

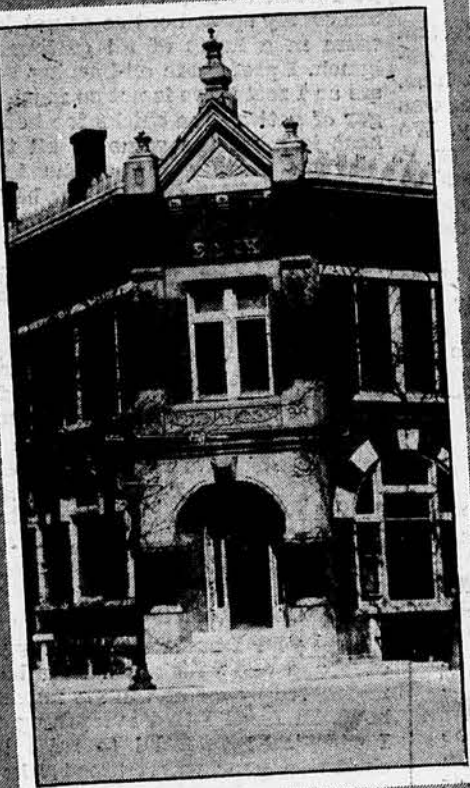
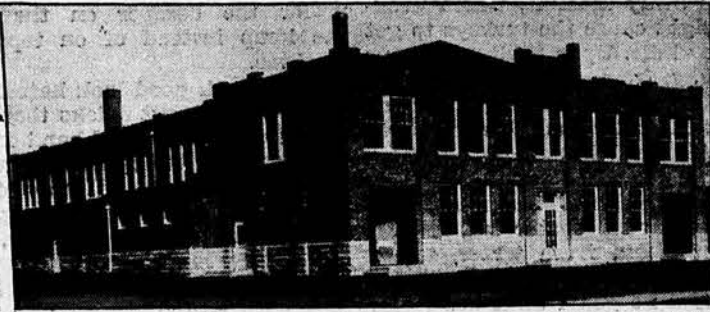
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

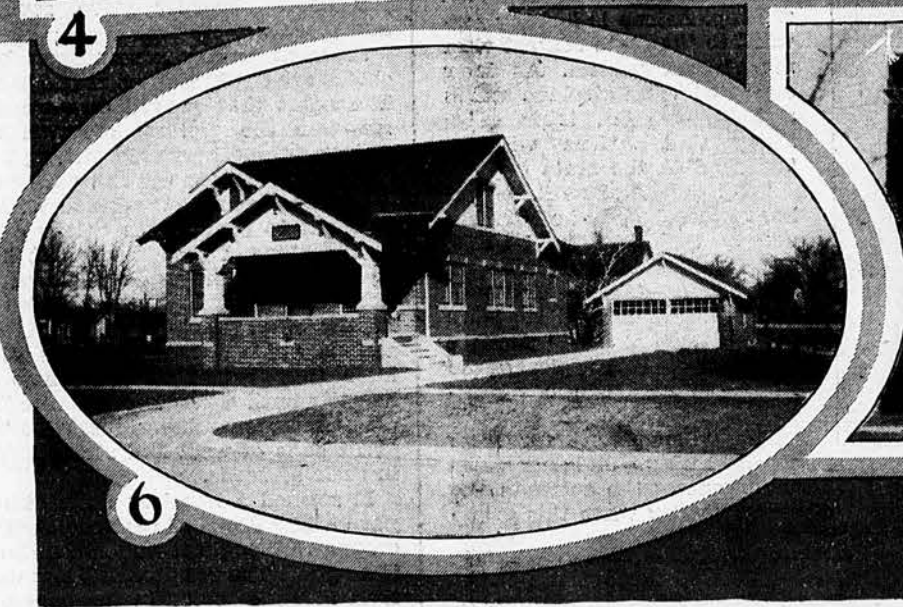
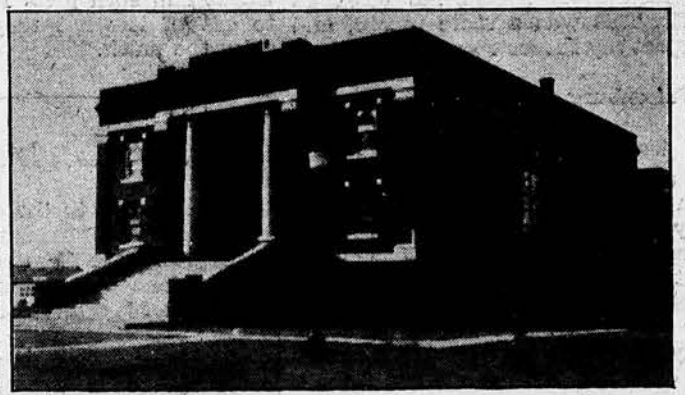
Volume 69

April 25, 1931

Number 17



1. Main Street, LaCrosse
2. Court House
3. City Auditorium
4. F. & M. Bank
5. Christian Church
6. Geo. C. Weber Residence
7. LaCrosse High School



LaCrosse—A Lively Kansas County Seat Town

(See Page 10)

Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

Identification of Products and a Strong Guarantee Have Brought Real Poultry Success

BETTER housing, culling closer, getting earlier birds, together with more standardized methods of marketing, have enabled me to make my poultry business a well paying one, and showing an increase in profits and production over previous years.

During the last year I have studied marketing problems and have tried to go competitors one better in getting my products on the market. One idea has increased my egg sales considerably during the year. On every egg sold from my poultry ranch I stamp my firm name "Jeff's Poultry Farm," thus assuring my customers that they are getting strictly fresh eggs direct from the farm. In addition to this I sell all of my eggs with a "12 to 1" guaranty—12 free eggs for one bad egg. However, I have not as yet had a complaint.

I gradually have worked up a large retail trade for my eggs and poultry. My customers know when they see my stamp on my products that they are getting the very best, and for that reason are willing to pay a little higher price. Along with the increased demand for eggs has come an increased demand for dressed poultry. I dress all my cockerels and culls as fries, cut them up, pack them in ice cream cartons, stamp them, and deliver them to the housewives ready to cook at 85 cents and \$1. I clean up the culled hens as rapidly as I can, and sell them for \$1 to \$1.50.

In 1929 my flock of 1,000 White Leghorns made an average production of 218.2 eggs, and after deducting feed costs netted me \$5.01 as profit. This was a state record, and I expect my future records to be better.

Walsenburg, Colo.

Turkeys Buy the Luxuries

I am interested more in turkeys than any other fowl on the farm. They are responsive and always friendly. Of course, their friendship must be cultivated when they are small. They also provide a profitable way to spend spare moments, especially so for the farm woman because she does not have a chance to get away from household duties to earn pin money in other ways, or money to buy the things she wants but otherwise could not afford.

I have raised turkeys several years and every year they have repaid me well. When I first began raising turkeys I always started baby turks on hard boiled eggs, light bread, and dandelion greens and then changed to grain and whatever greens I could get that were plentiful in the home garden. Then in the fall I fed them corn and whatever grain was most plentiful.

I always set the eggs under the turkey hen or a chicken hen and always raised them with the turkey hen for a mother and let them range on the entire farm.

But now I raise turkeys very differently. I have the eggs hatched at a reliable hatchery, brood them about the same as chickens, with the exception that I penned one turkey hen in one corner of the brooder house so they would learn her call and go out into the sunshine when they were about 1 week old. This method proved very satisfactory last year. It gave the poults a leader and they were not timid about getting out like most brooder chickens seem to be. I had a small pen about 30 by 50 feet fenced with 5-foot stock fencing, and kept them inside of this pen until they needed more room. Then I had

another pen of about 2 acres fenced with the same kind of fence which I used for their range later and also to supply green feed. The 2-acre pen was in alfalfa and a few young apple trees, around which had been sown to wheat the fall before. This was their happy hunting ground and they had enough room so they always seemed to be satisfied. The apple trees gave them shade from the hot sun in summer and a place to perch when they desired.

When the baby turks came from the hatchery I put them around the brooder. I used clean river sand under the brooder hover. This kept the floor warmer and also gave them something to pick. I gave them all a drink of sour milk and gave them mash to eat. I fed the all-mash ration in hoppers as recommended for baby chicks by Kansas State Agricultural College. They had all the mash, sour milk and water they wanted for about two weeks, then I gradually took the sour milk away from them because it was so difficult to keep it clean, and keep the flies away from it, which eventually might cause the turkeys to get worms and die. Upon taking the sour milk away from the birds I added more buttermilk to the mash, and as they became older I added more dried buttermilk until I was giving them 15 per cent dried buttermilk in their mash. They always had access to clean sand and oyster shell, also plenty of clean, fresh water, which is very important.

They had no grain until the latter part of September, then they had wheat and corn grits fed in troughs to eat of it what they wanted besides the mash.

Jeff Hill.

The cost of feeding my flock to maturity was less than \$1 a bird, so I had a nice net profit from my work despite the low prices.

I raised 98 birds to maturity in my spare moments during 1930. I found I made more net profit with less work raising turkeys this way than I did by the old methods.

In my several years of experience in raising turkeys I have found that good equipment plus good feed and cleanliness always were necessary for my success. Mrs. Henry Liebenou.

Bonner Springs, Kan.

Equipment Paid for Itself

As I have had 10 years of work with incubators and brooders, I would like to tell others of my success with them. When I first started to use an incubator we had little money to go on so we had to buy a second-hand machine which only held 120 eggs. I surely felt that would be a big chore to care for so many eggs and the lamp on the incubator besides, and it was, as I was so afraid that it would get too hot. I soon learned it was only a matter of a few minutes but at first I had trouble with the lamp smoking. I turned the lamp too high when I'd clean the wick. This I always do in the morning to make sure that it is safe for the night. If you have your incubator in the house put a cover over the top at nights or when the fires go down your heat will go down in the incubator. For that reason I prefer the damper on the top of the lamp instead of on top of the machine.

I had such good luck hatching and raising those first chicks that we obtained another second-hand machine. We were told the second machine was no good as it smoked so badly. We had to get a few new things on it such as lamp, damper, burner, and so on; and my husband put a new screen on the tray. Then we had just dandy luck with it, too.

The first year I raised my chicks with hens. Then the next year my husband made a hover and we used our oil stove burner for heat. We got

along fine hatching and raising chicks. In a few years we bought a 500-egg machine. I did enough customs hatching the first year to pay for my new incubator. The following year we bought a brooder with an oil burner, and I did customs hatching that year to pay for this equipment. I feel real proud of what I have done. I have incubators and a brooder and can say I have no money tied up in them, as they more than paid for themselves. I make additional money every spring hatching chicks for other folks and my old customers come back to have me hatch more chicks for them, so I feel safe in saying I do a good job.

In hatching our chicks we can care for our eggs. I always gather the eggs about every 2 hours to make sure they don't chill. I always leave my chicks in the incubator until real dry, but one must watch them to make sure they do not get too hot at that time. I always put a match stick in the doors to let in plenty of fresh air.

When putting the chicks in the brooder house I never put any weak one in the bunch as they always are the ones that get sick, and many times cause strong chicks to become ill. I very seldom leave the place when I have my incubator going.

When the chicks are ready for the brooder I make sure the ground under the hover is warm. I put a small mesh-wire pen around the hover, a foot from it, so the chicks cannot at any time get away from the heat and become chilled. I nearly live with my chicks the first few days. When they go to bed at nights, I see that they are evenly spread out so as not to get them in a habit of all getting in a bunch. I prefer the oil-burning brooders as I feel there is not so much danger of getting the chicks too hot. The heat is more the same at all times.

When putting the chicks in the brooder house, I get boxes or baskets, put hay in the bottom and get them good and warm before putting the chicks in them. Then I put a cover over the containers to carry the chicks to their new home. No cold can chill them that way.

We use a 1,000-chick brooder for about 400 chicks. When I start feeding my chicks I always call them to get them used to a call, so when they are big enough to roam around and a storm comes up I can call them all in and never lose any in the rain.

Mrs. Hubert L. Farres.

Herington, Kan.

Chicks Ate the Blanket

Last year I had an unusual experience and one which will long be remembered by me and in my neighborhood. In April I had everything that I considered essential to raise baby chicks—a good warm brooder house, sun parlor, brooder stove, fountain and feeder.

As most poultry raisers know, baby chicks are easily victims of bad habits. The habit that proved disastrous to me was the picking of wool and strings from a horse blanket. I placed a blanket between the sun parlor and the main room of the brooder house at night to confine the chicks closer to the stove. I always hung it back to one side thru the day. I often noticed chicks picking at this blanket in the morning but did not think seriously of it until about three weeks later they began to die. They ate heartily until a few hours before they died. After examining them I found great balls of wool and string lodged in their gizzards.

It seemed a hopeless case, altho I gave a few drops of castor oil with a dropper. I thought it would do no harm if no good. The result was I lost more than 200 out of 600 in the course of only a week or two. Others lived along a while but did not thrive and develop but would get away with a lot of high-priced feed. I assure my readers that I will have no blankets, sacks, strings or anything of the sort in my brooder house again.

Mrs. Nancy Cashman.

Powhattan, Kan.

Ness Entrant to Fly to Spelling Bee

IN A letter to the director of the Capper Publications Spelling Bee, Mattie D. Mitchell, superintendent of Ness county, had this to say regarding the Ness county champion speller:

"Arlene is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Waterson of Ness City, and is a member of the 8th grade of the Ness City Public Schools.



Arlene Lois Waterson

She ranks among the very first in all school work and is an especially fine musician. She is a very conscientious worker and in whatever she undertakes, you always can count on her being right at the top. Arlene is looking forward to the state contest with much enthusiasm. As her daddy owns an airplane and is a licensed pilot, it is quite likely that Arlene will go 'a-flying' to the state capital.

"Her teacher, Dan E. Foster, her classmates, and all of Ness county wish her the best of success in the state meet on May 1."

The assurance that Ness county is back of its spelling representative is typical of the messages that are being received from the 72 counties which will compete for state championship. Judging from the talent of the entrants one

cannot imagine anything less than the keenest rivalry when this group of Kansas boys and girls comes together.

In order to provide the most pleasant surroundings possible for spellers and audience, arrangements have been made for the State Spelling Contest to be held in the beautiful auditorium of the Memorial Building, 10th and Jackson Streets, Topeka. The presentation of the county championship medals will be made here at 1:30 P. M., May 1, and the spelling proper will begin promptly at 2 o'clock. Frequent announcements will be broadcast over station WIBW from the time the spelling match gets under way. Beginning at 3:30 the actual spelling word by word will be sent over the air until the state champion is determined.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 69

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The Consumer Wants More Meat

Buyer Willing to Spend Larger Per Cent of Money for These Products

THE appetite of the average American consumer for pork chops, ham and bacon gradually has become keener in the last dozen years. At least, he is willing to spend for these products a larger percentage than formerly of his total food money, or even of his total outlay for living expenses.

By the same test, consumers are more partial to beef steaks and roasts and to leg of lamb than a few years ago. Looking farther back, however, the demand for beef has not fully held its own compared with the pre-war period. It is another of those matters which is better than it was but not as good as it has been. Lard has lost favor with consumers in the last few years.

Such are the conclusions drawn from a study of the following indicators:

The amount of each of these products consumed to the person every year, as reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The average prices paid at retail in leading cities as compiled by the Department of Labor.

The changes in the total expenditure for foods as measured by the weighted index of retail prices for all staple foods. The index of total cost of living may be used instead with somewhat similar results.

Before going further, let us consider the real meaning of demand and how changes in demand are manifested. Suppose that the price of an article is \$1 and the average consumer uses one unit annually. If the price remains the same and the amount used to the person gradually increases to two units a year, the evidence indicates increasing demand. Likewise, if the price rose to \$2 but consumers still used one unit, the evidence again would suggest increased demand, unless the general price level advanced similarly. If all

By Gilbert Gusler

prices and wages doubled, as they did during the war period, and consumers used one unit at \$2, it would be concluded that demand was unchanged.

With certain qualifications, an increase in demand is indicated when consumers are willing to exchange a larger share of their funds for the product in question. Demand has decreased when consumers will not give as much of their income or total spendings for the product as before.

Changes in the amount of meat consumed from year to year, therefore, do not necessarily indicate changes in demand. They represent the fluctuations in production, in numbers of livestock marketed and their weights, modified in minor

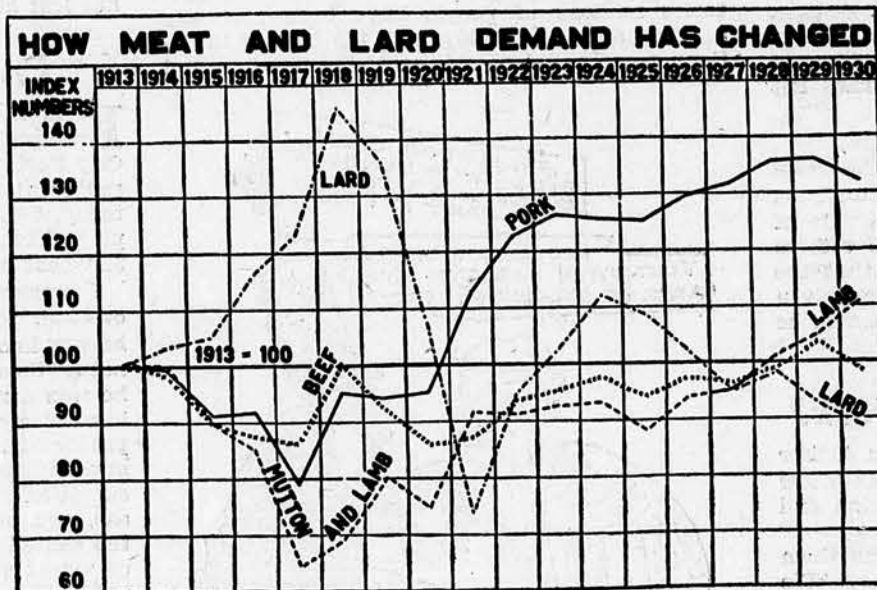
degree by changes in exports and imports and amounts carried over in storage from one year to another. The production must be consumed largely within the year, so that it is a question of finding the price at which consumers will take all of it.

In 1930, for example, per capita consumption of beef was 50.1 pounds, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. That was the smallest for any year shown in the record which runs back to 1900. It does not follow that demand was the smallest in three decades. Rather, the amount put on the market was subnormal. There wasn't any more offered to consumers.

Consumption of 68.2 pounds of pork to the person in 1930 was 4.6 pounds less than in 1929, and the smallest since 1926. Again, the primary cause of the shrinkage was the decrease in the number of hogs marketed. Lard consumption was 13.8 pounds and was half a pound less than in 1929 for the same reason. Lamb and mutton consumption, on the other hand, reached 6.6 pounds in 1930, the largest since 1914, simply because more lamb to the person was produced and sold than for many years.

To measure the strength of consumer demand, the price paid as well as the quantity consumed must be taken into account. For this purpose, the retail prices in 51 cities for five retail cuts of beef and three of pork, as well as for leg of lamb and for lard are available back as far as 1913. These can be used along with the amount consumed to arrive at the total expenditures to the person every year for these products.

But the general level of prices for foods has been changing. Has the desire of consumers for the flesh pots changed so that they are willing to spend more for them? (Continued on Page 11)



Demand for Pork, Beef and Lamb Has Been Gaining Relative to Other Foods in Recent Years, While Lard Has Been Losing Out

Fair Weather Ahead for Poultry

By George Montgomery

DARK clouds are breaking away and tomorrow probably will be fair and bright. This seems to be the forecast for Kansas poultrymen. The darkest clouds of low prices seem to have passed and it is probable that those remaining will clear away during the summer, and that next fall will be a bright season for Kansas flock owners. There are two principal conditions which indicate that late summer and fall will be a season of favorable poultry and egg prices. First, fewer chicks are being hatched this spring, and second, farm flocks have been culled until they are much smaller than a year ago.

There was a marked decrease in the number of chicks hatched during the early part of the 1931 season. Thirty-three hatcheries in Kansas reported less than half as many chicks hatched during January 1931 as during January 1930. For every 100 chicks hatched during January a year ago, only 45 were hatched during that month this year. There was some increase in commercial hatching during February, but still it was much less than a year ago. The 33 hatcheries with a combined capacity of 3½ million eggs, reported 1,200,000 eggs set during February, and the number of salable chicks hatched as 55 per cent of the number hatched during February 1930. Of course, the decrease in commercial hatching may be offset to some extent by an increase in farm hatching, but it is doubtful whether the increase in farm hatching will be sufficient to offset very much of the decrease in custom hatching.

Again, it may be that some poultrymen are waiting until later in the season to buy chicks. However, the orders which had been received by the hatcheries up to March 1, did not indicate that this is true. On March 1, orders for chicks for delivery during March or later, were only 40 per cent of the orders on that date a year ago. The improvement in egg prices during March may tend to increase somewhat the orders for late chicks.

The reports of Kansas hatcheries are typical of conditions in other states. Exactly 748 commercial hatcheries reporting to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, stated that about one-half as many salable chicks were hatched during January as were hatched during January a year ago. The number of chicks hatched during February was about three-fifths of the number hatched during February of 1930. The orders on March 1 for chicks for later delivery were about one-half those of a year ago.

Another thing which makes next fall appear favorable for the poultryman is the close culling of the farm flocks during the last fall and winter. As a result of low egg prices many flocks have been culled until they are much smaller than a year ago. One farmer in Northeastern Kansas who usually has 90 to 100 hens and pullets during the winter, has about a dozen hens in the laying house at present. Even out in the

southwestern part of the state where wheat provides an economical feed, farmers nearly all report few chickens compared with last year.

The market receipts of live poultry also indicate a decrease in the size of the farm flocks. On March 28, the Chicago market had received since January 1, 203 cars of live poultry compared with 176 cars for the corresponding period in 1930. The receipts of dressed poultry at New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston, from January 1 to March 27, were 6½ per cent larger than for the same period a year ago. The receipts at these four markets during the first three weeks of March were 33 per cent larger than for the corresponding period a year ago. Since the number of chickens on farms on January 1, 1931 was about 1 per cent less than a year earlier, this increase in receipts indicates that farm flocks at present may be 7 or 8 per cent smaller than at this season last year.

This reduction in the size of farm flocks will mean fewer laying hens next fall and fewer birds to market for meat, which should result in favorable prices for both eggs and live poultry. With only about one-half as many chicks hatched as a year ago, and orders for later delivery greatly reduced, it would appear that the poultryman who has had the courage to follow his usual plans will find himself in an advantageous position next fall. Low feed costs, and improved demand for poultry and eggs, also may add a touch of brightness to the fair weather that is ahead for Kansas poultrymen.

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

THE new mayor of Chicago, who said before his election that he was "sopping wet," has announced since his election that he proposes to clean up Chicago, run out the gangsters and make the city a safe place in which to live.

It seems to be conceded that the basis of organized crime in Chicago is the illicit liquor traffic. The opponents of prohibition insist that prohibition is responsible for this organized crime. Well, even granting that this is true the fact still remains that this illicit liquor traffic is the principal source of revenue for these criminal organizations, and if the new mayor really is going to put organized crime out of business in Chicago he necessarily must destroy its source of revenue. If he does not do that, then he will not clean up Chicago. No disease can be cured without eradicating the cause of that disease. No matter how wet the new mayor may be in principle he must destroy the booze business in Chicago if he cleans up the city and runs out the gangsters.

The legislature of Illinois repealed the state prohibition law. Governor Emmerson vetoed the bill. As the bill passed the senate by a vote of 26 to 24 and as it requires a two-thirds vote to over-ride a governor's veto, it follows that the veto will not be over-riden. The reasons given in the veto message of the governor seem to be unanswerable.

Will the Golden Rule Work?

SOME time ago I received a letter from Arthur S. A. Patterson of Ellsworth, giving his views of the reasons for the business depression and his remedy.

As to the reasons, Mr. Patterson sums them all up in the one comprehensive word greed. "We all are so hungry for more dollars that we are blind to our best interests," says Mr. Patterson. He then enumerates several of the proposed remedies for present conditions and dismisses all of them as futile. "Socialism," he says "cannot help as it has proved a failure wherever tried. Communism is no better as it also has failed wherever tried. When Joseph bought up the Israelites for Pharaoh thousands of years ago during the famine and later started to make slaves of them they would not stand for it. Today the same system is being tried out in Russia and the latest reports say the Soviet government has to keep guards on the border to prevent the people from running away to escape the hard treatment."

Having dismissed all the different political and economic systems that have been tried or are being tried as failures, Mr. Patterson proposes his remedy which is to put into practice what he calls "God's constitution, laws, statutes and judgments which anyone can find and study in a few chapters of the Bible."

"God took Israel out of Egyptian bondage," continues Mr. Patterson, "and set them free. He then gave them laws for their guidance and welfare, and if our forefathers had obeyed those laws all would have been well with us today. God also appointed himself King over them and all went well for a time until they took it into their heads that they should have one of their own people as a king and God agreed to it. Later they took it into their heads that they could improve on God's laws and He agreed to let them have a free hand to govern themselves, and they have been trying to make laws to improve on God's laws down to today; and just look at the mess they have made of it."

Mr. Patterson, however, does not seem to have any confidence in our ministers; in fact he would fire the whole lot and start new. Here is his program: "Dispose of our religious leaders who are leading us astray, call the nations to return

to God and fulfill the promises made to our forefathers at Mount Sinai. Return to God's laws, judgments and statutes. Until the nations do this our troubles will increase and multiply. Man has fumbled long enough and is only getting deeper into trouble and distress. Our only hope is to adopt God's plan of government and that right soon. What a wonderful change would come into this world of ours if we only ordered our lives and business more in accord with the Sermon on the Mount, which also includes the Golden Rule: 'Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you do ye even so to them, for this is the law and the prophets.'"

One of the amazing things to me is the assurance many people display in asserting that they know just what are the laws, wishes and purposes of God. The fact that for untold centuries millions of people have been earnestly seeking, and presumably with the best of intentions, to solve the mysteries of the universe and

well to talk glibly about obeying the Golden Rule, but there is no reason to believe that it is practical or even possible as an unvarying rule of conduct.

A King Loses His Job

ALFONSO, King of Spain, is out of a job. No doubt all of the readers of this moral and agricultural guide have heard of the fact that he had to get out last week. It was either abdication or have the throne pulled from under him, so he abdicated. He is 45 years old. His father died before he was born and his mother governed as Queen Regent until he reached the age of 16 when he was declared king in his own right. I am wondering whether he really is sorry that he has lost his job.

Prophecy Is Uncertain

IN A KANSAS City paper of April 11, appears this item under the heading, In Kansas City Forty Years Ago: "C. Wood Davis, the Kansas theatrical grain expert, in a column story today, tries to prove the big Russian wheat surplus virtually is a myth. Mr. Davis still believes \$2 wheat is coming soon."

I presume "theatrical" is a misprint for theoretical, for certainly "Cottonwood Davis," as he was known all over Kansas 40 years ago, was not a "theatrical" character. As a matter of fact he was a real student of economics but devoted himself especially to a study of wheat and its production. He had at his tongue's end more statistics in regard to the production and consumption of wheat than any other man in Kansas, and probably more than any other man in the United States. He knew just how many acres of wheat were grown every year in the wheat producing countries in the world, the average yield to the acre and the consumption per capita.

At the time he was engaged in compiling his statistics Kansas farmers were selling wheat at less than 40 cents a bushel and corn at 15 cents a bushel or less. As a result of the agricultural depression the Farmer's Alliance came into being, followed by the organization of the Populist party which swept over Kansas in 1890 and elected its entire state ticket in 1892, and in the Presidential election of that year cast a total of more than 2 million votes.

Amid the general gloom Cottonwood Davis remained an optimist. He believed that the wheat producing area of the world could not be materially extended nor the aggregate production be materially increased, while the population of the world was constantly and rapidly increasing. His apparently logical conclusion was that within a comparatively few years the demand for wheat would exceed the supply and then the price would rise to the limit which consumers of wheat could afford to pay.

If the assumption of Cottonwood Davis had been correct his reasoning was perfectly sound. The trouble with him, like Malthus, was that both of them had no conception of the possibilities of production. Malthus believed that within a comparatively short time the world would become so over-populated that it could not produce sufficient food to supply the needs of the inhabitants, and as a result the world would be faced either with the necessity for race suicide, or some other way to reduce the population, or starvation. Cottonwood Davis did not imagine that the time ever would come when a variety of wheat would be developed that could be grown and ripened clear up to the Arctic Circle and even north of that. He did not know that it would be possible within a quarter of a century by scientific cultivation and better seed to double the yield to the acre and, of course, could not foresee that 40 years after making his predic-



learn by what law it is governed, who is the supernatural law-giver if there is such a being and what his purposes are, and that after all their study they have reached different conclusions and leave the mystery still unsolved, does not seem to bother these persons who confidently assert that they know just what God's purposes are.

It often is confidently asserted that if everybody would obey the Golden Rule everything would be lovely. But would the Golden Rule work? Just analyze it and see. In substance it is this, treat everybody else just as you wish to be treated. Is it not entirely possible, to say the least, that the other people do not wish to be treated just the way you desire to be treated? In other words are their standards of right and wrong just the same as yours? If not, have they not just as good a right to their standards as you have to yours?

Civilization has been built on the opposite theory. That is true of every civilization including the theocracy of the Israelites. Men's standards of right and wrong depend on climate, environment, heredity and a multitude of other factors. The conceptions of the Golden Rule are as varied as the differences in human beings. It sounds

tion the world would be facing the greatest over-production of wheat in history.

If he were living now he would scarcely say that the Russian wheat surplus is a myth, for it now is well known that Russia has lands capable of producing as great a yield to the acre as the wheat lands of the United States, and about three times as great in extent. He did not know that in 1930, Russia would produce the greatest wheat crop in all its history and that it has approximately only one-third of its wheat lands in cultivation. He did not know that within 40 years after he made his confident prophecy Canada would be producing more than 400 million bushels of wheat and with a possible capacity for three times that production. Nothing is more uncertain than prophecy.

Depends on the Title

A and B were husband and wife. B died four years ago. A is married again. A has a number of acres of land. What part would go to the heirs of A and B, and what part is his last wife entitled to? Could A sell this land without the consent of the heirs or can A mortgage it without their consent? W. L.

If the title to this land was in A prior to the death of B, then at the death of B he becomes the sole owner. The rights of the second wife are exactly the same as the rights of the first wife. These heirs have no interest in this until A's death and he might will all of it away from them. He and his second wife may either sell or mortgage this land without the consent of the heirs.

Write to Ingleside

Will you please tell me where there is an old ladies' home and how much one has to pay to enter? D. L.

There probably are several old ladies' homes but the leading home for old ladies here in Topeka is Ingleside. Address a letter to the secretary of the Ingleside Home, Topeka, Kan., for particulars.

Must Pay the Fee

Does the state law require a tag for an automobile trailer? W. O.

Section 142, Chapter 8 of the Revised Statutes provides that it shall be unlawful for any person to operate, or for the owner thereof knowingly to permit the operation, upon a highway of any motor vehicle, trailer or semitrailer which is not registered or which does not have attached

thereto and displayed thereon the number plate or plates assigned thereto by the department for the current registration year.

The following section provides the fees that shall be paid. For any such trailer or semitrailer having a capacity of more than 1 ton or less than 1½ tons an annual registration license fee of \$5 shall be charged; and for each additional ton of carrying capacity over and above said 1½ tons, an additional and further fee of \$5 shall be charged.

Should Have Permission

Does a county have a right to put up a snow fence across a man's place anywhere they please? I want to plow this land before spring. This fence lies all the way across the field. I want to know if I have to wait until all danger of snow is past to plow. Does the county have a right to put a snow fence across a school yard? Subscriber.

Our statute does not provide any special manner in which the road shall be protected from drifting snow. The county in case of county roads, the township in case of township roads, and the state highway commission in the case of state roads, has general authority to care for and protect the road. My opinion is this only extends to the right to build a snow fence along the right-



NOT A CHINAMAN'S CHANCE
WITH THE FOUR "BIG GUNS"

PARSONS.

of-way. I do not think it gives them the right to build a snow fence anywhere across private land or across the school yard, unless permission is granted by the landowner or by the school district board.

For Partition Fence Only

A and B live on adjoining farms. At present there is a five-wire fence with posts every rod and stays in between most of them. B's stock had never bothered A but A wants to move his fence back 4 feet and compel B to do the same. Can A force B to build a new fence and if so where? A. N. J.

A can compel B to build and maintain his half of a lawful partition fence. He cannot compel B to build an entire new fence on his own land. B also can compel A to build his half of a partition fence.

Give 30 Days Notice

A and B are landlord and tenant. B has 320 acres of wheat ground rented from A. They have no written contract, just a verbal agreement. When does A have to notify B to move August 1, 1931? E. K. H.

I am of the opinion that the landlord could make him move even without any notice as this is only a crop rental. But in order to be on the safe side the landlord should give him written notice 30 days prior to the first day of August.

They May Be Prosecuted

A is a man with a legal wife and children. He is not divorced. B is a woman with a legal husband and no children and has no divorce from him. A and B are living together as man and wife. This is a Nebraska case. Reader.

This man and woman are living in adultery and may be prosecuted for that offense. Better consult the county attorney of the county in which they reside.

Not Grounds for Divorce

Is incompatibility of temperament sufficient ground for divorce in Kansas? N. B.

No. It is not mentioned as one of the grounds for divorce.

May Be Naturalized

Can Mexicans or other foreigners take out naturalization papers in the United States now? W. W.

Yes, within the limitations provided by our naturalization law.

Illinois Takes Second Thought

GOVERNOR EMMERSON'S smashing veto of the bill to repeal the state prohibition enforcement law of Illinois, is a timely expression of a deliberate but steadfast public sentiment. As spokesman for the majority of the people of his state, Governor Emmerson declares he is unwilling to embark on a course certain to be destructive of what has been gained by prohibition rather than providing an improved means of handling the liquor problem.

The same day that Governor Emmerson vetoed state repeal in Illinois, the State Senate of Delaware defeated two "wet" bills, one to repeal Delaware's prohibition enforcement law, the other providing for a state-wide referendum on repeal of the Volstead Act. And Delaware is the wettest region of the United States.

The "wets" have been unable to find anything better than prohibition to offer as a substitute. Unless they are able to bring forward something really constructive, they will from time to time continue to discover that they are up against a solid wall of steadfast public sentiment. This sentiment does not waste its breath in clamor, it merely stands pat. It will not consent to abandon prohibition until something undoubtedly better is offered. The remedies so far advocated by the "wets" unquestionably are worse instead of better.

The "wets" clamorously lament the failure of prohibition. But they know less about prohibition and its results than anyone else. They live in communities which not only have made no genuine effort to enforce the law but which have openly condoned, if not connived, at breaking it.

It is the "wets" who do most of the disputing about prohibition, against the imposing array of facts that point the other way. They are the ones who now are fanatic on the liquor question. A majority of the states and people have the saner viewpoint, the more open mind on this subject.

This majority has not been satisfied with the sporadic way the law has been enforced, but since the law's enforcement has been placed in the

hands of the Department of Justice, its faith in the efficacy of prohibition is increasing.

In temperate but strong language Governor Emmerson said in his veto message:

This bill attempts to nullify the provisions of the 18th Amendment. I'm not for nullification. Destructive principles which do not protect the lives and homes of all our citizens will not afford a solution of the liquor problem.

Governor Emmerson recognizes that the enforcement of prohibition has not been satisfactory, but he agrees with the Wickersham Commission that the present "wet" program is a destructive program. He goes on to say:

In my opinion a majority of the thinking people of this state are dissatisfied with conditions which have followed the 18th Amendment and the enforcement acts under it; but I am equally satisfied that the American people do not want and will not attempt correction of these evils by wiping out all regulatory liquor legislation. The million voters of Illinois who favored the public policy questions expressed their dissatisfaction with present conditions. They did not, however, in my opinion, approve this method of correcting them. Illinois must stand with the Federal Government and the supreme law of the land.

It is known to the entire country that after Governor Al Smith signed New York's repeal bill, which passed by a narrow margin, there was no state regulation of liquor whatever in that large and important state, nor have its wets proposed any. New York declined to stand with the Federal Government and the law of the land. Instead it set the country an example of lawlessness.

For a while the Canadian system was warmly championed by the "wets." Now not much is heard about it.

Canada believed it had a law that would limit the gains of its distillers and brewers and would take high profits out of the liquor-making business, thereby offering no incentive for efforts to increase the consumption of liquor. The Dominion dispensaries are not permitted by law to advertise their goods, but this does not prevent the makers of wet goods from doing that for them. The United Distillers, Ltd., advertises its

Old Rye Whisky in Dominion newspapers as "sold at all government liquor stores," which answers the purpose quite as well and certainly increases sales.

It is the old business of making more drinkers and more drunkards, over again.

The fact is, more and more drinking is being done in Canada. Bootlegging also flourishes, and traffic accidents and crime statistics mount.

A fact not generally known is that in "wet" England, outside of London, crime has increased 437 per cent since 1911, according to government reports. Having no prohibition over there they attribute this to the "motor age."

I believe Canada will go back to straight-out prohibition eventually, and that next time she will stick to it and put it thru.

Our "wets" make a great virtue of permitting unlimited use of alcoholic beverages by physicians on prescription, as something necessary for suffering humanity.

At Johns Hopkins University is one of the world's most famous medical schools. One of its famous professors, Dr. John Howard Kelly, has this and more to say of the use of alcohol in medicine:

There is no disease in the world for which alcohol is a cure. . . . More to the point, it does undeniably cause thousands of cases of disease, all of them fatal in the long run. Its use is ruinous to kidneys, liver, heart and the smaller blood vessels, and gives rise to that most common fatality, high blood pressure. All this has been proved by innumerable tests. . . . Alcohol has no place in medical practice.

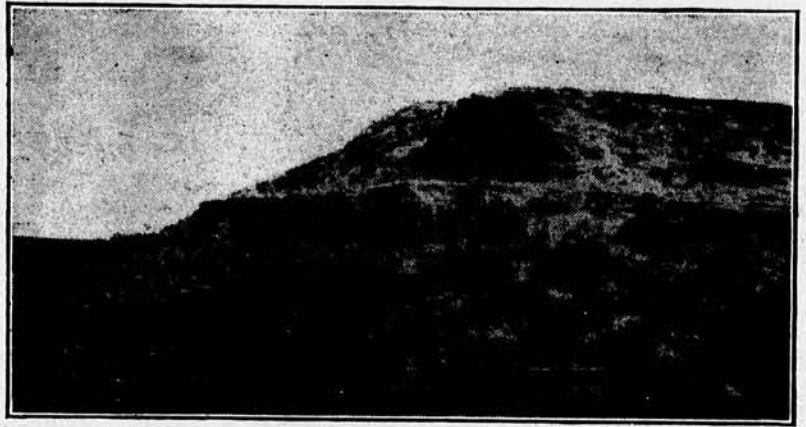
Instead of compromising with this health-wrecker, the people of the United States will do infinitely better to continue prescribing it as an outlaw. We should, and I believe will, make it harder and harder to obtain, just as we make the sale of injurious drugs more and more difficult and would not think of establishing government dispensaries for their free sale.

Arthur Capper

Rural Kansas in Pictures



A View of the Private Drive and Some of the Landscaping Effects Leading to the Irving Hill Home, Douglas County. This Undoubtedly Is a Source of Pleasure to the Family and to the Neighbors as Well. The Average Kansas Farmstead Will Lend Itself Beautifully to Work of This Sort



Here Is a Scene You Might Connect With the Age of Cliff Dwellers, But That Isn't the Case, at Least so Far as Humans Are Concerned. These Are Cavities Dug in the Side of a Hill in Cheyenne County and Once Used as Farrowing Houses for Swine. Leslie Worley, Utopia, Sent in This Picture



Leona Noll, Winchester, Right, and Her Uncle, S. E. Noll, Are Ready for a Duet. Leona Knows How to Play Her Saxophone, the Piano, and She Likes to Sing



Here We See Kathryn Fisher, of Wilson, Receiving the Angus Calf Presented in Her County by Johnson Workman, Paradise, Right, for Outstanding Club Work



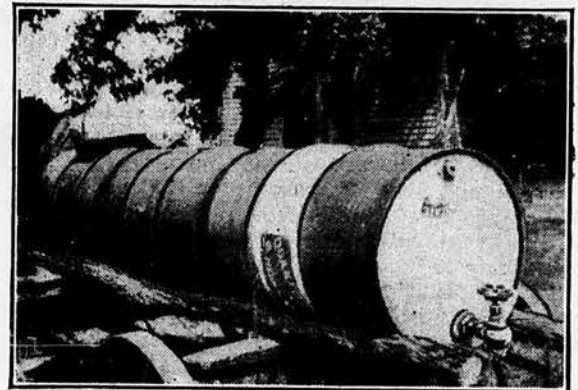
Above, Warren Smith, 5, of Marshall County, Plans His Future Farm, Using Model Buildings. Below, Wesley and Elwood Carson, Mound Valley, Repeatedly Top Prize Winners With Calves at Parsons Fair



Odelia and Minnie Barber Holding a Chicken Hawk, Having Wing Spread of 52 Inches, Which They Killed on Their Father's Farm Near Edwardsville. This Is a Warning to All Chicken Thieves



This Tractor and Silage Cutter, Which Are Used on the Worley Ranch, Near Paradise, Do Their Full Share Towards Saving Time, Reducing Labor and Turning a Good Crop Into More Profitable Feed



A Handy Water Tank Made Out of Three Steel Oil Drums. The Job Was Done by Students in the Mechanic Shop of the Labette County Community High School and It Looks Like a Sturdy Piece of Equipment



If Alberta Nass, of Near Liberal, Wanders Too Far From Home, Her Police Dog Will See That She Gets Back



"This Shows Why Alfalfa Hay Is Worth Growing on Kansas Farms," Writes Mrs. Iver Johnson, of Windom. It Certainly Is a Good Stack. Experience Has Proved This Legume to Be One of Our Most Profitable Crops



Here We Find Emil Deines, of Near Collyer, Talking Over His Ideas of Hog Profits With a Pet Porker. Some Day Emil May Be a Leading Farmer

The Coming of Cosgrove

By Laurie York Erskine

THE return of Bradley Cosgrove to Manford was doubly notable. He came upon the heels of a murder; and he met his avowed enemy, Wert Farley, at the depot. Mason Farley, a brother of Wert's, had come to this community bringing crime, violence and greed. He was accounted responsible by many for bringing about the financial ruin and death of Bradley Cosgrove's father, who stood for everything that was right in the community. Farley dominated the "law." But it was the elder Cosgrove's dream that his son, Bradley, should go to school, become a lawyer and beat Farley with that weapon in an honest manner.

A week before Bradley's return, Mason Farley was shot in the back. Wert is at the station to accuse Bradley of the murder. However, John Gaines, retired rancher, banker and close friend of the elder Cosgrove thru all his life, is present to stop any unfair gunplay. Wert takes over the management of his brother's ranch, aided by Klein the foreman, who exhibits a feverish desire to pin the murder on Bradley. "Don't go orf half cocked," adjured Gaines. Then the train came around the curve.

Gaines was disappointed in Cosgrove's appearance—slight, graceful. Farley stared at him hypnotized, all the fire of his purpose quenched. A man couldn't cram words down the throat of such a dude as this! Neither Gaines nor Farley had any suspicion that Cosgrove actually had been in Manford the night of the murder. Yet Cosgrove was and told them so. It was a big point for Farley and he makes the most of it. Gaines and Cosgrove measure each others caliber—and friendship.

Cosgrove Astounded Him

Gaines stood for a moment silent. For the third time that evening Bradley Cosgrove had benumbed him with a sense of surprise. And the surprise was shocking to the older man's settled acceptance of life as an experience which he knew in all its manifestations. Cosgrove had astounded him with the naive admission that he had been in Manford when the murder was committed; Cosgrove had amazed him when he revealed his uncanny perception of what was in Wert Farley's mind, and now in his first glimpse of what lay behind the baffling surfaces of those unrimmed lenses, Gaines found himself vastly disturbed, reduced to a feeling of something that was akin to awe. But there was a reaction to that feeling, and it found its expression in an emotion which carried Gaines out of the undemonstrative shell wrought about his nature by hard experience into an abandonment of heartfelt loyalty which was a response, a tribute to this strange young man whose nature was thus revealed to him in glimpses that deprived Gaines of his breath. Impulsively the old plainsman clapped a strong hand upon Cosgrove's either shoulder.

"No!" he cried. "I wouldn't! And Brad, if I had seen you there with yore gun smoking in yore hand, and Farley dead at yore feet with a bullet from that gun thru his back, I'd know the same of you. I'd stake my life that it wasn't you had shot him!"

As tho to see more clearly then, Brad whisked the glasses from his eyes, and with his lips parted in a smile that expressed the high emotion controlling him, he peered into the older man's face. And Gaines saw Brad Cosgrove for what he was. He saw that the extreme pallor of the boy's countenance was derived from a complexion as clear and wholesome as rich cream; he saw that, divested of his glasses, the clear blue eyes illumined the young man's face with a

vivacity and determination that wholly defeated the effect of colorless languor which that pallor had seemed to convey, and that the wide red lips emphasized health and vigor.

"I'm glad of that, John Gaines!" cried Cosgrove, his eyes dancing. "I can't tell you how glad! God, I don't know what it would have been to find myself alone! If you'd failed me then, oh Lord! I needed this. I needed your friendship. Badly!"

They were shaking hands now with great energy, pumping away as tho everything depended upon it. Gaines found a welcome diversion in the handshaking. He was immensely touched.

"And now I'll tell you why I was in town," said Cosgrove.

Gaines found a chair beside the table, and Cosgrove stood beside his open traveling bag and talked down to him. Gaines discovered that he could not easily remove his gaze from the flashing vivacity of the young man's blue eyes. They were the color of the sky as reflected in a sunlit pool. They gave unimaginable life to Cosgrove's rather long face with its pure white skin. And Gaines noticed then that the boy's nose was not too short but rather well molded, his jaw finely squared. Gaines wondered that he had not noticed these things before. Those damned glasses. . . . A peculiar thing too, that the suspicion of . . . Gaines hurriedly denied the recurrence of a thought of which he now felt heartily ashamed.

"I came in to see a client. She couldn't wait for my scheduled arrival, and anyway it was important that nobody should know she had seen me."

"She?" Gaines sat up very straight in his chair. Was there no limit to the amazing revelations which this youngster had to make?

"Yes, she," Cosgrove smiled down upon him in high glee. "It's my first

couldn't very well go to see her because we're keeping it dark. So she's coming out here. You'll have to be chaperon." He spoke lightly, almost flippantly, but he was not smiling now.

"But good Lord, kid, why in the name of all that's sane did you get mixed up with her? Ain't Wert Farley enough for you single-handed?" "That's just the point. Wert Farley stacks up so high for a man to handle single-handed that it didn't seem reasonable to me that a girl should have to deal with him and Klein and Lederer as well. Do you know what Hazel Farley's up against?"

Gaines shook his head. He had heard rumors of dissension in the Farley home, but knew little of the facts.

"Well, before the old man died, Wert moved out to the Bar Nothing just to take a hand in something which amounted to a family scrap. There was ill feeling, it seems, between old Mason Farley and his daughter. You know he fought with everybody on earth but her until she alone was left for him to fight with. I don't know what the difference was, but it seems Wert became grand mediator for the whole crowd out on the ranch."

"Did she tell you all this?" Gaines asked dryly.

"I managed to get it out of her by some hours of direct examination," parried Cosgrove. "Anyway, the point is that Wert did his duty so well that before the old man died he made a will that cut her off without a cent and left all his property to Farley's gentle administrations. And Klein and Lederer are to help him. See?"

Gaines, it seemed, saw. He saw by dint of fixing his shrewd gray eyes on a point some distance beyond the wall which blocked his vision and drawing his lips into the form but not the substance of a grin.

Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

1. What is the present name of the Royal House of England?
2. What is the highest mountain of the Appalachian Range?
3. What song is our official national anthem, and when did it become so?
4. What island possessions of the United States recently were visited by President Hoover?
5. In what situation is a woman said to be "without a country"?
6. How long is the term of a justice of the United States Supreme Court?
7. What is the Holy Grail?
8. What famous old ship will soon make a tour of American ports? Who will be her "skipper"?
9. What poet is known as the "Hoosier Poet," and why?
10. What body has the sole power of impeachment of the President of the United States?
11. Who is the leader of the Indian Nationalists?
12. Who is the poet laureate of England?

(Answers on Page 23)

client, Gaines, and I think I've got a good case for her."

"For who?"

If there was a limit to those amazing revelations it had not apparently been reached. Cosgrove's next remark brought Gaines, electrified, to his feet.

"There's no use keeping you in the dark about it," said the young man. "But of course it's in strictest confidence. The lady is Miss Hazel Farley. You know, Mason Farley's daughter. She's coming here to see me this evening."

It was then that Gaines sprang to his feet.

"Hazel Farley?" he cried. "Coming here?"

"Yes. You know she's been living down in the town since her father's death. Wert's running the Bar Nothing now, and it's no place for her. I

"I see," he snapped. "Son, how does all this make Hazel Farley your client?"

"Why, she's retained me to do all the law can do to break the terms of that will." He sensed at once the cynicism of the older man and hastened to contest it.

"It's perfectly natural!" he cried. "She heard I was coming home and, using more brains than most of the people here possess, she reasoned out that I'd be at the capital for my bar examinations. Of course, I was just the man she wanted. Some one who could not be reached by Farley and his gang—you know how strong they are with the political machine. So she wired me and I came over that afternoon and left that night. She never expected, poor kid, how soon the will might be put into execution. She just

wanted my advice as to whether it could hold good. You don't mean to say you suspect her?"

"Keep Clear of 'Em!"

Gaines had retained his tight-lipped examination of far distances. At Cosgrove's appeal he brought his attention suddenly to the young man before him.

"I mean to say, Brad, keep clear of 'em!" he cried. "Keep clear of the whole tribe! They're out to get you, and they won't leave anything untried. This girl may have good reason to come to you and she may not. But there's a lot of men been killed in quarrels over a woman, and her visit here will give Wert Farley as good a cause to pick a fight with you as any other. He's gunnin' for you, boy, and I don't think you rightly understand what that means in this part of the country!"

For answer Cosgrove smiled and bent over the opened traveling bag before him.

"I'm all ready to fight with Wert Farley about anything he wants to," he said; and from the depths of the bag he produced a leathern package from which he withdrew the lean and glistening form of a .38-caliber revolver fully loaded.

Thus did Cosgrove prove that his amazing revelations were indeed unlimited. But after the first gesture of surprise with which Gaines viewed this weapon in the hands of a man who might as reasonably have produced from his traveling bag a guinea pig or elephant, the older man turned the tables by surprising Cosgrove himself. This he did by a sudden step forward and a gesture which snatched the gun from the young man's hand as if it had been a priceless treasure. And he gazed upon it with an eagerness that did not break the illusion.

"Your gun?" he cried in his firm barytone. "Is it yours, kid? Your own property?"

"Why, of course."

"When did you get it? and where?"

Cosgrove laughed, puzzled by the other's eagerness.

"Why, it's an old one," he said. "I bought that off my roommate over a year ago. I've been putting in some tall practice with that old hand cannon. It works like greased lightning."

To his amazement the old plainsman was chuckling with delight.

"And you could get a letter from him, couldn't you now?" he asked. "You could get a letter from him?"

"Sure I could. Why?"

With a countenance of a sudden sphinxlike in its imperturbability, Gaines handed the gun back to him.

"It ain't nothing I can tell you now," he said, "but I know something about this murder. I was one of the first to look old Mase over as he lay there with his fists full of dirt."

Well, all I can tell you is that if you can prove you've owned this gun since over a year ago, they won't ever get you for that killing in a court of law." He considered his statement. "Not in a court of law," he said with finality. "Now what?"

He straightened into an alert and catlike readiness as the boards of the outer porch creaked under a footstep and a knock resounded on the panels of the door.

"That," said Cosgrove, "will be Hazel Farley."

He placed the gun in the traveling bag once more and striding to the door, threw it open. A girl stood on the porch outside.

"I Can't Fight Him Now"

She entered the stiff little room with a freedom of carriage and a poise of body which filled it with life. Cosgrove shut the door behind her and.

(Continued on Page 8)

turning, found her regarding Gaines with suspicion and surprise.

"It's all right," he assured her. "Mr. Gaines is my partner; that is, my friend. He understands the ethics of my profession quite as well as you and I do."

She laughed. It was a genuine, spirited laugh, with nothing in it of affectation. Indeed she carried with her an atmosphere of wholesome frankness that was as exhilarating as it was extraordinary. Gaines, still suspicious of any part a Farley could play in relationship with the son of old man Cosgrove, smiled in spite of himself.

"That's fine, John Gaines," she said. "We can't have too many friends." Then she turned suddenly to Cosgrove and found him holding a chair for her. "Thanks," she said, but she did not sit down. Instead, she addressed him with a directness that possessed the same vigor as her carriage. "Well, I don't suppose there's much use bothering about the old will now, is there?" she asked.

Cosgrove gazed at her with a puzzled shadow in his clear eyes.

"But he—your father—didn't alter it before his death, did he?" he inquired.

"No."

"Then why do you think nothing more can be done?"

She frowned, betraying her impatience for the intricacies of the law.

"Well, I came to you because I thought this will they had drawn up was unreasonable, unfair. You don't know exactly what the circumstances were, but they placed me in a

terrible position. Anyway I wanted to do all that was in my power to contest it." She stepped back so that she addressed her appeal to them both. "It wasn't fair! It wasn't decent!" she cried. "But there's nothing I can do! He's dead now." She turned from one to the other of them, at a loss for words to voice the emotion which she felt. "I . . . I can't fight him now that he is dead!"

Cosgrove stepped to her and took her by one hand.

"Come, sit here," he said, and led her to the chair. "Now let me understand you," he continued very gravely. "When I came here a week ago you told me of this will which they had drawn up, and the terms of it. You wished to know if it might not be broken. If, as you told me, your uncle had indeed planned to cut you off and divide your father's estate between himself and his cronies, I felt sure that your father could have been persuaded to repudiate it. But since then this murder has happened. When you wrote me of it I at once determined that if that iniquitous will existed we should fight it and break it, as I am convinced we can. And when I arranged to meet you here tonight, I made that arrangement for no other reason than to plan with you the first move we are to make in that war. . . . And now you tell me that you cannot fight. Why not?"

She had studied him as he spoke with lively interest. When he finished she flushed slightly, feeling the reproach embodied in his final words.

"It's not because I'm a quitter!" she protested, "but how can I fight over his poor murdered body?"

Gaines spoke then, very coldly and deliberately.

"That sounds like the right spirit," he said. "You, Brad, you're going to have all the warfare with this Farley crowd that you'll want without taking on any scramble for the old man's property."

Which, being interpreted, meant: "You keep out of this, Brad. Here's a good excuse to get out. Take it." For Gaines knew that Wert Farley needed no very plausible excuse for opening fire on Bradley Cosgrove at his first encounter with him on the public street. Since Gaines had learned to know this flaxen haired youngster, the thought of such gun play disturbed his exceedingly. But Cosgrove

failed to take the hint which Gaines had tried to convey.

"It may sound right," he said warmly, "but it's all wrong! It isn't a question of property at all. It's a question of whether Farley and his crowd are going to get away with a glaring case of highway robbery, or whether we're going to stop 'em. That's all. . . . Has the will been filed yet, Miss Farley?"

"What does that mean—filed?" she asked.

"Filed with the surrogate. It's a legal form."

"No, it hasn't. My uncle spoke to me about it the day of the funeral. He said the will isn't going to leave the hands of my father's lawyer until it's been publicly read. He says he doesn't want anything underhanded about it. That's how he put it."

Cosgrove smiled.

"He's got lots of nerve," he said.

"Why not?" grinned Gaines. "He thinks he's got the county courts cinched. That's his graft—politics."

"When are they going to read the will?" Cosgrove snapped the words out with unexpected vehemence.

"It's to be read tomorrow over at the ranch." She had not ceased to study him. "But neither of you understand this. Really you don't. It isn't just a matter of money, and it isn't a matter of robbery either, Mr. Cosgrove. I can't tell you just how the thing stands, but we've got to let it drop. Father is dead now. I can't fight him in an open court now that he is dead!"

Cosgrove frowned, becoming instantly a troubled boy, as he stood there against the table in the lamp-light.

"I can understand that all right, Miss Farley. Of course, you wouldn't want to seem to quarrel over the money. But there's a principle involved."

"I tell you it isn't the money!" she cried eagerly.

"Then let me go up to that party at the ranch and be your representative when they read that will!" he cried.

As one Gaines and the girl protested together.

"Not by a jugfull!" roared Gaines.

"No! no, you mustn't do that!" cried the girl.

Cosgrove drew himself up, his eyes flashing like twin sapphires in the lamplight.

"Good Lord!" he cried. "What is it I'm up against? You act as if I wanted to scrap the Decalogue! What's the matter, Gaines?"

Gaines composed himself. He looked at the girl, seeking to read in her flushed oval face, in her brown eyes which danced so vivaciously beneath the dark hair, some confirmation of the doubt that troubled him. Not finding it, he turned to the youth again and strove to invest his words with the importance that he felt them to possess.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Need Feed on Grass

Should grain be fed to dairy cows on pasture? Since spring and summer grass is relatively low in nutrients, a cow producing 25 to 30 pounds of milk a day must eat about 150 to 300 pounds of grass to consume enough feed for her daily requirements. Since eating this large amount is practically impossible a grain supplement must be given. For cows producing 20 to 35 pounds of milk a day, a mixture of the ordinary farm grains, such as oats, corn, wheat bran, and barley, fed at the rate of 1 pound of grain to 4 to 6 pounds of milk produced a day, will be sufficient. For cows producing more than 35 pounds of milk a day, the ration should contain a high protein concentrate, such as cottonseed meal or linseed oilmeal. Since more protein is needed as the grass becomes mature, the protein feeds should be added to the mixture as the summer grass comes on.

Manhattan, Kan.

H. J. Brooks.



"But I can get that same fence cheaper!"

Harry: "No you can't, George! You mean you can get cheaper fence that looks the same, just like you can buy a fifteen-dollar suit of clothes that looks as good as a forty-dollar suit. But how long does it last?"

George: "Well, I just picked up a small shipment of hog fence down at the freight office, and it looks O.K. to me."

Harry: "Sure, it does. I bought some cheap fence myself once. It looked fine at first but it didn't stand up. The cheap stuff hasn't got the weight, the wires aren't full gauge, the galvanizing isn't heavy enough, and it isn't made from copper-bearing steel. Just weigh up ten rods of your cheap stuff against

ten rods of a standard brand, and you can see for yourself."

George: "Then, since you're such an expert, what kind of fence do you use?"

Harry: "I haven't bought anything but COLORADO for five years now. I tried 'em all, and I know you can't buy any better. The wires are full gauge and tightly woven, it's heavily galvanized, it stretches nicely

and it's made from the finest copper-bearing steel. And here's another point—COLORADO wire products are made right here in the west. You buy COLORADO fence next time, George, or you'll be a bigger dumb-bell than I thought possible."



IT'S A WISE FARMER who economizes by investing in standard, full-weight COLORADO Fence, made to last thru the years. Be wise and insist that your dealer give you COLORADO fence products.

Build Farm Prosperity with

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& SILVER TIP POSTS

Made by

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General Offices: Denver, Colorado

Steel Works: Pueblo, Colorado

Size of day-old chicks is determined largely by the size of the eggs from which they hatch.

He who plants a tree or shrub adds to the pleasure of his entire community.

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N.A. McCune

A NEWSPAPER of the Central West commented some years ago on an incident of the National Democratic convention. The Platform committee had struggled thru a long day and the following night, arguing, debating every step of the way. Day dawned and the situation seemed hopeless. Out of their scarred midst rose the figure of William Jennings Bryan and commanded them to prayer. Says the editorial, "One by one these senators and congressmen and former cabinet members and other leaders, dropped to their knees. Bryan's voice rang clear: 'O Lord, in this hour of extremity, when the future of the party and even our government seems to rest in the balance, look down upon us in Thine all-understanding. Calm our passions. Free us from our prejudices. Restore harmony in our councils. Give us wisdom to see the right and courage to do the right. Help us we humbly beseech Thee, to solve this problem for the good of our party and our country.' This was no ordinary perfunctory invocation. It was the spontaneous acknowledgment of hungry human hearts. It was a turning from things of clay to the uplift that is eternal. It was a petition to the God without whom nations, like men, are lost. It was the reiterated disclosure, too, of that something in the character of Mr. Bryan which gives him our everlasting respect and veneration, no matter how far apart our views on economic and political affairs. There are many great moments recorded in the history of national conventions; but we know of none greater than this."

People often ask whether there is as much prayer today as formerly. Prayer meetings are not as well attended as they used to be, they say. However, it is easy to remember the big prayer meetings that we had once in a while and to forget the small ones which we had most of the time. Prayer is receiving a great amount of attention these days. New books on religion are next in numbers to those of fiction. Books on prayer are numerous. Groups meet for prayer and cultivate prayer, in many places. Prayer is studied as never before. International prayer movements have sprung up. The results of prayer are as distinct and certain as the "remarkable answers to prayer" which our grandfathers have told us about. Let us look at a few of the phases of prayer. Prayer, as Jesus taught it, begins with appreciation. If we stop to think on the things we do have we will not be as insistent on getting things we do not have. The psalms are rich in this. "O Lord, our Lord, how excellent is thy name in all the earth." "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want." A hundred other

similar passages will occur to one. Paul says, "Now unto him who is able to do exceeding abundantly above all we ask or think..." Revelation says, "Thou art worthy O Lord to receive glory and honor and power, for thou hast created all things." When we express appreciation to God we are the more ready to get into the spirit of prayer.

Prayer is creative. That is, work is done which would not have been done if we had not prayed. This is especially true of united, or social, prayer. If you go to Lincoln College, Oxford, England, and ask to see the Wesley room, you will be shown a small chamber which was the scene of creative prayer. For there John Wesley and his brother and Whitefield met for prayer, when they were students. Something happened, as a consequence. A movement was started which has become world-wide, and has embraced millions of people, namely, Methodism. Many other instances could be given, such as the organization of the first missionary movement, from prayer in the village of Kettering in England, the work of Ignatius Loyola and his companions, and the like.

Prayer is integration. It unites and unifies personality. Professor Stephens of Northwestern University tells of a woman who came to his office some time ago. She was completely discouraged; had no confidence in herself or in anyone else; had thought of suicide as the easiest and shortest way out. The professor asked her whether she prayed. No, she did not believe in prayer. She did not believe in God. She was told to go home and pray alone three times a day. The professor gave her three prayers, one for morning, noon and night. Six weeks later she returned, a transformed woman. Her very appearance was changed. Scores of such instances could be given, if space permitted. The modern age is full of these disintegrated personalities. They form a large class of nervous and psychopathic cases. Many could be cured by prayer, if they only knew it. These are a few considerations of this immense subject.

Lesson for April 26—How to Pray. Luke 18. Golden Text: "Lord, teach us to pray."

Right Amount of Seed

BY A. L. CLAPP

Sorghum for grain should be seeded at the rate of 6 to 8 pounds an acre in Eastern Kansas and 3 to 4 pounds in Western Kansas. The seeds should not be planted too deep. They should be placed in moist soil, if possible, and covered enough to prevent drying out. The depth of planting is governed largely by the nature of the soil and by its moisture content at the time of planting. As a rule 1 to 2 inches is about the right depth. On wet, heavy soils, 1 inch usually is sufficient, while on light, sandy soils, 2 inches, and possibly more, are necessary for best results. Comparatively deep covering is necessary in Western Kansas to prevent drying. Feterita is more easily injured by deep planting than other varieties.

Cows Need Mineral

BY J. B. FITCH

Dairymen wishing to supply their cows with additional mineral to that in the feeds can use equal parts of finely ground limestone, special steamed bone meal, and common salt. The mixture may be added to the grain ration to the extent of 3 per cent, or the cows may be allowed to eat it at will from a box placed in the feed lot.



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"THE MODERN HOMEMAKER'S GREATEST AID," say delighted users who marvelled at the many ways they saved with Superfex, the oil-burning refrigerator, during the sweltering summer of 1930. Superfex is the first and only self-contained modern "iceless" refrigerator. Can be used anywhere. Requires no outside connection of any kind—no electricity, no pipes, no drains. And no moving parts to get out of order.

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Crop Prospects Are Excellent

Jayhawker Farm Corn Acreage Likely Will Be About Half Checked With Planter and the Balance Listed

BY HENRY HATCH

IF WELL begun is half done a satisfactory grain crop for this season is 50 per cent assured, for the soil never has worked better than it has this spring. It reminds one of the season of 1902, following the dry year of 1901, which was just a little dryer here than 1930. The effect of dry seasons reaches deep into the soil, a sort of silent subsoiling, and now if we do

ly to the grinding of the fodder in the forage mill and to the cottonseed which was so evenly mixed thru all that every animal got its portion.

Sumac Is Favorite Forage

A herd of 60 to 75 cattle on the farm can consume quite an acreage of some forage crop that should be grown for this purpose alone. Our favorite crop to be grown especially for "cattle fodder" is Sumac cane. We aim to plant from 15 to 20 acres of it every year, drilling it in rows and cultivating the same as corn, harvesting it with a corn binder and setting it in good sized shocks. We have found it quite a mistake to grow any crop like this by broadcasting. A greater tonnage can be grown in the row and the crop is much easier handled with a corn binder when harvested, while 50 per cent more grain grows on that broadcast and not cultivated. Bundled cane cuts easily in a forage mill and it certainly does make a great cattle feed with a pound for each animal of cottonseed mixed with it. It is almost a molasses feed that you can grow and manufacture right on your farm. From May 15 to 20 is an ideal cane planting date.

Plant Two Kernels to the Hill

Ben Franklin was a wise man who lived ahead of his time, but his old corn planting rule of "one for the cutworm, one for the crow, one to rot and three to grow," does not suit

our present day conditions. The modern planter will put the same number of kernels in every hill almost without fail, and we like to have our seed graded and tested so that the number of kernels planted invariably will mean that many stalks to the hill. Two is enough under ordinary Kansas corn growing conditions. It is better to have two good ears growing on two good stalks than to have three nubbins growing on three dwarfed stalks. Most farmers plant corn too thickly. We have a change-in-drop planter, a feature found on most planters built in the last 10 years, and many times when planting a creek bottom field we have kicked the shift from two to three kernels to the hill for an acre or two, just for a test. And always we have been sorry for the thicker planting as a larger yield of better corn comes from the two-in-a-hill planting.

How We Market Wheat

There always is something to say about the Kansas wheat crop. Many times in years past, at about this season of year, the crop killers would be telling us how bad the outlook was and how small the yield promised. This year the worry is for reasons quite the opposite—the crop promises too well. But let's not lose any sleep over the fear that we may have too many bushels of wheat. The grain gamblers may use the present promise as a lever to reduce prices when low prices will best serve their purpose, but as wheat growers and farmers we should quit thinking of wheat strictly as a bread grain. Fed as it should be, wheat is worth just as much to the cattle and hog grower and feeder as corn. Every bushel of our 1930 wheat crop went to market in the form of pork or poultry products and this year's crop likely all will be used in the same way. Let's begin to think more and more of

wheat as a grain crop to be fed on the farm, the same as corn and oats, and less of it as a bread crop, and make use of it accordingly. If we will feed more of our wheat to livestock right on the farm where it grew we soon will break the strangle hold the grain gambler now has on this important crop.

Constant Aid to Agriculture

The Coffey County Farm Bureau, under the direction of 'Gene Cleavenger, has been doing a great work in bringing the benefits of the State Agricultural College right out to the farmers of the county. Only those who have turned their backs and walked away have failed to benefit from 'Gene's persistent drive for more lime and legumes, more terraces and more of the better things for the homes of Coffey county. He has brought John Glass to the county several times to teach the young men how to use the farm level in laying out terraces and explain by theory and practice how to build them, so now there are hundreds of acres in the county saved from the ravages of washing rains. With the practical demonstration of the lime plot on many farms in the county, 'Gene has shown the way to successfully grow alfalfa, whether the soil be upland or rich bottom. And last week he brought Walter Ward down from Manhattan to show how simple is the septic tank and how cheaply and practically it brings sewerage into the country home. As long as we can keep men of the 'Gene Cleavenger type working for us there is little to fear in the future of farming. I believe it is safe.

U. S. a Big Consumer

The United States, with about 6 per cent of the world's population, uses approximately 19 per cent of the world's annual output of commercial fertilizer and ranks second only to Germany as a consumer.

P. E. Howard, chemical engineer of the fertilizer and fixed-nitrogen investigations unit of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, U. S. Department of Agriculture, estimates the world's annual production to be worth \$592,235,000. Mr. Howard bases his estimate on assumed values of \$160 a ton for nitrogen in the warehouses of the producer, and a value of \$50 a ton each for phosphoric acid and potash. Such figures are only approximate, however, because unit values of fertilizer vary over a wide range, he says.

The manufacture of more highly concentrated fertilizers and their increasing use, are the most outstanding recent developments in the fertilizer field, according to Mr. Howard, who points out that the total amount of plant food used by American farmers increased 45 per cent from 1914 to 1928 and the amount of plant food in the average fertilizer increased from 12 to 13 per cent in 1914 to 17 per cent in 1928. Today the farmers of the United States are using fertilizer with nitrogen content increased 100 per cent, with an increase of 40 per cent in potash and 16 per cent in phosphoric acid.

The great increase in atmospheric nitrogen fixation has resulted in lower prices for nitrogenous fertilizers, especially ammonia and ammonia compounds, and 73 per cent of the 452,261 tons of inorganic nitrogen consumed in the United States in 1929 went into commercial fertilizers.

"The capacity for the production of ammonium phosphate fertilizers in the United States has been increased, and on January 1, 1930, amounted to more than 250,000 tons a year. The practice of adding ammonia directly to superphosphate is one of the most important advances of recent years in fertilizer manufacture and appears likely to play an important part in the fertilizer program of the future," says Mr. Howard.

Upon the insistence of hundreds of readers and the editors of Kansas Farmer, as well as Senator Arthur Capper, Henry Hatch has consented to carry on the department, "Jayhawker Farm Doin's," that his brother, Harley, conducted for so many years. Henry isn't a stranger to Kansas farmers by any means. You will remember that he substituted for Harley at times when our late friend was ill. These brothers have been constant partners in the big business of farming. First in Nebraska and then for years near Gridley in Coffey county. Henry Hatch knows Kansas agriculture and is an experienced writer. Kansas Farmer takes pleasure in announcing his department this week.

not have too many floods to undo all this we are headed for a crop season that will fill our empty corncribs. There is no music that can revive hope to a corn-hungry farmer equal to the click of a corn planter seeding a new crop. The corn acreage on Jayhawker farm is going to be just about half checked with the planter and half listed. A 40-acre field of fall plowing will be listed and 30 more acres of naturally loose soil will be listed. The remaining 70 acres will be "top checked," which is not such a bad way after all to grow corn if you wish to be assured of a little taller fodder growth for cattle feed.

Forage Mill Was Big Help

It always suits us just as well as it does the cattle to have them leave the dry lots for spring pastures. Feed has been scarce with many this spring and much stock has gone to pasture before there was much grass to be had. But the ideal arrangement is to have plenty of dry feed to last well toward the first day of May, then the cattle can go out to a "full bite." A herd of steers can go out on scant pastures and rustle their living better than the cow herd. A cow with a lusty calf ready to take every drop of milk she can provide needs good feed or she will lose flesh rapidly. Consequently April usually is about the toughest month there is on the old cow's calendar. We like to save about the best feed we have for this month, but this year there was no "best" with us. Like the homesteader who had cornbread and gravy for breakfast, gravy and cornbread for dinner and a combination of the two for supper, our 60 Hereford cows have been wintered on about the same daily ration since coming from the pasture last fall. This was ground cane and corn fodder, in which a pound for each cow of cottonseed meal was mixed as ground, for the morning feed, with prairie hay fed in the racks in the barn for the evening feed. Next winter we hope to have alfalfa to mix with the prairie hay, yet our cattle have wintered well on this ration. But we give the credit large-

LaCrosse a Center of Interest

Activities of the Town and Surrounding Country Are Right in Step With Progress

THE county seat of Rush county is LaCrosse. It is situated in the exact center of the county. It is 26 miles south of Hays; 36 miles north of Larned, and 42 miles northwest of Great Bend. Its population is about 1,400 and it is the largest town and most important trading point in the county. It is blessed with live, up-to-date business men who carry large stocks of up-to-now merchandise, and because of this fact LaCrosse draws trade not only from Rush county folks but from a radius of 50 to 100 miles. LaCrosse is one of those thriving Central Kansas towns which is growing rapidly in population and importance. The city is located on State highways No. 1 and No. 4, and is easily accessible from all directions. Highway No. 96 also connects with No. 1 just 3 miles south of town. LaCrosse also is on the main line of the Missouri Pacific from St. Louis with connections to the western coast, providing first-class railroad facilities.

LaCrosse has a large, modern, brick high school building and a Class A high school; also a fine new grade school building and a superior grade school. The town just completed a large city auditorium with a seating capacity of about 700. This new building was constructed jointly by the city and the VanDeveer Post of the American Legion. The city supports five active churches, all with large memberships. Two banks, the Farmer's & Merchant's State Bank and the LaCrosse State Bank, take care of the financial affairs of the community. Two live, awake newspapers, The Republican and The Chieftain, supply the local news and the town also has two good hotels, several

rooming houses and five restaurants and cafes, as well as an exceptionally fine representation of stores and shops. The well-equipped and up-to-date Paramount Theater supplies the movies for the community.

There have been quite a number of buildings, erected during the last year. Among the outstanding improvements just completed one should mention the new Torrey Building for the State Bank and postoffice building, the Roy Warnock super-service station, The Republican office building, the R. P. Schnacke garage building, new service stations by the Phillips Petroleum Company and the Continental Oil Company and several new residences.

LaCrosse has several blocks of paving. Main Street is paved with brick and many residential streets are surfaced with magnesite or sand. The city has invested more than \$50,000 the last year for street improvements.

Rush county's two gas wells supply the city with an abundance of natural gas which is used almost exclusively for fuel. The city owns and operates its electric light and power plant and water system, and these plants are making money above cost of operation for the town. Electric current from the LaCrosse plant is supplied to surrounding towns.

The LaCrosse Chamber of Commerce has been a live organization for years and has helped materially in the progress of the city. LaCrosse business men have that co-operative spirit which brings the right answer when any community project is at stake. You will find LaCrosse is one of the progressive county seat towns of Central Kansas.

Consumer Wants Meat

(Continued from Page 3)

ing to spend a larger fraction of their total food money for each of these meats and for lard than before? That is the question we wish to have answered.

We can get an approximate answer to it by obtaining the ratio between the index of total expenditure for every product and the weighted index of all food prices at retail. This rests on the assumption, which probably is fairly close to the facts, that the total quantity of all foods combined purchased to the person does not change materially from year to year, so that this weighted index of all staple food prices at retail also is an approximate index of the total expenditure for food.

These ratios between expenditures for various meats and lard and total expenditures for food are shown on the accompanying chart, using 1913 as the base, or 100. The curve for pork declined from 1913 to 1917, then rose sharply to 1929, followed by a moderate drop in 1930. Interpreted, it signifies that in 1917 the average consumer was not willing to spend for pork as large a proportion of his total food outlay as in 1913. By 1928 and 1929, however, the desire for pork was much stronger and a substantially larger proportion of the food money was devoted to the purchase of pork than in 1913.

Demand for lard as calculated in this way has been highly erratic, rising extremely high during the general shortage of fats in the war period, falling quite low in 1921, rising again to 1924, and then apparently succumbing to increased competition from substitutes in recent years. The amount of lard used per capita has not fallen so much, but it takes a lower and lower price to get consumers to use as much as before.

Demand for beef has been more stable than the others. It displayed an upward tendency from 1920 to 1929. It has made no progress compared with 1913 and 1914. Demand for lamb has increased sharply since 1917, and, in the last three years, has been above the 1913-14 level.

Apparently the business depression in the last year weakened the demand for beef, pork and lard, but the index of demand for lamb increased further. The business depression in 1920-21 also had some influence on these curves.

The Population Increases

In the foregoing, the per capita demand was under measurement. The population of the United States has been growing all the time. To measure the change in total demand, the increase in number of consumers would have to be superimposed on the curves of per capita demand.

Now for some qualifications. The precise figures arrived at should not be over-stressed. The curves should be considered merely as indicating the general tendencies. There are several reasons. To begin with, the basic data themselves are partly estimates and are subject to a certain margin of error. Leg of lamb, the only retail cut of lamb reported, does not make up the whole carcass. The assumption that the index of all food prices is equivalent to an index of total expenditure for food is not entirely correct. Then, the factor which statisticians call the elasticity of demand, or the tendency to buy more when prices are low, and less when they are high, was ignored in these calculations. Rather, it is lumped in with other elements of change in demand. However, even with these allowances, the general conclusions reached seem to be justified.

There are a couple of other considerations which, from the standpoint of the producer, take some of the joy out of the indications of increase in demand for meat. First, the

buyer at retail does not pay for meat alone. He pays also for service, such as refrigeration, cutting, wrapping, delivering and credit. Since all these things are included in the price paid to the pound, the question may be raised whether at least part of the apparent increase in demand for meat may not be a demand for increased, or more expensive service.

This distinction is quite important to the producer whose interest in increased demand lies in the possibility of either selling his livestock at higher prices or selling a larger amount of livestock at unchanged prices.

Second, since the curves were based only on retail prices rather than wholesale prices or values on the hoof, the question also arises to what extent any increase in demand has been obstructed from reaching the producer by the meat retailer, and all the other intermediaries between producer and consumer, who take ad-

vantage of the increase to charge a higher price for their services. They thus prevent the increase in demand from manifesting itself in the purchase of more meat and giving producers a larger market for livestock.

Raised Pigs by Hand

In a bunch of 200-pound hogs, sold by Harry Richards of Dighton, last month, there were seven raised by hand from the time they were 1½ days old.

"If anyone tells you that baby pigs can't be raised by hand you can tell them we did," said Mr. Richards and he explained how it was accomplished.

He had three sows that all had their litters about the same time, around the first part of August. One of the sows died when her eight pigs were only 1½ days old. At first Mr. Richards thought the best thing to do

was to kill the baby pigs as the other sows couldn't take them. None of the family wanted the pigs killed so they went to town for some bottles with nipples and started to feed by hand.

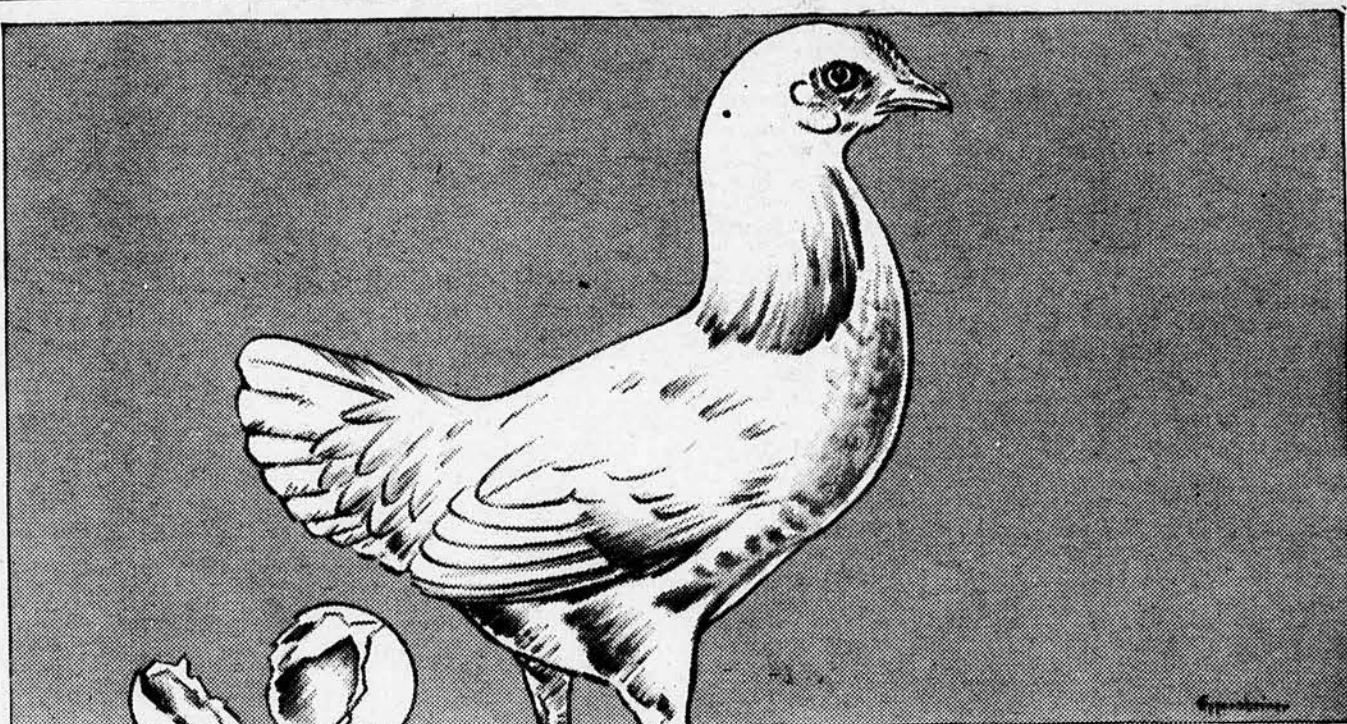
The first day skim milk diluted one-half with water was fed every 2 hours. Gradually this liquid was changed to skim milk alone and then whole milk was added a little at a time.

The pigs were eating whole milk out of a pan by the time they were 2 weeks old, and only one died during this period.

The seven orphans grew as rapidly and did as well in every way as the 17 with mothers. They had a colony brooder house for a home the same as the other two litters. When weaning time came for the 17, the orphan pigs were placed with them. The whole bunch of 24 were marketed as California tops when about 6 months old.

Harry C. Baird.

Dighton, Kan.



6 WEEKS OLD

the STORY of a THIMBLEFUL of FEED!

THERE SHE STANDS...just 42 days old...built into what she is by feed...nothing but feed. And how little feed it took. During her first weeks she ate only one thimbleful of feed per day because that was all her little crop would hold...all any baby chick's crop will hold.

Out of this tiny thimbleful she had to get so much. Fuzz had to grow into feathers...little muscles into big muscles...little bones into big bones...she should be laying in 150 days...all this she had to do on a start of just one thimbleful of feed a day. No wonder there are 14 feeds in every thimbleful of Purina Startena Chow!

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

The 1930 national feed survey of 1,834,513 chicks tells you the kind of a job these thimblefuls do. At six weeks of age...42 days old...92 out of every 100 Purina fed chicks are alive and growing. And they weigh an average of ¼ of a pound more than other chicks. There's the story for you! The proof that the 14 feeds in Purina Startena Chow (mash or all-mash) actually give a chick the many, many things it must get from a thimbleful of feed. Purina Mills, 829 Checkerboard Square, Saint Louis, Missouri.



THE
PURINA
POULTRY CHOWS

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

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



AN ABSOLUTELY WORRYLESS TOUR

VISIT THE NORTHWEST....CALIFORNIAOLD MEXICO....COLORADO

COME ON, FOLKS, let's see America's Wonderlands. Let's forget work and worry for two weeks of fun, travel and sightseeing in the most scenic parts of the United States. Let's visit interesting British Columbia and Old Mexico. You can take such a trip this summer at less expense than you ever imagined. The Kansas Farmer invites you to go along on the 4th Annual Jayhawker Tour . . . the greatest travel vacation ever offered at such a low cost!

This year's Jayhawker Tour is bigger and better than ever. It takes you through the scenic Northwest, up into British Columbia, down to California, across the border into Old Mexico, back through Colorado. You actually travel under the flags of three different countries. And, oh, man! . . . what marvelous sights you will see. Great mountains covered with eternal snow . . . lovely mountain lakes . . . roaring rivers rushing through deep-cut canyons . . . foaming-white waterfalls descending from a hundred feet above . . . Indian tribes on their reservations . . . the Pacific Ocean and Great Salt Lake.

You visit the great cities all along the route; take auto side trips to dozens of interesting places at almost every stop; travel on a special luxurious all-Pullman train with every comfort and convenience you could desire. Bask in the sunny clime of California. Travel through the magnificent Royal Gorge in Colorado.

The 4th Annual Jayhawker Tour offers you the ideal way to travel and see America's most wonderful beauty spots. It gives you the opportunity of a lifetime to travel without one single bother as to details. It is an absolutely worryless tour. Travel experts take care of every detail for you. From the start to the very finish you do not have a thing to interfere with having a good time. No baggage to check. No ticket worries. No hotels to hunt.

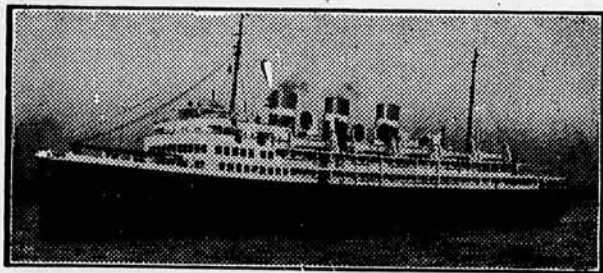
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The 4th Annual Jayhawker Tour is offered you through the co-operation of the Kansas Farmer and some of America's greatest railroads. Arrangements have been made for special low rates which pay for everything. All meals, train tickets, auto side trips, steamship trip, etc., are included in the one lump sum. No tips to pay; no extra expenses except for laundry or souvenirs you may purchase along the way. You can almost leave your pocketbook at home.

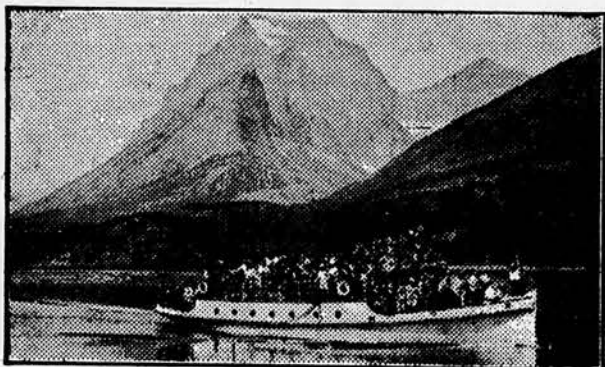
Tour starts August 8th, back home August 23rd. Come on . . . let's go! Mail the coupon for complete information now!



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Glacier National Park



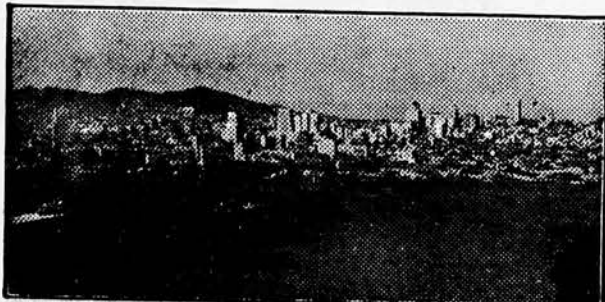
The Steamship on Which We Sail From Vancouver, B. C.,
to Seattle



A Beautiful Lake and Mountain Scene in Glacier Park



Beach Scene, Los Angeles, California



The Great City of San Francisco, Looking Across the Bay

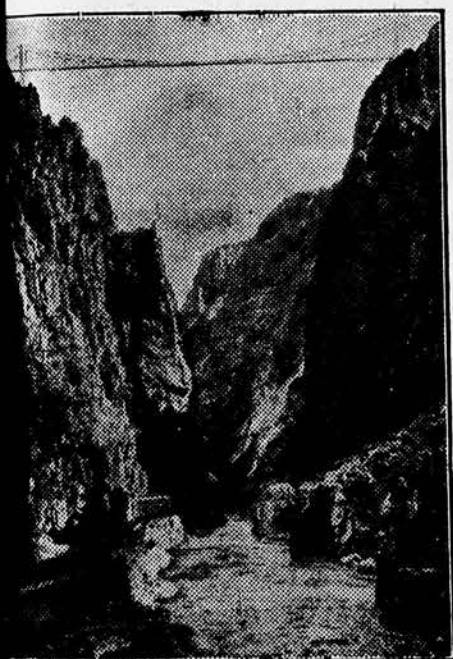
ITINERARY

Lv. Kansas City	8:30 P.M. CRI&P	Aug. 8
Ar. St. Paul	10:00 A.M. CRI&P	Aug. 9
Lv. Minneapolis	8:00 P.M. GN	Aug. 9
Ar. Minot	1:00 P.M. GN	Aug. 10
Lv. Minot	2:00 P.M. GN	Aug. 10
Ar. Glacier Park	7:30 A.M. GN	Aug. 11
Lv. Glacier Park	9:00 A.M. GN	Aug. 11
Ar. Belton (Gl.P.)	11:00 A.M. GN	Aug. 11
Lv. Belton	9:30 P.M. GN	Aug. 11
Ar. Spokane	7:00 A.M. GN	Aug. 12
Lv. Spokane	10:00 A.M. GN	Aug. 12
Ar. Wenatchee	2:30 P.M. GN	Aug. 12
Lv. Cashmere	4:00 P.M. GN	Aug. 12
Ar. Vancouver	6:00 A.M. GN	Aug. 13
Lv. Vancouver	2:00 P.M. CN S.S.	Aug. 13
Ar. Victoria	5:45 P.M. CN S.S.	Aug. 13
Lv. Victoria	6:45 P.M. CN S.S.	Aug. 13
Ar. Seattle	10:30 P.M. CN S.S.	Aug. 13
Lv. Seattle	11:30 P.M. GN	Aug. 14
Ar. Tacoma	1:30 A.M. GN	Aug. 15
Lv. Tacoma	8:00 A.M. Auto	Aug. 15
Ar. Mt. Rainier	11:00 A.M. Auto	Aug. 15
Lv. Mt. Rainier	8:00 P.M. Auto	Aug. 15
Ar. Tacoma	11:30 P.M. Auto	Aug. 15
Lv. Tacoma	11:59 P.M. GN	Aug. 15
Ar. Portland	6:30 A.M. GN	Aug. 16
Lv. Portland	2:00 P.M. SP	Aug. 16
Ar. San Francisco	2:00 P.M. SP	Aug. 17
Lv. San Francisco	10:00 P.M. SP	Aug. 18
Ar. Los Angeles	11:30 A.M. SP	Aug. 19
Lv. Los Angeles	11:30 P.M. AT&SF	Aug. 19
Ar. San Diego	6:00 A.M. AT&SF	Aug. 20
Lv. San Diego	11:30 A.M. SD&A	Aug. 20
Ar. Tijuana, Mex.	12:00 Noon SD&A	Aug. 20
Lv. Tijuana, Mex.	12:05 P.M. SD&A	Aug. 20
Ar. Agua Caliente	12:15 P.M. SD&A	Aug. 20
Lv. Agua Caliente	5:00 P.M. SD&A	Aug. 20
Ar. Tijuana	5:10 P.M. SD&A	Aug. 20
Lv. Tijuana	5:10 P.M. SD&A	Aug. 20
Ar. San Diego	6:00 P.M. SD&A	Aug. 20
Lv. San Diego	11:30 P.M. AT&SF	Aug. 20
Ar. Los Angeles	6:30 A.M. AT&SF	Aug. 21
Lv. Los Angeles	10:00 A.M. UP	Aug. 21
Ar. Salt Lake	10:00 A.M. UP	Aug. 22
Lv. Salt Lake	2:30 P.M. D&RGW	Aug. 22
Ar. Colo. Springs	12:05 Noon D&RGW	Aug. 23
Lv. Colo. Springs	12:25 P.M. D&RGW	Aug. 23
Ar. Denver	2:30 P.M. D&RGW	Aug. 23
Lv. Denver	8:00 P.M. CRI&P	Aug. 23
Ar. Limon	10:05 P.M. CRI&P	Aug. 23
Ar. Goodland	1:00 A.M. CRI&P	Aug. 24
Ar. Phillipsburg	4:00 A.M. CRI&P	Aug. 24
Ar. Belleville	7:00 A.M. CRI&P	Aug. 24
Ar. Clay Center	8:10 A.M. CRI&P	Aug. 24
Ar. Manhattan	9:00 A.M. CRI&P	Aug. 24
Ar. McFarland	9:40 A.M. CRI&P	Aug. 24
Ar. Topeka	10:30 A.M. CRI&P	Aug. 24
Ar. Kansas City	12:15 P.M. CRI&P	Aug. 24

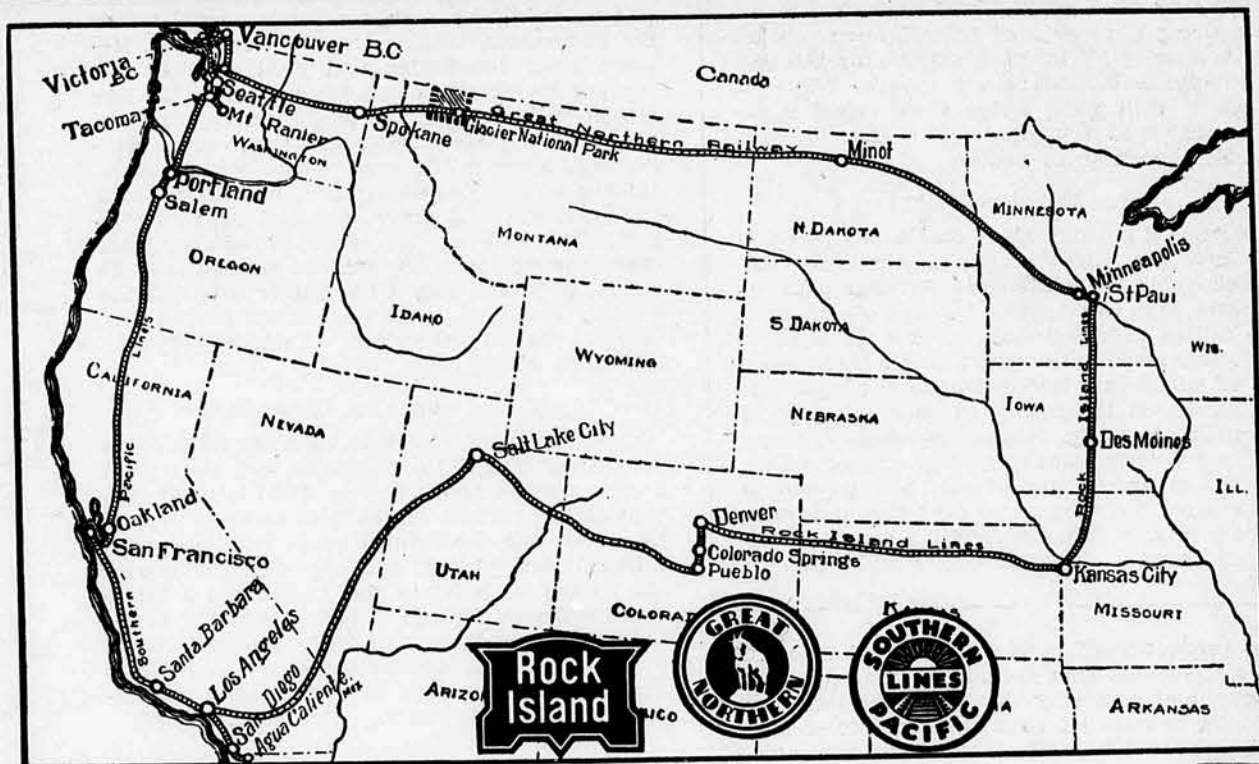
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fornia to visit San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego and to journey over into Old Mexico. Next we travel to Salt Lake City. After which we journey on to the Royal Gorge and Denver and Colorado's scenic mountain country.

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Get your copy of the free book which describes the day by day travel of the entire tour. It contains actual photographs of many places visited; shows a complete map of the route; gives you the low cost rates and all other information you want to know about the tour. Mail the coupon for a free copy today!



TOUR DIRECTOR, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

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Name

R. F. D. or Street

City..... State.....

MAILING ALL ABOUT THE TOUR



Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

Reserve Judgment on Mutton Until After You Have Tried These Recipes

LETTERS in the recent mutton contest have been judged. And I wish that I could serve all those who insist that they do not like mutton with this food cooked after these various recipes. They were all so good but these that have been selected have especial merit.

There are a few precise directions for the cooking of lamb, which to make it truly delicious, should be most carefully observed. First of all,

Best Recipe for April

To Mrs. R. E. Tchenor of Russell goes the \$5 prize for the best recipe submitted during the month of April. I hope you are remembering that we pay \$5 for the best recipe submitted every month. Why not look thru your recipe files, select a favorite and try your luck? Here is Mrs. Tchenor's prize recipe.

Escalloped Eggs

Cut 6 medium sized cold boiled potatoes in thin slices crosswise, reserving and chopping the white ends. Arrange potatoes and eggs in alternate layers in a buttered baking dish and then cover with a white sauce made in this way: Melt 2 tablespoons of butter in 2 tablespoons of flour and stir until well blended. Then pour $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of milk gradually, stirring constantly. Bring to a boiling point and add 1 cup of grated cheese and plenty of salt and pepper to season. Pour the sauce over the mixture in the baking dish. Cover with 1 cup of cracker crumbs, dot with butter and bake.

the product itself must be fresh and tender. All thin tissue-like skin should be removed from the chops, and especially should all the outer layer of skin be removed from the shoulder or leg.

Lamb must be well seasoned and well cooked, but not allowed to overcook for it then loses its juices and becomes dry and insipid. And above all, it must be served piping hot. Once it becomes cold or barely warm it is far from being the delicious dish that it should be.

Roast lamb, sliced extremely thin and served with a highly seasoned relish is equally as good as other cold, sliced meats.

Lamb Chops Grill (Prize Recipe)

6 nice, tender lamb chops 6 peach halves, fresh or
6 stuffed onions, medium size 6 whole cloves
6 or 12 half-inch slices of potatoes 6 slices bacon

Parboil the onions in slightly salted water. Meanwhile trim the fat from the lamb chops and sear in hot fat for 5 or 6 minutes. Remove centers from onions, dust with salt, fill with bits of American cheese and cracker crumbs, place a bit of butter in the top and sprinkle with sugar to glaze. Place the seared chops in a shallow baking dish, or broiling platter, and arrange around them the onions, potatoes, and peaches alternately. Salt the chops and potatoes. Place a clove in each peach half and a strip of bacon over each potato. Bake 30 to 45 minutes in a moderately slow oven or about 350 degrees. Garnish with parsley or watercress with a dash of paprika on the onions, and serve piping hot on the platter on which it was cooked, or from the baking dish to heated plates.

Mrs. W. H. Martin.
Coffey county.

Roast Leg of Lamb Supreme

Take $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 pounds of leg of lamb and flour, salt and pepper. Then heat very hot 1 tablespoon of drippings in a roaster. Wipe the lamb with a damp cloth, remove any white tissue skin, dredge the lamb in flour, salt and pepper as for roasting, and sear in the hot drippings until well browned. Make deep cuts in the meat and stuff in the dressing. Add about 1 cup of water, cover closely and cook until tender. Potatoes may be added to the pan of roast about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour before serving or

By Nelle G. Callahan

sufficiently long for them to become steamed and browned. The dressing is prepared by combining these ingredients:

2 cups bread crumbs, moistened in milk or water
3 eggs, slightly beaten
1 tablespoon sage
1 teaspoon salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon pepper
2 chopped onions
2 tablespoons butter

Clay county.

Mrs. Hawley McNee.

Lamb Chops French

Take six or eight select lamb chops. Remove any tissue skin, and then place in melted butter for 15 minutes, turning them several times. Remove from the butter and broil until tender, turning frequently. When removed from the fire season well with salt and pepper, and arrange on a hot chop plate having the large ends overlapping. Have ready and piping hot 1 cup of thickly cooked tomatoes, 1 cup mushrooms, 1 cup peas, 3 tablespoons butter, salt and pepper to taste. Pour this into the center of the chop plate and serve at once. Any desired garnish may be added. It is nice, too, if the butter left from the broiling is heated in the broiler and poured over the lamb chops on the plate. Bernice Munyon.
Phillips county.

Lamb Chops en Casserole

Broil, until partially done, as many lamb chops as desired. Grease the casserole, and place in it 2 cups canned peas, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup diced carrots, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups diced potatoes, season with salt and pepper. Lay over this the broiled chops, well seasoned with salt and pepper, and pour this gravy over all. To the lamb fat in the broiler add 1 tablespoon of bacon fryings or butter, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons of flour. Blend this well and add 1 cup of water. Cook well, add to the above ingredients and place the casserole in a slow oven, 350 degrees, for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Mrs. C. A. Effland.
Mitchell county.

When You Dust

BY RUTH T. LARIMER

WHEN you have finished dusting does your furniture have that well dusted look? Mine never did until an old refinisher explained to me that too often people used too much furniture polish or failed to use it properly. "In the first place," he explained, "do not dust your furniture with the cloth that you use for furniture polishing."

He gave me some cloths for dusting and they worked so well that I later learned to prepare them. A piece of cheesecloth is washed to remove the sizing, then it is rinsed in clear water to which 3 or 4 tablespoons of kerosene has been added. This treatment lasts until the cloth is washed.

The cloth used for polishing is kept in a jar and the polish is not applied to the cloth itself but a few drops are kept in the same jar with the cloth. The polishing is done only occasionally and after dusting.

Tiptoe to the Window

BY JANE CAREY PLUMMER

ONCE-UPON-A-TIME windowshades were gloomy propositions. When lowered in the daytime they gave a room that "mother-has-a-headache" air which is guaranteed to depress even the sunniest member of the household. Up-to-now times find shades something different. No matter when they're pulled, whether it's to soften the glare of the afternoon sun or to bring cozy privacy to the living-room at night, the shades have a mission of beauty all their own. They've blossomed forth with variety and color. Like many other utilitarian articles they've taken on the gaiety of the "thrilling thirties."

A bedroom in which we took off our wraps at a tea recently, made me feel that the hostess has been out gathering wildflowers for the room. Behind the fluffy white curtains were shades which were posy-sprigged in delicate tints of

pink and green, lavender and yellow. These windowshades were made of crisp chintz.

Plaids are giving a bonnie Scotch air to costumes, wallpaper and shades this season. Can you picture how jauntily a room could be decorated if cream painted walls were enlivened by pert pale green curtains over windowshades of red, blue, green, yellow and black plaid? Of course, plaid shades wouldn't do in a room where either wallpaper or curtains were of a flowery design.

Polka dots give a perky touch to shades. They call for plain patterned walls and curtains, also. One of my acquaintances achieved a clever kitchen since doing her spring cleaning. She wanted to vary the cream and green of her color plan. When I called to behold the home in its new state of housecleaned sparkle, I liked the kitchen best, tho less money had been spent there.

The kitchen had kept its green background, but new loveliness was created by the coral colored voile curtains and the window shades which the kitchen keeper had made. The shades were coral dotted oilcloth and they were tacked to old rollers, and a stick from old shades was run thru the hems. The cook-book shelf had a new coral coat with a black trim. Even the green glass soap dish over the sink held a plump cake of coral colored soap.

Jersey Blouses for Sports

TUCK-IN blouses are still in favor and the latest models are often in jersey, with straps in the same material to give the effect of men's braces. These straps are fastened with buckles in contrasting shades.

Style Ideas for All Ages

WHEN spring arrives it's time to "retog" for all members of the family. And by careful selection of styles and materials, a satisfactory spring outfit can be made at little expense. The three styles below are suggestions for the stout woman, the girl of school age and the young housewife.

7141. A pleasing style for the larger woman. Has



slenderizing lines. Designed in sizes 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure.

7156. A popular style for school wear. Separate skirt and middie. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

7150. A dainty house or morning frock. Length is given by a circular flounce. Designed in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Patterns, 15 cents! Any of these may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Remembering Child Health Day

Every Community Has Something to Contribute to This Project

MAY 1 has been set aside as National Child Health Day. This is but one of the things that has come out of the White House Conference for the health and protection of children which was held last year in Washington.

Almost any woman will agree with me that the most valuable resource of any nation is that nation's children. And anything that will contribute to the health, education, guidance and happiness of children thru the little years, thru the period of adolescence and on into manhood and womanhood is extremely worth while.

I know, too, that oftentimes it is difficult to apply the happenings in Washington to our own lives and to our own communities. But unless they are applied in this way, nothing of value to the nation ever comes out of them. For it is thru the united effort of many communities that we realize national results. We must think, then, in terms of our own families and our own clubs and communities.

I hope that every Kansas community is observing Child Health Day in some way. We must realize that we have much to do along this line in our state for of our 105 counties there are only 12 organized health units. Certainly this

President Hoover Says:

"If we could have one generation of properly born, trained, educated and healthy children, a thousand other problems of government would vanish. We would assure ourselves of healthier minds in more vigorous bodies, to direct the energies of our nation to yet greater heights of achievement. Moreover, one good community nurse will save a dozen future policemen."

leaves plenty to do in the 93 counties that do not have, as yet, organized health units.

And the average woman can do this, if nothing else: She can check on her own family. Weight is the best indication to the general condition of health. After you've checked on weight you will have a working key, for members who are either underweight or overweight will need special attention. Then check up on your food. As many lives are wrecked by the careless keepers of kitchens as are wrecked by bad influences outside the home. How is your milk supply? Are you using plenty of butter? How about fruits and vegetables? And are you doing your best with your cooking? Do the children have an adequate breakfast before you send them to school? And what about the noon lunch? Do they piece between meals and lose their appetites at meal-time?

Fresh Air Is Essential

Do you have fresh air in your home and in your sleeping quarters? Do you see that the children have established regular toilet habits? And how about bathing and washing the teeth?

These things may seem a long way from the White House Conference, but this is a good thing to remember: That just such things as these, in hundreds of reports, were the working tools about which the leaders planned their program. And this is only a bit of it. We can go still further and ask: Have your children been vaccinated? Have they been immunized for diphtheria? Have we checked on physical defects either with our own doctor or at a clinic? And then, when we've been told that Johnny should have his tonsils out and Mary should have glasses, do we act on the advice of the health authorities or do we disregard them?

All of these things can be checked in the home. And in turn they can be checked in the community. Presently people will awaken to the fact that there is much to be done and that the health of its children is a thing that vitally concerns every community and every home in the nation. —R. A. N.

This Club Needed Money

BY MRS. H. G. WILBER

THE Fairview Helping Hand Club of Atchison county undertook a new way of adding money to the club treasury last year. We decided that all members should contribute articles to be sold

among the club members themselves and that the money should be turned into the treasury. The "sale" part of club day became an attractive feature. The first article sold was a set of the American Magazine which contained a complete serial story. The purchaser read these magazines, then returned them to the club and they were resold again and again. Every time a little money was added to the club. Other magazines were sold at different times. One member picked gooseberries and these sold at 40 cents a gallon. Garden and flower plants were sold by the dozen. Peony roots were donated and sold. Fresh vegetables were offered and sold readily. Rhubarb was a good seller early in the season. Feed sacks were sold to those who were low on dish towels and comfort protectors. Late in the fall sage was gathered, neatly sacked and disposed of at 10 cents a sack. As the Christmas season approached many attractive, inexpensive gifts tempted the members. The plan is being continued this year with great success.

Transforming Old Frocks

BY EDITH REEDER

THE woman who knows the clever little trick of making one frock look like many doesn't need a large wardrobe in order to have variety in her dresses. She uses the collar and cuff sets that are so popular this season. Dainty lingerie touches add charm to any frock.

Old dresses are made new and new ones more becoming with these sets of every description for every occasion. Crisply tailored sets of linen or pique are just the thing for school, business, and sports wear, while the smart accessories for afternoon and evening wear are the sets made of lace, crepe de chine, and silk crepe.

These embroidered, frilled, plaited, scalloped, and picotéd collar and cuff sets come in four alluring colors, eggshell, flesh-pink, turquoise-blue, and peach.

Every woman who sees these dainty bits of loveliness will wish to invest in at least one set.

Down Valley View Farm Way



FROM the old "Three Meals a Day" I am going to give you word for word the recipes as they were printed. Notice how much in detail they are given, the odd suggestions as to garnish, use, and so on. This one for deviled eggs is practical and good.

"Remove the shells from hard-boiled eggs; cut about 1/3 from the small end of each. Take out the yolks, mash with the pieces of whites and season highly with salt, pepper, mustard, a tablespoon of melted butter, (salad oil if preferred) and a little vinegar. Mix thoroughly and fill into the cavities left by the yolks. Fill it all in, heaping each egg up well. Set each one on a lettuce leaf, and stand close together on a pretty flat dish. Very ornamental for lunch or evening party. Cut off a slice from the whites that they may stand firmly." Isn't that a really funny recipe when you stop to analyze it? Do you use just one tablespoon of butter no matter how many eggs are prepared, or is it one tablespoon for each egg, and so on.

In the preface on "Bread" the author says this: "Good management in cutting bread for the table will prevent accumulation of stale bits." Good advice for today. Then this: "Bread must be smoothly cut, then piled on a little doily or Japanese paper mat laid in the plate. The same course should be pursued with cheese and with crackers." That word pursued makes me think of a hound pursuing a rabbit!

Here is the recipe as it is given for cream puffs and one which I have used repeatedly:

1 cup of hot water 1/2 cup butter

Boil together and while boiling stir in 1 cup of sifted flour dry. Take from the stove and stir to a thin paste, and after this cools stir in 3 eggs (unbeaten). Stir it five minutes. Drop in tablespoons on a buttered tin and bake in a quick oven 25 minutes, opening the oven door no often-

er than is absolutely necessary and being careful that they do not touch each other in the pan. This amount will make twelve puffs. When the puffs are cool open a little way with a sharp knife, and fill them with whipped cream or any cream filling. These never fail to puff." And that last sentence is true.



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

THE beauty of one's face does not depend alone on the texture and color of the skin. The bony structure and contour are equally important. Texture and color can be improved upon even at a mature age. The bony structure cannot be changed, but youthful contours can be preserved. In preserving the contours, corrective devices may be used. Only a little practice is needed in the use of any of them before most evidences of age will have vanished. Some of the devices and their purposes are described in the following paragraphs:

A face mold which is shaped to mold muscles and restore their firmness.

A face and neck rest strap which supports the heavy muscles of the neck, lifting the muscles of the chin and sides of the face. It is designed to round out the throat and form a youthful line under the chin.

A skin patten which is used with an astringent to help in removing a double chin and also to stimulate circulation and to remove waste material on the skin which causes eruptions.

A puffy eye strap which is fastened on either side of the nose to reduce any fullness showing up there.

Eye bandelettes which are laid over the eyes for a few minutes to correct shadows beneath the eyes.

An elastic chin strap which is worn during the night to correct lines in front of the ears and to lift a drooping mouth. It also corrects the habit of sleeping with the mouth open.

A forehead strap which fits smoothly to correct the habit of frowning and erases wrinkles on the brow.

You may have more information on any of these devices by writing a personal letter to me.

Beauty's Question Box

Is there some cream I can use on my face to correct excessive perspiration, even to a slight degree?

Mrs. P. M. J.

Yes, there is a splendid cream which cleanses the skin of the excess oil caused by perspiration, and adheres to the skin, forming a perfect powder base. There is also a daily washing treatment which I am going to tell you about in a personal letter.

What shall I do for my hands? They are rough and red and the fingernails are brittle.

Mrs. M. A. E.

I have a treatment which you can give your hands at night which will correct the redness and keep the nails from becoming more brittle. I am sending this to you.

Any of these helps are yours for the asking. Simply send a self-addressed, stamped envelope addressed to Barbara Wilson, Charm Shop, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Do You Know That

IT IS wasteful to strain the orange juice served at the breakfast table. Considerable food value clings to the pulp and is discarded if only the strained juice is used. This information was brought to light at the University of Wisconsin.

Puzzle Fun for Little Folks

Bird Puzzle



Can you find the name of the birds pictured here? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers. The first letter is "s."

My first is in sand but not in dirt,
My second in weep but not in hurt,
My third is in water but not in shore,
My fourth is in larger but not in more,
My fifth is in push and also in pull,
My sixth is in fill and also in full,
My seventh in talk but not in word,
My whole is the name of a beautiful bird.

To Keep You Guessing

What age is an indication of wealth? Acreage.

What age do milliners delight in? Plumage.

What age is shared by a doctor and a lawyer? Patronage.

What age is used in turkey stuffing? (S) age.

What age do a number of people enjoy in common? Village.

What word is it of five letters, of which two being removed, only one will remain? St-one.

What word of five letters from which if you take two, six remain? Sixty.

What is the longest word in the language? "Smiles," because there is

a mile between the first and last letter.

When does a man sneeze three times? When he cannot help it.

How can you always have what you please? If you will be pleased with what you have.

What does an iron-clad vessel of war, with 4 inches of steel plating and all her guns on board, weigh just before starting on a cruise? She weighs anchor.

Why should a man never tell his secrets in a cornfield? Because there are so many ears there, and they would be shocked.

Send Me Some Names

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. My birthday is October 8. I live 2½ miles from school. I have one sister. Her name is Louise. She is 8 years old. For pets I have two dogs, three sheep and three rabbits. I have not given the rabbits a name. I wish some of the girls and boys would give me suggestions for names. I will send a little gift to the girl or boy who sends me the best names.

Atchison, Kan. Delores Dehn.



acre farm 8 miles north of Quinter. and Dwight are twins. Vance goes For pets I have a spotted cow named to high school. My sisters' names are Earnie, one dog named Brownie, several cats and some chickens. I have school and Yvonne is married. I

Bubble Balloons

Blowing bubbles is beautiful fun,
'Specially when they float in the sun.
Some of 'em go up high as a tree,
'Nen some of 'em aren't much higher 'n me.
We try not to get so noisy and yell,
But then you see we never can tell
How long they'll last or to where they'll go,
They look like bits from the big rainbow.
An' some one'll yell "See the fairy balloon
A sailin' away to the old Lady Moon!"
'Nen we work so fast an' blow an' blow
To keep a lot of 'em up in a row.
Blowing bubble balloons is beautiful fun,
'Specially when they float in the sun!

—Mrs. W. W. Cooke.



two sisters in Quinter High School. I belong to the East Saline 4-H Club. My birthday is April 6. Have I a twin? I surely would like to receive as many letters as possible from boys and girls my age. I promise to answer all the letters I receive.

Quinter, Kan. Wilma E. Henry.

Dog's Name Is Kernel

I am 6 years old and in the first grade. My birthday is June 28. I go to High Prairie School. I like my teacher. Her name is Mrs. Pontius. I have ½ mile to walk to school. I have a dog. His name is Kernel. I have two sisters. Their names are Frances and Helen.

Baldwin, Kan. Robert Heaston.

Has Twin Brothers

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I have blue eyes and brown hair. I go to Vincent school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Cornwell. I like her very much. I go 2 miles to school. There are 11 pupils in our school. I have three brothers and two sisters. My brothers' names are Vance, Dwight and Darrel. Darrel answers.

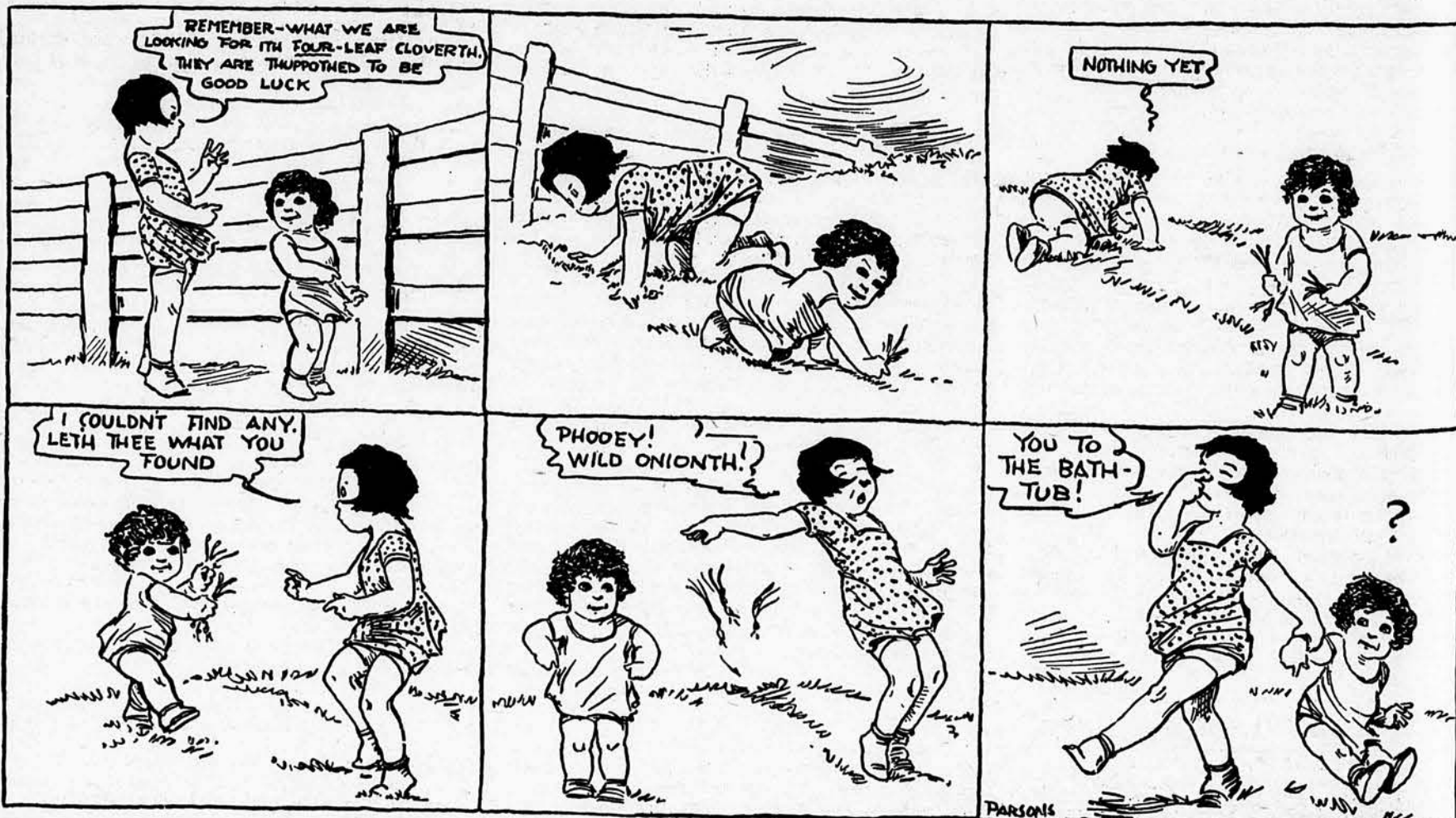
1. Shall; 2. Thought; 3. Recline

4. Solid earth.

From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the square reads the same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

Word Square Puzzle

1. — — — —
2. — — — —
3. — — — —
4. — — — —



The Hoovers—One Leaf or Four—All the Same to Thelma Ann



Rural Health

Dr C.H. Lerrigo.

Extensive Burns Are Too Serious for Ordinary Treatment; Hazards of Fire and Scalds Must Be Watched

IN MANY years of private practice I have found few ailments more distressing than bad burns. An extensive burn is too serious for home treatment. The burned area, if large, develops poisons that overwhelm the body and the patient dies. A doctor who will not be content to do nothing but relieve pain, but will also counteract and remove infection can save desperate cases and even bring them back to health and efficiency.

From the preventive standpoint let me tell you the result of a study recently made by the Kansas State Board of Health on 120 deaths from burns. One hundred and four of them occurred in the home, and of these 80 were in the living room, kitchen or yard, 39 being in the kitchen. Nineteen resulted from using kerosene to build a fire and one from using gasoline. Eleven were due to clothes catching fire when burning trash, and six to clothes catching from open gas stove. Nine were from falls into a tub or pail of hot water. These, of course, were small children. Seven resulted from children playing with matches. Three came from so simple a thing as putting paper in the stove and the paper "blew back." Farm folks must consider the hazard from handling incubators and brooders. Three of these deaths were from brooder or incubator lamps.

The age of the victims teaches its own lesson of the precautions needed to protect infants and the aged. Twenty-eight were under 5 and 16 more below 10 years old, while as many as 26 of the 120 were 60 or more. It seems that as folks advance in years and become less nimble, failing in vision, and poor in their reactions, the risk is greatly increased. It is better that the young folks do such work as building fires and burning trash. Old people may need help in the matter of bathing to make sure that the water is not scalding. If a hot water bottle is supplied to them it is important to make sure that it is not hot enough to blister, and also that enough air is expelled from the bag to guard against bursting.

Parents of small children should not only watch the hazard of fires, but with equal caution, that of scalds, which are just as disastrous. Children have been scalded fatally by such an apparently small matter as pulling over a coffee pot. Never should a pail or tub of scalding water be allowed to stand unwatched in a room where children are at play.

Your Case Can Be Relieved.

I am a man of 58. At night my legs cramp from knees to feet. Is it connected with bleeding piles of long standing? Is there anything that will cure them?

J. R. W.

Such cramping generally indicates a disturbance of nervous system and circulation. The bleeding piles may be the main cause. You need not suffer this trouble for there are doctors in your county who can give treatment for piles—office treatment—that will cure you. Ask your family doctor to refer you to a doctor who understands the injection method of treating piles.

Don't Delay Special Care

We have a boy who goes into fits every few days and we cannot tell what brings them on. The doctor says it is his heart, stomach and nerves. He is getting thin and pale. Could it be that he has worms? Please tell us what to do. Subscriber.

There is no likelihood that intestinal worms would produce such se-

rious symptoms. If you have quoted your doctor correctly he has made a diagnosis so vague as to be of no value whatever. This boy seems to be in a serious condition and the best advice I can give is that you take him somewhere for really skillful medical diagnosis and treatment, without delay.

Should Reach Normal Weight

I am a girl 13 years old, 5 feet, 4 inches tall, weigh 100 pounds. How many calories of food do I need in a day so I will not gain or lose weight?

Miss R.

You presumably are a girl of large frame altho now 15 pounds underweight. Growing girls need plenty of food, more than adults who have made their growth. The kind and amount of work that you do has much to do in deciding the number of calories. I suggest that three meals daily of 1,000 calories and two extra lunches of 300 calories each would be best until you gain the 15 pounds you need to reach normal. Then you may cut out the extra lunch.

They Are the Same

Please say whether boric acid and boracic acid are the same and how much should one use in making a wash for the eyes.

M. O. S.

They are the same. A level teaspoonful of the powder in a pint of warm water is about the right strength, but there is no danger in using a stronger solution if desired.

No Yes Man

"Evidently that young man you introduced me to today does not know who I am," said a wealthy man to his wife.

"What makes you think so?"

"If he appreciated the extent of my financial influence, he would laugh at my jokes instead of at my grammar!"

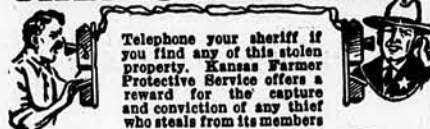
Similar

Her hat was on one side, her clothes rumpled and her shoes were in shreds.

"Were you knocked down by a motorist?" asked a sympathetic bystander.

"No, picked up," she snapped.

THEFTS REPORTED



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

George Hill, Grenola. Ten months old Hereford bull. Right hind leg crippled, lean. Has not been dehorned.

George Pennington, Oak Mills. Two sets of harness, steel hames, one had straight backband and the other a double or quarter strap.

Mrs. E. A. Hedrick, Conway Springs. Twenty White Wyandotte hens.

J. T. Phillips, Newton. Two 30 by 4.50 heavy duty Firestone tires and two Firestone tubes. Two 29 by 4.40 Riverside Super service tires and tubes. One 29 by 4.40 four ply Riverside tire, tube and rim. All tires practically new.

George J. Whitmer, Dorrance. Double-eagle gold ring with name and other engravings in it. Value \$50. Box 22 short rifle shells.

Chet E. Bonn, Portis. Case Tandem disc.

Fred Helm, Leavenworth. Practically new set of work harness.

R. J. Clarke, Glasco. Two nickel finished brass Alemite guns with steel hose and 15 gallons of gasoline.

Clarence Dean, Ottawa. One chain 10 feet 5 inches long with grab hooks on both ends. The mate left is numbered 46 on one side and 50 on other. The name American Chain Company Inc. is stamped on the side of the hook where the 50 appears.

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...you have been waiting for!

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AUTOMATIC
2-CYLINDER

WESTINGHOUSE
1500-WATT PLANT

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ALL THE POWER!

YOU WILL NEED FOR YEARS!

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Now—Westinghouse announces a new and finer electric service plant coupled with drastic price reductions on its entire line of light plants, water systems and batteries! At these new low prices you cannot afford to do without electricity any longer! Take the first step now... mail the coupon for complete information!

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Westinghouse Light Plants are made and guaranteed by the same concern that supplies great power companies with the apparatus they use. Same careful workmanship, same electrical skill. Two-cylinder smoothness and efficiency. Automatic protective devices. Simple, economical operation. So many new and exclusive features they cannot possibly be outlined here, so send the coupon for complete details by mail. We will also explain how a small down payment and easy terms put electricity to work for you without waiting. Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Department 304, Mansfield, O.

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Light Plants—Water Systems—Batteries

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GUARANTEED
FOR 10 YEARS



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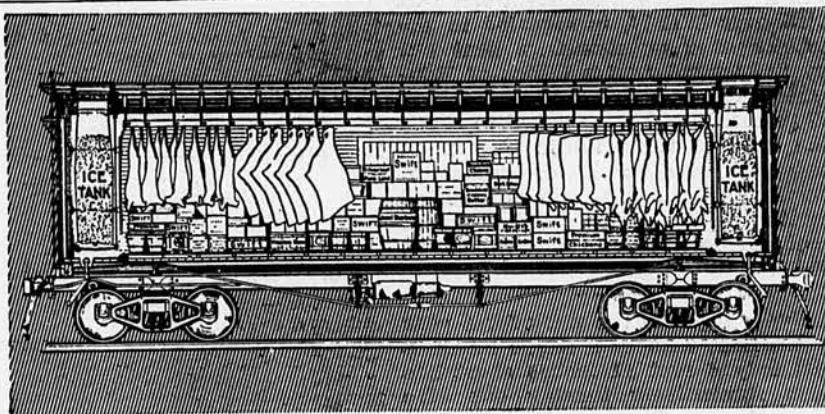
- ...run an electric iron 2 hours
- ...run a washing machine 3 1/2 hours
- ...light 4 25-watt lamps for 10 hours
- ...run a two-cow milker for 3 hours
- ...run a water system 4 hours
- ...run a vacuum cleaner 6 hours
- ...run a 1/4 H.P. motor 3 1/2 hours
- ...run a cream separator 4 hours

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Why SWIFT handles Butter, Cheese, Eggs and Poultry

SWIFT & Company handles these products for the same reason that your retail dealer handles them.

The retail meat dealer has the refrigeration necessary to keep meat fresh and equally necessary to preserve butter, cheese, eggs, and poultry.

He can reduce his expenses for rent, salesmen, and delivery service, by selling more goods.

He can also serve consumers more satisfactorily because they often like to buy butter, cheese, eggs and poultry when and where they buy their meats.

Just so with Swift & Company. The retail dealer finds it a convenience to buy other goods besides meat from us.

We have the equipment to keep meat fresh, and this same equipment may be used in handling butter, cheese, eggs, and poultry.

And we have the distributing organization—branch wholesale houses, salesmen, and delivery equipment taking our goods to the retailer's store.

It would be an economic waste to use this nation-wide distributing organization for nothing but meats.

Our entire selling cost is kept down by volume of business, made larger by handling butter, cheese, eggs, and poultry.

The handling of all these products by Swift & Company is a benefit to the producers of meats, butterfat, cheese, eggs and poultry because it reduces the unit cost of marketing.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Swift & Company furnishes the straightest marketing route from the farm to the retail dealer

Drums Play an Important Part

Numerous Odd Contraptions Are Used to Make Programs You Hear Over WIBW Realistic

THE vogue of music in the Spanish manner puts double labor on drummers in orchestras these days. Most of them are carrying around whole suitcases full of tricky South American percussion instruments. One of the unusual of these is a hollow wooden shell with a small opening and a corrugated surface. A sharp swishing noise is produced when the shell is massaged with a wire brush. Another instrument is the "gourd"—a hollow ball filled with shot which rattles about inside.

Dr. Howard W. Haggard, Eastman kodak speaker on Columbia programs heard thru WIBW every Sunday evening, goes to New York for exactly 40 minutes on Sunday. Arriving a short time ahead of his program he spends only the necessary time to walk to the Columbia studios, make his "mike" appearance, and then walk back to Grand Central to board a train for New Haven. He is an associate professor of physiology at Yale.

It happened at the Pennant Cafeteria the other night: Walt Lochman, WIBW announcer, was lunching at the Pennant and at the same time announcing for an ensemble program. He had just proclaimed that the next number would be, "When I Look Into Your Eyes." Walter Radtke, studio engineer, his companion, forgetful that the mike still was open, said in a voice which went out to an interested audience:

"I'll take coffee, too."

The wisdom of the sponsors of Arthur Pryor's Cremona Military Band, which is heard six nights a week at 9:15 over WIBW, is revealed in the results of a questionnaire sent out by the United States Office of Education. It was addressed to schools in 25 states. Pupils were asked to check the type of radio music they most enjoyed, whether band, orchestra, voice or piano. The ratings revealed by the replies were: band, 100 per cent; orchestra, 97; voice, 92; piano, 80.

Every night in the week for a year and a half, without a single break, a girl only 4 feet 11 inches short has been figuratively turning out the lights for the Columbia Broadcasting System. Meet Ann Leaf, whose organ music can now be heard over WIBW at 10:30 nightly, as she closes each day's 17½ hours of programs.

Ann was born in Omaha, June 28, 1906, and when only 5 years old began to show an interest in music that was more than mere childish curiosity. At an early age she started playing the organ in movie houses, and moved from big jobs to bigger ones, arriving finally in New York, where she became Columbia's organist.

She is variously known, this little lady of large talent, as "Little Organ Annie," "Sweet and Lowdown" and "Mitey Ann Leaf."

They are going thousands of miles during the next few weeks. There will be lots of new country to be explored, many new delights will greet their eyes, customs and habits of those living everywhere in the United States and Canada will be told to you—musically.

Won't you join them? They are being the guests of Charles Blevans, of the Blevans Chevrolet Company—and they? Well, they are "Mr. Everybody and his friends." And everybody will accompany them as they now swing northward headed for Washington. Hear this happy group next Thursday evening, promptly at 7 o'clock.

A grandmother who is more than 60 years old, and yet looks like a young girl of 27, a woman who is far-famed for her beautiful complexion and youthful ability, will be heard over WIBW every Saturday afternoon from 3:45 until 4 o'clock.

Without a doubt you know her or have heard of her. She is Edna Wallace Hopper, the most famous of international beauties. She will bring you interesting talks regarding your complexion.

Fast syncopation brought to you by one of the smartest and best known orchestras; delightful harmony from two lads who know what you like to hear. These will comprise part of the Jersey Cereal Company's program when you hear them next Saturday morning at 9:45.

Have you ever stopped to consider the irregular hours that are thrust upon the nurse who is trained to care for those who are sick? Too, do you know just what the nurse who is at your bedside will do for you when certain ailments are present?

"The Trained Nurse" will visit your home and tell you just what you can do to help yourself. She will call at your home every Tuesday and Friday mornings at 11:15. She will talk to you while you sit comfortably before your radio receiver.

Daily Except Sunday

6:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
6:05 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
6:30 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hill
7:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
7:05 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
11:00 a. m.—Household Satchel
11:30 a. m.—Farmers' Hour
2:30 p. m.—Our Women Editors
4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave
6:00 p. m.—Capital Radio Extra
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

Highlights Next Week

SUNDAY, APRIL 26

8:00 a. m.—Tony's Scrapbook
10:30 a. m.—International Broadcast
3:00 p. m.—Song Story
3:30 p. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
4:30 p. m.—Vesper Hour
6:00 p. m.—Devils, Drugs and Doctors
8:00 p. m.—The Cotton Pickers
8:30 p. m.—Memories of Hawaii
10:30 p. m.—Nocturne

MONDAY, APRIL 27

2:00 p. m.—U. S. Army Band
3:45 p. m.—Leo and Bill
6:30 p. m.—Simmons Company Program
7:00 p. m.—The Three Bakers
8:30 p. m.—The Post Bran Flakes
9:00 p. m.—Morton Downey
10:30 p. m.—Ann Leaf and Ben Alley

TUESDAY, APRIL 28

11:15 a. m.—Lehn-Fink program
3:45 p. m.—Tony's Scrapbook
6:15 p. m.—Old Gold Numerologist
7:30 p. m.—Capt. Tim Healy
8:00 p. m.—Chevrolet Chronicles
8:30 p. m.—Paramount Public Radio Playhouse

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29

11:15 a. m.—Red and White Stores program
11:30 a. m.—Farmers' Hour
7:30 p. m.—Arabesque
8:45 p. m.—Columbia Concerts Corporation

THURSDAY, APRIL 30

3:45 p. m.—Ellen and Roger
7:45 p. m.—The Burleigh Girls
8:00 p. m.—Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs
9:30 p. m.—Radio Roundup
10:15 p. m.—Jack Denny and his Orchestra

FRIDAY, MAY 1

5:45 p. m.—Robin Hood's Merry Men
7:00 p. m.—Capitol Securities "Old Counselor"

7:15 p. m.—The Seiberling Singers
8:00 p. m.—Farmers' Union
8:30 p. m.—The Post Bran Flakes
9:30 p. m.—Ben Bernie and his Orchestra

SATURDAY, MAY 2

9:45 a. m.—Jersey Cereal program
4:00 p. m.—Ted Husing's Sportsclans
8:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons' Showboat
9:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians

STOVER SAMSON "OIL-RITE" WINDMILLS



One Oiling Per Year

High Quality—Low Price!

America's Great Windmill Value! Timken Roller Bearings. Dirt, rain and

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

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

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Up to Now—My Autobiography	—Alfred E. Smith	The Son of Man, the Story of Jesus	—Emil Ludwig
Raiders of the Deep	—Lowell Thomas	Trader Horn	—Aloysius P. Horn
Catherine the Great	—Katherine Anthony	The Gangs of New York	—Herbert Asbury
Companionate Marriage	—Judge Lindsey	Understanding Human Nature	—Alfred Adler
Mystic Isles of the South Seas	—Frederick O'Brien	Nature's Garden	—Neltje Blanchan

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CAPPER BOOK SERVICE, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Farm Crops and Markets

Fewer Cattle on Feed This Year Should Result in Smaller Receipts From Kansas at Adjacent Markets

There were 12 per cent fewer cattle on grain feed in Kansas feed lots April 1, this year than last year. Only 74,000 head of stocker and feeder cattle were inspected at public stockyards for shipment to Kansas points during the three months January to March this year compared to 108,000 head during these three months in 1930. Marketings of cattle from Kansas in this three-month period also were smaller, the total being 409,000 head compared to 433,000 head last year, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

The smaller number of cattle on feed this year should result in smaller receipts of fed cattle of Kansas origin at adjacent markets during the next four months than were received in this period last year. However, a larger proportion of the cattle now in feed lots are expected to be ready for market during April and May this year than last. Kansas feeders report that 72 per cent of the cattle would be ready for market in these two months this year, while the survey of April 1, last year showed only 55 per cent as ready for the April and May markets. The number which will be ready for the June market is reported as about the same as a year ago while July numbers are about double those of a year ago. Apparently many feeders remember that the August market last year registered the low point of the year in fed cattle prices and plan to steer clear of it this year. Very few feeders reported that their cattle would be ready for the August market while marketings in August last year were quite large. Early marketing this year also is attributable to reduced corn supplies.

There were about 7 per cent fewer cattle on feed for market in the Corn Belt states on April 1 this year than on the same date in 1930. The number on feed on April 1 this year was the smallest for that date in the last ten years.

To a considerable extent the number of cattle on feed in the different states reflects the corn supply situation. Nebraska and Minnesota, the only states where the estimated number on feed this year is larger than a year ago, are the only states where corn production in 1930 was about average.

In-shipments of stocker and feeder cattle inspected thru stockyards markets into the Corn Belt as a whole for the nine months July 1930 to March 1931, inclusive, were 11 per cent smaller than for the same period a year earlier, and the second smallest for the period in 10 years. In-shipments for the three months, January to March, this year, were more than 20 per cent or 100,000 head smaller than for this period in 1930. The decrease in the three-months period this year as indicated by shipments from four leading markets was in calves, cows and heifers and light-weight steers. There was a marked increase this year, over last in the number of heavy feeders, weighing over 900 pounds shipped from these four markets.

Feeders' plans for marketing cattle on feed April 1 as reported by them showed intentions to market about the same proportion before July this year, as did the reports received April 1 last year, with a larger proportion in April this year and a smaller in June. Of the cattle to be marketed after July 1, a larger proportion was intended for September or later and smaller proportions for July and August.

Atchison—Spring work is almost finished and some farmers are planting corn. The weather is fine for farm work but rain is needed quite badly. It looks as if we are going to have a good fruit crop. Everything looks promising so far and gardens are doing fine. Livestock and chicks are making excellent progress and everyone seems to be looking for a better year. There seems to be an oversupply of teachers in our county. Wages have been cut almost everywhere. Cream, 25c; eggs, 18c; hens, 16c.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barber—We have received plenty of rain and the ground is in good condition for planting. A few farmers have been planting corn. Wheat, oats, and grass all are growing well. Wheat, 55c; corn, 45c; oats, 35c; kafir, 35c; hogs, \$5 to \$7; cream, 20c; eggs, 13c to 14c.—Albert Pelton.

Barton—We had a rain a week ago and with the warm weather the grass is growing rapidly. Gardens are being planted. Farmers are buying chicks now from local hatcheries. Butterfat, 25c; eggs, 18c; wheat, 56c.—Alice Everett.

Brown—We have had some very fine weather after our spell of cloudiness and showers. Oats and wheat both are doing well. Quite a few farmers are seeding alfalfa; fields seeded to this crop last fall look fine. Livestock is doing well and since there has been an abundance of hay, little pasturing has been done so far. Hens are laying well. Top eggs, 18c; springs, 11c.—L. H. Shannon.

Douglas—A marked interest has been shown this spring in setting out all kinds of fruit, particularly in the rocky and hilly sections. Many nurseries have made reductions in prices on fruit trees and vines, thus inducing farm owners to invest. If trees and vines are properly pruned and sprayed, quantity and quality both can be improved. There always is a good demand here for home-grown strawberries and cherries.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Cowley—Spring seems to be here at last and farmers are busy planting corn.

Wheat and alfalfa look fine. Some livestock has been turned on grass but this feed is rather short at present. Public sales have not been so common this month. Practically everyone has some garden planted. Wheat, 60c; corn, 46c; oats, 29c; heavy hens, 13c; ducks and geese, 6c; turkeys, 20c; eggs, 9c to 15c; cream, 21c; butterfat, 30c; alfalfa hay \$16 to \$18; prairie hay, \$8.—Cloy W. Brazle.

Edwards—We are having fine weather now since the big storm and everything is coming along in fine condition. A few farmers are sowing barley. Wheat is making a rank growth and will require a lot of moisture a little later on. Wheat, 57c; corn, 47c; barley, 45c; cream, 24c; eggs, 14c; hens, 10c to 14c. A good many horses are being shipped out.—W. E. Fravel.

Franklin—We have plenty of surface moisture with a ¼-inch rain recently; this seems to be about all the moisture we can get at one time. We have plenty of water except in a few localities where some still is being hauled. Quite a lot of corn has been planted. Alfalfa and wheat are making excellent growth. A few farmers were short on feed for livestock. The peach and pear trees are in full bloom and the blossoms are plenty full but I cannot say how much fruit we will have. Pastures are green but are not supplying much feed yet. Corn, 53c; oats, 35c; butterfat, 23c; butter, 29c to 35c; eggs, 12c to 17c; hens, 11c to 15c; old roosters, 9c. Hens are laying well. Quite a few sick chickens are reported from over the county.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Hamilton—Everything is greening up again since the freeze and the blizzard. Wheat is looking fine and good stands of barley are reported. Row crop land is being prepared and planting will start early in May. There is plenty of moisture to start crops in good condition. We have had considerable wind during the last few days. Syracuse High School won first in the Western Arkansas League at the Dodge City Music Contest.—Earl L. Hinden.

Jewell—We received a good shower lately and wheat, oats and pastures look fine. A very large acreage of oats has been planted and corn ground is being prepared. Most country schools let out with big dinners and programs as usual. Most schools have hired their teachers with a cut in wages. Corn, 45c; wheat, 58c; eggs, 12c; cream, 20c.—Lester Broyles.

Johnson—The weather has been beautiful and very warm. Spring growth on ev-

ery hand is making rapid progress. Fruits promise abundant yields. A light rain fell early this month but more moisture would be of the greatest benefit as the subsoil is very dry and the hauling of stock water still continues. Gophers have done considerable damage to alfalfa fields. Livestock is largely on grass which is not well enough advanced, but roughage and hay are scarce. Gardens look well. Bran, \$1.10; ground barley, \$1.35; alfalfa hay, \$13 to \$15; hens, \$16; eggs, 15c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Labette—Some very fine weather has been our lot since the rains. Some corn is in the ground but more still is to be planted. Wheat and oats are looking fine. Peaches and plums are all right so far and even a few apricots escaped the freeze. Berry crops will be somewhat shorter in 1931 on account of last year's drouth. Many folks are looking for land. Fewer idle men pass our farm now. Oats, 35c; hay, \$8; corn, 60c.—J. N. McLane.

Leavenworth—The winterish weather in March made the spring look backward, but April's warm sunshine and a good rain have made all crops look fine. Leavenworth county soon will be the Kansas playground with the state park. Work is progressing nicely on the Farm Bureau and 4-H Club camp located near there. Baby chicks and cattle both bring low prices. Eggs, 15c; corn, 60c; geese, 10c.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Linn—Farmers are busy sowing flax and planting corn. Fields are in the best of working condition. Wheat, oats and spring-seeded grass are needing more moisture. We have the promise of a good fruit year.—W. E. Rigdon.

Lyon—Wheat, oats and alfalfa are doing fine. Livestock has been turned on pasture. Corn planting has started. The gardens are doing well. Eggs, 11c to 15c.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—Only a little moisture has fallen in the last 10 days and with a strong wind blowing much of the time the fields are drying rapidly. However, crops are holding their own nicely. Listing corn and preparing the ground for planting is the chief work at present. Potatoes and gardens are up and doing well. Peach, plum and pear trees are in bloom and promise a large yield unless we have more frost. Eggs, 11c to 15c; cream, 23c.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

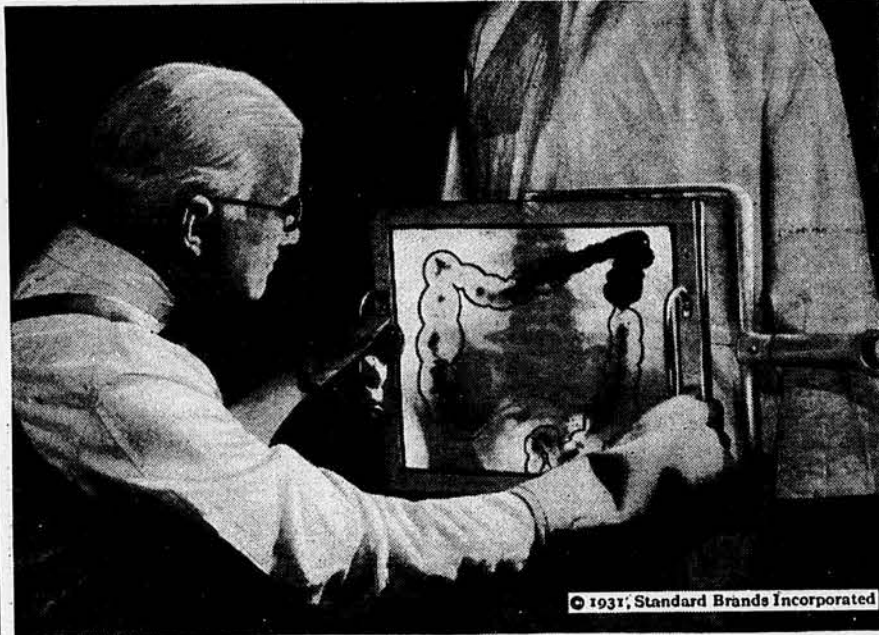
Marshall—We had a fine rain recently and the oats, wheat and pasture look (Continued on Page 20)

Half-sick



DULL, DRAGGY days are usually the result of Intestinal Fatigue!

Because of Poisons Arising Here!



THE X-RAY shows the source of the trouble. When intestines become clogged, poisons form. Health is in danger! Yeast keeps intestines clean!

Look at this X-RAY!

HAVE you ever seen a fluoroscope—an X-ray—in actual operation? It's very interesting, as you can see from the photograph above, at the right:

Look at it carefully. It shows a very vital section of the body—the intestinal tract. It shows how it looks when it is suffering from neglect... its delicate passages clogged with accumulated food wastes.

Now it's easy to understand why we don't feel well when intestines are sending depressing poisons throughout the body! We must correct this condition. But only by natural, gentle means.

It shows a case of a very common trouble... *Intestinal Fatigue*

Medical authorities have discovered such a method in Fleischmann's fresh Yeast. This simple food, they find, possesses truly amazing properties for correcting Intestinal Fatigue.

Eaten regularly, before meals, or between meals and at bedtime, Fleischmann's Yeast mixes with the waste matter in the intestines—softens it—stimulates the natural action that helps your body remove it.

Thus, your whole system is gently cleansed and purified. The poisons that were causing your stomach trouble, bad breath, headaches, etc., no longer form. Your appetite responds. Digestion improves. Energy returns.

Now at Your Own Grocer's!

Isn't it worth a trial? Just ask your grocer for Fleischmann's Yeast—the fresh yeast with the yellow label—and eat 3 cakes a day, plain or in a third of a glass of water (hot or cold) or any way you like. It will keep at cellar temperature for a week.



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Eat 3 Cakes a Day!

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KANSAS FARMER



J.M. PARKS
MANAGER

Protective Service



There's Plenty of Time to Contract for a Correspondence Course After You're Sure You'll Study It

ABOUT this time last year a young man, who had just graduated from high school, wrote the Protective Service Department a letter telling how he had been "hooked" for a correspondence course by a high-pressure salesman. As bait the agent offered the course entirely free, providing the young man would pay for the books necessary in the course. The lad was told not to tell anyone what the course was costing him, as that part was a secret; he was getting the course without paying for more than the books just so the company could introduce the idea into that community.

The boy paid \$15 down and signed the contract for the rest of the course when the books arrived. Knowing that the boy was a minor, the salesman had the boy's father sign the contract, too. When the agent had left, the young man figured out his finances, and discovered that if he was to get to college in the fall he would need all the money he could scrape together. He wrote to the company asking that he be released from the contract, stating that he was willing to lose the \$15 already paid. They answered that the contract was binding; he would have to pay the balance, and threatened to sue his father for his money if he didn't pay promptly.

Thousands of dollars can be saved for the farmers of Kansas and their families if they will only stop to investigate and consider the consequences before contracts of any kind are signed. High pressure salesmanship is not necessary for a product that has intrinsic value; it is only the things that people do not need that require such selling tactics. Investigate thru an unbiased organization that has the facts before you sign anything questionable. Few indeed are the safe investments or purchases that must be made in such a hurry that the buyer does not have time to investigate the company with which he is dealing and consider all angles of the proposition. This young man's father can be held to the contract he signed although his boy never will use the correspondence course, which doubtless, like others, would be worth its cost to the young man had he contracted for it because he really wanted to study the course and not because he was high-pressured by the agent.

Be Safe, Not Sorry—Investigate First

Service You Deserve

The Protective Service has been informed about a class of farm implement and machinery agents who have no place of business, no experience in repairing machines, no stock of parts that may be needed in case of a breakdown. These agents go to farmers and sell implements and machinery, perhaps cutting the cost a little by giving up part of their own commissions—and then they are thru.

The farmers are left to work out their own salvation.

It would seem as if the logical thing for the farmer to do would be to buy his equipment from the regularly established dealer—those firms established in the towns of the farming country, with experienced employees, with a name and a reputation to maintain, with supplies for any emergency and pride in making

their guaranty good. A farmer is taking chances when he buys from an agent who is not a representative of some established firm. He will do much better in buying of his home dealer who is in position to give the service he may need. That is what every dealer does and he stands behind his customer.

Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 19)

fine. Farmers are getting ready to plant corn but the seed is sky high. Cream, 25c; eggs, 16c; corn, 41c; wheat, 57c; potatoes, \$2; hogs, \$7.30. Considerable Sweet clover is being sown.—J. D. Stosz.

Neosho—Sufficient moisture has been received recently. Wheat, oats and flax are in good to excellent condition. We are having real spring weather and field work is progressing nicely. Considerable corn has been planted. All livestock is doing very well and none to speak of is going to market. Community sales are well attended and prices for everything seem very satisfactory. Considerable wheat and corn are being shipped in for feed and sell at from 70 to 80 cents a bushel. There is an oversupply of laborers. Roads are in good condition.—James D. McHenry.

Pawnee—Our community was visited by a severe windstorm a week ago which did considerable damage to farm property. Most of the sheep shearing will be completed this month, more being produced than a year ago. Our Farm Bureau broadcast a program from the Dodge City station. Oats and barley are up and growing, most fields showing a good stand. A little wheat has started to joint and pasturing soon will be over. Grass pastures are starting to look green. Some public sales are being held. The postponed Wheat Belt meeting at Larned now is scheduled for May 6. Young alfalfa fields are being cleared of weeds. Eggs, 14c; milk, 34c; wheat, 58c; cream, 22c; corn, 52c.—Paul Haney.

Republic—Field work is progressing more rapidly with better settled weather conditions. We had another nice rain a little more than a week ago. Some fields of oats are showing good stands and gardens and potatoes are up. Apricot and peach trees are in bloom. Spring pigs are arriving on a good many farms and there is some report of losses and weak pigs. Other livestock is doing well and some has been turned on pasture. Farmers are preparing corn ground and sowing alfalfa and clover. Corn, 46c; wheat, 57c; butterfat, 22c; eggs, 15c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rice—Wheat is in fine condition and is making a good growth. Some early fruit was killed but later fruits are in good condition and promise large yields. Alfalfa and pastures are coming along fine. The 4-H and other farm clubs are starting off the season with good attendance and a lot of interest. Wheat, 59c; eggs, 15c; hen, 12c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Rush—Winter wheat has greened up wonderfully during the last few days and practically covers the ground. Oats, too, is doing well. Early gardens are coming up. Pasture soon will support livestock. The soil is abundantly supplied with moisture as a result of the recent rains and snows. Few public sales are being held. Wheat, 58c; egg, 14c; butterfat, 23c.—Wm. Crotinger.

Wichita—The weather has been favorable for barley sowing and most farmers are thru and are preparing the ground for corn. Cut worms are numerous. Wheat is making a wonderful growth and some fields are too thick. Potato planting is starting this week, which is late due to the unusual weather conditions. Livestock is doing fair for this time of year. Farm hands are plentiful and wages run from board up to \$25 a month. Butterfat, 23c; eggs, 14c; potatoes, \$1.—E. W. White.

Wyandotte—Oats fields are coming up with good stands. Large orchard owners are starting to spray and they will spray four or five times during the season. Trees are starting to bloom and a good apple crop is indicated. Wheat still is looking excellent. Farmers soon will be ready to plant corn if the warm weather continues. Livestock is being turned into pastures on the earliest date for several years. Farm laborers are more plentiful than jobs. Alfalfa and clover are growing rapidly. We had a ½-inch rain recently which did a lot of good. Dairymen are not feeding much grain now.—Warren Scott.



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One woman can do work of ten men. Costs no more than ordinary garden tools. Write for literature and price. Dealers, agents and salesmen wanted.

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Save money by buying a Fords Milker now. Low prices in keeping with present conditions. No better milker at any price. Thousands in use. Write for catalog showing low prices in Electric and Gas Engine models.

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Our FARMERS MARKET Place



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Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
1	\$1.00	\$3.20	26	\$2.60	\$ 8.32
2	1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.64
3	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
4	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
5	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
6	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
7	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
8	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
9	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
10	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
11	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
12	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
13	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
14	2.30	7.36	39	3.90	12.48
15	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
16	2.50	8.00	41	4.10	13.12

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Words	Rate	Words	Rate
1	\$4.90	1	\$29.40
2	9.80	2	34.30
3	14.70	3	39.20
4	19.60	4	44.10
5	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 everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. We cannot be responsible for mere differences of opinion as to quality of stock which may occasionally arise. Nor do we attempt to adjust trifling differences between subscribers and honest responsible advertisers. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller but our responsibility ends with such action.

POULTRY

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

ANCONAS—EGGS

ANCONA EGGS, STATE ACCREDITED. Bloodtested, Exhibition. Sadie Miller, Meriden, Kan.

AUSTRO-WHITES

AUSTRO WHITE BABY CHICKS, \$10.00-100. Delivered. Quality Hatchery, Beatrice, Nebr.

BABY CHICKS

HARDY OZARK CHICKS. LOWEST PRICES ever quoted. 15th anniversary year. Catalog free. Kennedale Hatchery, Springfield, Missouri.

BIG HUSKY CHICKS, 5 1/2c UP, EASY TERMS. 15 leading breeds. Missouri accredited. Free catalogue. Nevada Hatchery, Nevada, Missouri.

MATHIS CERTIFIED CHICKS—GUARANTEED to live. Heavy layers. Leading breeds, \$5.00 hundred up. Catalog free. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.

KANSAS ACCREDITED CHICKS—OUR FIFTEENTH year. Leghorns 7 1/2c, heavies and Minorcas 9 1/2c; 500 or more 7 1/2c less. Bowell Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

QUALITY CHICKS, 7 1/2c UP, 25 CHICKS free with each 300 order. 100 free with 1000. Live delivery guaranteed. Quality Chick Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

100% BLOOD-TESTED, KANSAS ACCREDITED chicks. Leghorns 7 1/2c; Heavies 9 1/2c. Custom hatching 2c per egg. Write to Engel Electric Hatchery, Hays, Kan.

BABY CHICKS: BUY YOUR BABY CHICKS at reduced prices from Kansas' Largest hatchery. Catalogue free. Johnson's Hatchery, 218-C W. 1st St., Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED CHICKS: ASSORTED 5 1/2c. LEG- horns 7c; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Langhans 8c. Live delivery, postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

BABY CHICKS AND EGGS FROM PURE bred blood-tested stock. Halbeck White Rocks, also White Minorcas and other breeds. Shaw's Hatcheries, Blue Mound, Kan.

PAY ONLY FOR CHICKS YOU RAISE. WE refund full price paid for all normal losses first three weeks. Missouri Accredited, 6c up. Catalog free. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

BUY MISSOURI'S CERTIFIED ENGLISH Leghorns from high pedigree males, \$7.00-100; \$32.50-500. Good winter layers, 100% delivery guaranteed. Roselawn Poultry Farm, Sheldon, Mo.

IDEAL HATCHERY CHICKS; LEGHORNS, 7c; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Whites, Langhans, 8c; Buff, White Minorcas, Brahmas 8 1/2c; Assorted 5c. Eskridge, Kan.

BABY CHICK PRICES LOWER. ORPINGTONS, Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, 7 cents. Light Brahmas, Minorcas, 10 cents. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Fortner's Hatchery, Butler, Mo.

BABY CHICKS AND OLDER CHICKS. BLOOD- tested stock. Pullets 8 to 10 weeks old. Also fries. Prices very reasonable. Custom hatching 3c. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, 1277 Van Buren, Topeka, Kan. Phone 5417.

CHICKS GUARANTEED TO LIVE OR WE replace loss first week 1/2 price, second week 3/4 price. Big boned, husky stock. Bred from our National Laying Contest winners. 250-342 egg pedigrees. 12 varieties. 5 1/2c up. Free catalogue. Booth Farms, Box 615, Clinton, Mo.

HERE'S A BARGAIN—BLOOD TESTED Chicks—big, strong, livable. Electric Hatchery. Per 100: White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Heavy Mixed, \$7.75; Reds, White, Banded Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, \$8.75. White or Silver Laced Wyandottes, \$9.75. \$1 per hundred deposit books order; balance C.O.D. 100% alive, prepaid. Rush your order. Catalog Free. Steele's Hatchery, Box 122, Wellsburg, Mo.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS

STEINHOFF CHICKS LEAD!

Buy Steinhoff's Blood-Tested Chicks Hatched From High Egg Producing, Healthy Flocks

—tested for four consecutive seasons by the Agglutination method, the only test recognized as efficient by our State Agricultural College. Why waste your time, money and chicks trying to raise those not tested? Every hen in OUR flocks tested for B. W. D. and culled by State qualified poultry men. 100% live delivery guaranteed, prepaid. Average prices, circulars free. Order early and avoid being disappointed.

STEINHOFF & SONS, OSAGE CITY, KAN.

\$5.50 BIG HUSKY CHICKS

5c UP PER 100 GUARANTEED TO LIVE

Never before have Superior Certified Chicks sold so low at this time of year—200-300 egg strains from state accredited flocks. Immediate delivery. H. Smith, Wesco, Mo., raised 285 from 300, laying 4 mos. Mrs. R. Y. Thomas, Ellis, Okla., raised 393 from 400, laying 4 1/2 mos. FREE catalog gives full details about Superior Chicks.

NEW LOW PRICES ON SUPERIOR CHICKS

English White Leghorns, Brown Leg	100	500	1000
horns and Anconas		\$6.90	\$33.00 \$65.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C.			
Reds and Buff Orpingtons, White			
and Silver Wyandottes		7.90	39.00 75.00
Black and White Minorcas		8.50	42.00 82.00
Heavy Assorted Breeds		6.90	33.00 65.00
Light Assorted Breeds		5.50	27.50 50.00

Our select Superior Quality Grade AA Chicks 2c higher. Where can you beat these prices and quality? \$1.00 books any sized order. Balance C.O.D. plus postage. We pay postage when full cash remittance is made with order. Mail order now from this advertisement—don't wait. SUPERIOR HATCHERY, Box 8-S, Windsor, Mo.

95% PULLETS GUARANTEED

Now you can get either pullets or cockerels from CROSS BRED BLOOD TESTED FLOCKS. We can detect the difference and back our statement of our 95% guarantee or make good as stated in our Free Circulars. All flocks culled and mated by a Licensed A. P. A. Judge.

MIDWESTERN POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY, Box 1A, Burlingame, Kan.

BUY PULLET CHICKS NOW

Sex guaranteed 95% on Cross Breeds, also have ten Purebred Breeds, Bloodtested, Guaranteed. Reduced Prices. Free Catalog. Tindell's Hatchery, Box 18, Burlingame, Kan.

BRAHMAS

LIGHT BRAHMA HATCHING EGGS, CHAM- pion stock. \$1.25-15; \$4.00-100. Homer Alkire, Belleville, Kan.

BRAHMA—EGGS

STATE ACCREDITED LIGHT BRAHMAS. blood tested, \$4.00 100. Case \$13.50. Robert Scholz, Huron, Kan.

BANTAMS

WHITE COCHIN EGGS, TWELVE FOR \$1. Bessie Christy, Leroy, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEES

BANKER'S DRYLAND HEN-EGG LAYING Mallards. Lay better than hens, eat less. Easy to raise, confine, care for. No lice, mites, diseases. Hatching eggs \$4.00-100; fill your incubator. Gold Medal Duck Farm, Baldwin, Kan.

HAMBURGS

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG. BEAUTI- fully marked. Wonderful layers. Eggs, 100, \$5.00. Trapped Pen, 15, \$1.50. Postpaid. Mrs. Geo. Larson, Harlan, Iowa.

JERSEY WHITE GIANTS

GENUINE JERSEY WHITE GIANTS; ALSO Blacks. Chicks; eggs. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

TRUITT STRAIN JERSEY WHITE GIANT Baby Chicks \$15.00-100, started chicks also. Mrs. Vern Lakin, Osborne, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

ORDER HOLLYWOOD WHITE LEGHORN chicks from our certified flock headed with pedigreed cockerels from 225-290 egg record hens. Real quality at reduced prices \$10.00 per 100 prepaid. Beeley Poultry Farm, Coldwater, Kan.

PURE HOLLYWOOD, TANCRED AND TOM Barron White Leghorns, State Accredited and Certified. Blood-tested. High egg records have proven their value. Write for valuable 48 page Poultry Book and chick prices. Sunflower Poultry Farm, Box 63, Newton, Kan.

MINORCAS—BUFF

BUFF MINORCAS AND AUSTRALORPS, 16 other breeds, bargain prices. J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, Kan.

BUFF MINORCAS—CHICKS, EGGS, YOUNG cockerels, accredited, blood-tested. Mrs. Joe Steiner, Sabetha, Kan.

BIGGER AND BETTER BUFF MINORCAS. Chicks; eggs. Reduced prices. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

LARGE TYPE: BUFF AND WHITE MINOR- ca chicks \$10, Eggs \$4-100 postpaid. We deliver quality, service and satisfaction. Order direct. Freeman's Hatchery, Ft. Scott, Kan.

KIRCHER'S BUFF MINORCAS. LARGE SIZE birds from accredited flocks. Hens weighing 6 to 8 pounds. Eggs that weigh 4 to 8 ounces more than Leghorn eggs. The breed that pays. Young stock, hatching eggs and chicks. Write for descriptive literature. Otto C. Kircher, Butler, Mo.

ROSS CHICKS

LEGHORNS 7 1/2c
HEAVY BREEDS 9 1/2c

Ross Chicks guaranteed to live 10 days. All chicks from state accredited, blood-tested stock. Males up to 319 egg production head our flocks. Also cockerels and pullets from 3 to 12 weeks old. Write for catalog.

ROSS BREEDING FARM & HATCHERY Box 15, Junction City, Kan.

Salina Chicks

Write for our new low prices on chicks guaranteed to live 10 days.

SALINA HATCHERY 122 West Pacific, Salina, Kan.

ACCREDITED CHICKS

State Accredited and Certified GUARANTEED TO LIVE. Blood tested accredited, 8 1/2c; state accredited, 10 1/2c. Discounts for early orders. All breeds. Ready now. Delivered Prepaid. White Leghorns choice of English Barron, Hollywood or Tancred strains. 8c each or \$32 for 500 from high egg producers and State Accredited or Certified. TISCHHAUSER HATCHERY, 2171 S. Lawrence, Wichita, Kansas

MINORCAS—WHITE

GAMBLE'S WHITE MINORCAS, CHICKS, eggs. Mrs. C. F. Gamble, Altoona, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—BUFF

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$5 hundred. Prepaid. Mrs. George McAdam, Holton, Kan.

ACCREDITED, BLOOD TESTED BUFF ORP- ington eggs, \$3.00 hundred, Chicks \$10. Jenkins Poultry Farm, Jewell, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

BARRED ROCKS, LARGE BONED, YELLOW legged heavy layers 100 eggs \$5.00; 15-1.00. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

R. O. P. WHITE ROCKS, TRAPNESTED seven years. Bloodtested. Eggs \$7, chicks \$15-100. 8 Pen Eggs, 4 pedigreed chicks, free. Ethel Brazelton, Troy, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—EGGS

BUFF ROCK EGGS \$4.00 HUNDRED. MRS. Mat Bender, Bremen, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE ROCK 311 EGGS PEDI- gree strain. \$5.00-105 Prepaid. White Star Farm, Oberlin, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS BRADLEY'S HEAVY LAY- ers. Eggs postpaid 100-\$5.00; 15-\$1.00. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

ROSE COMB WHITES. BLOOD-TESTED MAY chicks \$9.25 per 100 up. Goenner Hatchery, Zenda, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND, BLOOD tested, \$4.00 prepaid. Elmer Graves, Clifton, Kan.

S. C. REDS, QUALITY, PRODUCTION— prize-winning stock. \$4.00 100, prepaid. Charles Allen, Maple Hill, Kan.

TURKEYS—EGGS

LARGE BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 20c. PRE- paid. Sadie Meila, Bucklin, Kan.

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 25 CENTS, PRE- paid. Mabel Barnes, Ulysses, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND EGGS, \$3.00-10. Mrs. Vincent Cain, Republican, Nebr.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEY EGGS 25c EACH or will trade for Baby Chicks. Ella Jones, Speed, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE EGGS from two-year-old prize winning stock 25c postpaid, insured. Pearl Maxedon, Cunningham, Kan.

M A M M O T H BRONZE TURKEYS. BIG, healthy, finely colored, 2 yr. old stock. Eggs fertility guaranteed 25 cents each. \$10.00 per 50. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

TURKEYS

PURE BRED BRONZE EGGS 30c EACH postpaid. Toms, \$8.00. Sire 40 lb. toms. Clara McDonald, Wallace, Nebr.

MAMMOTH BRONZE EGGS 28c, POULTS 50c, Bird and Moore strains. Book orders 1/4 cash. Florence Harris, Creighton, Mo.

SEVERAL VARIETIES—EGGS

EGGS—WHITE WYANDOTTES, BLOOD tested \$4.00-100; White Embden Geese 25c; White Pekin Ducks \$1.00 dozen. Bessie Richards, Beverly, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

BROILERS, HENS OTHER POULTRY wanted. Coops loaned free. "The Copes" Topeka.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

FOR SALE OR TRADE: 3 ELECTRIC INCU- bators. Bertha Banker, Baldwin, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

FORDSON GOVERNORS—GUARANTEED, \$5.00 prepaid. O. Humphrey, East Leavenworth, Mo.

32-54 CASE SEPARATOR \$300; 25-50 AULT- man Taylor tractor, \$400. Frank Seiple, Crisfield, Kan.

25-50 NICHOLS & SHEPARD GAS TRACTOR. Cheap. Runs good. Fred Slagle, Bonner Springs, Kan.

16 FOOT MINNEAPOLIS COMBINE FOR sale, cut about 600 acres. Edw. Stallwitz, owner, Peabody, Kan.

30-60 AULTMAN—TAYLOR AND 32-54 Case Separator, \$1,200.00. Location. Herington. H. W. Cardwell Company, Wichita, Kan.

NOTICE—FOR TRACTORS AND REPAIRS. Farmalls, Separators, steam engines, gas engines, saw mills, boilers, tanks, well drills, plows, Hammer and Burr mills. Write for list. Hey Machinery Co., Baldwin, Kan.

GOOD USED FARM MACHINERY FINDS A ready market among the 120810 feeders of Kansas Farmer. An Eagle Clutch Pencil will be sent to Mr. G. E. Fink, R. 1, Alma, Kan., if he sends this ad to Kansas Farmer before July 1st.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO: SMOKING 10 POUNDS \$1.20, Chewing \$1.65, 40 plugs \$1.40. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: CHEWING, 5 LBS. \$1.00; 10, \$1.75; Smoking, 10 lbs. \$1.50. Farmers Union, B165, Mayfield, Ky.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO GUARANTEED, chewing, 5 pounds \$1.00; 12, \$2.00. Smoking, 10, \$1.50, pipe free. Pay when received. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

TOBACCO POSTPAID GUARANTEED VERY best aged mellow juicy leaf chewing 5 lbs. \$1.50, 10 \$2.75. Best smoking, 20c lb. Mark Hamlin, Agent, Sharon, Tenn.

DOGS

SPECIAL NOTICE

An honest effort has been made to restrict this advertising to reputable firms and individuals, however we cannot guarantee satisfaction of hunting dogs since qualities of these animals vary with individual opinions.

SHEPHERDS, COLLIES, FOX-TERRIERS ON approval. Ricketts Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

RAT TERRIERS, SATISFACTION GUARAN- teed. Dean Stevenson, Miltonvale, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, COLLIES, HEEL- ers. Approved. Ed Barnes, Fairfield, Nebr.

WANTED—SPITZ AND FOX TERRIER PUP- pies. Pleasant View Kennels, Onaga, Kan.

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIE PUPPIES, satisfaction guaranteed. Delbert Dege, Frizell, Kan.

NICELY MARKED COLLIE PUPPIES. Males \$6.00. Edward Hartman, 1450 Park Place, Wichita, Kan.

PEDIGREED NEWFOUNDLAND PUPS. THE child's companion and Home Protector. A. B. Martin, Rotan, Tex.

PATENTS—INVENTIONS

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 150-H Security Savings & Commercial Bank Building (directly opposite U. S. Patent Office), Washington, D. C.

MILKING MACHINES

MILKING MACHINE USERS. WE CAN FUR- nish you parts for any make of machine at low prices. We can furnish you a rebuilt unit of any make at low prices and on easy terms. Write for information today, stating make of machine you want. Milking Machine Exchange, Box 2453, San Francisco, Calif.

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

GARGET ENDED OR MONEY REFUNDED. Three cow treatment \$3.00. Agents wanted. Swiss Company, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

SILOS

RIESTONE CEMENT STAVE SILOS ERECTED on your own premises by our crews at direct-from-factory prices. Strong, durable, beautiful. Frost, wind and rot proof. Liberal discounts on early orders. Write

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

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

FORAGE CROP SEEDS—HEGARIA \$2.00:
Atlas Sorgo \$1.50; Shrock Kafir \$1.50; White, Black Hull or Pink Kafir \$1.25; Sibebrown, Common or White Wonder Millet \$1.70; Germano Lett \$2.00; Sumac Orange, Black or Red Ambac Cane \$1.50; Soy Beans \$2.30; Cow Peas \$3.65. All per bushel. Bags included. Order direct from this advertisement. Mack McCullough, Box 622, Salina, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, HARDY TYPE COMMON variety. Per bushel \$6.50, \$8.40, \$10.20, \$11.40. Grimm Variety Alfalfa Seed, \$14.00, \$16.80, \$18.00; Unhulled White Sweet Clover Seed, \$1.90; Hulled or Scarified, \$3.90, \$4.50, \$5.40; Medium Red Clover, \$11.40; Alsike Samples, \$10.80. Bags Free. Write today for Catalogue, all page catalogue. Lowest Prices. All Kinds Farm and Garden Seeds. Kansas Seed Co., Salina, Kan.

PLANTS THAT GROW THE KIND YOU will like. Good hardy plants straight from the grower to you. Tomatoes, frostproof cabbage, Bermuda onions, 200-50c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75; 5,000-\$7.50. Peppers and Eggplant, 50-35c; 100-50c; 500-\$1.50; 1,000-\$2.50. Cauliflower, 50-50c; 100-75c. State certified Porto Rico sweet potatoes, after April 15, 100-free; 500-\$1.75; 1,000-\$3.00. All prepaid. List free. Southern Plant Co., Ponta, Tex.

PLANTS OPEN GROWN, LARGE STALKY well rooted hand selected—Tomatoes and Frostproof cabbage, all varieties labeled with name assorted wanted. \$2.00, \$2.00, \$2.00, roots, 300, 75c; 500, 1,000, \$2.00, \$2.00, \$3.50. Onions, pencil size wax and Bermudas, 500, 55c; 1,000, \$1.10; 3,000, \$3.00. Potatoes and Peppers, 100, 50c; 300, \$1.00; 1,000, \$2.50. Postpaid, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for Catalogue. Randle Riddle Plant Co., Mount Pleasant, Texas.

TOMATO-FROSTPROOF CABBAGE-ONION and Pepper plants. All open field grown, large stalky, hand-selected plants, labeled with variety, money to roots. Tomatoes, Earliana, John Baer, Bonny Best, Marglobe, Stone, Cabbage, Jersey Wakefields, Charleston Wax fields, Dutch, Copenhagen Market. Prices cabbage or tomato: 200-75c; 300-\$1.00; 500-\$1.25; 1,000-\$2.00; 5,000-\$8.50. Onions, White or Yellow Bermudas, Prizetaker Sweet Spanish: 500-75c; 1,000-\$1.25; 6,000-\$8.00. Ruby King Pepper, 500-75c; 500-\$1.50; 1,000-\$2.50. All plants postpaid. Firm shipment, satisfaction guaranteed. Standard Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

DON'T WASTE TIME, MONEY AND LAND on little field fruits plants. Buy Dodge's Famous Lower Rio Grande Valley plants and get the best hand selected larger than anywhere else. Crystal Wax, Yellow or White Bermuda Onion Plants, Prepaid, 300-60c; 700-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.35; 5,000-\$5.50. Extra large field grown frostproof cabbage plants, all varieties. Prepaid, 100-35c; 300-75c; 500-\$1.10; 1,000-\$2.00. By express collect onion plants 70c thousand and lots. Get acquainted off 400 top best onion plants and 200 best cabbage plants at varieties for \$1.00 prepaid. Prompt shipments, satisfaction guaranteed. Dodge Plant Farms, Raymondville, Tex.

PLANTS: SWEET POTATOES, NANCY HALL, Red Bermuda, Southern Queen, Yellow Bermuda, White Jersey Yam, vineless Jersey, vineless Yam, Porto Rican, California Golden, Golden Glow, Wesley, Yellow Jersey, Black Spanish Big Stem Jersey, Red Jersey, and Pride of Kansas 100-50c; 500-\$1.75; 1,000-\$3.00; 5,000-\$12.50. Tomatoes—Earliana 50 day—John Baer, Bonny Best, Ponderosa, New Station, Chaulk Early Jewel, Livingston Globe, Dwarf Ponderosa, Dwarf Champion, New Tree and Golden Ponderosa. Cabbage—Early Jersey, Late Dutch, Copenhagen Market and Sure Headed, 100-50c; 300-\$2.25; 1,000-\$4.00. Pepper—Mango, Pimental, Bird's Eye Chili, Cauliflower and eggplant, early varieties, 50-100c; 100-75c; 500-\$5.00. All plants postpaid. Hardy Garten Truck Farm, Rt. 4, Abilene, Kan.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE, OPEN FIELD grown, well rooted, strong, each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled variety name Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Dutch. Postpaid: 100, 50c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00. Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda Tomato 50c; 75c; 1,000, \$1.25; 6,000, \$6.00. Tomato large, well rooted open field grown, mossed, labeled with Variety name Livingston Globe, Marglobe, Stone, Baltimore, June Link McGee, Earliana, Gulf State Market, 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 Early Heart plant postpaid: 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$3.00; 5,000, \$12.50. Count prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Ark.

MEN WANTED FOR GOOD PAY POSITIONS
as pilots, airplane mechanics, auto mechanics,
ca, electrical mechanics, radio mechanics,
welders after taking necessary training in this
school. Learn where Lindburgh learned. We
qualify you for good positions paying \$150.00
to \$500.00 a month. For catalog and complete
information, write now to Lincoln Auto and
Airplane School, 2640 Automotive Building,
Lincoln, Nebr.

ROLL DEVELOPED SIX GLOSSO PRINTS
20c. Gloss Studio, Cherryvale, Kan.
SEND ROLL AND 25c FOR SIX BEAUTIFUL
glossitone printts. Day-Night Studio, Sedalia,
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GLOSS PRINTS TRIAL FIRST ROLL
Developed printed 10c lightning service. F. R. B.
Photo Co. Dept. J, 1503 Lincoln Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio

BARGAIN SALE: LADIES' RAYON HOSE
assorted colors, imperfect, 12 pairs \$1.20.
Postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Economy
Hosiery Company, Asheboro, North Carolina.

NEW CROP TABLE RICE. PRODUCER TO
consumer 100 pounds beautiful clean white
rice double sacked \$3.15. J. Ed Cabaniss, Box
29, Katy, Texas.

LUMBER—CAR LOTS, WHOLESALE PRICES,
direct mill to consumer. Prompt shipment,
honest grades and square deal. McKee-Flem-
ing Lbr. & M. Co., Emporia, Kan.

MOTORCYCLES AND REPAIRS—MAIL **US**
your order. Dustin Cycle, Topeka, Kan.

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prices. Information free. Southwest Gold &
Silver Co., Box 68, Fort Worth, Tex.

COLORADO

SEND FOR LIST FORECLOSED RANCHES,
\$2 each. N. Brown, Elko, Colo.

**SEND FOR LIST FORECLOSED RANCHES,
\$2 acre N Brown Florence, Cal.**

FOR SALE: COLORADO LAND, SMALL
down payment, balance easy terms. Send
for my special list. C. A. Lee, Sterling, Colo.

EASTERN COLORADO LANDS FOR SALE,
small payment balance crop payment, also
two good places for lease. A. N. Mitchem,
Eads, Colo.

NE COUNTY WHEAT,
and, \$7 to \$15 per acre, good
ranches. J. F. Huggins, Kit

LAND BARGAINS — FRANK MADIGAN,
Sharon Springs, Kan.

UNIMPROVED NEOSHO COUNTY 80 ACRES.
All cultivation. 2½ miles Galesburg. Priced

WESTERN KANSAS FARM, 513 ACRES
half cultivation, 100 wheat. Cement house,
barn and garage \$23.50 acre. Terms, Warren
Kennedy, Towner, Colo.

FOR SALE—ALLENDORPH FARM, ¼ MILE
Alma, Kansas. 441 grass, 100 bottom plow.

322 ACRES NEAR PLEASANTON, KANSAS.
85 acres timber. Ideal Dairy Farm location.
Particulars. Mrs. E. B. Van Ness, 415 N.
Marlborough, Dallas, Texas.

WE FURNISH YOU FARM, IRRIGATION
water and seed. Fifteen years to pay. Write
Mr. Heron, Rutheron, N. M.

alfalfa. Truck farming. Irrigated. Buildings.
Harry Gross, Bunkerhill, Kan.

WASHINGTON

lands. Unfailing sub-irrigation. Suitable for raising, poultry, berries, bulbs, truck gardening. Good roads and markets. Easy terms. Also cheap cut over lands. The Longview Company, Longview, Washington.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND
OWN A FARM IN MINNESOTA, DAKOTA, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature.

FREE BOOKS ON OPPORTUNITIES IN MINNESOTA, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, or Oregon. Complete information on climate, crops, location for farm or suburban tract for sale.

Nothing, continuous employment. No occupation offers more to industrious capable men. Write E. C. Leedy, Dept. 202, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

4000 WORTH TRACTORS, COMBINES, IM-
plements. Six room house in Kinsley, Kan.
200 acres near Waynoka, Okla. Want West-
ern Kansas land. Orbison & Carlile, Jetmore.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES
Want to Sell Your Farm?

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR
cash, no matter where located; particulars
free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 510

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING
farm or unimproved land for sale. Give cash
price. John Black, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

WANTED--FARMS FROM OWNERS. SEND
cash price with description. Emory Gross,

RABBITS—WHITE FLEMISH, NEW ZEALAND White, Himalayn and Havana. One to ten dollars. O. M. Daniel, Lawrence, Kan.

Young and matured stock. Our specialty.
Quality breeding stock at low prices. H. L.
Smithson, Box 154, Herington, Kan.

PIGEONS
 WANTED—OLD LIVE COMMON BARN
 pigeons. Gun Club, Rutledge, Mo.

CREAM WANTED
CREAM WANTED—TOP PRICES PAID

ness; references any bank. Write for shipping tags and prices. DeCoursey Creamery Co., Dept. C, Kansas City, Kan.

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LEARN TO FLY WHERE LINDBURGH

Government approval. Airplane mechanics school connected with aircraft factory. Big opportunity—write today for complete information. Lincoln Flying School, 465 Aircraft Building, Lincoln, Nebr.

AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED
CALIFORNIA PERFUMED BEADS, SELL-
 ing like hot cakes. Agents coin-
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WHOLESALE PRICES ON DARK MUSK-
rats. \$1.00 for Bulletins on Pen Raising, e.

RUG WEAVING

Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Missouri.

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Rates at Top of First Classified Page. Minimum Charge, \$1.00

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

Elmer Pearl, Wakeeney, Kan., is offering some fall boars ready for service and sired by all boars and out of big sows. He says he is giving them two weeks at prices that will give them. Better write to him at once.

Clyde Miller of the Miller Stock Farms, Mahaska, Kan., is advertising some Polled Shorthorn bulls and a few horned Shorthorn bulls this week. They range in ages from nine to 16 months old. They are being priced right.

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture has estimated that 15,000 head of cattle perished in the March storm in southwest Kansas and that the loss was heaviest in Finney and Harvey counties.

There was a large attendance at the Hereford Oklahoma state association sale at Stillwater, April 2, and the general average on 54 head, 36 bulls and 18 females was \$103. Round 26 bulls sold for around \$100 each.

Sherwood Bros., Concordia, Kan., are offering some choice fall boars for sale. The Sherwoods are breeders of Durocs of the very best quality, and the breeding is as good as will be found anywhere. They are pricing these boars very low considering quality.

S. B. Amcoats has claimed October 21 for an annual Shorthorn sale. Bluemont farm, Manhattan, will sell a consignment with Mr. Amcoats again this year. As usual it will be a strong offering of cattle, being selections from both herds of real merit.

Duroc breeders will remember M. Stensaas, Concordia, Kan., who bred and advertised Durocs under the firm name of M. Stensaas & Sons for so many years and who passed away at fall. The son, L. H. Stensaas, now has charge of the herd and is advertising this week fall boars ready for service and priced right. If you need a young boar ready for service he had better write him at once.

The Nebraska State Hereford Breeders' Association sale held at Grand Island, March 4 and 5, resulted in an average of \$117 on 106 bulls. It was the 18th sale of the Nebraska State Hereford Association and the first day's sale was considered pretty good, but the second day the sale was handicapped by quite a severe storm. There were quite a number of young bulls in the sale which held the average down.

The Fairfield farm Ayrshire sale at Topeka, April 5, was held just as it was advertised and the offering was just as advertised in every particular and was undoubtedly the best offering of Ayrshires ever sold at auction in the west. Of course the prices paid for the cattle in the sale were disappointing but buyers were not there because of the scarcity of money and the fact that there has not been any money in the dairy business for some time. The general average on 37 lots was \$117.62. The cattle were present in splendid condition and every animal in the sale was a very desirable one. Mr. Page had done his part in the offering of a splendid lot of Ayrshires.

If you are interested in either registered Percherons or registered Shorthorn cattle be sure to attend the F. H. Taylor sale at the Taylor farm near Sedgwick, Kan., next Thursday, April 30. There will be 24 registered Percherons listed and 24 pure Scotch Shorthorns. It is a sale that should interest every breeder of Percherons and high quality Shorthorns in the southwest. Lone Oak stock farm for years has been the home of the best in Percherons and in Shorthorns. Both herds are in splendid breeding condition and the sale is one of the big opportunities for those who are in a position to take advantage of it.

It is pretty generally agreed that there is going to be money in hogs the coming year, and one of the very popular breeds right now is Hampshires. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, who is advertising both fall boars that are ready for service, and fall gilts starting this week, has been and is right now one of the leading breeders of this popular breed in the country. A nice lot of these boars and gilts are by

Whiteway Giant, five times grand champion in 1930 and grand champion of the national swine show. Mr. Wempe is also the owner of one of the best herds of registered Jersey cattle in the state and his herd last year with 24 head finished the year C. T. A. association with an average of 397.8 pounds of butterfat, which is a mighty fine record with that number of cows.

Fred Cottrell, Irving, Kan., has bred Herefords at that place, on the same ranch, two miles northeast of Irving, for 40 years. For years Anxiety breeding has predominated and does today in the 125 head herd on the ranch. He has made many sales in the past and is starting again this spring with an offering of 26 nice bulls, including the herd bull that sired the young bulls in the sale. Ten of them coming two years old and 16 that are yearlings. They have not been neglected or neither have they been pampered for this sale. They are low down, blocky bulls that are sure to sell at very reasonable prices. Many of them are suitable for herd header material and all of them are of the kind that will develop into big bulls, capable of producing Herefords of quality. The sale will start immediately after lunch, which will be served on the grounds. If you need a good bull don't miss this sale.

R. F. Mirick, Great Bend, Kan., is advertising a dispersal sale this week that should be of great interest to farmers all over the country, especially dairy farmers and those interested in poultry. In writing me about advertising his sale, Mr. Mirick said a few years ago they, he and his wife, felt the need of around \$200 per month income, and this winter their 500 Leghorn hens that are the descendants of a flock that averaged 210 eggs a piece for him during the winter of 1927 and 1928, and 30 high grade Ayrshire cows was doing this nicely, but now that his wife has passed away he wants to get away from it all. The complete dispersal sale will be held at the farm near Great Bend and there will be a lot of valuable farm machinery and dairy equipment in the sale, which will start at 10 o'clock Tuesday, April 28. It is a wonderful opportunity to buy at auction, cattle and poultry that were not for sale a few months ago but had been retained on the farm because of their value.

For years the St. Marys college at St. Marys, Kan., about 25 miles west of Topeka, has bred and developed both purebred and high grade Holsteins and the herd has been known all of this time as one of the strong herds in the state. Recently it has been decided because of the large number of purebreds to disperse the herd of 80 high grades and the sale is to be held at the college barn, St. Marys, Wednesday, May 6. The sale is advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer. W. H. Mott of Herington, Kan., has been engaged as sale manager. The herd has been carefully handled by the college and is fully accredited and free from abortion. There are 22 cows and heifers with C. T. A. records that are fresh since December and a fine string of open and bred heifers and two herd sires and a number of young bulls. Every animal in the sale was sired by an outstanding registered bull and the young stuff is out of record dams. For the sale catalog write either to Rev. J. L. McCarthy, St. Marys, Kan., or to W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., who is the sale manager.

Public Sales of Livestock

- April 30—F. H. Taylor, Sedgwick, Kan.
Holstein Cattle
- May 6—St. Mary's College, St. Marys, Kan.
W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Ayrshire Cattle
- April 28—R. F. Mirick, Great Bend, Kan.
Hereford Cattle
- May 7—Fred Cottrell, Irving, Kan.
Percheron Horses
- April 30—F. H. Taylor, Sedgwick, Kan.

Important Future Events

- June 3-5—National Holstein-Friesian sale and convention, Syracuse, N. Y.
- Aug. 22-29—Missouri State Fair, Sedalia.
- Aug. 26-Sept. 4—Iowa State Fair, Des Moines.
- Sept. 14-19—Kansas State Fair, Topeka.
- Sept. 19-25—Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.
- Sept. 26-Oct. 3—Oklahoma State Fair, Oklahoma City.
- Sept. 28-Oct. 4—Dairy cattle Congress and allied shows, Waterloo, Ia.

A Safe Investment

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

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

Potato seed treatment has increased Kaw Valley potato yields 2½ million bushels during the last 10 years. Seed treatment costs about \$1 an acre, and has returned an average of 31.7 bushels to the acre over this same period.

Treatment of sorghum seed with copper carbonate dust not only will control smut but also may increase the germination of the seed. Use 2 or 3 ounces of the dust to a bushel of grain.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

BIG BONED, BLOCKY

or good stretchy boars, various sizes. A few bred gilts for March or April farrow. Reg. free. On gravel road. WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KAN.

PERCHERON HORSES

PERCHERON HORSES

Percherons and Shorthorns at Auction

Sale at Lone Oak Farm, Five Miles North and a Half West of Sedgwick

Sedgwick, Kan., Thursday, April 30

24 registered Percherons consisting of 11 young stallions from one to five years old, eight fillies one to three years old, all sired by the grand champion Carleux 166144, also five matured mares sired by a splendid son of Casino, World's Fair champion, and bred to Carleux for May colts.

Straight Scotch Shorthorns. There are 34 splendidly bred Straight Scotch Shorthorns cataloged, including our herd bull, Cumberland Commander, a splendid yearling bull, and 32 cows and heifers and calves. All the cows and heifers over one year old are sired by Silver Marshal by Village Marshal. All the cows are showing with calf or have calves at foot. This herd has been federal accredited for eight years with no reactors in the first test. For the sale catalog write at once to

F. H. TAYLOR, Sedgwick, Kan.

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer. This is an important sale—don't overlook it.

PERCHERON HORSES

WEMPE'S RIVERSIDE PERCHERONS

Our herd sire, Benfro, 2,250 lbs., eight years old, colts in the way. Seven young stallions, ready for service. As good as they grow. Carnot and Casino breeding. 1,800 to 2,200 pounds. Also three good Jacks. Prices reasonable. C. H. Wempe, Seneca, Kan. (Wemaha Co.)

Purebred Percheron Stallion

for sale, one of the best in the state, two years old, sound. Price \$200.00. Always a prize winner.

W. E. DUSTIN, Rt. 1, Topeka, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Jo-Mar Farm Guernseys

Bulls of serviceable age for sale

From advanced registered cows up to 750 lbs. butterfat, priced from \$100.00 to \$300.00.

From cows with high D.H.I.A. records \$90.00 to \$135.00. Bull calves three to six months old \$75.00 up, all sired by bulls of very high production records. Breeding comparable to any herd in United States. All good type, well grown; worth more but priced to sell.

Terms to responsible parties.
Herd Federal Accredited. Sold subject blood test.

JO-MAR FARM Salina, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Auction Sale Hereford Bulls!

Sale at the Fred Cottrell Ranch, 2 Miles Northeast of Irving,

Irving, Kansas

Thursday, May 7

26 Bulls, including the Anxiety bred herd bull and the sire of all the bulls in the sale. 10 coming two-year-old bulls and 16 yearling bulls. Herd established 40 years ago and Anxiety breeding predominates. 125 head in the herd.

Fred Cottrell, Owner, Irving, Ks.

Arthur Blackney, Auctioneer

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Shorthorns

Representing blood lines of champions for 20 years, 20 bulls, 20 heifers. Write for Bull catalog. Prices and free truck delivery. Also a few Horned Bulls, \$60 to \$100. All registered and TB tested. Quality and breeding among the very best. J. C. Banbury & Sons, Frankfort, Kan.

Bulls, Reds and Dark Roans

Nine to 16 months old. Seven are polled and three are horned. Excellent type and condition. \$50 to \$100 each.

THE MILLER STOCK FARMS, Mahaska, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Purebred Shorthorn Bull

For sale, 7 months, \$45.00.

J. C. MITCHELL, PERRY, KANSAS

DUBOC HOGS

30 Great Duroc Boars

Royally bred in purple. Over 25 years breeding. Shorter legged, easy feeding type. Immuned. Reg. Shipped on approval. W. E. HUSTON, Americus, Kansas

Boars Eligible to Reg.

Sired by Col. Jack and a son of Fireworks. Guaranteed breeders. \$25 each. SHERWOOD BROS., CONCORDIA, KAN.

DUROC BOARS

Ready for service. Immuned. Registered. Quick maturing. Bred right. Priced right. L. H. STENSAAS, CONCORDIA, KAN.

BOARS: Sired by the State Champion, King Index; sound legs and feet. The breed's best blood, and individuality. Feeding quality with size. Immuned, registered. If you want the best write for prices, descriptions, etc. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

WHITEWAY HAMPSHIRE

ON APPROVAL

Extra growthy fall boars and gilts sired by Whiteway Giant and Claus Sheik, the best boar of the breed. Both Grand Champions. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

At the College Barn, St. Marys, Kan., a complete dispersal sale of the

St. Marys High Grade Herd of Holsteins

An unusual opportunity to buy young cattle that are sure to grow into value. Sale at the college barn.

St. Marys, Kan.

Wednesday, May 6

80 head, one of the outstanding high grade herds in the state sold because of the large number of pure bred cattle now owned by the college.

22 C. T. A. cows and heifers in milk and all fresh since December, 1930.

30 heifers from record cows, all bred to registered bulls for fall freshening.

25 heifers, open heifers, yearling and heifer calves from record dams.

Eight bulls, two of them herd sires from A. R. O. dams and excellent individuals. One yearling and five younger bulls, all registered or eligible to register. All of these cattle are from registered bulls and high grade cows.

Herd fully accredited and free from abortion.

Terms cash. Sale starts at 11 o'clock. Lunch on the grounds. Write today for the sale catalog to

Rev. J. L. McCarthy, St. Marys, Kan., or W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCullough, C. M. Crews—Herdsmen, Geo. Stahl

DRESSLER'S RECORD BULLS

Our herd averaged 658 lbs. fat in national herd improvement test, 1929, highest herd in United States to date. Splendid young bulls, dams' records 633 to 1018 lbs. fat. Sired by second prize bull at Topeka, 1930. H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KAN.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Ayrshire Auction

30 Head of High Grade Ayrshire Cattle

Production up to 365 pounds fat per year. Sale on and a half miles west and four north of Great Bend.

Great Bend, Kansas

Tuesday, April 28

500 Barron strain Leghorn hens, also general farm and dairy equipment. You will never regret attending this sale if you want money making dairy cows.

R. F. MIRICK, Great Bend, Kan.
Sale Starts Promptly 10 a. m.

JERSEY CATTLE

REG. JERSEY BULLS

Serviceable age, dark fawn, from dams with over 400 lb. records. Write me your needs. C. A. EWING, CONWAY SPRINGS, KAN.

Financial Count, 10 in R.M.

20-months-old grandson, out of state-record dam. Sister with R. M. record, 724.05 lbs. fat, \$85.00 with all papers at barn. L. R. Fansler, Independence, Kan.

REGISTERED JERSEYS

Two choice heifers. Breeding. Imp. Jap and Raleigh on Hood Farm foundation. Have rented my farm and no other cattle. Will sell cheap. Sam Smith, Clay Center, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

FALL BOARS AND GILTS

Weight around 150 to 200 lbs. Well grown and immune.

JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KAN.

Pearl's Poland Chinas

Fall boars ready for service. All immune and priced to sell.

ELMER E. PEARL, WAKEENEY, KAN.

Answers to Questions on Page 7

- House of Windsor.
- Mt. Mitchell of the Black Mountains, North Carolina, towers 6,711 feet.
- The bill making the "Star Spangled Banner" the national anthem of the United States was signed by President Hoover, March 4, 1931.
- Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands.
- An alien woman ceases to be a citizen of her native country upon her marriage to an American citizen; but she does not gain American citizenship thru marriage.
- For life.
- According to some legends of the Middle Ages, it is the platter from which Christ ate at the Last Supper.
- The ship, "Constitution," known as "Old Ironsides," Louis J. Gulliver of the United States Navy.
- James Whitcomb Riley, because his poems were written in Indiana.
- The House of Representatives.
- Mahatma Gandhi.
- John Masfield.

Note: These questions and answers were submitted by Iva Stoy, Sedan; Mabel Dunham, Broughton, and Jay Muck, Larned.

Sunshine Mellows Heat Purifies

**LUCKIES are
always kind to
your throat**

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

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

"It's toasted"

**Your Throat Protection—
against irritation—against cough.**



TUNE IN—
The Lucky Strike
Dance Orchestra,
every Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday
evening over
N.B.C. networks