

# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING  
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## Just an Average Year for Insects?

**W**E ARE not threatened in Kansas by any serious or wide-spread insect outbreak this season. I think we can expect about the same insect conditions this year that we had in 1931. But it is not, of course, possible to tell exactly what effect the wet winter and severe cold snaps have had on the pests. We can make as a general statement, however, that a wet, open, changeable winter, such as we have had during the last four months, causes a higher mortality of insects than a mild, dry winter, such as we had a year ago, or even a dry, cold winter.

This wet, changeable, open winter no doubt has caused a considerable mortality of grasshopper eggs, but not to the extent of eliminating any danger from grasshoppers for the coming season. We do not expect any wide or general outbreak of grasshoppers in the state. We do expect some losses from grasshoppers in Northeastern Kansas, and about the normal or average condition in Western Kansas. Unless unfavorable climatic conditions prevail this coming spring and the early summer, we are expecting some Chinch bug injury in several counties in Southeastern Kansas.

Several inquiries have come to us in regard to what effect the recent cold snap may have had on the small grasshoppers that hatched from eggs during the warm weather in the latter part of February. No doubt many

By George A. Dean  
Entomologist,  
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of these young grasshoppers were so well protected in the grass and weeds, together with the snow, which furnished a good shelter, that they have survived. It should be borne in mind, however, that practically all of these grasshoppers are not of economic importance. The eggs of the grasshoppers that cause injury to our crops did not hatch, and will not hatch until the middle of April or about the first of May.

The weather conditions have not been unfavorable for Hessian fly. We think the Hessian fly will cause considerable injury to wheat in some of the eastern counties bordering on the Missouri River. We are not expecting any serious outbreak of Hessian fly thruout the hard Wheat Belt, unless the weather conditions in April or May are favorable for the increase of the Hessian fly and unfavorable for the growth of wheat.

Our recent cold snap apparently has not caused any high mortality of the canker worm moths that have been emerging and crawling up the trunks of elm, hackberry and fruit trees to lay their eggs.

And the last winter has been favorable for the survival of the codling moth worms, which have been passing the winter under the loose bark of apple trees.

There also is no doubt but what the mild winter has been favorable for a high survival of scale insects.

### Do You Know—

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Is Wheatland Milo a Coming Crop? See Page 8.

How Do the Apple Growers Around Troy Cut Their Spraying Costs? See Page 6.



# MORE FACTS

## about Farm Machine Prices

No one knows better than the farm equipment manufacturer the distress that low prices of farm products have brought to the farmer, because these low prices have brought equal distress to the farm equipment industry.

Our industry was a leader in reducing prices when the depression began. It foresaw a general reduction in raw material costs and reduced prices accordingly. The farmers therefore had the benefit of lower prices on farm machines for almost a year before general price reductions were made on other merchandise.

While the price reductions it has been possible for this industry to make are far less than the decline in the price of farm products, we assure you that our members have gone the limit in meeting this situation.

When the war brought several years of economic upheaval, prices of everything—raw materials, wages, farm products, manufactured products—rose to new heights, but farm equipment prices went up the least of all. Judge today's prices on any basis—what the equipment will earn, the length of its life, the cost to make, or what it costs to purchase in comparison with other manufactured articles—and you will find that in the farm equipment store the farmer's dollar buys the greatest value.

### Price Per Pound

How do farm machinery prices compare with prices of other similarly manufactured articles used on the farm? We welcome such a comparison. Let us take first a group of eleven basic farm machines: sulky plow, peg-tooth harrow, disk harrow, grain drill, corn planter, corn cultivator, corn sheller, grain binder, mower, hay rake, farm wagon.

Now let us take a list of other articles used on the farm and compare these articles, all made of similar materials, on the basis of the price per pound. We have obtained the pound price by dividing the approximate retail prices f.o.b. factory by the weights.

#### PRICE PER POUND

11 basic farm machines.....	10.9 cents
Vise.....	19.5 "
Anvil.....	12.2 "
Forge.....	26.3 "
Food chopper.....	36.6 "
Hand washing machine.....	17.6 "
Wringer.....	26.5 "
Carpet sweeper.....	59.7 "
Milk can.....	21.2 "
Shovel.....	25.8 "
Hay fork (hand).....	47.8 "
Garden rake.....	37.0 "
Garden hoe.....	48.5 "
Scythe.....	61.7 "

In the comparison you will note the low average retail price of 10.9 cents per pound for the eleven basic machines and implements needed by the grain-growing farmer, which is lower than any other item in the list. Yet the other articles are not high-priced goods; they are ordinary, everyday, standard articles made of the same materials that go into farm equipment, and the prices are accepted as fair by all buyers. Some of the farm machines have complicated parts in their makeup, and all of them are built to stand many years of hard use, yet they sell for less per pound than any of the other articles listed.

When you consider that a 3-plow tractor retails at 16 cents a pound and a 10-foot combine-harvester fully equipped retails at 19 cents a pound, and that both machines are made of

quality materials, have fine, heavy-duty motors and are ball bearing throughout, and then compare them with the cheapest automobile at 22 cents a pound, you get some idea of what the farm machinery industry has done toward improving quality and efficiency and lowering prices.

### How Much Is Spent for Farm Machinery

How much do farmers spend on an average annually for farm implements—for the various tools and machines needed for tilling, planting, harvesting, and processing the crops? Farmers as a whole, spend less than one-third as much for these machines as they do for cash wages paid to hired labor; slightly more than one-third as much as they pay in taxes; less than one-half as much as they pay for interest; and about one-half as much as they spend for automobiles.

Bear in mind the fact that these comparisons are based on government figures and deal with average expenditures. While a comparison of these items in any individual case may vary somewhat, the government figures, nevertheless, indicate truly the relatively low expenditure for farm machines throughout the United States.

### Foreign Sales

Every so often the old story bobs up that American farm machinery is sold cheaper abroad than in this country. This is absolutely untrue. The American farm machinery manufacturer sells his machinery both at home and abroad at the same basic f.o.b. factory price, with additional charges, however, for boxing for foreign shipment.

In 1925, the Secretary of Commerce ordered a survey made to determine the truth in this matter, and the result was clear and conclusive proof that American farm machinery sells at a lower figure in the United States than in any other country in the world. What was true then is true today. Any one who cares to do so can write the Agricultural Implements Division of the U. S. Department of Commerce at Washington for the facts.

This matter has been up time and again, and on May 12, 1930, was the subject of discussion on the floor of Congress. Congressman Sloan, of Nebraska, in discussing this question said:

(Reproduced from photographic prints of pages 9100 and 9101 of the Congressional Record bearing date of May 12, 1930.)

Probably we hear no other political statement in our country more frequently repeated than the injustice that is done the farmers of this country by the machinery manufacturers in selling their product to foreign nations and their citizens at a lower price than the domestic customers are charged.

Like a great many other people, I believed this was true, because it had been said by so many people and repeated by others and not usually challenged. This is what I am contributing myself.

I took occasion a few years ago when I was in 10 countries of Europe—and I think I understand machinery as well as the average Member of this House, probably purchasing as much as any other one, maybe not more—I made a careful examination of this contention in a number of countries of Europe.

I did find this to be true, that on account of the lack of horsepower or other form of power they did use smaller and inferior machinery to that usually manufactured for American use, but I know enough about machinery and made the comparison so I feel safe in looking my fellow Members in the face and saying that the prices paid there were not beneath the prices that are paid here in America for the machinery bought and used. I was not, however in Russia.

Within the last month I made inquiry of the Department of Commerce of the United States and asked what was the real fact. I was informed about the investigations that had been made. So frequently had the question come up, so frequently had the assertion been made, that they had instituted investigations as best they could comparing machine prices throughout Europe and here in America. The result of their investigations was that the statement that machinery made in America was sold cheaper in foreign lands than it was in America was unfounded.

### Tariff

Then there is the claim that farm machinery is protected by tariff. There is no tariff on farm machinery coming into the United States. There has been no tariff to protect farm machinery for nearly two decades. Paragraph 1504 of the Tariff Act of 1922 and Paragraph 1604 of the Tariff Act of 1930 are exactly the same, and they read as follows:

(Reproduced from photographic print.)

#### TITLE II—FREE LIST

PAR. 1604. Agricultural implements: Plows, tooth or disk harrows, headers, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills and planters, mowers, horse-rakes, cultivators, thrashing machines, cotton gins, machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar, wagons and carts, cream separators valued at not more than \$50 each, and all other agricultural implements of any kind or description, not specially provided for, whether in whole or in parts, including repair parts: Provided, That no article specified by name in Title I shall be free of duty under this paragraph.

The only article specified by name in Title I, which could by any possibility be included as a farm machine is a steam engine.

And yet, notwithstanding that this has been the law of the United States for years, some people, either through malice or ignorance or both, continue to say that there is a tariff on farm machinery.

The United States Secretary of Agriculture saw fit to point out in his report in 1926 that agricultural machinery is on the free list and not protected by tariff. We quote from page 23 of this document as follows:

(Reproduced from photographic print.)

It is usual to declare baldly, without any qualification whatsoever, that industry gets everything and agriculture nothing out of the tariff.  
It is incorrect, moreover, to say that everything the farmer buys enjoys the benefit of tariff protection. Many articles bought by farmers are on the free list. This is true of agricultural implements and machinery.  
Still more significant, not only agricultural implements in whole but also in part, including repair parts, are on the free list.

If it were not for the fact that American manufacturers are producing the most efficient equipment at the lowest possible price, the foreign manufacturers, with their lower labor and material costs, would be flooding this country with farm equipment.

### An Essential Service

Practically every community in the United States is served by established implement dealers, who constitute an essential link in the chain of distribution, not only to the manufacturer but more particularly to the farmer. Farm equipment is now available in a wide variety of types and sizes. Some one well acquainted with the use and possibilities of these machines must be available to advise the individual purchaser, so as to insure his getting equipment best suited to his conditions.

The machine must be delivered, set up, and serviced, and an adequate stock of repairs kept ready for quick replacements, for speed is essential in farming and delays are costly. This service cannot be rendered at long range.

The farmer's investment in improved equipment provides him with something from which he may derive benefits over a long period of time. While the burden of such an investment may seem heavy at the time of purchase, there is no question that the accumulated saving in production costs over the period during which the equipment is used makes the investment very profitable and the outlay for each year of use very small.

It is our hope that with such reductions as it has been possible for the manufacturers in this association to make, coupled with the liberal terms, farmers will continue to purchase the machines which will materially help them to reduce their production costs.

## Where the Living Comes First

### Acres Growing Vegetables Prove to Be Best Paying Land on These Farms

**G**ARDENS, gardens everywhere—and plenty of vegetables to eat, winter and summer! Doniphan, Cherokee, Morton and Cheyenne, the corner counties of the state—and all of them in between—boast of numerous acres tucked full of seeds which grow into all manner of diet-balancers that build strong bodies for youngsters, head off numerous ailments all too familiar with grown-ups, and make the family smile brighter because the cost of living is held within reason.

"There are no hard-times meals at our house," remarks Mrs. R. O. Winzer of Leon, Butler county, "as we raise everything we eat except such things as flour, sugar, coffee and some fresh fruits." Last year the cost of her garden was \$28.70. This included rent on ground, fertilizer, labor, seed and spray materials. Total cash returns were \$198, making a net profit of \$169.30 from the 1-acre garden. It provided half the food for the family during the growing season, and canned supplies and stored vegetables for an entire winter use. Last year there were 18 vegetables and nine different kinds of fruits.

"One reason for my garden success was constant irrigation," assures Mrs. J. M. Kramer of Longford, Clay county. "The plot is small, only 1-5 acre, which includes the strawberry patch and many flowers, as I put the latter in rows just like vegetables, so they can be watered and cultivated. The cash value of my garden last year was estimated at \$150. We had all the vegetables for our family of five and the hired help, and still have tomatoes, beans, beets, squash, pumpkin and canned vegetable soup to last some time. I like to make a good use of my ground. I can grow sweet corn on the south side, and plant Kentucky Wonder beans every 3 to 4 feet, using the stalks for support. The corn stalks keep hot wind off the other garden. I plant beets and radishes together; after the radishes are used the beets can grow. I plant peas in the rows of Irish potatoes at the same time we plant potatoes, and put onion sets in frost-proof cabbage rows for early use."

#### Tomatoes Are Mulched

Isaac Wiebe of Hillsboro, Marion county, grows a garden 5 by 11 rods, which contains about everything from melons to peanuts. Several varieties are planted to lengthen the fresh vegetable season, and the cost, outside of labor, is about \$1, because most seeds and plants are grown at home, and the grocery bill is held low. "Tomatoes make one of the best crops," Mr. Wiebe says. "We make a practice of mulching tomatoes right after a good cultivation when the plants are about 8 inches high, using about 5 inches of straw. This conserves moisture and prevents tomatoes close to the ground from rotting. Fall plowing 10 to 12 inches deep, a well-prepared seedbed and frequent cultivation make for our success."

The D. B. O'Neill family, of Ransom, Ness county, irrigated a quarter-acre garden last year. Seeds and plants cost about \$10, and \$70.54 worth of garden truck was sold. The plot supplied vegetables all summer and enough to can for winter consumption by a family of eight. The garden will be larger this year.

Hot weather cut vegetable production for Mrs. Dave Beck of Stafford. But even so, she had a cash return of \$12, spent \$3.50 for seeds and plants, had every vegetable desired all summer and canned 200 quarts for winter use. The windmill irrigated the garden. Lottie Keasling of Winfield, Cowley county, figured out

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

standard requirements for a family of four—thru the agricultural college's help—and planted  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre to meet those needs. The cost was \$6.55, and the products were valued at \$67.69 at a time when they were in abundance.

"A woven wire fence keeps an acre separate for our garden and flowers," explains Grace Van Sickle of Fulton, Bourbon county. "One-fourth of this is lawn, including house and storage cellar. Another one-fourth is in berries. The balance is used for garden, and grows a wide variety of vegetables that mean health for the family. The cost in money last year was \$1, as most seeds were grown here. There seldom is a year that I do not have an over-supply of some things that sell. In addition to the vegetables, I have perhaps 200 different varieties of flowers, some of which are in bloom at some time or other during 11 months of the year. More than one crop grows on the same ground in a season."

Three-fourths of an acre on a well-drained, south slope supplies an abundance of vegetables for the W. S. Berkebile family, of Ottawa, Franklin county. The ground is fall-plowed and well manured. Cost of seed last year was only \$3, as a good deal was produced at home. Walton Dodge of Burlington, in Coffey county, turns 5 acres to garden. Last year he sold \$200 worth of cabbage, \$200 worth of sweet potatoes, \$210 worth of tomatoes and some turnips. One vegetable daily is provided by the garden, winter and summer. More varieties than ever will be planted this spring. "My garden is about 3 by 8 rods," Mrs. James Barclay of Clay Center, Clay county, explains. "On this I try to grow enough varieties and quantities to last all year. Up to March 11, I had purchased only one head of cabbage, and still have enough canned beans, tomatoes and asparagus to last until this season's garden comes on, as well as carrots and parsnips. Every year I

change the vegetables so none will grow on the same ground two years in succession."

Albert Lydick of St. Paul, Neosho county, had fresh vegetables from March 17, onions to December 25, cabbage and turnips, from a quarter-acre garden last year. And vegetables he grew provided 75 per cent of the living for the family of five during the garden season. Of course, good quantities were canned for winter use. Alvah Archer of Densmore, Norton county, planted 10 acres to potatoes, sweet potatoes and melons. The cost, aside from equipment, was \$250, including irrigation with a centrifugal pump. Returns amounted to \$100 an acre on Irish Cobblers and sweet potatoes; melon sales were poor, and total sales, to neighbors mostly, amounted to about \$350. The two potato crops will be grown under irrigation again this year. Mrs. E. E. Morilla of Ft. Scott, Bourbon county, values vegetables her family used and gave away last year at a good \$100, and this from a 10 by 15 rod plot. A quarter-acre garden, and a 2-acre field truck patch for "big stuff," provide two-thirds of the living for the Charles Flickinger family, of Topeka, in the vegetable season, and help a great deal thru-out the winter.

A. J. Hammond of Harlan, Smith county, has a garden for family use, but specializes in growing 5 to 15 acres of melons. He has sold as high as \$1,000 worth a season. H. L. Cudney of Trousdale, Edwards county, has a 1-acre garden, half of which supplies potatoes for the family from July 1 to January 1. Next in importance are tomatoes. They came fresh from the garden from July 15 until frost, and about 200 quarts were canned last year. Of course, a wide variety of vegetables is grown. Last year the seed cost \$5. Hazel Hurst of Achilles, in Rawlins county, has a garden 100 by 150 feet as a rule. It suffered from drouth and insects considerably last year—but what garden didn't? Seed and plants cost from \$3.50 to \$4, but plenty of vegetables were provided for a family of 10, the hired help and a lot of company. Irrigation is done half by tile underground, and half on top by ditches.

#### Doesn't Neglect the Garden

J. W. Hamm of Humboldt, Allen county, plants his garden in 200-foot rows for easy cultivation, and on a well-drained location that dries out before fields are ready to work; therefore, the garden isn't neglected. "It is scarcely necessary to say that our garden provides most of our living from the earliest part of the season until late fall," he said. Seed cost \$5 last year and team work \$8.50. A. C. Furney of Alta Vista, Wabaunsee county, plants a half acre to garden vegetables that have proved best for his family needs during 25 years of garden experience. Actual cash expense last year was \$5.65, but vegetables sold brought a net profit over that of \$9.65. This garden provided all the fresh vegetables the family could eat and enough to can for all-winter use. "Our garden is a little more than the four of us use," Mr. Furney explains. "But we like a small surplus to sell when we go to town to take the eggs and cream. We use a hotbed a good deal."

J. A. Schulte of Independence, Montgomery county, has a garden plot 300 feet long by 150 feet wide, with three rows of fruit trees 35 feet apart. "These trees are 4-year olds, so they will not hinder gardening for two years yet," Mr. Schulte says. "We find it cheaper to raise our garden in a young orchard, as it does not re-

(Continued on Page 14)

### Beginner's Luck! But It Can Last

**T**HE course of my life changed last spring," explains Mrs. Elmina W. Hurley of Homewood, in Franklin county, "and found me living here in the country. I've always wanted a garden, but it wasn't possible in a city. I have seen them flourish in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, California, Old Mexico and the Rio Grande Valley, and have visited the great truck gardens back East.

"Certainly I had a garden last spring, and will have again this year. It was  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre, for three in the family. To begin with, my garden had a row of puny asparagus and a wealth of weed seed. I planted the vegetables we like best—a total of 28 varieties, including melons.

"I had no idea what these plants would be like when they came up, so after I planted them I left the string by which I had marked the rows, and labeled each one with a piece of muslin and an indelible pencil. Everything that came up between the strings I hoed or pulled out at once. I noticed, too, that everything coming up in the rows didn't "look alike," so I let the majority rule and pulled out the others.

"The salsify was sulky—wouldn't do a thing unless constantly given attention. The kohlrabi, on the other hand, seemed so jolly, and glad to be planted. It popped out of the ground the third day. In about a month we had a mess of it, and thereafter every third day from June to November. I had planted it too thick, but it didn't care. Enough would develop for a meal and I would pull it. That gave more room and others developed. The plants were willing to wait for room, altho the more ambitious ones would grow longer stilts to get out of the congested district, and then develop the edible bulbs. In very hot weather the garden held its own. It did well despite cut worms, green velvety worms, striped worms, spotted worms and a great variety of bugs. I sprayed and picked worms in endless succession. But I succeeded in having a garden. We had enough fresh vegetables for summer and plenty for winter, too. But I'll never admire another butterfly (moth) as long as I live. I'll always think of what an appetite their offspring possess!"

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## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

**A** SUBSCRIBER at Axtell, J. R. Brown, believes that our Government, national and state, is entirely too much in the hands of lawyers. Owing to a lack of space I am compelled to condense his article, but here is the substance of it.

"We are told," he says, "that this is a 'government by the people, of the people and for the people.' That may have been true in Abraham Lincoln's time, but is it true today?" Under our present system Mr. Brown thinks that lawyers are permitted to rob their clients, to enact laws

tax on any surplus crops delivered to market? The United States Government should regulate taxes from year to year according to Government statistics; the taxes to be levied before seeding time. The tax money should be spent on the roads in the districts in which the crops are grown. That will give us a chance to earn the money back and help ourselves out of the mud."

Just how the Government could levy a tax on a surplus before seeding time and before it could possibly be determined whether there would be any surplus, Mr. Yaussi does not say. I also might suggest that there is a quite prevalent and growing opinion that there already is entirely too much authority vested in the general Government.

### Why Not Fewer Counties?

**A**NOTHER case of a law worked thru a Western legislature by an unscrupulous lawyer is cited by Mr. Brown. "A little over 25 years ago a large county, the pride of its whole citizenship, in a Rocky Mountain state, became infested with lawyers. It sent a lawyer to the legislature, who introduced a bill to divide the county into two counties. Protests from all the citizens, except the lawyers, went to the Governor, but to no avail. The county was divided. Now the citizens are being taxed out of their homes to support two sets of officers where one set could easily do all the work. Hundreds of homes are being sold for taxes. For whom was this unnecessary and expensive division made? For the lawyers.

"In Kansas," continues Mr. Brown, "we have good roads and motor cars. Let us unite two or more counties into one and let one set of officers do the work that is now done by two or three sets. If such a law is opposed by the lawyers then this is not a government by the people.

"Our chief trouble," concludes Mr. Brown, "is in the law-making bodies of the states and nation. How can we expect just and honest laws from a legislative body, most of whom have defended the criminal element? Their minds run in the channels of their law-breaking clients, and they see to it that honest and wholesome laws are crippled by amendments for the benefit of their craft. Lawyers who have made a practice of defending criminals cannot legislate in behalf of both the criminal element and honest citizenship. Just so long as this class of lawyers makes our laws, crime will flourish, at a terrible expense to

the taxpayers. Keep the criminal lawyer out of our legislative bodies. He has nothing for the people. He manipulates and secures professional jurors who will either acquit the guilty or hang the case. A lawyer who is a good man, and makes an honest effort for honest people's laws and honest enforcement, is a real asset in our law-making bodies and courts. But it appears they are too few.

"The people must wake up and send a majority of business men to all our law-making bodies, if



for the benefit principally of the lawyers, increase unnecessarily the expenses of government and add greatly to the burdens of the taxpayers. As an illustration of how the laws permit lawyers to rob their clients, Mr. Brown relates the following. "A few years ago a husband, wife and two children went to a Western state for the benefit of the husband's health. They bought a home, and in a few years the husband died. The widow and her children returned East to her people. She wrote to a lawyer asking him if he would dispose of her property to the best advantage to her and what would be his charges? He answered that he would sell her property, and that his charges would be reasonable. He disposed of the property for \$3,200; sent the widow \$1,500 and retained \$1,700 for his service. She reminded him that he had robbed her. His answer was, 'The law allowed it.' But who made the law?"

I am not questioning the truth of this story, but without a contract, except a promise that he would charge the widow a reasonable fee, I doubt if there is a court anywhere that would have allowed this bill. The law does permit persons to make almost any kind of contract so long as their consent is not obtained by fraud and so long as they are in possession of their ordinary faculties and capable of making a contract. Of course this lawyer was a robber, but my opinion is that if the widow had taken the matter to court she could have compelled him to disgorge a part of this huge fee.

### Can We Regulate Production?

**W** RITING from Waterville, E. F. Yaussi says, "I believe that production must be regulated by law on account of our farm situation. I do not think the Farm Board, Finance Corporation or any fixed prices will remedy the farm ills, for any definite length of time. So why not levy a



they want any change and relief. They hate Mellon and they hate Hoover because both of these individuals are honest business men looking after the best interest of the whole country, and not their corner of it. This is not a fight against lawyers, but against their methods of law and dealing with criminals. The life of the criminal is so valuable now that thousands of dollars are spent for his defense and acquittal, and society suffers, and wrong doers are encouraged."

Much that Mr. Brown says is true. Laws are very often formulated by lawyers. Even if our legislature were made up of so-called business men, they would in all probability seek the advice of lawyers in drafting any bills they might wish to introduce. Of course the voters ought to have sense enough not to elect tricky lawyers to the legislature.

### Pie Is Still 10 Cents!

**"THIS WEEK,"** writes Sydney Flynn of Las Animas, Colo., "fine apples are selling for 80 to 90 cents a bushel; flour, \$1.80 a hundred; eggs, 7 and 8 cents a dozen. I went into a restaurant for a piece of apple pie. It cost me the price of 1 dozen eggs and 2 cents over. The boys say that I did not get a pie; I got a 'spread,' I don't like pie any more, anyway."

In the matter of the cost of cooked food, there never has been any apparent connection between the cost of the raw material and the cost of the finished product. Perhaps Mr. Flynn could have gone into this same restaurant, if it was running three or four years ago, and bought just as large a piece of pie for 10 cents as he can purchase now, altho at that time the price of apples may have been double the present cost. Or if he had called for custard pie instead of apple he probably could have gotten just as large a piece for 10 cents as he can now, altho the price of eggs at that time was three

times as great. Or he might have obtained just as big a slice of cake then for a dime as he can now, altho at that time the price of flour, eggs and butter, the ingredients of the cake, were each from two to three times the present cost.

### 'Twas a Real Surprise!

I RECEIVED a copy of the report of the State Board of Agriculture a few days ago, the first I had ever obtained, altho I have lived here nearly 40 years. It is a large book containing 670 pages. I have examined it carefully. About half of the report is made up of statistics, which no one ever notices. And it is addressed to the Governor and the legislature. What the Governor and the legislature want with this report is more than I can figure out. It contains no information of any material benefit to anybody. The statements of facts made in the report are just such statements of facts as everyone knows. What's it all about, anyway? It cost no small sum to print that report. If it is intended for the information of the public, how does the public get it? For whose benefit is this department maintained, anyway? If it has ever helped me 1 penny I am not aware of it, and I have been farming more than 40 years. I would be pleased to read your comments in regard to the utility of this department in the Kansas Farmer.

J. R. Long.

Walnut, Kan.

The law creating the State Board of Agriculture was enacted in 1872. There were three major objectives: (1), to assist in the development of our agricultural resources; (2), to create a spirit of co-operation among our farmers; and (3), to advertise Kansas and bring immigrants with energy and capital to the state.

The law provided for a secretary, who should keep in touch with all the various kinds of farm organizations; collect statistics about all sorts of crop conditions and such things, as affected beneficially or injuriously farm crops and soils;

and provided for the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture made up of farm delegates from all parts of the state. It also requires the State Board of Agriculture to make a biennial report to the legislature containing a general view of the condition of agriculture thruout the state, "accompanied by such essays, statistics, diagrams, and recommendations as shall be deemed interesting and useful."

Just how much benefit is derived from this biennial publication cannot be measured in dollars and cents. Personally I have found these re-



ports filled with interesting and valuable information which I have not been able to find anywhere else. I also might say that the last report, to which Mr. Long refers, seems to me to be more than usually interesting. If he will re-examine this book I believe he will change his opinion about its interest and value.

### 'Tis a Preferred Claim

A is a widow and owns 160 acres, and has a \$3,000 mortgage on which there are two years' unpaid interest. B, the mortgagee, has started foreclosure. Do the funeral expenses come after the mortgage or does the interest have to be paid first? This is a homestead. Can A hold this farm for 18 months' redemption? B says she cannot. A has \$3,000 of life insurance in a fraternal order. Her son is beneficiary. Can B get judgment against this insurance and collect? A is dead and the son does not owe B anything. S. B.

Funeral expenses are a preferred claim against the estate of the deceased, but would not affect the rights of the mortgagee. Of course, if A is dead the 18 months' redemption period does not do her any good. B, the mortgagee, would have no claim against the insurance money of the son of A. Assuming that B, the mortgagee, started the action of foreclosure before the death of A, but that such foreclosure action is still pending, B would have to renew the action against the administrator of the estate and make this son a party to it. My opinion is that the son, who presumably is A's heir, upon getting title to this estate would have a right of 18 months' redemption from the date of the foreclosure sale.

### Need Not be Recorded

If A gives B a note does A have to pay for his note being recorded? J. H. C.

The note does not have to be recorded. If the note was secured by a mortgage, the mortgage should be recorded to protect it against subsequent purchasers or creditors, but so far as a note is concerned, it need not be recorded.

# Taxes Not "Soaking the Rich" Only

IT IS SHOCKING many to learn for the first time that it takes no less than \$1 out of every \$5 they earn to pay the cost of government—state, local and national—in the United States. Also that many persons who at present earn nothing, must pay the same share if they own property, or lose it.

But not so many know that for years taxes have been taking about \$1 out of every \$3 of the farmers earnings and in many cases now are taking more. And that is not "Soaking the Rich."

In several parts of the country the payment of property taxes in quarterly installments is being considered, even of permitting monthly payments.

It is a curious, tho painful fact, that what the average taxpayer contributes today to the cost of local government alone, would have paid his taxes of every kind in 1890, and left him \$45.08 to spare.

Today, altho people are economizing and general business is cutting expenses, the average family must pay something more than \$400 a year in taxes. And ability to pay taxes has a limit beyond which confiscation of property begins.

Governmental overweight is as difficult to reduce as human avoiddupois, even more difficult. Government puts on weight easier. About every form of government we have is geared up to boom times—still is living in the boom era. And because the people now have less money than formerly, government is compelled to look for new sources of revenue to balance its budgets.

I am opposed to a sales tax as a means of balancing the national budget, but I will support a tax on luxuries.

I heartily approve the action of the House in voting down the sales tax. This House measure would have shifted the cost of government onto the great body of consumers. It would have placed an unjust burden on masses of the people least able to bear it. A tax on luxuries would be met by those better able to pay. I will support such a revenue raiser.

But as everything else has been deflated except government, it is plain we shall have to get along with less government and reduce governmental expenses—if we are going to prevent taxes from becoming confiscatory.

I think we shall do it, but in considering remedies it is well to remember that local government is the greatest sinner; that duplication is the greatest sin of all our forms of government, therefore gives us our best chance to get the costs of government down.

Taxes have been relatively higher than they now are. At the close of the war in 1919, they had reached the huge annual total of \$176.33 for every man, woman and child in the United States.

Then thru after-war contraction, Federal expenditures became fairly well stabilized at \$38.83 per capita in 1923. That year Federal taxes amounted to \$38.83 for every person in the U. S. The expenses of state government totaled \$11.14 per capita. But local governments then were spending \$42.97 per capita.

In the 5 years from 1923 to 1929, Federal taxes gradually decreased to \$32.36, but state taxes rose to \$16.38, and local taxes soared.

Local taxes were \$42.97 for every man, woman and child in 1923, \$50.74 in 1925, \$54.60 in 1927, \$56.84 in 1928 and \$58.64 in 1929. These figures are from a compilation of the National Industrial Conference Board.

During these 5 years government spending increased 21 per cent, but incomes decreased 9 per cent. Today, government, local, state and national, is taking more than 22 cents out of every dollar of the nation's income.

Contrast these figures with the cost of government in the 90s. In doing so of course we must make allowance for the increase in the country's population and its development.

Even then we find that the costs of the Federal government have gone up 730 per cent in the last 25 years; that the costs of state government have increased 900 per cent.

In 1890, the cost of Federal government was \$4.61 per head; state government, \$1.22; local government, \$7.73—instead of more than \$58.64 as at present.

In other words you could pay all your taxes in 1890 out of what you pay today for local government and have \$45.08 left!

I look for a real paring of governmental expenditures, just as soon as the country as a whole impresses upon its legislators that for every dollar appropriated or spent on government, a dollar must be raised by taxation.

In Washington, as at home, I shall continue to stand for reduced appropriations, for lower taxes. With a deficit of 2½ billions facing the national treasury, I believe Congress should start its economy program by reducing the salaries of senators, and congressmen and all other government officials.

The organizations that are telegraphing Congress urging it to appropriate funds for this or that purpose, should be required to add to such messages:

"We also urge you to levy taxes upon us sufficient to pay our share of this proposed appropriation."

I imagine it will be a long time before I shall receive such a telegram.

It has long been the ambition of President Hoover to reorganize and simplify the machinery of the national government, therefore greatly reducing its expense of operation. Nobody is better fitted for such a job than the President because of his training as an engineer.

But much as can be done here in Washington, and that is considerable, it is local government, the government that we have around us where we live, that is costing us more than any other.

In all our systems of government, local, state and national, duplication is the most expensive item, the costliest waste. In local government this duplication is complicated by inefficiency, favoritism, by electing the wrong man.

Elimination of duplication offers the biggest opportunity for lowering taxes, just as a state income tax will afford early relief thru more equitable distribution of the tax burden.

Everywhere the feeling is that something must be done to lighten the load. Taxpayers in many states are considering whether they need all the local government they have, whether counties and townships cannot be combined.

For instance, each of Indiana's 1,017 township governments requires a trustee, an assessor, a justice of the peace and an advisory board of three members. That totals 6,102 officials. Indiana taxpayers are asking whether—now that a mile is not as far as it used to be—they could not get along with half as many township boards.

That is something only those on the spot who pay the bills can settle. Even then perhaps there will be many who will wish to retain the old order.

In Tennessee two counties have combined with a resultant saving so far of 15 per cent in local taxes. Such experiments will be watched with interest.

The one thing we are sure of is that government costs too much money. That if we insist on having a lot of it we shall have to pay the bill. I am supporting a program of drastic economy in public expenditures.

*Arthur Capper*

Washington, D. C.

# In the Wake of the News

## About \$5 a Head Is Being Paid for Pasture in the Bluestem Area

**A**BOUT \$5 a head will be a common price this year for pasturing mature cattle in the Bluestem area (Flint Hills), altho a few owners will obtain more—some as much as \$7. On part of the sandstone pastures farther east the price will be less. The average in the Bluestem area was \$8 last year, \$10 in 1930 and \$12 in 1929. Some pastures will contain but few cattle, due to the inability of the owners of the land to make the right contacts with stockmen.

Where the land is in "strong" hands, and there is no great need for this year's income, it perhaps is just as well, on many of those lands, that they should be pastured lightly for a year or more. Most of the pastures of Kansas have carried too many cattle for years; the stands were injured seriously in Coffey and Woodson counties, for example, by overpasturing during the dry weather of the last two seasons. Light pasturing will allow the stands to become "thicker," and to secure the help of the season's production of seed.

### Alfalfa Stuck Six Times

**G**ETTING six good stands of alfalfa in succession is a mark set by Earl F. Bunge of Coffey county. He seeded in every case in the fall, and seedings have ranged from 9 to 25 acres a year since 1925. With the exception of 15 acres in 1930, which was on creek bottom, all seedings have been on upland, and not a single one has failed to produce a satisfactory stand. Mr. Bunge rotates his crops and turns the alfalfa under in four or five years.

During the summer of 1930, 10 acres were fallowed and seeded in the fall, and Bunge says this made the most perfect stand he has obtained. He applies lime and phosphate, inoculates, plants recommended seed and uses great care in preparing and packing the seedbed.

### 1,353 Million Dollars on Roads!

**F**UNDS estimated as available for public road and bridge construction and maintenance in the United States in 1932 amount to 1,353 million dollars, according to the Bureau of Public Roads, in a statement issued a few days ago. Of this amount 882 million dollars is the probable expenditure by state highway departments, and 471 million dollars, it is expected, will be spent by local authorities.

Considering current economic conditions, is the nation justified in any such expenditure? Certainly it will help unemployment, and that is fine. But the money must come from the pockets of the taxpayers and the users of motor vehicles!

### And a Roast Lamb Luncheon!

**A**BIG attendance of lamb feeders and farm flock owners is expected at the annual sheep day, on Saturday, April 2, at the Kansas State College. The flocks will be inspected in the morning, and at noon a roast lamb luncheon will be served in the judging pavilion.

Bert C. Culp of Beloit will preside at the meeting in the afternoon. Talks will be given by F. M. Jandera, Hanover; W. A. Long, Fowler; Frank Grindinger, Cudahy Packing Company, Kansas City; and L. E. Call, C. W. McCampbell, Rufus F. Cox, C. G. Elling and D. L. Mackintosh, of the Kansas State College. A detailed program may be obtained from Professor Cox.

### Fits the Wheat Belt

**A**RT CUMMINGS of Fowler is satisfied that Wheatland milo is going to be one of the best crops he can grow. "We don't plant it until June," he explains, "which gives us all winter and spring to work our ground, store moisture and keep the weeds down much like summer fallow for wheat. Planting so late, Wheatland can be used as a catch crop in case some other one fails. Another factor in its favor is its ability to make a good yield on poor land. I had Wheatland on one place this year that was so hilly and sandy I had to pull around it with the combine, yet this hill made a good yield. My milo made 25 bushels an acre in 1931, with corn going only 4 bushels. Good ground should produce 40 to 50 bushels of Wheatland easily.

"I listed my ground in November, cut it down in April, one-wayed and listed it about June 5. I

got only a half stand, but it surely turned out well, and I am going to seed 100 acres next June. Most wheat farmers have the right implements for this crop. It can either be listed or drilled. Cost of seeding is small, and the crop is almost sure to make a good yield."

### Bull in a China Shop?

**R**ECENT declines in the wheat market were due in part to the announcement of Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, that an effort would be made to sell the grain held by the Federal Farm Board abroad. Arthur always was a good deal of a bull in a China shop—however, apart from all that, this brought forth still another statement from James C. Stone on his policy for the sale of Farm Board wheat. Here it is:

The rumors to the effect that the Grain Stabilization Corporation contemplates dumping its wheat in foreign markets are untrue.

Last July a definite policy was announced as to how sales would be made from July, 1931, to July, 1932. This policy was to limit sales in domestic and foreign markets to an accumulative maximum of 5 million bushels a month, with the right to sell wheat to foreign governments or their representatives in addition to the 5 million bushels a month.

The result of this orderly sales policy has been that every bushel of wheat sold in the United States since



SURE SIGN OF SPRING

last July has brought a price considerably above the world market price parity for wheat.

This program has worked to the benefit of the American farmer, and no change is contemplated.

The big thing the grain trade fears is Jim's little group of words, "with the right to sell wheat to foreign governments or their representatives." Obviously the ultimate effect of such sales is approximately the same as sales to individuals. But anyhow most grain men believe the wheat and cotton markets will not improve until the weight of the Government holdings is taken off their backs.

### Cut Spraying Costs

**A**PPLÉ growers in the Troy district appoint a committee of three men every year to receive bids from manufacturers of spray materials. G. W. Kinkead, one of the present members, explains that in 1931 the orders amounted to more than a carload of arsenate of lead, one car of blue vitrol, seven carloads of lime sulphur and five cars of ammonium sulphate. This represented a cash value of more than \$15,000, and a saving of from 10 to 20 per cent to the grower, besides getting the best material the market can produce.

### Sweets Cut Lamb Loss

**F**EEDING sweets to lambs has helped solve one of the toughest problems that W. A. Long of Fowler, or any other lamb feeder, has to meet—that of reducing the death loss. He buys molasses for \$8 a ton from the Garden City sugar factory, this is a by-product from the plant. And it is fed at the rate of about ¼-pound a head a day. Aside from helping to save more lambs, this particular confection keeps the woolies in better condition and helps them gain weight more rapidly.

Mr. Long bought 2,000 Texas lambs last No-

vember and ran them on wheat pasture and kafir fields until January 8. In that time they made an average gain of 20 pounds, having weighed 50 to 55 pounds when purchased. On January 8, they were put in dry lot and fed ground milo mixed with alfalfa and ground cane. This ration included 20 per cent of the grain at the start and was worked up to 75 per cent. Alfalfa and cane were used in equal parts. In addition to this the molasses also was fed.

The gain in the dry lot was ½ pound a day, only four lambs were lost out of the 2,000, and the consumption of grain was increased about one-third. "The molasses seems to make the lambs drink more water," Mr. Long said, "and acts as a conditioner. Without the molasses, 1¼ to 1½ pounds of grain a day is a big feed. But with it I find it an easy matter to boost grain consumption to 2 pounds daily. I have followed this practice two years and feel that it is satisfactory. The molasses is fed in troughs straight. The lambs lick it up in warm weather, but on cold days when it gets thicker, they bite it off like we would fudge. These lambs were on feed 50 days and went to market weighing 91 pounds."

### Briefly Told

**A**NEW spring, which since has developed a heavy flow, started on the farm of Philip Copple, 3 miles west of Sedan, in the dry period last summer. It was discovered by William Watson, a neighbor, who was attracted to the spot by a flock of crows, the original "finders." Why the spring came to life in a dry time is a mystery; Mr. Copple thinks that perhaps it may have been forced upward by pressure years ago, and that "contact" was made by rodents.

H. M. Danielson of Clyde terraced an upland field last spring, fallowed the land and planted alfalfa August 14. He secured a splendid stand; it was large enough to cut for hay on November 1; he left the growth on the field, however, as a protection for the new plants.

Herbert C. Jones, president of the Jones Milling Company of Wichita, who has been manufacturing cracked wheat for human food for eight years, reports a splendid business; it is five times larger, for example, than last winter.

Clayton Davis, who owns a ranch in Southeast Scott county, found an artesian well a few days ago by digging for it! He was digging what he had expected to be an ordinary well; the artesian flow was encountered at 40 feet.

A. C. Hansen of Greenleaf has the best stand of alfalfa he ever obtained. He plowed under Sweet clover in the spring two years ago when it was 1 foot high, summer fallowed the land, and planted the seed in August.

The Hutchinson Board of Trade was designated as a contract market under the Grain Futures Act a few days ago by Secretary Hyde. This license permits the members of the association to trade in wheat futures.

Leonard Randall and Thomas Arrand of Mound City have constructed stone outlets where their terraces empty into roadside ditches. With this protection their terraces will not be washing back into the field.

J. L. Saunders, owner of the Saunders Milling Company of Council Grove, is still doing a big business in exchanging flour for wheat, on the basis of two 48-pound sacks of flour for 3 bushels of No. 1 wheat.

Students from five foreign countries—India, China, Great Britain, Union of South Africa and Panama—were initiated into the Kansas State College Cosmopolitan Club recently.

E. G. Sharp of Protection was re-elected president of the Farmers' Co-operative Commission Company at the meeting last week in Hutchinson.

The bonded debt of the state of Kansas and its various sub-divisions is \$160,609,512. New bonds registered in 1931 totaled \$13,413,539.

Kansas growers produced 40 pounds of apples last year for every person in the state.

## 10 Sows Farrowed; 28 Pigs Left

*Has Nature Decided to Reduce the Production of Pork, and Thus Improve Market Prices?*

BY HENRY HATCH  
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

NATURE often has a way of stepping in and taking charge of things that man has bungled. Anyhow, someone evidently has decided that man was riding to a fall in the hog raising business, and so has taken a hand to reduce the spring crop of pigs. Everyone reports the same lack of success—or, perhaps it will be the means of a greater profit—a smaller number of pigs saved to the litter than ever before. Here on this farm 10 of as good sows as have been had in some years farrowed during March, and there are 28 pigs left. Four of the 10 sows were turned out, letting the six take on the job of mothering the 28 youngsters. It is the smallest per cent of pigs saved in years, and all neighbors report much the same luck, if that is the correct word to be used.

### The Leveling Ultimately Comes!

About every so often we must overdo some one thing, and sometimes we overdo two and three things while we are about it. Then we find ourselves in a mess, with an overproduction that demoralizes the market. When, as at present, a period of small demand hits at the same time as the overproduction, then, as Andy Brown says, we are in a mess for sure. That is just about the state of affairs that exists with wheat, to a great extent with hogs and in some measure with eggs. Perhaps it is a wise invisible hand that has cut down the per cent of pigs saved this spring, and before the season is over the same method of reduction may be worked out in wheat yields, leaving us more nearly the amount we should have to supply the demand at a decent price. Whenever man tries to crowd anything too hard it is time for a sane leveler to step in, and put things right. There are times when this leveling process does not begin quite quick enough, but sooner or later the job gets done.

### And Now Eggs at 8 Cents

Everyone is asking the same question, what's the matter with the egg market? Straight run eggs are now averaging the seller just about 8 cents, almost a record low for any season, to say nothing of this season, when the choicest of all eggs for storage are gathered. Haying been hit and hit hard for two seasons on storage eggs, the storage men are slow to fill for another season. Some, they say, have not the financial backing to fill again, even at present low prices, so with no place to go except to meet the immediate demand, there is now a value placed upon our flush production of eggs that is so low no man is living who can remember when it was lower at this season. Anyhow, we can eat all we want without a fear of the taste of silver or gold being left in the mouth.

### But Late Snows May Come

It is poor business to guess on the weather at this season. March has undone much that February did for us; in fact, it seemed that the two months might have become reversed so far as weather was concerned, and that 10 days of winter in March left us appearing less like the nearing of spring than was the case a month before. However, it cannot be long now, and soon the musical click of the corn planter will again be heard. Three years ago today we started to plant corn, and grew a fine crop on the field planted on April 2 and 3. On another April 3, some years ago, tho, all east and west roads here were blocked with snowdrifts, so it is not wise to be too sure of anything that comes

to us as weather. It does seem rather certain now, however, that our March winter has limited our 1932 fruit crop to apples, strawberries, and possibly blackberries and cherries.

### Deep Plowing Every Other Year

Every year sees more and more listing and less top planting of corn. This year, even more than last, there is a desire to get the crop in as cheaply as possible, for two near failures of the corn crop, such as this section of the state has suffered, puts everyone in a mood to economize as much as possible. There is not a doubt but that a good disking by way of preparation and then listing is a much quicker and cheaper method of starting out a corn crop than any other, and there is much to be said for listed corn when it comes to standing dry weather, but the size of stalk is always lacking in listed corn, something to be considered by the farmer who grows much of his corn for a cattle feed as a roughness to be fed from the shock or to go into the silo. I do think it best to deeply plow a field once every other year, anyhow.

### Let's Be Fair to Teachers

The district school meetings are to be held in Kansas next week, and judging by the number of letters received from every section of the state since my reminder in the issue before last that at this meeting is to be determined to quite an extent the size of our next tax bill and our ability to carry on with a good local school, there is to be a real interest taken in school affairs this year, as there should be every year. There is no question but what we have overburdened our schools, and as a consequence have overburdened ourselves with school taxes, but this is no reason for now going to the other extreme and crippling a school system and taking from our children the chance for a good and practical education. In the matter of the teachers' wages, we must endeavor to be fair with them, and they must be fair with us, we who must collect from some source and pay over the money that pays the teachers. The teacher, when applying for the school, should remember the patrons of the district must gather the money from the sale of products that have been reduced from 50 and in some instances 75 per cent in selling value, and that the dollar, when they get it, will do for them as much as the dollar and a half and in some instances the two dollars of a few months ago.

### 3-Year-Old Bull Brought \$27

As a sort of a "now and then" example, a Wilsey reader propounds the following problem in a few words: "Yesterday, I sold on the Kansas City market one coming 3-year-old bull, which netted me \$27.12. The expense of putting this bull on the market took 17 per cent of the selling price. Two years ago I sold a bull to a shipper for \$100 that wasn't any better than the one I had on the market yesterday that netted me \$27.12. I bought a farm just before the crash, two years ago, and got a \$3,000 loan on it. At that time 30 bulls would have paid the loan. Today, it will take 111 bulls to pay it, so here we are and what will we do?" It would have been fine for this friend had he the 30 bulls and had he sold them when he could have secured \$100 each for them, but since there were no more bulls then, altho there was a bull market, and now there are bulls but no bull market, the only way out is to stay with the bulls until there is a bull market.

## HILLS BROS CHANGED COFFEE-ROASTING FROM A GUESSING-GAME TO A SCIENCE



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**Hills Bros. developed a new way to roast coffee, because in ordinary, bulk-roasting methods the roast is governed by a man's guess. And men make mistakes. One batch may be underdone; another become overdone. Flavor-variations naturally result.**

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Every pound is done to the exact degree that develops the most enjoyable flavor.

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Order Hills Bros. Coffee by name, and look for the Arab trade-mark on the can.

As the accuracy of the hour-glass depends upon an even, continuous flow . . .

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## Wheat Prospects Have Declined

Severe Cold Weather in March Injured the Plants, and There Has Been Much Soil Blowing

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER  
Grain View Farm, Larned, Kansas

WHEAT prospects in Kansas have declined rapidly in the last 30 days, especially in the western half of the state. The severe cold weather in the first part of March injured the plants seriously. There has been heavy soil blowing. But so far the market has failed to reflect the poor outlook! Evidently the surplus is still having its effect.

### Tax Study Clubs Are Popular

The tax study clubs will be popular in this county. Several are being formed. There are 13 lessons in the course. The object of the clubs is not to arrive at some definite method of putting the tax burden up or down, but to learn the facts about it. Many folks can deliver a good oration on taxation, and they have some definite ideas about how it should be handled, but they lack information. The purpose of the study clubs is to get the facts before the people. There is no politics in the manner in which the lessons are handled, and the facts are taken from the public records all over the country. Both the desirable and the undesirable features are pointed out. If every community in Kansas would complete the course the general public would be much better informed on tax matters.

### Can You Get Local Credit?

Inasmuch as I am a member of the tax loan committee for the county, I have found that many farmers have the wrong idea about these loans. They are intended for farmers who cannot get local credit. We have found some folks who would like to get a cheap loan and pay the local banker, who is charging a much higher rate of interest. This cannot be done, for that would bring the Government in competition with the local credit facilities. In other words, if a farmer can obtain local credit he cannot get a Government loan.

### A Large Acreage of Oats

A larger acreage of oats has been seeded here this spring than usual. Many farmers have sold their oats for seed and are going to buy corn. Good seed oats found a ready market at 30 and 35 cents a bushel, and the best yellow corn can be bought for 30 cents. The difference between the bushel weight of the oats and corn makes the exchange well worth while.

We seeded our oats in clean corn ground. A corn ground seedbed has given us very good crop results both for oats and barley. In this part of the state it is not best to work the soil too much, on account of the moisture loss.

### Will Egg Production Decline?

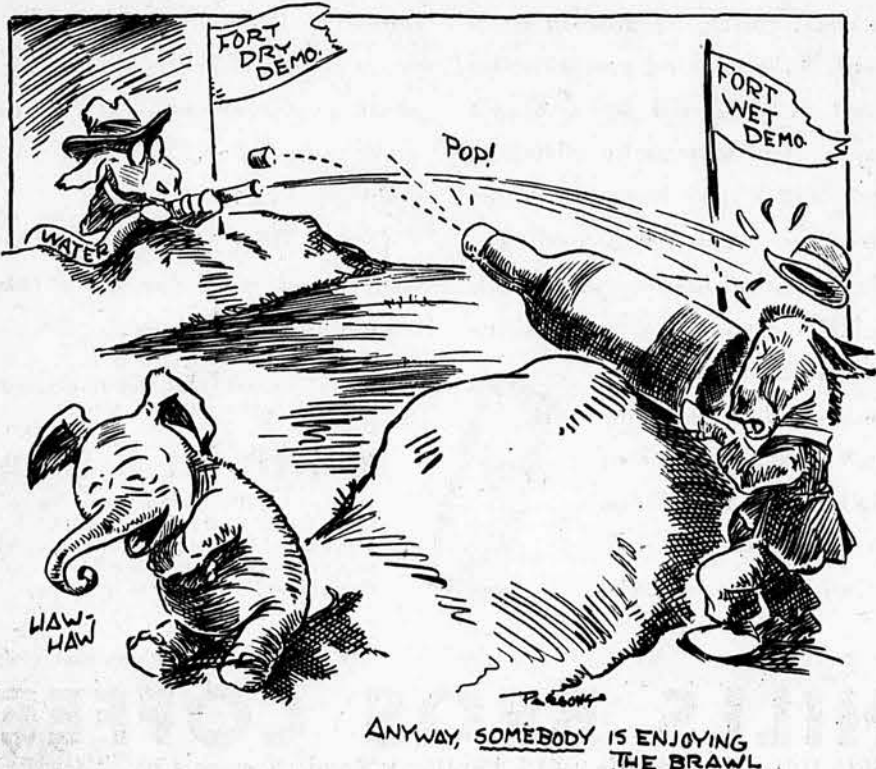
If there are no more baby chicks going on the farms over the country than there are in this community there certainly will be an egg and poultry shortage soon! But very likely we will suddenly come to the realization that there is a poultry shortage, and only a few of the wiser folks will have layers on hand. A very thrifty farmer here said some time ago he always made money by "getting in when everybody else was getting out." People move pretty much in droves!

### Now for Lower Taxes!

The valuation cut on city and rural real estate is an excellent evidence of the readjustment of the tax burden. The next difficulty will be to raise enough money without increasing the levy. Most of the people living from public tax support are beginning to see the impossibility of maintaining normal salaries. No one blames them for trying to hold the salary scale up, but it is pretty hard to make most farmer taxpayers believe it is possible to continue on past costs. It is not a matter of what one thinks should be done, but it is rather a matter of what must be done.

### Wheatland, a Coming Crop?

A large acreage of Wheatland milo will be planted this season. However, there is a chance that some farmers are going to be disappointed in the profit from the crop. If a farmer expects to replace a section of wheat with Wheatland milo as a cash crop he is very likely doomed for failure. There is rather a limited market for milo, compared to the possibilities of production. A large acreage planted and a fair to heavy yield would result in practically no market for the grain. If this should occur a number of farmers probably would blame the agricultural college for recommending the crop for Central and Western Kansas, which would be an unjust criticism. If an individual farmer wants to raise some grain for home feeding Wheatland milo cannot be excelled.



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\$5.85

ONE rat will destroy property worth more than \$5.85 in a year—poultry, grain, stored vegetables—anything he can gnaw. Yet \$5.85 is all it costs to buy a Model 33 Remington .22 caliber rifle that will account for many rats and other destructive pests. Seems like good sense to buy one, doesn't it?

When you see the Model 33 bolt action you'll know that here's big value for the money. It's well made of fine materials. It's strong. Two lugs lock the bolt solidly in place. You can shoot Hi-Speed cartridges in it.

And if you shoot Kleanbore cartridges, either Hi-Speed or regular, you never need a cleaning rod. They protect the barrel from rust and pitting. Kleanbore Hollow Points have an extra smashing action that makes them powerful enough for any of the smaller animals.

For shooting small game and target work, as well as killing pests, the Model 33 is thoroughly dependable. It's a good rifle for man or boy—not too light and not too heavy. Shoots .22 short, long and long rifle cartridges. See it at your dealer's or write us for a circular that tells all about it. Address: Remington Arms Works, 166 State St., Ilion, N. Y.



### KLEANBORE .22's

Short, long, and long rifle—Silva-dry (ungreased) and Greased lead bullets in Hi-Speed and regular cartridges. Hollow points for extra shocking power. Patented non-mercuric priming mixture prevents deterioration. No other non-corrosive cartridges stand up as well under heat and dampness.

### Model 12

Here are two extra-fast and wonderfully accurate .22 rifles—the Model 12 Repeater and Model 24 Auto-loader. You can't go wrong on either of these.

### Model 24

Go to your dealer and ask him to show you The Remington Standard American Dollar Pocket Knife

# Remington

REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, Inc.  
Originators of Kleanbore Ammunition

© 1932 R. A. Co.

4877

The greatest value ever offered—  
The Remington Standard American Dollar  
Pocket Knife





### There's a Happy Median Between Making Wild Investments and Hiding Savings in Tin Cans

We are urged not to hoard our money. But tell me, please, what we are to do with it. Banks have closed—hundreds of them. Many persons who invested in stocks and bonds have lost their savings. Under present-depressed conditions, individuals often cannot pay their honest debts, tho they may desire ever so much to do so. Who can blame us, then, for taking our hard-earned dollars out of circulation and putting them away in tin cans and shot sacks for safe keeping?—B. J. L.

**W**HAT "B. J. L." says about banks, investments and individuals is true, but he does not tell it all. An unusually large number of banks have closed in the last two years, but failures have occurred less and less frequently of late. Many banks are reopening, and depositors in other closed banks will suffer very little loss. There are plenty of solvent banks which are willing to pay 3 per cent on savings deposits and 4 per cent on time deposits. And there are scores upon scores of comparatively safe investments which yield 6 per cent, and possibly larger incomes. There are individuals by the thousands who can put up unquestionable security and are willing to pay a reasonable rate of interest. On the other hand, there is any number of unsafe methods of disposing of your surplus money. It is up to you to distinguish between the safe and the unsafe before you make the plunge. In other words, investigate before you invest.

#### A Refuge for the Timid

But, if "B. J. L." and others, who are more interested in safety than in big incomes, will not trust their funds with sound banks or with other institutions of known dependability, there still is an alternative which surpasses hoarding 10 to one. It is one system upon which the Kansas Farmer Protective Service does not hesitate to place its unqualified stamp of approval. We refer to the United States Postal Savings System. This institution was created not for the purpose of competing with banks but to appeal to those who will not patronize banking establishments. There are 192 post offices in Kansas authorized to receive postal savings deposits, according to the June, 1931, report. Last year, 11,578 Kansans availed themselves of this means of saving by depositing a total of \$6,033,774. You may open an account with a deposit

as low as \$1, and may add to this from time to time until your deposit amounts to \$2,500. You may withdraw, at any time, all or any part of your postal savings deposits with any interest payable thereon. Interest accumulates at the rate of 2 per cent a year. This system makes it possible for you to put your hoarded money back into circulation and rest easy, for "the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment of deposits made in Postal Savings-Depository Offices." Ask your local postmaster for further particulars.

#### K. F. P. S. Won the Score

I wish to thank you very much for your help. I feel sure that we never could have got any settlement if it had not been for the Protective Service. We had an official in this town investigate to see why we didn't get the merchandise, and he said the firm had our money and he could do nothing about it. Your company won the score, so many thanks for your help in this matter.—Mrs. R. W. C.

#### R. R. Company Pays \$80 Damages

Your letter with check was duly received, and I am very thankful to you for your trouble. I believe the Protective Service is doing a lot of good, and I hope to see you continue the good work.—J. H. H.

#### Johnson County Sheriff Co-operates

We had the good fortune to recover four sets of harness about a week ago for several of your Protective Service members, but up to the present time have not apprehended the thieves, which we have reason to believe we shall be able to do soon.—J. A. Jackson.

#### Will Boost for K. F. P. S.

We received a check from the Company today. We shall never forget to boost for the Protective Service Department and the Kansas Farmer for the service you did for us. We remain boosters for your service.—Mrs. C. E. G.

#### Delayed Pedigrees Arrive

I received the pedigrees last week. I want to thank the Protective Service for helping me get them.—H. D. B.

#### Two More Rewards Paid

Cheyenne County, Jess Carter, 90 days in jail for stealing gasoline and other articles from the protected premises of Fred and Ed Schuricht, of St. Francis. A \$25 reward was divided among Fred and Ed Schuricht and Deputy Sheriff J. H. Indorf. Harvey County, Clarence Smith, six months in jail for participating in stealing six hogs from the protected premises of Roy Kessler of Newton. A \$25 reward was divided among Mr. Kessler and members of the sheriffs' forces of Sedgwick and Harvey counties.

### The Capper Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

J. M. Parks, Club Manager

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of

..... county in the Capper Clubs.

I am interested in department checked:

- Baby Chicks  Gilt  Small Pen  Sow and Litter  Farm Flock   
Dairy Calf  Sewing  Beef Calf

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

Signed..... Age.....

Approved..... Parent or Guardian

Postoffice..... R.F.D..... Date.....

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

Fill Out This Coupon and Send It to J. M. Parks in the Capper Building, Topeka, and Get a Start for Profits in 1932



"YOU AND I..."

## WE'VE GOT A JOB TO DO"

- "You've known about this 'job' for a long time—and so have I.
- "But—somehow or other—we've kept putting it off—not realizing how important it was.
- "However, the time has come, when—if we want to get out of this slump and see prosperous days ahead—we've got to get busy with a vengeance.
- "I'm talking about our farms—yours and mine. Both of us know that profitable agriculture depends on productive acres—on increased soil fertility, the 'hogging down' of corn and surplus grain crops—and the laying out of fields and pastures for more efficient operation.
- "And—both of us know—that these things cannot be brought about without the aid of good and well planned fencing.
- "Yes—we've known about these things for a long time—but just knowing about them won't solve the problem we're both up against—the problem of added income. We've got a job to do—you and I—and the beginning of it is to get our fence lines in order.
- "What kind of fence? Well—that's the easiest problem of all to solve. Time and the past experience of thousands of farmers have made that decision for us. Our fathers—and our grandfathers before them—knew the wonderful quality of American Steel & Wire Company fences—and the passing years have proved them right. What! Was that the brand you had in mind? Good—then we're all set.
- "Ready—? So am I—let's get started now. Tomorrow we'll enjoy the fruits of our labor."

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.

## AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY

SUBSIDIARY OF UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION

208 SO. LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Offices in all principal cities

Zinc Insulated  
FENCES  
AND ORANGE BANNER STEEL POSTS



# Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender



## This Economical Up-to-date Stove Cuts Kitchen Temperatures

**H**OW vividly I recall the stoves of my childhood! That immense coal and wood range with the hot water reservoir on the back of it. I often wonder what the temperature of that farm kitchen must have been on those hot summer days when my mother was cooking for hired men or threshers. Later there appeared a real god-send in the way of a stove for summer cooking, the old three-burner kerosene stove with the removable oven. But that stove could out-smoke a flapper!

Small wonder that I am intrigued with the new instant gasoline stove that has found its way into the farm homes of many of my friends. This stove, in appearance very much like the gas stove found in any city home, is perfected to the last degree. The model that seems to be most popular is of snowy white porcelain laid on heavy gauge iron with gray trim. The cooking top is of the roomy, square type containing four burners, and with removable black porcelain grates. It is equipped with bakelite generator wheels, porcelain valve handles and a removable white porcelain drip pan.

The oven is built-in and extra large. It is fully lined with gray porcelain enamel. The oven burner operates from an independent generator which, like the master generator of the cooking top, is located directly above, and is always kept hot by the master burner. The oven door is fitted with a heat indicator.

There is a full size broiler under the oven that is heated by the oven burner. The door and handle are in white porcelain enamel with light gray trim. Hinges are concealed.

In addition this model has a service drawer located beneath the drip pan. It is large, making an excellent storage space for cooking utensils. The front is of white porcelain.

### Burns a Gas Vapor

This type of gasoline stove burns a gas vapor which is generated from the raw fuel, making it satisfactory to operate. The gas is produced thru a generator which is heated by a special burner that is lighted first of all. After this generator has been put into operation, any of the other three or four burners may be lighted by the simple turning of the valve and the application of a match.

With these new instant gas burners there is no pre-heating, and the tank on these stoves are guaranteed to last a lifetime. There is the combination air and fuel gauge, the built-in pump and safety lock-control, the latter doing away with any real or fancied danger attendant to the older types of gasoline stoves. The reserve tank of fuel may be kept in the basement if desired. This is piped to the tank on the stove.

One particular home which I have just visited uses the reserve fuel tank in the basement to not only fill the supply tank on the instant gas stove, by simply opening a wall valve, but also uses it to supply fuel for a hot water heater in the basement. In other words the same tank holding several gallons of gasoline performs a double job. Of course it isn't necessary to pay any attention to the fuel supply more than once a week or even less.

The women to whom I have talked about this type of stove assure me that the instant gasoline stove gives complete satisfaction. However, they agree that the woman who is buying such a stove should insist on a thoro demonstration in her home. And, not only that, but also the woman should learn the processes of operating the stove when it is delivered. She should fill, pump and light the entire stove before the demonstrator leaves.

With the jelly-making and canning season actually within sight again many farm women will dread the thoughts of the long summer days in

hot kitchens. Surely much of the hard work of cooking and canning can be overcome by the installation of an up-to-date stove. And potatoes and tomatoes . . . in the words of the song . . . are not the only commodities that are cheaper. Stoves are, too.—R. A. N.

## The Charm Shop

BY NAIDA GARDNER

**B**EAUTY aids are to be found in the kitchen frequently.

New milk, skimmed milk and buttermilk each possess a property peculiar to itself and each makes a beneficial wash for the skin. If used daily, any of these tend to keep the skin soft, smooth and white, and preserve it from the effects of exposure to the weather.

Buttermilk is useful for banishing freckles and acne troubles and also soothes itching and other skin irritations. Fresh, pure cream is a simple and effective means of preventing chapped hands and lips. It also relieves sunburn.

Infusing freshly grated horseradish into milk improves its



The Burner in the Basement Serves a Two-Fold Purpose Since It Heats the Hot Water Tank, Also, and the Stove Has the Appearance and Convenience of Operation Comparable to a City Gas Stove

action. This is a useful remedy for freckles and other discolorations and slight eruptions of the skin. This preparation must be used within 24 hours since it does not keep well.

### Beauty's Question Box

What do you advise using on the face to remove fine down?  
Mrs. Katy W.

A mild remedy should be used on the tender skin of the face. I will be glad to send the name of a product which is satisfactory. Please send a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

## Use Butter Generously

**C**OOKS noted for their culinary skill, and restaurant chefs who feature their sandwiches, advise the liberal use of butter in all sandwiches. "Butter to the very edge of the bread" is a good slogan for sandwich makers to adopt.

Creaming the butter until soft and fluffy simplifies the spreading process, and makes it possible to distribute the butter equally over the en-

tire sandwich slice. Besides the inimitable flavor it contributes to the sandwich, the butter keeps the bread from absorbing the filling.

Sandwiches are most generally used for picnics, lunch boxes, the main dish of a meal and for party refreshments. For all but the last named, sandwiches with the crusts not removed and substantial fillings are required. When sandwiches are served for afternoon or evening parties, small dainty sandwiches—ribbon, star-shaped, rolled, rectangular and checker-board creations with a small amount of filling are attractive. If the bread used for the sandwiches has a tendency to crumble when it is cut, spread the bread before cutting.

### Sandwich Fillings

Liver Spread—1½ cups ground, cooked liver, ½ teaspoon chopped onion, salad dressing to mix. Combine ingredients and spread on buttered bread.

Sweet Peach Sandwich—Mash drained canned peaches with a fork. Spread on buttered bread, sprinkle with finely chopped nuts and spread lightly with mayonnaise.

Cheese and Pineapple—Mix 2 parts crushed canned pineapple with 1 part creamed cheese. Spread between rounds of Boston Brown bread or other bread. Sprinkle with chopped nuts and moisten with mayonnaise.

Grated cheese, chopped olive and nuts, salad dressing.

Cottage cheese with nuts or prunes, chopped.

Lemon or orange butter—3 teaspoons juice, grated rind, ½ cup butter. Combine.

Onion Butter—2 teaspoons onion, chopped fine and ½ cup butter creamed.

Jelly and grated cheese.

Chopped apple, celery, nuts, with mayonnaise.

## Individuality in Blouses

BY HELEN LAURENCE

**T**HE blouse that is to be worn with the new tailored spring suit should show as much beauty as the suit itself. These newer blouses distinguish themselves from those of past seasons by the variety in cut and material. They are always short, and the sleeves, if any, are usually brief. Favored materials for these gay blouses are rayon satin, dull crepe of the heavy and rough type, English embroidery, eyelet batiste, silk pique and the plain colored cotton pique.

## Books for Children

**L**ONG before children can read for themselves they should hear Mother Goose and Edward Lear's precious nonsense, and have picture books to look at. The child is lucky whose books are dog-eared and shabby. It is childhood's badge of good fellowship with book friends.

Following the nursery jingles and picture books come the fairy tales and with them the myths and fables. We believe in rhymes for the sheer fun and beauty in them. Teach the children, for they are great lovers of poetry, to know Stevenson's "Child's Garden of Verses" and Eugene Field's "Poems of Childhood," and the best poems of all ages. Burton Stevenson's "Home Book of Verse" may well find a place among the children's books.

Aesop's fables are favorites with children. Follow these with the "Mother Westwind Stories" of Burgess; Kipling's "Just So Stories," and "Nights With Uncle Remus" by Joel Chandler Harris. Later the children will want scientific fact stories of birds, animals and nature.

Acquaint the children with myths and legends. They will enjoy the stories of the Norse and Greek gods, and the heroes of Roman, Indian and Irish mythology.

Fairy tales stimulate the imagination, and imagination is the "web and the woof and the glittering embroidery of life." Children enjoy the tales of Hans Christian Anderson.

Above all, take time to select books carefully, and see that they are well made, with strong bindings, good paper, readable type and attractive illustrations, remembering that one fine book is worth many of indifferent value.

## Danger of Infection Among Baby Chicks

Success in raising baby chicks is dependent upon proper care and management. 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 cause the loss of half or two-thirds your hatch before you are aware. Don't wait until you lose half your chicks. Use preventive methods. Give Walko Tablets in all drinking water from the time chicks are out of the shell.

### Remarkable Success in Raising Baby Chicks

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many of the little downy fellows from bowel troubles, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 40, 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.

### Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa, writes: "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."

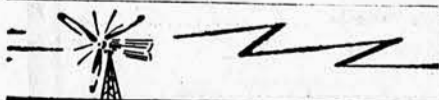
### You Run No Risk

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. 40  
Waterloo, Iowa

Over 300,000 satisfied users HAVE the  
**U.S. Cistern Filter**

for THE reason it STRAINS and PURIFIES the water. PROTECTS health in the home and SAVES cistern cleaning. U. S. CISTERN FILTERS are made COMPLETE. Are sold by Hdwe. Jobbers. ASK Home Town DEALERS for them or write to U. S. Cistern Filter Mfg. Co., Bloomington, Ill.



**Self-Governing Automatic Wind Electric Plant**  
Write for literature on this wonderful new plant that, once installed, cares for itself.  
JACOBS WIND ELECTRIC CO., Inc.  
1914 Washington Ave. No., Minneapolis, Minn.

## Do You Plant Annuals?

BY RUTH T. LATIMER

The first spring we were in our new home I was skeptical of what the summer would bring to our garden. That year the garden was entirely of annuals and I am sure it has never been lovelier, altho now it begins blooming earlier with bulbs and perennials. Clove pinks and sweet alyssum started the blooming period just 6 weeks after the seeds were planted.

Early in the spring I made several flats out of cheese boxes, boring holes in the bottom for drainage. A layer of sand and gravel covered the bottom of the boxes and on top was a 3-inch layer of the best garden soil I could find. The flats insured the young seedlings against being beaten down by sudden Kansas rains since they could be easily moved to shelter.

Tall cosmos with their feathery foliage, their deep crimson, sheer white and double pink blossoms formed the background and hid an unsightly fence. Larkspur with its midnight blue, its dainty sea shell pink and pure white fairy flowers, swayed gracefully in front of the cosmos, and sweet alyssum, because it germinates and blooms quickly, formed the front of this border. As the flowers began to fade I cut them and they bloomed again later.

In a corner made by the house, the soil was of clay but the tall flame colored snapdragons seemed happier there than any place I have had them since. They were in partial shade. In front of the snapdragons, baby's breath lent a light, airy grace to the clump and to bouquets of other flowers when brought into the house.

Brilliant orange calendulas were less crisp with the tiny blue brush-like blossoms of the ageratum planted among them. Do you remember the pale pink and sickly white petunias and the straggly zinnias of former days? Grown from two packages of seed, drifts of royal purple and deep wine red petunias waved their velvety heads in the sunlight all summer long. Striking colors, deep orange, bright flaming red and glistening gold zinnias with African marigolds thrust bright orange balls into the air.

Late in summer these brilliant colors were relieved by the cool deep lavender asters. Their bed was made ready by working wood ashes into the soil where they were to grow. Each year I change the asters to a new location, since I find this helps to prevent disease.

## To Sharpen Knives

BY KATHERINE GOEPPINGER

NO MATTER how sharp and well ground the knife you purchase may be, it does require occasional sharpening.

Cutlery experts say that the best device for sharpening a knife is a butcher's steel but they also declare that the average person cannot use one successfully. Now there is a sharpener on the market that employs the old-fashioned butcher's steel and insures a true cutting edge. The device holds the steels at an angle which gives the correct bevel to the blade.

There are also disc sharpeners of steel and stone. They are designed to sharpen knives of ordinary carbon or of stainless steel. The stainless steel requires a few more strokes and slightly greater pressure than regular steel. A knife sharpener is not intended for sharpening scissors and a scissors sharpener should not be used for knives. An effective way to test the edge of the knife is to hold the edge of a piece of paper facing you. If you can cut it easily an inch away from the fingers holding the paper, your knife is properly sharpened.

# Every package is sold with this personal guarantee

THE Kellogg Company has been making corn flakes for 25 years. During that time, many brands have come and gone. But Kellogg's Corn Flakes have climbed steadily ahead in popularity—simply because Kellogg's have always been the best corn flakes possible to make.

Behind each package of Kellogg's Corn Flakes are the modern plants of the Kellogg Company at Battle Creek—clean, sunlit, sanitary. Behind it is an organization—thousands strong—of loyal, efficient workers. Behind it is the personal guarantee of W. K. Kellogg: "You must be delighted with every package of Kellogg's Corn Flakes. If you do not think they are more

delicious, crisper, fresher—mail the empty package to us and get your money back."

These are policies—these are assurances of quality—that have taken 25 years to build. No wonder Kellogg's Corn Flakes are the standard of value everywhere. When you are offered a substitute for genuine Kellogg's, it is seldom in the spirit of service or profit to you. Insist on the red-and-green package.

*Kellogg's* are guaranteed the freshest corn flakes you can buy. They are protected by an inside completely sealed WAX-TITE bag which brings the flakes to your very table oven-fresh and perfect. It's a patented Kellogg feature.



Kellogg's encourage the consumption of farm products. For instance, it takes a year's bumper crop from 700 acres of corn to supply one day's demand for Kellogg's Corn Flakes. Then think of the milk and cream used each day with Kellogg's—about 2½ million quarts. And tons of orchard fruits. Thousands of people also use honey to sweeten their bowls of Kellogg's.

# The Heartbreak Trail

BY JOSEPH IVERS LAWRENCE

NEAR four o'clock some misguided rooster crowed prematurely in a neighboring yard, and Reuel was unduly irritated by the bird's presumption.

Boards creaked in the corridor outside the door, and advancing steps sounded unusually heavy and loud in the deathly stillness of the night.

Reuel sprang up as an icy chill shot from back of his neck to his heels, and flung open the door.

Vincent stepped in. His eyes were tired and sunken, he needed shaving, and he looked generally disheveled, but a faint smile touched the corners of his mouth.

"I rather think she'll pull thru," he said.

"Thank God!" Reuel gasped, and sat down heavily in his chair.

"It was a crisis! We fought it out thru the night. The fever has dropped, and she's asleep."

"Life is very odd, isn't it?" said Reuel in a hard, dry voice. "Hector had to give it up—and he might have made something of himself. Poor Hetty has been granted a reprieve, it seems—and I wonder if she wanted it. I wonder, Vincent, what she has to live for? I wonder why we all prayed that she might not die!"

### Paternal Vigilance

Vincent stopped at the Leeds place a few days later and told the family of Hetty's illness and her encouraging convalescence. They had been snow-bound for a long time, existing on short rations—eked out by beef from a cow that Eustace heroically dug out of a snowbank—and there was a general condition of dull apathy.

The doctor's message was not received graciously. There was some resentment toward Hetty, and they took the report of her long illness with a suspicion of skepticism.

There had been a funeral of a sort, arranged with the help of townspeople of the same religious persuasion as the Leedses, and they looked upon Hetty's absence from that funeral as a mark of depravity; of all human events a funeral appeared to them as the supreme test of family loyalty.

Vincent was impatient and, having delivered his message, he left the house abruptly, declining to listen to an arraignment of the absent daughter.

Presently Eustace appeared at the hotel in Lawrence; and found his way to Reuel Tristram's room.

"Mr. Tristram," he said in a commanding voice and a manner almost impressive, "where is my daughter?"

"Why, you know well enough where Hetty is," Reuel answered, bristling a little at the elder man's peremptory

tone. "She's here, where she's been all along."

"Here?" challenged the father, affecting to survey the small chamber minutely. "I fail to see her. But I intend to see her, Mr. Tristram. Is she hiding? Have you concealed her from her parents?"

"Come with me!" ordered Reuel angrily. "There's no mystery here, Mr. Leeds. You know well enough that Hetty is with Mrs. Roberts, where she has been for a long time."

He hustled the man out of his room and guided him unceremoniously to the Roberts apartment.

Hetty was sitting up in bed, supported by a mass of pillows, reading a book. She was pale and thin, pathetically wraithlike and a little wistful. She was startled at the sudden appearance of her sire, but she greeted him and looked expectantly over his shoulder, thinking that her mother might be there.

"The lap of luxury, eh!" he challenged. "Feather beds and stuffed counterpanes! Hen feather pillows and white bed clo'es. Boards an' a straw sack and some horse blankets—they are good enough for my mother, 'most eighty years old. Sick, eh! So am I—so's your mother—all of us. Half frozen, half starved—an' no hotel to go to—but we got our pride left, praise God!"

Vincent stepped in to the apartment in time to hear the last of the oration.

"See here, Leeds," he cried angrily, "I won't have it! She's not well enough to stand it. You'll have to get out."

"All in good time," said Eustace with extraordinary bravado. "I've come here to say my say, an' I'm goin' to say it out, Mr. Doctor. An' what I'm goin' to say is mostly to this gen'leman, Mr. Tristram," he went on quickly. "I'm speaking for myself and the family of this girl here. What you going to do with 'er, Mr. Tristram? We come from a line of proud and respectable Christian folks, we do. Our family name ain't going to be dragged in the mud an' tromped on by any fine gen'leman for his own amusement."

"Don't let him go on, Doctor Vincent!" cried Hetty. "I can't stand it—it's too much!"

"Look at me, girl!" commanded Eustace. "Look at your father, an honest man. Are you a good girl? Can you look your lovin' mother in the face and say you are?"

"Damn you, shut your mouth and get out!" snarled Vincent, clapping a heavy hand on his shoulder.

Eustace cringed instinctively, but caught at a chair and braced himself.

"Wait! You jus' wait!" he said. "I'm going to hear what Mr. Tristram has to say."

"I want to know, young gen'leman, if—as might happen—I've been wrong about all this. Are you a gen'leman of hon'able intentions? Was you comin' to me like a man an' ask me for my child in holy wedlock? Have you proposed to my daughter to enter into the state o' holy matrimony, or haven't you?"

### "These Awful Things"

"Stop! I tell you to stop!" screamed the girl. "You know better than to say these awful things! Mr. Tristram brought me here, to Mrs. Roberts, that's all! He brought me because I'd 'a' died if he hadn't. Everybody knows that. He doesn't care anything about me—not so much as a snap o' the finger. And I don't hardly know him. He's Mr. Tristram—from Washington. What do I care about him? What should I care? He's not my kind. I never—"

"Hetty! Hetty!" exclaimed Vincent, honestly indignant and disturbed. "Think what you're saying, Hetty. Mr. Tristram is your best friend, my dear



**HER TELEPHONE BRINGS EXTRA DOLLARS INTO THE FAMILY PURSE**

IN SOUTHEAST Kansas lives a farm woman who sells many things by telephone. In one season it is fresh fruits. At other times it is eggs, sweet cream, dressed poultry. People pay her a premium to secure the products fresh from the farm.

She says these telephone sales bring into the family purse many additional dollars. One holiday season, for instance, the demand for turkeys in nearby towns was greater than the supply. A dealer telephoned her. She had turkeys to spare and he was glad to pay 5 cents per pound above what the market offered.

Your telephone often figures in ways and means of making farming operations profitable. In many other ways, too, it is indispensable to the farm—priceless in emergencies. Its value cannot be estimated in dollars, yet its cost is low.


A BELL SYSTEM  ADVERTISEMENT

**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.**  
646 Securities Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

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



**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 75¢—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



DARN IT—THAT ISN'T THE PICTURE WE FRAMED!



WOT A LIFE—! WOT A LIFE—!

girl. Who but Mr. Tristram thought of saving you, of helping you? And you can't say that you don't care about him! When you were ill unto death your mind turned always upon him. His name was the only one on your lips—'Reuel! Reuel!'—I heard it fifty times. And you're willing to hurt him now!"

"You lie!" she cried tragically. "This must be stopped!" declared Reuel. "It—it's too outrageous. You were crazy to bring up such a thing, Vincent."

"I was crazy!" exclaimed Hetty, grasping at the thought. "Don't you all know I was crazy? And wouldn't I be crazy to say such things?"

"Truth emerges from the subconscious mind in delirium," announced Vincent stiffly.

"Truth!" she echoed scornfully, though a sob rose in her throat and choked her. "There'd be no truth if I said I cared for him! I hope I never see him again. I didn't ask for his charity. I didn't want it. He's the fine gentleman—the stuck-up swell! They all want to help the poor, and think how good and kind they are. I don't thank him for what he's done for me, and I'll pay him back some day. I want to go home; I don't belong here!"

"But first, you all got to listen to me!" thundered Eustace. "I still got something to say to these gen'lemen."

The loud voices in noisy altercation had drawn other persons in the small hotel to the Roberts apartment. Hubert Dawson suddenly strode into the middle of the room and seized Leeds roughly by the collar.

"You come with me, Eustace!" he commanded.

"You le' me go—take your hands offen me!" howled the man, struggling for freedom.

"You come along," insisted Hubert. "I'm going to help you, Eustace. I'm going to help you get away from here—an' you're goin' a damned long way from here, before I let you out o' my sight."

He dragged the struggling captive toward the door, deaf to his wild protests; and before he reached the door, Reuel slipped quietly thru it and ran thru the halls to his room.

The young man's face burned hotly, and anger surged within his breast. It appeared that Vincent had made a fool of himself and of Reuel, with the best of intentions, but murder was not too great a punishment to be thought of for him.

A letter from Washington had been slipped under the door of the room, and he tore the envelope roughly and glanced at the sheet.

Senator Tristram had written quite evidently upon the inspiration of the report furnished him by Mr. Atwood. To Reuel's astonishment, his uncle was not unusually severe. He was almost kindly, and far from arbitrary.

He requested Reuel to hasten to Washington without delay, that they might talk together and come, if possible, to a mutual understanding.

The distinguished legislator's courtesy and consideration moved his nephew to unwontedly tender emotions. He began with rather extravagant haste to empty the drawers of his dressers and to pack his saddlebags for a trip on horseback and a longer journey by water and by rail.

**The Secret**

"When your father and I were lads," said Senator Tristram, "I believe it was the general opinion in our community that we were a pair of graceless wild asses. Adolescence continues, theoretically, to the age of twenty-five, and I can remember escapades of my own at that age which make me wonder that I became a reputable member of society.

"However, sir, I enjoy the gratification of reflecting that in my wildest hours, when I doubtless appeared most insensible to family pride and filial responsibility, I never placed in jeopardy the dignity of my father nor brought confusion upon him in that distin-

guished circle of which he was a criterion and an ornament.

"Do you, as my nephew, choose deliberately to force me to a most distressing choice of courses—whether to repudiate you before my friends and my constituency as a fellow unworthy the name and blood, or to draw my cloak over my face in the ancient Roman fashion and retire abjectly into the obscurity of the halls of shame?"

Reuel was astonished, but not chastened. The letter had been encouraging, but the personal interview opened with little promise of a happy ending.

"I regret, sir," he began with sober deference, "that—"

"Well, well, what do you regret?" barked the Senator, and brought his fist down upon the polished mahogany of his study desk with such force that the ink pots and sundry trinkets danced and jingled.

"Why, for one thing," said Reuel, with sudden wickedness, "that you have so small an audience for so admirable an exhibition of rhetoric."

"Damn me! You are a scapegrace!" gasped his uncle. "Have you no respect for your elders—your betters? Rhetoric, you say! Has rhetoric, then, become in this day a matter for ridicule?"

"I should hazard the guess that it

bids fair to do so. Incongruity has its effect ultimately upon the masses. If legislators saw the air and address their audiences in sounding, stately periods, while farms and homes are burning and citizens are being murdered, robbed, and pilloried in broad daylight, why, then, it will not be long before the rhetoric will have spent its force—sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal!"

"You have a certain trick of words," observed the Senator. "It is likely to become dangerous when combined with tricks of an ill-ordered mind. God forbid we should have you a noisy spellbinder like this man Sumner, or a mouthing fanatic such as that John Brown that is confounding abolitionists with his insane devotion to their cause."

"I have made no speeches."

"But your acts have made a noise, sir! Shooting a man in cold blood, in a frenzy of vulgar prejudice—fighting like a bully-boy with the rabble of the streets—adopting a squatter's wench as an example of your love for unwashed humanity! By gad, sir, you'll distinguish yourself yet as a subject for the caricaturists of London Punch and our ribald newspapers!"

Reuel smiled slightly.

"Well, sir, you choose to be defiant, flippant, insolent! What do you pro-

pose to do? Go back to your kennels?"

"I have little idea of returning to Kansas," said the young man soberly. "There's so little I can do. I am a small man to pit myself against the United States Government, particularly while they are so busily engaged as patrons of anarchy."

The Senator boiled over again. He paced the floor and shook his clenched fist in his nephew's face.

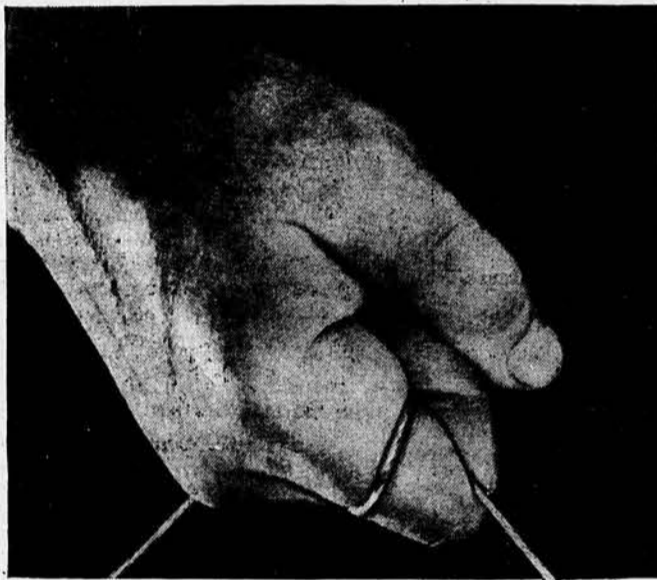
**"Have a Care"**

"Have a care for your precious life, sir! Treason is punishable with death. Traitors stretch hemp after they've stretched the truth too far! Have the goodness to leave me—for a time. I'm an old man—my nerves and my arteries are to be considered. I shall rest and calm myself, and I'll see you again—perhaps only once, however."

Reuel withdrew quietly, but without apology. His agitation was of a different quality, but scarcely less violent than that of his uncle. He took a cab to the Reynolds house, and there was comforted in a measure.

"You're such a child, dearest Reuel!" exclaimed Miranda, lightly, playfully caressing his hair, his flushed cheeks, with her fluttering, rose-petal fingers. "Bad boy, you were richly deserving a drubbing, you know, and you're very

(Continued on Page 15)



Strength to spare!—the extra toughness of Plymouth RED TOP is more than equal to the job of defying strain . . . avoiding breakage. RED TOP is stronger than ordinary twine—because Plymouth uses only the finest obtainable quality of fibre, and because of the special Plymouth process of spinning.

This super-quality twine is spun full 600 feet to the pound (20% longer than Standard 500 ft.). One ball of Plymouth RED TOP is as strong as the next—the STRENGTH never varies. You can depend upon it.

With RED TOP in the can, a farmer can bind his entire harvest without missing a bundle. You may pay a few cents less at first for so-called "cheap" twine, but that kind is costly in breakage and delays.

Keep down harvest costs! Use RED TOP—no snarling—no breaking—no grief. And ask your dealer about the 1932 economy prices of RED TOP.

**. . . and extra STRENGTH in every foot of RED TOP**

STRENGTH is number 2 of the "Six Points" of Plymouth superiority and extra quality. The finest, strongest fibres obtainable, plus 107 years' skill in spinning and winding make RED TOP super-quality twine. RED TOP spells economy . . . more profit from every acre.

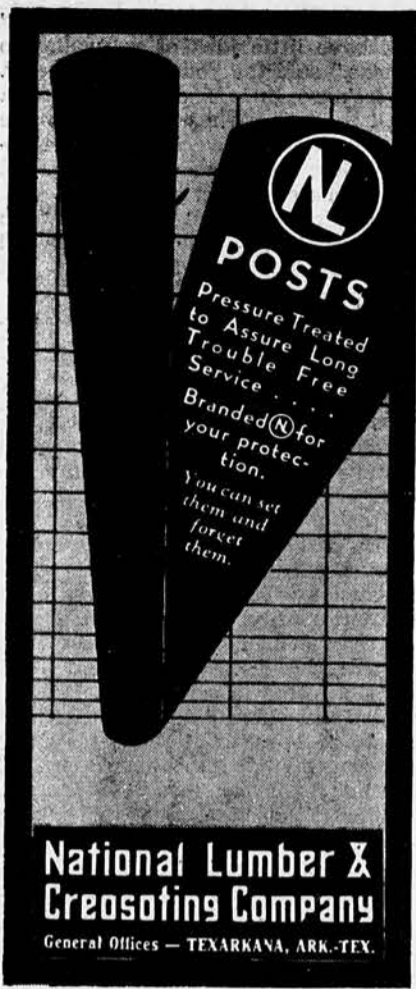
*The other 5 points of Plymouth Superiority are:*

- 1 Red Top gives guaranteed LENGTH—600 feet to the pound.
- 2 Red Top has greater EVENNESS—extra freedom from knots, thick and thin places which cause breaks.
- 3 Red Top is SPECIALLY WOUND—lessens risk of tangling.
- 4 Red Top is INSECT REPELLING—because of scientific treatment.
- 5 Red Top is MISTAKE-PROOF—the printed ball insures correct use.



**PLYMOUTH**  
*the six-point binder twine*

PLYMOUTH CORDAGE COMPANY • Makers of Plymouth Rope for 107 Years • North, Plymouth, Mass. and Welland, Canada



**NATIONAL LUMBER & CREOSOTING COMPANY**  
General Offices — TEXARKANA, ARK.-TEX.

**Treat LAME HORSE while he WORKS**

Horse keeps working while being treated with old reliable Absorbine—never blisters nor removes hair. Brings quick aid in relieving muscular soreness, swellings, other ailments of strain or sprain. Antiseptic to aid healing of open sores, galls, cuts. Economical. Little goes far. Any druggist. Large bottle, \$2.50. W. F. Young, Inc., 607 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

**use ABSORBINE**

**RUPTURES**

Need firm but comfortable support

The patented Brooks Appliance retains securely without annoying springs or hard pads. Allows full body freedom. Worn and praised by active men and women in every walk of life. Over 8 million sold. Sent on 10 days' trial. Not obtainable through any store or agent in U. S., but made to individual measurements and sent direct from Marshall. Full information and free 28-page Rupture booklet sent in plain sealed envelope. Send for trial offer.



**C. E. BROOKS, Inventor**  
**BROOKS APPLIANCE CO.**  
267-B State Street, Marshall, Mich.

**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**

**This FREE GAME** is Lots of Fun—at the same time it teaches valuable lessons in Farm Management

Laughs! Luck! Excitement! Entertainment!

**COLORADO Fence**

You've never seen a game like this! It's a farm game—a clever amusement that sharpens the wit and packs a load of thrills. All the family will want to take a hand. Presented FREE with the compliments of the makers of Colorado Fence.

No cost. No obligation. Use coupon, write or call at your local fence dealer.

**C. F. & I. Co., Dept. K, Denver, Colo.**

Send FARM GAME FREE to \_\_\_\_\_  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

**Advertisers Offer Free Farm Aids**

Important Information and Real Bargains Await Reader of Commercial Pages

**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.

The family can get great enjoyment out of games together at home. Parlor games don't have the widespread appeal they once enjoyed but that doesn't mean that they have lost their entertainment qualities. Just such a game is being offered free by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., in its advertisement on page 14. Use the coupon.

Important new developments in farm sanitation are described in the advertisement of Lewis Lye on the back cover. Greater details are given in a free booklet offered by the Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. Use the coupon on the ad.

Pumping economy is discussed in the advertisement of the Aermotor Co., on page 14. Complete information on up-to-date windmills will be sent without charge on application to the Aermotor Co., 2500 Roosevelt Road, Chicago.

An interesting story of the value of firearms on the farm is told on page 8 in the advertisement of the Remington Arms Co., Inc. A circular describing one of Remington's all-around guns is offered free. Address Remington Arms Works, 166 State St., Ilion, N. Y.

The three easy steps to follow in entering the \$1,775 prize contest being conducted by the Keystone Steel & Wire Co., are outlined in the ad on page 15. Read the advertisement. Then send for your entry blank, addressing the company at 2140 Industrial St., Peoria, Ill.

An intensely interesting booklet on how to transform old cars into new tractors will be sent to you if you send your request to the Shaw Mfg. Co., Dept. KF-4, Galesburg, Kansas. The advertisement on page 14 tells more about it.

An amazingly low price on stock tanks made of Armco Iron is advertised on page 12 by the Road Supply & Metal Co., Topeka, Kansas. The coupon provides an easy method of ordering direct or requesting further information.

A free booklet supplying details on the latest improved Jayhawk hay tool, can be had by addressing the Wyatt Mfg. Co., 415 5th St., Salina, Kansas. See the advertisement on page 14.

Actual results obtained through the use of Walko Tablets, in keeping baby chicks free from disease, are reported on page 11 in the advertisement of the Walker Remedy Co. A package of the remedy will be sent on receipt of 50 cents by the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 40, Waterloo, Iowa.

Advantages of redwood stock tanks are listed in the ad of the Atlas Tank Mfg. Co., 646 Securities Bldg., Omaha, Nebr. The ad is on page 12 and additional information may be had by writing to the address given above.

Wm. Galloway & Sons Co., Box KF, Waterloo, Iowa, in an advertisement on page 14 offers to send details of a new special offer.

The Brooks Appliance Co., in its ad on page 14 offers a free booklet describing its product. Address this company at 267-B State St., Marshall, Mich.

The Concrete Products Co., Salina, Kansas, in its ad on page 14 announces its readiness to send you complete free information on current silo prices and design.

On page 11 an announcement is made of a new self-governing wind electric plant. Detailed literature may be had by addressing the Jacobs Wind Electric Co., Inc., 1914 Washington Ave. No., Minneapolis, Minn.

Other advertisers in this issue, whose messages will be of special interest now, are: The American Steel

& Wire Co., page 9; The American Telephone and Telegraph Co., page 12; Hills Bros. Coffee, Inc., page 7; The Kellogg Co., page 11; National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, inside front cover; National Lumber & Creosoting Co., page 14; Plymouth Cordage Co., page 13; Premier Malt Products Co., page 11; U. S. Cistern Filter Mfg. Co., page 11; and W. F. Young, Inc., page 14.

**Living Comes First**

(Continued from Page 3)

quire extra labor in cultivating the trees. I find by plowing in early fall and cleaning up old plants that disease is kept down. To keep up fertility I apply 3 tons of manure an acre in the fall and plow it under about 7 inches, and in the spring I apply 1½ tons and disk it in well. We plant nothing but the approved list of disease-resistant varieties of vegetables suggested by our county agent. Our garden cost \$15, but figuring what we canned, stored and consumed, it was worth \$90 an acre."

**Hotbed Helps at Start**

Mrs. Jess Nott of Council Grove, Morris county, has a half-acre garden planted to supply green vegetables all summer and plenty to can and store for winter, "as we live mostly out of our garden the year around. Plenty of farm produced fertilizer is used, the seedbed is worked well and a wide variety of vegetables is planted. This year I am making my own frost-proof cabbage by starting it in a hotbed. We have had enough for a family of nine up to the present, a little celery being our only purchase in this line. I even cold-packed cabbage last year. Seeds, except the corn, cost \$3, and I sold \$30 worth of vegetables—in normal years it will amount to \$80 worth. My plans for 1932 are practically the same as for last year, only I have made a hotbed and expect to raise all my plants and a few extra to sell. I have planted head lettuce and expect to transplant as an experiment to see whether I can get larger and more solid heads by being earlier."

"One of the first things I did when I bought this farm 30 years ago was to prepare ¼ acre on the bottom for a garden," W. P. Morton of Coldwater, Comanche county, says. "This is black, sandy loam, 2½ feet to water, and it sub-irrigates. I have raised all the garden truck we could use, and sold from \$50 to \$150 worth every year.

**Provides Good Income**

"In 1925, there was big demand for garden truck, so I added 1½ acres in 1926. From this new plot I sold \$805.50 worth of vegetables and used \$100 worth at home. I also prepared 2½ acres, not irrigated, for watermelons and cantaloupes. From this I sold \$260 worth, and fed 17 double wagon box loads of melons to the hogs. In 1927, a good year, trucks from Oklahoma brought in garden products and flooded the market. We sold only \$350 worth. So every year since we have held down on the size of our garden, but still sell \$250 to \$300 worth."

Mrs. C. C. Cunningham of Eldorado, Butler county, had 3-10 acre in garden last year. This was planned on paper first to meet the requirements of a family of six, as recommended by food specialists at the agricultural college, and included 33 varieties of vegetables and melons. Seed and plants cost \$9.65; team work, fertilizer and labor, \$20.10. Cash sales amounted to \$62.56, or at the rate of \$208.50 an acre. In addition to cash sales, the garden provided, for table use during the summer and fall and for canning, products valued at \$106.69. "We canned 325 quarts of vegetables and more than 10 bushels were stored," Mrs. Cunningham said. "And we also grow fruit."

**PUMPING ECONOMY**

Wind power is cheapest for pumping water. The Auto-Oiled Aermotor, at the new low prices, is the most economical windmill to buy. It does good work in the lightest breeze and runs safely in strong winds. The first cost of an Aermotor is small and the upkeep almost nothing. It will run for a year with one oiling. Auto-Oiled Aermotors have Double Gears Running in Oil. Every moving part is constantly oiled. Even the Turntable, Furl Rings and Pole Swivel are Self-Oiling. The stroke is easily adjustable.



If you have electricity and wish to use it to provide a complete water system, we make a full line of Electric Pumps for that purpose. You can have running water anywhere at the turn of a faucet. The pumps start and stop automatically. Write for full information.

**Aermotor Co., 2500 Roosevelt Rd., Chicago**  
Branch Houses—Dallas Des Moines Oakland  
Kansas City Minneapolis

**NEW LOW PRICES!**

**PLAYFORD CONCRETE STAVE SILOS**

Were you one of the hundreds of farmers that ran out of feed during the last few snow storms? Your forage crop put into a good silo last fall would have prevented this. Write us for prices and descriptive circular. Some territory still open for live agents.

**Concrete Products Co.**  
Salina, Kan.

**The Complete Farm Radio Program**

**WIBW KSAK**

580 Kilocycles  
518.9 Meters

When you set your dials for the WIBW-KSAC wave length, you get the best on the air not only of farm features but the best national entertainment programs. Continuous from 6 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

**WILLIAM GALLOWAY'S NEW GOLDEN HOUR CREAM SEPARATOR**

A sensation, away ahead of procession, new features, modern ideas, built into this GREAT, latest machine, will surprise you. PINNACLE of all GET PROOF. So good one sells more. \$19.75 up.

**WAIT!** before you order any separator. Send postal. EXTRA SPECIAL OFFER and AMAZING PRICE to introduce in your locality. New Time Plan. WRITE QUICK.

**WM. GALLOWAY & SONS CO.,**  
Box KF, Waterloo, Iowa

**New Tractors from Old Cars!**

**DO ALL FARM WORK!** Easy to Build—No Tool—No Nail—You Nail!

Make powerful tractor out of your old Model 'A' or 'B' Ford, Chevrolet or other old car with 34-hp. Tractor Equipment. Low cost! New High Arch Model with 30-in. clearance. Trades 1 or 2 tons corn or other crops. Cultivates, plows, seeds, runs belt machinery, etc. Easy to attach. Price Greatly Reduced to meet present conditions. Subject to change. Order quickly—Save! **DAY TRIAL OFFER!**

**SHAW MFG. CO., Dept. KF 4 Galesburg, Kansas**

**You Could Do No Finer Thing!**

The Capper Fund for Crippled Children is maintained by purely voluntary contributions. Not one cent of the money goes for salaries. It is used exclusively and judiciously for the purpose you intend, the helping of crippled children anywhere who cannot help themselves. Address **Con Van Natta, Admr., Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.**

### The Heartbreak Trail

(Continued from Page 13)

angry with your good uncle. You shall tell him you're sorry, and the skies will clear."

"But I'm not sorry! It's not a teapot tempest, darling: I've pulled tail feathers out of the national bird, and heaved rocks at the bird cage atop the Capitol. Washington has as good as rejected me already; I'm an outcast, a pariah—and proud of the distinction!

"If I'm troubled, anxious, it's about you, beloved. You're very precious, Miranda, and I grow afraid. One tear, one reproach, and my cherished ideals go glimmering.

"Beseech me with your eyes and the music of your lips, and Washington becomes Utopia—I fall on my knees and beg corpulent politicians to let me stand an humble lictor by the marble thrones of the august Senate."

"Ah, but you have a gift for wooing the ear, my Romeo," she laughed gayly. "Thank gracious goodness you're home again! The clearer atmosphere will banish your hobgoblins. You're warped by that horrid Kansas. Dear heart, how you have suffered! The frightful storms! The wretched creatures that have preyed upon your sensibilities!

"Let me look at your hand!" she cried suddenly. "It's all white and clean, dear; there's no 'damned spot.' This finger pressed the trigger. How stern and terrible you were! Ah, that I should marry a man who has killed a human creature. Kiss me, dear, before I flee in a panic."

He smiled and kissed her; then he withdrew the guilty hand from her warm clasp.

"If we should never mention it again, darling," he said quietly, "might we not be happier?"

"As you prefer, dear," she agreed. "But you mustn't let that dark deed haunt you in dreams. A generation ago there was scarcely a gentleman in the first society who had not killed his man. It's highly honorable for gentlemen; I think dueling was far superior to the stuffy law courts of our day.

"I know you killed your man fairly, splendidly—the burst of flame, the smoke—bang! My dear, you made me a heroine! The girls literally mobbed me; I was quite sought after. I had to show your picture, you know.

"And you have the terrible pistol that did it, haven't you? And I may have it, mayn't I, darling? I've promised to show it—to let them touch it, you know."

"I haven't it now," he said. "Good Lord, the memory is souvenir enough! Have you ever seen a dead man, Miranda?"

"Urrrr—you make me shudder, Reuel! No, I haven't, and I don't want to see one, but you shall tell me how they look. And that darling, wild little picturesque Hetty of yours, she can fire a gun! Have you her picture?"

"You have been so dear about her! And so fun-ny! I'm marrying a Puritan. Pages and pages about Hetty—

confession purifies the soul! I tried to read between the lines—the little things you didn't write.

#### "How Little You Know Me"

"You never owned to kissing her, Reuel—and she could never be as nice to kiss as I. You vowed a thousand times she wasn't really pretty—but there are those dark, fascinating, passionate little things. You'll never see her or kiss her again, will you?"

"Good Lord!" he cried, and sprang to his feet.

"Reuel! You bear! You scare me so. What have I done? What have I said?"

"How little you know me!" he murmured gravely, dropping into his chair again. "Do you fancy a philanderer, then, Miranda? I have kept my troth. Does that disappoint you?"

"It must have disappointed Hetty!" she whispered mischievously.

"But you're very, very darling, Reuel!" she said quickly. "I believe you're quite, quite unsophisticated, for all your traveling and everything. I've been chaperoned and shielded, and my novels have been selected for me, but I know quite a deal about the wicked world, dear.

"You'd never dream what tales we hear over the teacups. I'll tell you a perfectly astounding secret, darling: all men are wicked! They can't be men and escape it. It's—er—original sin, that's it!

"I could tell you the name of a very great and noble and honorable gentleman in Washington—one whom you know quite well—who's in one of the highest positions in the government, and he, my dear, is compared with the Sultan of Turkey. You'd never guess it!"

"Miranda!" he protested, with a grimace of pain.

"I fancy you think you're fooling me," she said archly. "I dare say you are much wiser than you'd have me think you. Women tell me that the more wildly jealous a woman is of her husband, the more passionately she adores him."

"You'd have me a Byron?" he queried icily.

"But all the ladies would have died for him!" she cried. "But, Reuel, you're very cross with me. I think it's rather nice not to be too ignorant—too innocent. Women are very, very good and virtuous, as a rule; it's the men who are wicked. But the women forgive them, for it's always been done."

"I'd like you to leave Washington," he said abruptly. "You'd learn many things by travel, Miranda."

"Of course—and we shall go to London, and Berlin, and Paris, and Petersburg, and—"

"I doubt it! There are other places for travel and observation. I'd like to show you the plain and honest people—people to whom you could not say that all men are wicked. There are thousands of men who would prefer death to infidelity—thousands of women, wives and mothers, who would cast those words in your teeth, Miranda, knowing that you told a hideous lie."

She clapped her little lace kerchief to her eyes and began to sob.

"You hate me, Reuel!" she wailed. "You show it in your awful eyes. You think I'm wicked!"

"Forgive me, dearest!" he cried, taking her in his arms. "I am a brute! You're nothing but a baby; you don't know what you've been saying—any more than poor poll parrot, who babbles every idle word that she hears.

"Come, now, dry your eyes. We shall go for a walk in the sunshine. I shall tell you about the baker's dozen of fine ladies that we had in Lawrence, all living in funny little houses—some in log cabins, but all so very anxious about the London and Paris fashions.

"On the Sabbath in Lawrence there's a great parade of fashion, and they have their silks and satins, their poplins and bombazines—and life is—the same old life, as everywhere."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

## Just 3 easy things to do to enter RED BRAND'S \$1775.00 Contest



1 Write today for your Contest Folder.



2 Read the simple rules we'll send you.



3 Write your own ideas on the entry blank and mail.

Writing ability isn't necessary, it's the ideas that count in this contest. \$500.00 first prize, \$300.00 second prize, \$150.00 third prize, \$100.00 fourth prize and 81 other cash awards totaling \$1775.00—all to go to the entrants submitting the best ideas or experiences on "How Good Woven Wire Fence

Helps Increase Farm Income." The Free contest folder explains fully why this contest is being held and tells just what to do to qualify for one of the 85 generous cash awards. It's easy to win—everybody has an equal chance. Decide to enter right now—send NOW for Contest Blank and facts.

### RED BRAND Fence

"Galvannealed"—Copper Bearing

Has an extra thick coating of rust resisting zinc fused to the steel by patented "Galvannealing" process. RED BRAND will be good for years of extra service when ordinary galvanized fence must be replaced.

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.

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.

Burgess Laboratories, Inc., Madison, Wisconsin; Hunt Laboratories, Chicago; Shaw Laboratories, San Francisco; Large Railroad Systems; Indiana Agricultural College and other authorities—have proved that RED BRAND wire carries a much heavier coating of zinc than ordinary galvanized wire.

Send for your Contest Blank TODAY

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.  
2140 INDUSTRIAL ST., PEORIA, ILL.



## Have You Stopped to Think

that Kansas Farmer has gotten entirely away from the old style farm paper which contained little except theory? Maybe your neighbor doesn't know this. Show him a big interesting copy full of stories written by experienced farmers and ask him to subscribe.



Wherever you go, you find this malt of superior quality

Doing just one thing makes men experts, whether it's cutting down a forest or making malt. The maltsters who make Blue Ribbon do nothing but make malt—one reason for its superior quality.

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## BLUE RIBBON MALT

AMERICA'S BIGGEST SELLER

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That's what you should say when writing to advertisers. It gets quick action for you and also helps KANSAS FARMER.



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**TABLE OF RATES**

One Words	One time	Four times	One Words	One time	Four times
10	\$1.00	\$3.20	26	\$2.60	\$8.32
11	1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	7.36	39	3.90	12.48
24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
25	2.50	8.00	41	4.10	13.12

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1/2	9.80	3 1/2	34.30
3/4	14.70	4	39.20
1	19.60	4 1/2	44.10
1 1/4	24.50	5	49.00

**RELIABLE ADVERTISING**

We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically every advertiser has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. We cannot be responsible for mere differences of opinion as to quality of stock which may occasionally arise. Nor do we attempt to adjust trifling differences between subscribers and honest responsible advertisers. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller but our responsibility ends with such action.

**PUBLICATION DATES FOR 1932**

January 9, 23	July 9, 23
February 6, 20	August, 20
March 5, 19	September 3, 17
April 2, 16, 30	October 1, 15, 29
May 14, 28	November 12, 26
June 11, 25	December 10, 24

**POULTRY**

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

**BABY CHICKS**

**BABY CHICKS, IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT.** Blood-tested, State Accredited Leghorns, Anconas and heavy mixed, \$6.00; Barred, White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Minorcas, White and S. L. Wyandottes, \$7.00; White Langshans, Light Brahmans, \$9.00; Assorted all breeds, \$5.00. Less than 100 add 1c per chick. Guarantee 100% live arrival, prepaid. Order direct from ad. Free circular. Nevada Hatchery, Nevada, Missouri.

**STATE ACCREDITED BLOOD TESTED,** \$7.00 per 100, White, Buff or Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, White Langshans, Rhode Island Whites, Silver Laced Wyandottes, White Minorcas, Heavy Assorted \$5.00 per 100, Anconas, White, Buff or Brown Leghorns, State Accredited \$5.00 100. Certified \$6.00 100. Delivered prepaid. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

**STEINHOFF'S NEW LOW PRICES ON BLOOD-TESTED,** high egg bred and show winning chicks. Blood lines of 293-268-258-250 eggs. Many Kansas State Accredited flocks. Quality chicks at less than you can buy the same class of eggs and hatch them yourself. Write for prices and circular. 100% live delivery, prepaid. Steinhoff & Sons, Dept. C, Osage City, Kansas.

**95% PULLETS OR COCKERELS GUARANTEED** on sex-linked chicks. Also hatching 8 pure bred bloodtested, A. P. A. Certified Varieties. Low feed costs and higher priced broilers will make good profits. As low as \$4 chick. Big discounts on 1932 chicks ordered now. Midwestern Poultry Farms Hatchery, Box 32, Burlingame, Kan.

**LEGHORN CHICKS ONLY 4 1/2c FROM ONE** of the world's largest hatcheries. 4 1/2c for assorted heavy, 4c assorted light, 5c Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Minorcas, F. O. B. From heavy laying, pure-bred, Certified flocks. 100% live arrival. Prompt shipment. Order from ad. Send cash. Lincoln Hatchery, 111 P St., Lincoln, Neb.

**MORE FOR LESS—DON'T BUY CHICKS TILL** you get my prices. Eleven breeds, all Blood Tested and closely culled, priced to sell. They are so cheap you can't afford to hatch your own. A hatch every Monday and Thursday, 75,000 eggs setting. Free catalog. Garden City Hatchery, F. Boehm, Garden City, Mo.

**CHICKS: BEST EGG STRAIN RECORDS UP** to 342 eggs yearly. All from bloodtested stock. Any osses first 2 weeks replaced half price. Guaranteed to outlay other strains. 12 varieties. 5c up. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 719, Clinton, Mo.

**BIG HUSKY BLOOD TESTED CHICKS.** Guaranteed to live and lay more No. 1 eggs. 5c and up. Shipped C.O.D. Low prices. State Accredited. Egg contest winners. Write for big free catalogue. Superior Hatchery, Box S-8, Windsor, Mo.

**BLOODTESTED, ACCREDITED ROCKS,** Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes \$6.50. Brahma \$7.50. White Leghorns \$5.00. Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Assorted \$5.50. Left over \$4.00. Prepaid. Catalogue free. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

**WHAT PRICE WILL YOU PAY FOR CHICKS?** We can hatch 250,000 weekly. Postpaid guaranteed arrival. 12 years experience. 11 hatcheries. Customers 43 states. Catalog free showing 20 varieties. Hayes Brothers Hatchery, Decatur, Illinois.

**CHICKS, IMMEDIATE SHIPMENTS, COLLECT.** Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas, \$3.90 up. Midwest Hatchery, Box 205, Clinton, Missouri.

**BABY CHICKS**

**KANSAS SUNSHINE CHICKS**

**KANSAS ACCREDITED HATCHERIES ASSOCIATION**

Box 294 Manhattan, Kan.

**BABY CHICKS**

"Kansas Accredited Chicks for Profit"

Buy Baby Chicks from **Kansas Accredited Hatcheries**

Honest Reliable Members

**Kansas Accredited Hatcheries Association**

Box 294 Manhattan, Kan.

"Kansas Accredited Chicks for Profit"

**CHICK SALE Wholesale Prices] C. O. D.**

ORDER DIRECT from this ad. Give second choice for future and immediate delivery. GIVE PREFERENCE FROM FLOCKS—BLOOD-TESTED OR NOT BLOOD-TESTED

Wh., Buff, Br. Leghorns, Anconas, and Heavy Assorted	Per 100	Not Bloodtested
Barred, Buff, White Rocks, Buff or White Orpingtons	\$4.90	\$4.45
S. C. Reds, Rose Reds, White or Silver Wyandottes	5.90	5.45
Wh. Buff, Blk. Minorcas, Wh. Langs., R. Y. Whites, Lt. Brahm.	6.90	5.45
Mixed Assorted, \$4.40 per 100. Odds and Ends, \$3.90 per 100.		6.45

Special Bargain Offer—Wholesale prices. We sell for less. Your choice on 30,000 chicks daily, either quality, any number, any breed, any date. Orders booked as received. Immediate shipment. C. O. D. Send no money. Delivery guaranteed. Free circular gives complete terms and details.

MIDWEST HATCHERY, Inc. Box 4 CLINTON, MO.

**BABY CHICKS**

**QUALITY CHICKS FOR LESS—NO CATALOGUE**

Thousands of chicks. Shipments daily. Immediate and future delivery. All Bloodtested.

Wh., Br., Br. Leghorns	100	500	1000
Anconas, Heavy Assorted	\$3.95	\$19.75	\$39.50
Br., Br., Wh. Rocks	4.95	24.75	49.50
Reds, Wh. & S. L. Wyan.	4.95	24.75	49.50
Wh., Br. Orps.	4.95	24.75	49.50
Wh., Br. Minorcas	5.95	29.75	59.50
Bl. Giants, Bl. Austps.	5.95	29.75	59.50
Light Assorted	5.45	17.25	34.50

Order from this adv. State second choice. Easy terms: \$1 down, balance C. O. D., plus charges. Guaranteed 100% live delivery.

**CENTRAL CHICKERIES**  
Box G Calhoun, Mo.

**BABY CHICKS**

**LOWEST PRICES EVER**

**RUSK'S CHICKS**

Guaranteed to live & weeks, as per guarantee in our catalog.

**DAY-OLD AND STARTED.**

75,000 weekly. Prompt delivery, Blood-Tested, Brooder-Tested, State-Accredited. Order direct from this ad.

Grade A Prices	100	500	1000
Wh., brn., hf. Leg., Anconas, Hy. Asst.	\$5.75	\$28.50	\$55.00
Barred, white, buff rocks, White or S. L.	6.75	33.50	67.00
Wm. Buff or White Orp., B. C. H. Rocks	7.75	38.50	77.00
S. C. White Min., J. B. Giants, Blk. Aust.	7.75	38.50	77.00
Rusk's J. W. Giants, Golden Bl. Minorcas	10.75	53.50	107.00
Assorted (Odds and Ends)	4.75	23.50	47.00

FOR PRICES on Rusk's Grade AA chicks add 2c per chick to Grade A prices—For Grade AAA add 6c per chick. For 3 weeks old chicks add 6c per chick to day old prices. For 5 weeks old add 10c per chick to day old prices. When less than 100 chicks are ordered add 1c per chick. TERMS—Cash in full with order, no money charges. \$1.50 down, balance C.O.D. charges added. All Started-Chicks MUST be shipped by express. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Extra chicks included. Our 4 weeks guarantee to live applies to all except assorted and odds. All customers entered FREE in \$2,000 price contest. Rusk Poultry Farms, Box 112 Windsor, Mo.

**Hollywood SCW Leghorn Chicks**

**Kansas R. O. P. Ped. Chicks**

For those who demand something that is more profitable than "just chickens" and wish to make their Leghorn chick purchase a safe, sound investment, investigate our Egg-Laying Contest strain. Prices very reasonable. Pedigreed Breeders from trapezoid stock. I put 311 egg breeding into every chick I sell. New low prices for April 10th to May 10th delivery. Strictly a Breeding Institution.

**BISAGNO POULTRY FARM,**  
Rt. 1, Box F Augusta, Kan.  
Kansas Second Largest and most Progressive R. O. P. Breeder

**MATHIS CHICKS**

**Guaranteed to LIVE**

Mathis Chicks are satisfying thousands of customers with profitable returns. Why not you? A. P. A. Certified-Bloodtested Guaranteed Chicks. Free Catalog Free. MATHIS FARMS, Box 108, PARSONS, KANS.

**Sunflower Chicks**

Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Langshans, Minorcas, Leghorns, Accredited, B.W.D. Free 100% Live Delivery. Assorted Heavies, \$6.90. Immediate delivery. Circular Free. Sunflower Hatcheries, Bronson, Kan.

**BIG HUSKY CHICKS**

Chicks that are bred to lay and pay, satisfaction guaranteed. Our eight railroads make this the safest and best shipping point in the state. Write for our prices before buying.

Salina Hatchery, 122 W. Pacific St., Salina, Kan.

**BABY CHICKS**

**THE OLDEST ACCREDITED HATCHERY IN** Western Kansas, now 100% Blood-tested 3 years; producing 10,000 Accredited and Blood-tested Chicks Weekly, at unbelievable prices; 6 leading varieties. Write the Hays Hatchery, Hays, Kan.

**KANSAS ACCREDITED, BLOODTESTED** Chicks, 6c up. Started chicks. Custom hatching 2c, room. Ship, bring, your eggs any number any day. Engel Electric Hatchery, Hays, Kansas.

**MOTHER BUSI'S CHICKS, GUARANTEED** to live. Winter eggbred, 300 egg strains, 20 breeds. Immediate shipments, collect. Thousands weekly. \$4.90 up, catalog free. Bush's Poultry Farms, Box 200, Clinton, Missouri.

**A. P. A. CERTIFIED BLOOD TESTED BABY** Chicks, started chicks; R. O. P. matings; winners at Chicago Coliseum and Nebraska State; mating list free; write, Rupt Poultry Farm, Ottawa, Kansas, Dept. A.

**DOES SAVING MONEY INTEREST YOU?** If so, send for our chick prices. All chicks from flocks that have been culled for five years, at prices you can afford to pay. Walker Hatchery, Creighton, Mo.

**Buy SHAW'S CHICKS**

**Guaranteed and Health Hatched**

All from BLOOD TESTED HIGH GRADE STOCK—Egg Laying Contest Winners—R.O.P. 245-310 Individual Pedigreed Mating are back of Shaw's "Heavy Egg Producer" Chicks.

Write for new illustrated circular and special early order prices. In line with present day conditions on Shaw's "Husky Rustler" chicks now hatching for quick developing early broilers—Separate Sanitary Hatched, 12 Varieties. Prepaid, 100% live delivery or call at our nearest Hatchery, Emporia, Ottawa, Herington, Lyons, Blue Mound, Kan. Write today for free literature on best breed of chicks to buy.

**SHAW HATCHERIES, Box K, Ottawa, Kan.**

**TURKEYS**

**Turkey Eggs and Poult**

from fifteen hundred choice large hens eggs, 12 1/2c up; Poult, 40c up. Write for further particulars.

Republican Valley Turkey Growers Association  
Red Cloud, Nebr.

**BABY CHICKS**

**BARRON'S PURE ENGLISH S. C. LEG-** horns, 300 egg strain, mated to sires with dams' record of 315 eggs. Catalogue free. Get the best at 1/4 price. Maple Grove Leghorn Farm, Carthage, Mo.

**BLOODTESTED CHICKS: LEGHORNS, 6c;** Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Whites, Langshans, Minorcas, 7c; Brahmans, 8c; Assorted, 5c. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

**BLOODTESTED CHICKS; ROCKS, REDS** Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Langshans, 6 1/2c; Leghorns, 5 1/2c; Assorted 4c. Live delivery, postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

**BLOOD TESTED CHICKS; ROCKS, REDS,** Wyandottes, Orpingtons, 6 cents; Leghorns 5c; Brahmans 10c; postpaid. Free catalogue. Fortners Hatchery, Butler, Mo.

**GOOD LEGHORN CHICKS, 6c UP, ROCKS,** Reds, Wyandottes, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Rhode Island Whites, 7c up. Free circular. Norton Hatchery, Norton, Kan.

**BABY CHICKS**

**WHITES QUALITY CHICKS 5c UP, WRITE** for catalog. White's Hatchery, Route 4, North Topeka, Kan.

**ACCREDITED BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS, 6 1/2c,** 7c, 8c. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

**AUSTRALORPS**

**AUSTRALORPS—TRAP-NESTED, CHICKS.** Time-payment on eggs. Unger, Corn, Okla.

**BRAHMAS—EGGS**

**CHAMPION PUREBRED LIGHT BRAHMA** eggs \$5.50-100; setting \$1.50. Lewis Czapan-skiy, Aurora, Kan.

**GIANT BRAHMA EGGS \$2.50. BUFF OR-** pingtons, Minorcas, 2c. Wm. Schrader, Shafter, Kan.

**DUCK AND GESE—EGGS**

**WHITE PEKIN DUCKS, 12 EGGS 75c.** Toulouse Geese eggs 20c, prepaid. Sadie Mella, Bucklin, Kan.

**MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN; \$1.00-11, POST-** paid. Edward Murphy, Cherryvale, Kan.

**JERSEY WHITE GIANTS**

**WHITE GIANTS—BLACK GIANTS—BUFF** Minorcas, Chicks; eggs; stock. Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

**JERSEY WHITE GIANTS, BEST QUALITY,** unexcelled layers, lowest prices. Hugh Ferguson, Severy, Kan.

**LEGHORNS—WHITE**

**LARGE BIG BODIED LEGHORNS, CONSIST-** ent layers. Chicks—trap nested flock mating headed by over 300 egg sires, \$11 per hundred. Eggs \$5.00 per hundred, 80% fertility. Our pen 4th high Southwest 2,604 eggs. Jo-Mar Farm, Poultry Dept., Salina, Kan.

**ENGLISH S. C. W. LEGHORNS, CHICKS,** Eggs, 13 years culling, males trap-nest direct. Year Round Egg Farm, Severy, Kan.

**LANGSHANS**

**PUREBRED WHITE LANGSHAN CHICKS,** 3c, Eggs 3c, postpaid. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

**LANGSHANS—EGGS**

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

**MINORCAS—BUFF**

**BLOOD TESTED BUFF MINORCA CHICKS,** from 1,000 beautiful Golden Buff hens. Standard weight of these hens 7 1/2 pounds. They lay over-size eggs that usually top market. Two grades. Priced too cheap. Write F. Boehm, Garden City, Mo.

**BLOOD-TESTED MAMMOTH BUFF-WHITE** Minorca chicks, \$7.75; Eggs \$3.50, 100, postpaid. \$1.00 books order. Order direct. Freeman's Hatchery, Ft. Scott, Kan.

**BUFF MINORCA EGGS, \$3.00 PER 100.** Kircher strain. Chas. Hoferer, Wamego, Kan.

**BUFF MINORCA CHICKS, EGGS, ACCRE-** dited, bloodtested. Joe Steiner, Sabetha, Kan.

**MINORCAS—WHITE**

**SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCAS, MASTER** Bred. Booth strain high egg producers, extra large white eggs. Winners of highest awards in Egg Laying Contests. Double bloodtested. Eggs \$1.00, 15; \$5.00, 100. Chicks \$8.50, 100; \$40.00, 500. James A. Davis, 431 North 12th St., Quincy, Ill.

**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 \$3.00 per 100. Frank Dale, Coldwater, Kan.

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED**

**BARRED ROCKS, BRADLEYS, EGGS POST-** paid, 100-\$5.00; 15-\$1.00. Cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

**THOMPSON RING LETS, ACCREDITED** Grade A. Eggs; prepaid, 100-\$4.00. Patience Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE**

**IF YOU WANT THE VERY BEST STAND-** ard-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.

**R. O. P. WHITE ROCK CHICKS, EGGS,** Trapped 8 years. Bloodtested, Eggs \$6 100; Chicks \$15 100; Wingband chicks, records 200 224, \$22.50 100. Eight weeks old stock. Ethel Brazelton, Troy, Kan.

**EXCELLENT WHITE ROCKS, BLOODTESTED,** Chicks \$7.00 100. Gonnerr Hatchery, Zenda, Kansas.

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



PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BUFF

EGGS 3 1/2c; \$3.00-100 PREPAID. BREWER'S Buff Goldenrods, Delia, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—EGGS

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

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

ROSE COMB WHITES. BLOODTESTED. Chicks \$7.00 100. Goenner Hatchery, Zenda, Kansas.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

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.

ROSE COMB REDS, EGGS 100, \$2.00. ARVID Rundquist, Assaria, 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.

TURKEYS

LARGE PUREBRED NARRAGANSETT EGGS 100-\$20.00; May 15th \$18.00; Poultis May 20th 45c delivered; June 40c. William Wheatley, Grainfield, Kan.

BIRD BROS. BEAUTIFUL GOLD BANK Bronze Toms 23-28 lbs. \$6.50-\$8.00. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown, Kan.

PURE BRED BRONZE 36 LB. TOMS \$6.00. Eggs 20c. Mrs. McDonald, Wallace, Nebr.

PURE BOURBON RED TURKEYS. TOMS \$6.00, hens \$4.00. R. B. Fick, Winona, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS \$4.00; \$5.00; \$6.00. Hens \$2.80; \$3.80. E. J. Welk, Sublette, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS REDUCED. Eggs. Elsie Wolfe, LaCygne, Kan.

TURKEYS—EGGS

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. BIG healthy, finely colored stock. Two unrelated flocks. Eggs with strong fertility guarantee, 25c. \$22.00-100 prepaid. 30 years a breeder of good turkeys. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR purebred Mammoth Gold Bank Bronze eggs. All from 2 year old prize winning stock, 25c postpaid, insured. Pearl Maxedon, Cunningham, Kan.

IMPROVED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY eggs. Four dollars dozen. Thirty dollars hundred. Postpaid. Robbins Ranch, Belvidere, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS FROM large healthy stock, 30 cents each. Mrs. F. C. Lyeria, Carl Junction, Mo.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 25c; Toulouse Geese eggs 12 1/2c, postpaid. Bertha Meenen, Clifton, Kan.

PUREBRED BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS 25c each, insured, postpaid. M. M. Noonan, Greenleaf, Kan.

MAMMOTH SUPERIOR BOURBONS. FERTILITY guaranteed. 40c. Sadie Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

PURE BRED BRONZE AND BOURBON RED turkey eggs 20c. Elizabeth Lister, Broadwater, Nebr.

MAMMOTH GOLDBANK BRONZE. EGGS—fifty, \$15. Postpaid. Bivins Farm, Eldorado, Oklahoma.

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS. APRIL, 25c, PREPAID. Mabel Barnes, Ulysses, Kan.

LARGE BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 20c, PREPAID. Sadie Mella, Bucklin, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—GOLDEN LACED

GOLDENLACED WYANDOTTE EGGS 100-\$4.50 postpaid. Mrs. John Smith, Fredonia, 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.

BROODERS AND INCUBATORS

WAREHOUSE STOCK OF VARIOUS SIZES oil and electric incubators, also brooders of standard manufacture for sale at one-third retail price f. o. b. Central Storage Company, Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

FROST PROOF CABBAGE, EACH BUNCH fifty, mossed, labeled variety name, Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Dutch, postpaid: 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00. Onions, Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prizetaker, postpaid: 500, 75c; 1,000, \$1.25; 8,000, \$6.00; Tomato, large, well rooted, open field grown, mossed, labeled with variety name, Livingston Globe, Marglobe, Stone, Baltimore, June Pink, McGee, Earline, Gulf State Market, Early Detroit, postpaid: 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Pepper, mossed and labeled, Chinese Giant, Bull Nose, Ruby King, Red Cayenne, postpaid: 100, 75c; 200, \$1.00; 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.50. Porto Rico and Nancy Hall Potato Plants postpaid: 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$3.00; 5,000, \$12.50; full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Ark.

TOMATOES, CABBAGE, ONION PLANTS. Large stalky, well rooted, hand selected, roots mossed. Tomatoes, Marglobe, Earline, Red Rock, Greater Baltimore and Stone: 300-75c; 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.75. Frostproof cabbage all varieties same price as tomatoes. Pepper: 100-50c; 300-75c; 1000-\$2.50. Onions (pencil size) Bermudas, Wax, Prizetaker and Sweet Spanish: 500-80c; 1000-\$1.00; 3000-\$2.75. All postpaid, prompt shipment, satisfaction guaranteed. Randle Riddle Plant Farms, Mount Pleasant, Texas.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

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.

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Is There Still Hope for the Apples?

The Demand for Horses Continues Strong; Cold Weather Cut the Pig Crop and Injured Wheat

MARCH was an uncertain month! The cold weather injured wheat greatly, especially in the western half of the state. The fruit crop also was cut greatly, but there seems to be some hope left for apples, especially in Northeastern Kansas. Some fields of early sown oats in Southeastern Kansas are being reseeded. The pig crop is fairly satisfactory, but losses have been heavy on some farms, as Henry Hatch mentions on page 7. The demand for horses continues strong at the farm sales generally over the state.

Anderson—The cold weather in the first part of March did considerable damage to the wheat, and killed some early sown oats. Potatoes planted before that time were frozen. The oats acreage is not as large as that of last year. Wheat, 40c; oats, 20c; bran, 60c; shorts, 65c; eggs, 4c, 6c and 8c; butterfat, 20c.—R. C. Eichman.

Barber—We had considerable snow last week. Wheat is making a good growth. Feed is scarce. The peaches were all killed by the cold weather. Hogs, 4c; cattle, 4c to 5c; butterfat, 21c; eggs, 5c to 6c.—Albert Pelton.

Barton—We have had considerable snow and cold weather recently. However, most of the oats are sown. Incubators are busy these days. Butterfat, 21c; eggs, 7c to 8c; heavy hens, 13c; wheat, 33c.—Alice Everett.

Brown—There was a real blizzard here the first of last week. The ground is very wet, and oats seeding has been delayed somewhat. There is a good demand for horses. Wheat, 33c; corn, 22c; oats, 17c; butterfat, 21c; eggs, 8c.—E. E. Taylor.

Cheyenne—Recent storms have been severe on livestock, but apparently did no damage to the wheat. Alfalfa is greening up. Farmers are sowing barley and oats. Fifteen carloads of livestock were shipped out of St. Francis in one day recently. Wheat, 32c to 37c; corn, 26c to 32c; eggs, 6c.—F. M. Hurllock.

Cowley—We have been having splendid weather. Farmers are preparing land for corn and other spring crops. Our county agent, E. H. Aicher, has been holding terracing demonstrations. The threshing machines have been making their last rounds, to thresh the grain sorghums. Wheat, 36c; milling corn, 30c; oats, 17c; eggs, 4c to 8c; butterfat, 16c; butterfat in whole milk, 24c to 28c.—C. W. Brazle.

Douglas—Spring work was delayed by the big snow storm of last week. Farm Bureau and 4-H units are quite active. Some 4-H clubs already have canned meat. Many early gardens have been planted, and the oats and Sweet clover have been sown.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Franklin—We had a "rain, hail, sleet and snow" storm last week. A few farms still are advertised for rent in this county. The pig and lamb crops are quite satisfactory. The public sale season is almost over; prices were good considering market levels, and inasmuch as they were all for cash the folks evidently have been "digging up" the hoarded money we read so much about in the papers. Most of the fruit buds were killed. Roads are not in very good condition. Wheat, 42c; corn, 26c to 30c; oats, 18c to 25c; butterfat, 17c to 25c; eggs, 7c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Jefferson—There were not enough farms here to supply the demand of renters. Wheat is in fairly good condition. Oats seeding and potato planting are well along, despite the big snow of last week. Many grasshoppers were hatched in February, not all of which were killed by the cold weather of early March. There is a surplus of farm laborers. Eggs, 7c; butterfat, 17c; bran, 65c; shorts, 80c; corn, 25c.—J. J. Blevins.

Jewell—Roads are in poor condition. Feed is scarce. The recent cold weather injured the wheat pasture somewhat. Fairly good prices are being paid at public sales, considering market levels. A large acreage of alfalfa will be sown this spring. Eggs, 7c; butterfat, 19c; corn, 35c; oats, 28c; wheat, 38c.—Lester Broyles.

Johnson—There was a severe blizzard here last week, which included about 5 inches of snow. Roads were blocked for a short time. Oats seeding is finished. There are many baby chicks on the farms this year.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Kiowa—We had a real blizzard last week; snow was 4 to 4½ feet deep in the drifts. Such weather is hard on cattle. The early fruit probably is injured somewhat. But the snow supplied some welcome moisture to the wheat. A great many chicks are being hatched; egg production is increasing. Eggs, 7c; heavy hens, 10c; butterfat, 20c; corn, 25c; wheat, 32c; bran, 50c; shorts, 70c.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Linn—The early sown oats have been injured somewhat by freezes. We had about 1 inch of snow last week. Farmers are not hiring much help this year. Live-

stock is in good condition. Conditions are favorable for crops; the soil is in excellent condition. Fruit probably was injured somewhat by the cold weather.—W. E. Rigdon.

Lyon—Wheat is in good condition. Practically all the oats were sown before the storm and cold weather arrived. Livestock is in fine condition. There is plenty of feed. Wheat, 38c; oats, 20c; kafir, 20c; hens, 7c to 11c; eggs, 5c to 11c.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—This county had a wide variety of weather in March. The severe freezing weather did considerable damage to the wheat and fruit. Eggs, 7c; butterfat, 19c.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Neosho—Gardens, fruits and potatoes were injured severely by the cold weather. Many fields of oats were reseeded. Wheat also was injured somewhat. Good progress is being made with farm work. A considerable acreage of flax will be sown. The weather has been unfavorable for baby chicks. Livestock has gone thru the winter in fine condition. Community sales are well attended, and everything sells at good prices, considering market levels.—James D. McHenry.

Osborne—Spring greeted us with a blizzard! But the weather did not turn cold, and the snow is melting fast. Horses are scarce, and in considerable demand. There may be a feed shortage on some farms before grass comes. There still is some cane to be threshed.—Roy Haworth.

Reno—Wheat was damaged considerably by the recent cold weather, but the exact extent of the damage is not definite as yet. Wheat, 34c; corn, 35c; eggs, 8c; butterfat, 19c.—E. T. Ewing.

Rooks—We had a real blizzard last week—and the wheat had been injured somewhat by the previous cold weather. Many of the fields will be plowed up and planted to oats. A little plowing for other spring crops also has been done. Wheat, 30c; oats, 30c; eggs, 6c; butterfat, 20c; flour, 95c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Wheat was frozen badly, and perhaps some of it was killed by the cold weather. March temperatures were considerably below normal. Oats sowing is later than usual, and there still is some grain sorghum threshing to do. Feed is scarce. Wheat, 31c; eggs, 7c; butterfat, 20c.—William Crotinger.

Sumner—Farmers are quite busy with field work. A large acreage of oats is being sown. Livestock is obtaining considerable pasture from the wheat. The hard freeze injured the wheat plants considerably. A few gardens are planted. Hogs, \$3.90; wheat, 32c; corn, 32c; kafir, 25c; oats, 17c; heavy hens, 11c; eggs, 7c; butterfat, 17c.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Wyandotte—The recent cold weather delayed oats seeding, but the farmers took advantage of it by breaking their stalks, and a nearly perfect job was done in most cases. Good machinery and horses are in demand at farm sales, and at higher prices than have been paid for two years. Portable feed grinders are numerous in this territory. Wheat is spotted, but it may green up when warmer weather comes. A large acreage will be planted to the clovers and alfalfa this spring.—Warren Scott.

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.

Future Trading and The Cash-Grain Markets Circular No. 201, just issued, is a booklet of 56 pages, which explains the highly complicated operations of futures markets, as well as modern cash grain operations. It ought to be of interest to every Kansas farmer who sells grain. The booklet may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

**BIRD'S Shorthorn Sale Saturday, April 2**

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.**

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

**12 Polled Shorthorn Bulls** 10 to 15 months old. Red, roan and white. Good individuals and priced to sell. **SHAW & FENTON, STOCKTON, KANSAS**

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

**MILKING SHORTHORNS** High grade red and roan heifer calves, 7 weeks, \$20, crated, express; ten \$175. Bred heifers by freight \$35. Also quality reg. bulls and heifers. **Graham & Sons, Waverly, Minn.**

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

**REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS** ranging in age from 3 weeks to 18 months. From C.T.A. dams and from a sire whose dam made an average test of 4.5%. His daughters are testing better than 4%. Will sell at depression prices. Write to **W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KANSAS**

**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, LENO, KAN.**

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

**Five Purebred Ayrshire Bulls** For sale—One 3-yr-old show bull, four yearlings, all fine ones and in excellent shape for breeding. They have good records behind them. Kansas State Industrial Reformatory Dairy, Hutchinson, Kansas.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

**Guernseys or Holsteins** choice heifers tested on cars, \$4.00 per cwt. Yearlings up. **GLENN CLARKE, So. St. Paul, Minn.**

JERSEY CATTLE

**Jersey Bull Ready for Service** 16 months old. Dam 700 lbs. \$50 if taken at once. Come and see him or send check. This ad will not appear again. **F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS**

RED POLLED CATTLE

**Registered Bulls** Serviceable age. Priced right. **WILLIAM REES, MAPLETON, KANSAS**

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, Anstey 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.**

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

**Chester Whites and Hampshire** bred gilts, March and April farrow, one or a carload: \$15.00, \$17.50, \$20.00 each. **ALPHA WIEMERS, DILLER, NEBR.**

**Pedigreed O. I. C. Pigs** **PETERSON & SONS, OSAGE CITY, KANSAS**

POLAND CHINA HOGS

**BRED GILTS** Fall Pigs, either sex. Immuned. Priced reasonably. **John D. Henry, Lecompton, Kan.**

**IN THE FIELD**  
By J. W. Johnson  
Copper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

Cooper Brothers, Peabody, breeders of registered Spotted Polands, write that they have a fine lot of March pigs that they plan to offer to the trade during May.

The date of Bird's Shorthorn sale, advertised in the issue of March 19 as April 9, has been changed to April 2, and the sale will be held at Protection, Kansas, April 2, as advertised in this issue.

Registered Duroc fall boars of good feeding qualities are being advertised in this issue by Weldon Miller, Norcat. Most of them are sired by Big Anchor, a good boar who weighed 610 pounds when 1 year old.

J. C. Dell & Sons, Percheron breeders of Beatrice, Nebraska, report satisfactory inquiries from current Kansas Farmer advertising and say: "Horses are selling better than anything else. Any kind of plug will bring \$50 at a farm sale and good teams are selling up to \$300."

One of the landmarks of a better livestock era is the Sam Gibbs farm located on Chapman creek, near Industry, half way between Abilene and Clay Center, Kansas. Mr. Gibbs started with Jugell and Simpson bred Herefords about 15 years ago. He has sold many good bulls in his local territory and now has a herd of 175 head. Few Kansas breeders have so successfully created a market for bulls at home.

The Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association held its annual meeting in Wichita March 23. About 30 breeders and members were present. Breeding and marketing of Shorthorns, as well as the matter of interesting club boys and girls in purchasing heifers and retaining their increase, was considered at length. An effort will be made to induce state, district and county fairs to make classes for club breeding heifers.

W. A. Young, Clearwater, was appointed to represent the association in presenting this matter to the fairs and in locating young breeders willing to co-operate in fitting and showing. Breeders interested should communicate direct with Mr. Young.

Hans E. Regiser, Wallowa, was elected president and J. C. Robison, Towanda, was made secretary and sale manager for another year.

The sale of the same association, held in the Wichita stockyards on the same date, produced a low price average, but seasoned and discriminating buyers from the farms and ranges of the territory bought the tops at fair prices. Dealers from the yards stood on the sidelines ready to buy everything possible at top beef prices, but were unable to get anything but the poorer sorts. Good bulls sold from \$50 to \$100. Claude Brand, Kingman, topped the sale at \$100, buying number 30 in the John Regier consignment. Altho low prices ruled, the interest shown gave new hope, and consignors expressed satisfaction with the day's result.

**Public Sales of Livestock**

- Shorthorn Cattle
- April 2—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.

**DUROC HOGS**

**Outstanding Fall Boars** Big, wide, thick and deep from the heaviest winning herd at the 1931 Kansas State Fair. Priced from \$17.50 to \$25. **SPOHN & ANGLE, COURTLAND, KANSAS**

**Boars Delivered Free** These boars are ready for service. Sired by the quick grand champion boar last fall. Priced at \$10 for twice sale at your station. Registered on request. **Shenk Duroc Farm, Silver Lake, Kansas**

**FALL BOARS** sired by Big Anchor and Smooth Pathleader. These boars have the feeding qualities that are desired by both breeders and farmers. Shipped on approval. Immuned, reg. Write or come. **Weldon Miller, Norcat, Kan.**

**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**

**HAMPSHIRE HOGS**


**Whiteway Hampshires on Approval** Bred Gilts and fall boars. Special price if taken at once. **F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KAN.**

**To Hold Tractor Show**

Farm machinery dealers of North-western Kansas and Eastern Colorado announce added attractions for the fourth annual tractor and implement show to be held at Colby, April 6 to 8 inclusive. Besides the several blocks of the latest in power farming equipment, there will be a seed exchange which has been arranged by the Thomas County Farm Bureau. Farmers having seed for sale or exchange are invited to bring it, sacked and tagged, to the show room. No charge will be made.

*Dollars in your hands*

**If You Get Hurt!**



Cold, hard cash, right in your hands, is what you need if you, or any member of your family, get hurt. Accidents in the family always mean a terrible expense—doctor bills, bills for medicine, and dozens of other expenses. The neighbors can give kindness and sympathy, but what you need is ready money, if you get hurt.

**When Will Bad Luck Hit You?**

Accidents always happen when they are least expected. If you and your loved ones haven't been hurt, you are lucky—but why run the risk of getting hurt without proper insurance? There is an unlucky day for every one. If bad luck has not struck you yet, now is the time to protect yourself and your loved ones against the unlucky day.

**Get This Protection Against Accidents**

Kansas Farmer has made arrangements with one of the biggest insurance companies in the country and is issuing a policy that protects you against accidents no matter how they happen. This protection is cheap and it puts cash in your hands when you need it most. Besides covering all kinds of accidents, it also pays you by the month if you get hurt and are unable to work.

**\$2,000 to Mrs. H. D. Cole, Gray County, Kan.**

We sent a check for \$2,000 to Mrs. H. D. Cole, Gray county, Kan. While Mr. Cole was driving his car over a railroad crossing, the car was hit by east-bound train No. 4, and Mr. Cole was so badly injured that he died the next day. Fortunately Mr. Cole had one of our insurance policies and shortly after the accident we sent Mrs. Cole a check for \$2,000. This money was a great help to the family in their time of need.

**\$1,000 to Mrs. F. M. Landis, McPherson County, Kan.**


While Mr. and Mrs. Fred M. Landis, McPherson county, Kan., and their son were in Wichita, their car was struck by a passenger train, and Mr. Landis was so badly hurt he passed away shortly after the accident. Mrs. Landis also was so badly injured that she was in the hospital in Wichita for three weeks before she was able to return to her home. Mr. Landis had one of our accident policies, and after his death the family banker reported the accident to us. Shortly afterward we sent a check for \$1,000 to Mrs. Landis, who at the time of the accident, did not know her husband carried this insurance.

The above are just two Kansas cases of accidents covered by our policy. We can furnish this wonderful protection to readers of Kansas Farmer at a very low price—so low you cannot afford to be without it.

It protects you against any and every kind of accident. Right now is when you need this insurance most; it protects you every minute, day and night. Accidents Do Not Wait—Do It NOW!

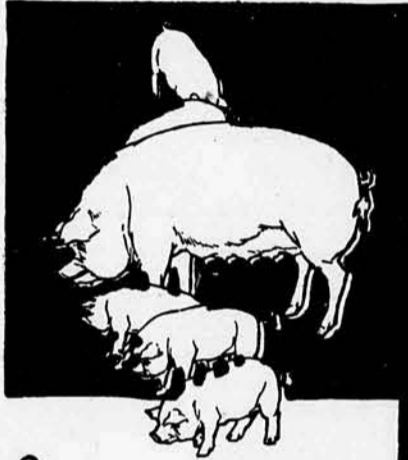
**Ask Your "Capper Man" About It**

When the "Capper Man"—our regular representative whom you know—calls to see you about your subscription, be sure to ask him about this wonderful insurance. He will be glad to tell you all about it without any obligation on your part. You and everyone else hope that you won't get hurt, but 20 million people in the United States are hurt every year, and no one knows whose time is next. Ask the "Capper Man" about this insurance, or write Dept. RWW, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., and we will send you full details without obligation on your part.



# ANNOUNCING

## Two important new developments in Farm sanitation



### The Best way to get rid of Roundworms

EVERY year roundworms take millions of dollars in profits out of the pockets of hog raisers . . . killing thousands of pigs and stunting others to become feed-wasting runts.

The serious menace and losses caused by roundworms develop early in the life cycle of the worm, when it is growing to maturity in the liver and lungs of the pig. It is therefore essential that the worm eggs be destroyed before the young pigs have a chance to pick them up.

The McLean County System of Hog Sanitation specifically advocates the use of lye to destroy roundworm eggs in farrowing pens, hog houses and other structures . . . But to insure complete protection against roundworm infestation, actual tests have shown that the ground close to the fences, in the corners, around troughs, and wherever it is not possible to thoroughly turn the soil, should be saturated with a Lewis' Lye solution. Lewis' Lye destroys the fertility of roundworm eggs in structures and in the soil.

Follow this new plan of hog sanitation . . . get rid of the roundworm menace . . . save the lives of young pigs . . . insure healthy hogs that will mature more quickly and cost less per pound for food.

### The LEWIS' LYE Method of Poultry Disease Prevention

The problem of controlling and preventing disease among poultry is best solved by the Lewis' Lye method . . . Scrape out the filth and droppings in incubators, brooders, and hen houses—then scrub with a solution of 1 can of Lewis' Lye to every 15 gallons of water. Lewis' Lye water cuts right thru the dirt and kills deadly disease germs quickly and surely. Hot water is not necessary when you use Lewis' high-test Lye.



### Lewis' Lye kills Contagious Abortion Germs

THE millions of dollars in annual losses caused by contagious abortion has been a great problem to dairymen, agricultural authorities and colleges for years.

Recent research and experiments, conducted at one of the country's leading agricultural colleges, in conjunction with a Fellowship sponsored by the makers of Lewis' Lye, disclosed that . . . a solution of one can of Lewis' Lye to every 15 gallons of water effectively destroyed the germs of contagious abortion, colon and kindred destructive organisms.

In this research natural contamination was duplicated as far as possible . . . large areas of the barn floor were heavily coated with abortion germs from cultures prepared in the veterinary laboratory. Samples from these areas were tested at various intervals after the lye solution was put on. In no instance was it possible to recover any active abortion germs or colon bacteria from floor or gutters after five minutes exposure to this lye solution.

Lewis' high-test Lye was used in these experiments and should always be used to insure results. Many other lyes contain a high percentage of inactive ingredients and therefore are not dependable.

### The LEWIS' LYE Plan of Hog Sanitation

**1** Clean and scrub farrowing houses and feeding troughs with a solution of one can of Lewis' Lye to every 10 gallons of water—if houses have no floor, saturate the soil thoroughly with this solution.

**2** Where necessary to use old yards, plow the ground of yards and runways deeply. Then saturate, with this same solution, the soil around fences, corners, posts, troughs, and wherever the soil has not been thoroughly turned.

### Fight Abortion Losses the LEWIS' LYE Way

**1** Scrape heavily coated surfaces, like floors and gutters thoroughly—then apply solution of 1 can of Lewis' Lye to every 15 gallons of water. Either scrub on with old broom or apply with power sprayer.

**2** Then apply same solution liberally to barn walls, stanchions and all other surfaces which cows come in contact with. This lye solution eats right thru the imbedded dirt—loosens it and kills abortion germs quickly and surely.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR LEWIS' LYE



### Send for this Valuable FREE BOOK

—telling about the Life Cycle of Roundworms, How to Control Contagious Abortion—and the many other helpful uses of Lewis' Lye.

Mail This Coupon TODAY

# LEWIS' LYE

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. 1403  
James D. Swan, Mgr. of Specialties, 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.  
Gentlemen: Please send me your valuable FREE BOOK  
"Lewis' Lye Sanitation" and other uses.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL THIS COUPON!