$3.00. Prompt shipment, satisfaction guaranteed. Randle Riddle Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

ALFALFA SEED, HARDY KANSAS STANDARD \$4.50 bu.; Grimm \$6.00; Sweet Clover \$2.90. Get my new Deep-Cut prices, free samples, and 56 page catalog before buying farm or garden seeds. Prompt, satisfactory service. Write me today. Mack McCollough, President, Kansas Seed Co., Salina, Kansas.

ALFALFA SEED—KANSAS GROWN HARDY types \$5.00-\$6.50; Grimm variety Alfalfa \$8.40-\$10.20; Sweet Clover \$3.00; Alsike and Red Clover \$8.50—all per bushel F. O. D. Salina, bags free. All our seeds are tested. Write for free samples today on other farm seeds. Salina Seed Co., Salina, Kan.

RED CLOVER \$7.50; ALFALFA, \$5; WHITE Clover, \$3.00; Alsike Clover, \$7.50; Timothy, \$2; Mixed Alsike and Timothy \$3; Sudan Grass, \$1. All per bushel. Bags free. Samples. Price List and Catalog upon request. Standard Seed Co., 19 East 5th St., Kansas City, Mo.

NEW CROP FROSTPROOF CERTIFIED cabbage plants ready now. Copenhagen, Golden Ace, Early Jersey, and Charleston Wakefield, \$1.00 thousand; 5000 up, 70c. Prompt delivery. Pembroke Plant Co., Pembroke, Ga.

VEGETABLE PLANT COLLECTION. 50 CABBAGE, 35 tomatoes, 10 peppers, 5 egg plants. World's best varieties. \$1.00 prepaid. Strong frame grown transplanted plants, roots moss packed. Weaver Nurseries-Greenhouses, Wichita, Kan.

GROHOMA, ORIGINATORS STOCK, HEADS 20 inches; get information before ordering. Lessenger, Holton, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK
LET US START YOU IN THE ORCHARD business. An unheard of OFFER to reliable land owners. The chance of a life time. Write for our PLANT NOW—PAY LATER PLAN. Lawrence Nurseries, Box 79A, Lawrence, Kan.

PLANTS; SPECIAL COLLECTION—500 CABBAGE, Onions, Tomatoes, mixed as wanted, and 50 peppers, eggplant, or cauliflower \$1.00 postpaid. Prompt shipment, satisfaction guaranteed. East Texas Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

SWEET CLOVER—ALFALFA, THRESHER Rub White Sweet \$2.10. Hulled \$2.65. Scarified \$3.00. Alfalfa \$3.40, \$6.80 and \$7.50 per bu. Compare our samples. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

SEED SWEET POTATOES, STATE INSPECTED. Nancy Halls, Portoricans, Little Stem Jerseys, \$1.35 bushel, express collect. Write for prices on quantities. A. I. Stiles, Rush Springs, Oklahoma.

200 DUNLAP STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$1.00. 100 Martha Washington Asparagus plants \$1.00, 12 Mammoth rhubarb divided clumps \$1.00. State inspected, postpaid. Albert Pine, Route 5, Lawrence, Kan.

PRIDE OF SALINE SEED CORN, 96% GERmination, \$1.50 per bushel. Certified \$2.00 per bushel. Blackhull Kafir 92% germination \$1.00 per hundred. Certified \$1.50. Bruce Wilson, Keats, Kan.

RHUBARB, NEW RED GIANT, WORLD'S best. Seldom seeds. Large root divisions 6-\$1.00. Mammoth Victoria whole roots 20-\$1.00. Washington Asparagus, 2 year, 50-\$1.00. Delivered. Weaver Nurseries-Greenhouses, Wichita, Kan.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED \$5.00, GRIMM Alfalfa \$7.00, White Sweet Clover \$2.70, Red Clover \$8.50, Alsike \$8.50. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS; IMPROVED AND inspected Klondike grown on new ground, extra well rooted; 500-90c; 1,000-\$1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. N. T. Basham, Mountainburg, Ark.

BUDDING PECAN AND WALNUT TREES, best Hardy Northern varieties. Early and prolific bearers of large thin shelled nuts. Catalog free. Indiana Nut Nursery, Box 260, Rockport, Ind.

PAWNEE ROCK NURSERY, KANSAS—A full line nursery stock. Specialty Chinese Elm, Evergreen and Cherry trees. Send for catalog with my beautiful picture. Business is good.

SWEET POTATO SEED, STATE INSPECTED; Nancy Hall, Porto Rico and Yellow Jersey. Hand selected; full pack bushel baskets 90c. Thomas Sweet Potato Plant, Thomas, Okla.

GROHOMA SEED, 10 POUNDS POSTPAID \$2.00, the wonder, drought resisting, grain and fodder crop, abundant yields. Order from this ad now. Mack McCollough, Salina, Kan.

SEND NO MONEY. C. O. D. FROSTPROOF Cabbage and Onion plants. All varieties shipped promptly. 500 63c; 1,000 98c; 3,000 \$2.83. Standard Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

C. O. D. SEND NO MONEY. FROSTPROOF cabbage and Onion plants. All varieties. Prompt shipment. 500, 60c; 1,000, 95c; 5,000, \$3.75. Georgia Plant Co., Albany, Ga.

KOREAN LESPEDEZA SEED, \$12.00 PER 100 lbs. Increases soil fertility, crop yields, livestock profits and farm prosperity. Order from this ad. Mack McCollough, Salina, Kan.

STOP: FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, TOMATOES, onions, peppers; plants 200-50c, 500-\$1.00, 1000-\$1.50, 5000-\$7.00, any varieties, prepaid. National Plant Farms, Ponta, Texas.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—MASTODON EVER-bearing, \$1.25 per 100 postpaid; eighteen other varieties; ask for beautiful catalogue. Waller Brothers, Judsonia, Ark.

Use This Order Blank Now!
TO MAIL YOUR CLASSIFIED AD FOR KANSAS FARMER
KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE, Topeka, Kansas.
Gentlemen: Run my ad as follows,times in your paper.
Remittance of \$..... is enclosed.
PLEASE PRINT ENTIRE AD TO AVOID MISTAKES
Name (Count as part of ad)
Address (Count as part of ad)
Rates at Top of First Classified Page. Minimum Charge, \$1.00

Send Order Now for Seed Corn & Seed Oats Ads!

SHORTHORN CATTLE

COMBINATION

Shorthorn Sale

Stock Yards,

Wichita, Kan., Wed., March 23

Annual Sale of Southern Kansas
Breeder's Association

50 HEAD of registered Shorthorns consigned by 12 well known breeders.
30 BULLS, herd bull material and farmer bulls.

20 FEMALES, all ages, some cows with calves at foot.
Write for catalog.

J. C. ROBISON, Sale Manager
Towanda Kansas

BIRD'S

Shorthorn Sale

Saturday, April 9

15 Choice young registered bulls in age from 8 to 15 months. 5 good cows hand milked, 4 of them with calves at foot. Ours are the thick fleshed, blocky kind. We have used 4 herd bulls from the Tomson Bros. herd. Write for catalog.

BEN H. BIRD, Protection, Kan.

White Roan Shorthorn Bull Calf

For Sale, Reg., 15 months old. Sire Mardale Villager 1585734; Dam Bonnie Belle 4th 1510768. He was first and Grand Champion in Junior and open shows Pawnee County Fair 1931.
Burton W. Bloss & Sons, Pawnee City, Nebr.

10 Choice Shorthorn Bulls

Priced to Sell.

C. H. HARPER BENKLEMAN, NEBR.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

40—POLLED SHORTHORNS—40
(Beef—Milk—Butter—Hornless) "Royal Clipper 2nd" and "Barampton Masterpiece," Winners at State Fairs, in service, 20 Bull, 20 Heifers for sale \$50 to \$125. Deliver anywhere. J. C. Banbury, 1602, Pratt, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Retnah Farms Milking Shorthorns
15 registered bulls, red and roans. Choice \$75.00. Some \$50.00. These bulls have straight lines, good quality and gentle. From real dual-purpose cows, hand-milked.
WARREN HUNTER, GENESEO, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

BULLS

6 to 12 months old. From A. R. and D. H. I. A. cows. Prices to suit the present times. Majority sons of Maid's May Royal whose two nearest dams have records over 800 lb. fat. Four two-year-old daughters now on test; one made 60 lbs. fat Jan. Write your wants today.

JO-MAR FARM, SALINA, KAN.

GUERNSEY BULL

Golden Secret's King Ultimas born Jan. 8, 1932; Sired by grandson of Langwater Ultimas out of a beautiful Golden Secret 3-yr-old cow producing 45 lbs. 6% milk per day—a real blue blood, large handsome animal—come see his dam, granddam and sire—fit to head any herd; priced to sell quickly—Pedigree upon request. Farm three miles north of Liberty, Mo. Mail F. H. JENKINS, Kearney, Mo., R. F. D. No. 3

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Holstein Heifer Sale

60 head of Wisconsin heifers grown out here, climated and tested, freshen in April. Sell in heated sales pavilion, rain or shine. April 4.
C. B. KUGLER, CULBERTSON, NEBR.

Dressler's Record Bulls

From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States averaging 658 lbs. fat. H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Polled Herefords

Six heavy boned good quality coming two's and six good coming one year old. Also bulls for the farm and ranch. Worthmore, Plato, Anxiety breeding.

JESSE RIFFEL, ENTERPRISE, KANSAS

HORSES AND JACKS

NEBRASKA'S

MASTER PERCHERONS

Stallions, all ages, some show prospects. Young mares, broke and in foal. Write or visit.
J. C. Dell & Sons, Beatrice, Nebr.



Percheron Stallions

and mares of Carnot, Casino and Laet breeding.
H. G. ESHELMAN, SEDGWICK, KAN.

DUBOC HOGS

DUROC SOWS AND GILTS

Fit for 4H work. Breeders, Stockmen, Farmers, bred to Schubert's Superba, Aristocrat, Landmark, twice winner Nat'l Swine Show. Many choice boars, all sizes. Original shorter legged, easier feeding kind of 25 yrs. ago. Send for Photos, Literature. Shipped on approval. Immuned. Reg. Write or come. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

Outstanding Gilts and Sows—Sired by King Inflex and The Airman, etc. Bred to the outstanding Wave-master Airman and Airport. Choice Service Boars. Big, sound, easy feeders. Write for price and information. Shipped on approval. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

REG. SPOTTED POLANDS

boars and bred gilts. Announcer and Wildfire breeding, \$20.00 to \$25.00. National papers.
J. E. WIESE, SPEARVILLE, KANSAS

Is Inflation on the Way?

(Continued from Page 1)

its powers to any adequate extent which it had in the original act. All thru last summer it was urged to go in for open market operations in Government securities and thus at least try to bring about the inflation to which it has at last given belated support. Little was done. And so we would like to ask, now that its governing board has finally found out that business and agriculture were in distress, isn't it obvious that such powers could have been used to a much greater extent? The answer, of course, is "yes." If the board had been on the job in the way the original supporters of the system had hoped for, farm prices would not have taken so great a tumble.

Your Money: Is It Safe?

If you are like many other people these days, and are wondering where you can put your money where you know it will be safe, I believe I can help you.

Write me, and I will tell you where your money will be safe and will guarantee you 6% interest, which is paid promptly every six months by check. You can draw out all or any part of your money any time you want it. I know this is an exceptional opportunity to invest your money safely, and at good interest.

If you would like to have full details, just write a letter saying, "Please send complete information about the safe 6% investment," and I will answer by return mail. Address Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kansas.

IN THE FIELD

By J. W. Johnson

Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.



Only occasionally do the readers of this paper have the chance to buy the class of registered Shorthorns to be sold in the Ben Bird sale at the values sure to prevail in that sale. The sale will be held in the town of Protection on April 2. Write for catalog.

Lawrence Strickler of Nickerson has some choice young red milking Shorthorn bulls for sale. He also offers his herd bull, Glenside Signet 4th, for sale. This bull is close up in breeding to the noted bull, Glenside Dairy King. The young bulls carry the blood of Otis Chieftain.

Shorthorn breeders and farmers of the territory should avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the breeders of southern Kansas in their second annual sale to be held at the stockyards in Wichita, Wednesday, March 23. The offering of 30 bulls and 20 females of different ages have been selected from a dozen of the leading herds of southern Kansas and Oklahoma.

Dickinson county, famous for its many herds of registered beef and dairy cattle, is the home of the Plain View Polled Hereford farm, located near Enterprise. Mr. Jesse Riffel has made a lot of mighty good Hereford history since establishing this herd some years ago. His show herd can be seen each year at the strongest county and district fairs of the territory, and the competition which they afford has had a tendency to strengthen the quality of Herefords shown in Central Kansas. The Riffel herd always carries off a large share of the premiums. Serviceable bulls can be purchased from this herd at this time.

Col. Bert Powell, who has conducted more purebred sow sales in Kansas this year than any other auctioneer, writes interestingly and hopefully regarding the future. The low prices paid for breeding stock is now history, says Bert, but anyone who sees in it nothing but profits or their absence overlooks the greatest factor in the life of the breeder of registered livestock. The faith, patience and determination to carry on, that characterizes the life of the average breeder, is a challenge to the business man with his hopeless outlook. Western Kansas swine breeders have bred a few less sows, but they will drive bred sows through the sale ring next year just as they have this. If it were not for the optimism of the farmer and livestock breeder, the world would be without meat.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle

March 23—Southwestern Kan., Shorthorn breeders sale, stock yards, Wichita, Kan. J. C. Robison, Manager.
April 2—Ben H. Bird, Protection, Kan.
April 9—Ben H. Bird, Protection, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

April 4—C. B. Kugler, Culbertson, Nebr.

Poland China Hogs

April 21—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

April 21—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Homer Thompson of Argonia raised 284 bushels of flax last year on 40 acres, that he sold for \$1.41 a bushel, which produced a return of slightly more than \$8 an acre. He will grow 70 acres of flax this year.

When Medicine Lodge Made and Unmade Its Editors



TOM McNEAL, Editor
Kansas Farmer

IF Medicine Lodge hadn't been displeased with its editor, whom it summarily "rode out of town on a rail," the chances are that Tom McNeal, veteran editor of this publication might never have been a newspaper man.

Thus fate even in such a prosaic, although somewhat exciting form, sometimes changes the destinies of individuals and entire communities.

For Mr. McNeal, then a mere youngster fresh from Ohio, had fully determined to become a lawyer in the Barber county chief town. When he arrived, Editor Cochran of the Barber County Mail was engaged in a bitter personal controversy with a few of the leading citizens. In those days editors called a spade a "spade."

Without giving any details, Medicine Lodge decided it had had enough of Mr. Cochran and invited him to leave town before sundown. He refused, of course.

That evening he played the leading role in the riding-the-rail drama. Originally it had been determined by his enemies that a treatment of tar and feathers was a necessary accessory for his proposed exit, but investigation brought out there wasn't a bit of tar in town or feathers for that matter.

But happily there was plenty of sorghum molasses and sand burs, a mixture which Mr. McNeal describes as an effective substitute.

Liberally smeared with this concoction after he had been stripped of his clothes and placed on a pole to which he was held by his tormentors, the editor left town, never to return.

Naturally young McNeal decided after viewing the proceedings that the newspaper calling offered a few hazards and he was more than surprised the following day to be approached by a delegation of the leading citizens and told that he was selected to run the paper from which Cochran had resigned so hurriedly.

"In view of the manner in which Medicine Lodge enforced its requests," said Editor McNeal the other day, "I thought the best

thing to do under the circumstances was to accept. That's how I became a newspaper man."

In all fairness to the early business men of Medicine Lodge—this was in 1879—they took up a collection and paid the former editor a fair price for his print shop and equipment.

T. A. McNeal's connection with Kansas Farmer began in 1894 through the Mail & Breeze, which is now an integral part of this publication. Arthur Capper, the following year acquired the publication and the two have been associated ever since.

In fact Mr. McNeal today is with one or two exceptions the oldest Capper employe. His activity has not slackened in the least and he finds time not only to edit his own page, but to write to hundreds of persons every month who write to him on every conceivable subject.

And, strange as it may seem, his dream of becoming a lawyer in youth was realized after all. Prior to leaving Medicine Lodge, he studied law in a law office and actually began practice. Now in addition to his regular duties, he answers all legal questions sent in by our subscribers.

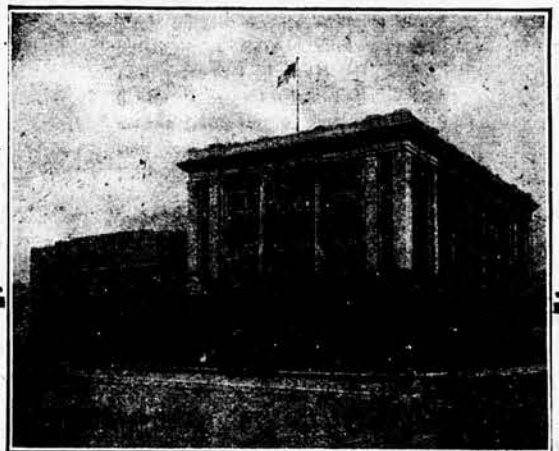
This little glimpse "behind the scenes" in the life of one of its great editors probably explains to you why Tom McNeal has such a wealth of editorial material at his command.

And he is only one of a dozen full-time editors whose services are dedicated to more than 120,000 subscribers.

The maintenance of this great staff to render grass-root service for you is only possible because Kansas Farmer is a unit in the great publishing house of Capper, which, besides its home office in Topeka, has five other great plants in the United States in addition to branch business offices in all our major cities.

Perhaps you would be interested in further details about this institution, the growth of which is unparalleled in American journalism. An illustrated booklet is yours for the asking. Simply address Kansas Farmer, Dept. E.C.N.

KANSAS FARMER
TOPEKA



Home office of the Capper Publications, Topeka, one of America's largest publishing houses.

**"Cream of
the Crop"**



*Dorothy
Mackaill*



Copyright, 1932, The American Tobacco Co.

"Give me Lucky Strike every time"

THEY'RE DOTTY ABOUT DOTTY
Dorothy Mackaill's great-great something-or-other was Bobby Burns, the famous Scotch poet, and she's as popular in Hollywood as golf—'nother Scotch import. Her favorite pet is a Brazilian monkey. You see the monk in the new FIRST NATIONAL PICTURE, "SAFE IN HELL." Dorothy has smoked LUCKIES for six years, and not a cent was paid for her statement, so we're making a sweeping bow and saying, "Thanks, Dorothy Mackaill."

"My throat is all important to me. No harsh irritants for yours truly. Give me LUCKY STRIKE every time. And pat yourself on the back for your new Cellophane wrapper with that tab which makes the package so easy to open." *Dorothy Mackaill*

"It's toasted"

**Your Throat Protection — against irritation — against cough
And Moisture-Proof Cellophane Keeps that "Toasted" Flavor Ever Fresh**