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KANSAS FARMER

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May 24, 1930

Volume 68 Number 21



Kansas Will Honor Its Pioneer Women

(See Page 17)

Tuberculin Test Is Reliable

It Is Helping to Eliminate a Most Destructive Livestock Disease

By Dr. John R. Mohler

Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry

THE Bureau of Animal Industry began studies of the action of tuberculin soon after it was discovered by Robert Koch of Germany in 1890. In fact, the Bureau of Animal Industry began the manufacture of tuberculin in 1893, and the laboratories of the bureau have been producing this product ever since. During the last 10 years great quantities of tuberculin have been necessary for use in the co-operative campaign, making it especially important to have an adequate and reliable supply of tuberculin available at all times. This has been prepared by the bureau, or under Government or state supervision.

Tuberculin, which is prepared by sterilizing, filtering and concentrating the liquid on which the tubercle bacilli have been allowed to vegetate, contains no tubercle bacilli, either living or dead. The very nature of the process of the manufacture of tuberculin precludes any possibility of contamination with living or dead tubercle bacilli. The product contains no substance that has any detrimental effect on a non-tuberculous animal. It does, however, cause what is known as a reaction in tuberculous animals, making it of great value in the detection of tuberculosis in the living animal. Quantities of tuberculin, much larger than those ordinarily used in connection with the diagnosis of tuberculosis, have been injected into cattle by numerous investigators, who have found that it has no detrimental effect whatsoever on healthy animals.

Average Idea Is Wrong

Altho tuberculin has been in use for testing cattle for nearly 40 years, and altho in this country it is used annually to test more than 10 million cattle for tuberculosis, very few folks have much conception of what it really is. The average idea probably is that it is some kind of product derived from tuberculosis germs, and therefore that it must of necessity be more or less dangerous or harmful. Despite this erroneous supposition the fact remains that tuberculin is essentially the clear, sterile, culture filtrate obtained from the growth of tubercle bacilli on a beef broth medium. This broth is essentially nothing but a meat extract, a consomme to which salt and glycerine are added. The tuberculin which we use for test therefore consists of such parts of the broth and glycerine as the germ has not used in making its growth. In addition, the tuberculin contains a small amount of the material derived from the growth of the germs but never the germs themselves.

Many bacteria produce toxins when they are grown artificially on broth in laboratories. These toxins are capable in certain cases (lockjaw, for example) of causing symptoms of the disease for which the germ itself is responsible. In the case of tuberculin, however, the case is very different. The tuberculosis germ when it grows does not produce any substance which can be called a toxin or poison. The culture filtrates, or tuberculin, are entirely without effect in any reasonably conceivable dose when applied to healthy animals. Not even a suggestion of the lesions or symptoms of tuberculosis can be induced in healthy susceptible animals by the injection of tuberculin.

Healthy Cattle Not Affected

Perhaps the fear that healthy cattle may be in some way injured by testing with tuberculin is based on the misconception that tuberculin is poisonous. I have just explained that that is not true. However, it is true that animals which are tuberculous are affected by tuberculin injections. This specific sensitiveness is such that tuberculous guinea pigs may actually be killed by tuberculin injections in doses which have no effect whatever on healthy guinea pigs. This reaction of course is due to the fact that the tuberculous animal is overly sensitive (hypersensitive). The tuberculous animal is very much like the

man who is subject to hay fever. The pollens of the rag weed and other plants may cause a tremendous reaction in the susceptible hay fever patient, whereas for the ordinary normal person such weeds are entirely harmless. It is an analogous condition that exists in connection with tuberculosis and tuberculin. The tuberculous subject is extremely sensitive, whereas the normal individual is affected not at all.

Much Progress Has Been Made

Kansas Farmer readers are familiar with the remarkable progress that has been made in the eradication of animal tuberculosis in this country during the last 12 years in which the co-operative campaign has been in progress. Almost 2 million tuberculous cattle have been removed from the herds in this country as a result of their detection by tuberculin. More than 180,000 herds containing 2½ million cattle in the United States are now on the fully accredited herd list, and there are more than 2 million additional herds containing 20 million cattle that have passed one successful tuberculin test. Herds heavily infected with tuberculosis have been freed from the disease in a few years by continued tuberculin testing and the enforcement of proper sanitary measures.

The diagnostic powers of tuberculin are really remarkable when one considers the difficulty that surrounds the detection of many diseases in the living animal. The systematic tuberculin testing of cattle has made it possible to eradicate bovine tuberculosis from large areas in this country. Today there are more than 900 counties, including two entire states, in what is known as the modified accredited area, meaning that the degree of infection of bovine tuberculosis does not exceed one-half of 1 per cent of all the cattle contained within such areas. Within a very short time all the counties in a third state will be placed in the modified accredited area.

Other evidence of the effectiveness of tuberculosis eradication, based on the tuberculin test, can be obtained from the records of the Federal Meat Inspection Service. This service covers the post-mortem examination of 10 million cattle and 47 million swine every year. There has been a very marked reduction in the amount of tuberculosis found among cattle and swine slaughtered under inspection in the last few years. Additional information on the reliability of the tuberculin test will be found in our Miscellaneous Publication No. 59, issued in Octo-

ber, 1929, and which may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

One of the frequently used statements of the critics and opponents of the tuberculin test is that it does not detect the badly diseased cow. This is not so except in a small proportion of cases. Retests in herds occasionally disclose advanced cases that did not respond to a previous test. However, physical examination and retesting locates these advanced cases that are occasionally missed.

On the other hand, 10 per cent of all cattle that react to a tuberculin test in connection with the co-operative campaign have been found to be well marked and advanced cases of bovine tuberculosis. This distinctly shows that tuberculin does detect the badly infected tuberculous animal. As the campaign progresses the old chronic, advanced cases are being eliminated, and the percentage of carcasses going to the fertilizer tank is being reduced.

Again, it is stated at times by critics that tuberculin causes the condemnation of the best cows in the herd. It probably is true that many readers have seen some outstanding animals react to a tuberculin test, but in gathering statistics on this subject the bureau found that about 33 per cent of a group of reactors numbering approximately 17,000 head were considered to be below the average in quality. It also was found that about 25 per cent were above the average in quality. These records were obtained chiefly on cattle of the dairy type. You hear a great deal about these 25 per cent, but never a word from our critics about the 33 per cent of reactors below average.

No Argument in This

One absolutely erroneous criticism totally unsupported by the facts and manifestly a figment of the imagination that lacks also the background of good horse sense refers to the appearance of the injected tuberculin in milk following the testing of cows for tuberculosis. As a result of consuming milk from tested cows, it is alleged that babies are made seriously ill and men suffer from rheumatism, heart disease and even sterility. Such a suggestion to anyone who is informed on this subject is so fantastic as hardly to require discussion. Consider for a moment the amount of tuberculin injected into a cow when she is tested. The dose certainly does not ordinarily exceed two or three drops (1-10 of a cubic centimeter). Careful laboratory experiments have shown that this amount of tuberculin

does not contain more than 1-500 of a grain of total material which may arise from the growth of the tubercle bacillus. So far as I am aware, even the most toxic substances known to us are without any effect in a dose of 1-500 of a grain, so that even if this entire amount of tuberculin were placed in one glass of milk, yet we could not conceive of any effect on the person who drinks it. But we have no such condition in tuberculin testing. This minute amount of material is injected into the skin. It certainly is absorbed very slowly, it requiring as a rule more than 48 hours to produce a reaction, and there is nothing to indicate that any of it ever reaches the milk supply. If it did, you can readily understand that the amount would be so extremely minute that the health of the consumer could not possibly be affected, even tho tuberculin were a virulent poison. I have already stated, however, that tuberculin is not poisonous, but when given to normal guinea pigs by injection or otherwise, in doses 28,000 times greater in proportion to weight than those used in testing cattle, it is without any observable effect whatever.

Here Is Definite Evidence

Returning to the question of toxicity, it can be maintained and proved beyond question that tuberculin, weight for weight, is nothing like so poisonous as common table salt.

However, to obtain definite experimental evidence relative to the possible appearance of tuberculin in milk from tested cows, we conducted the following investigations: It is well known how susceptible milk is to taking up the flavor of garlic when cattle are turned on pasture in the spring. We have found that within ½ hour after a cow was fed a small quantity of garlic, the flavor and odor of garlic were readily perceptible in the milk. However, when 30 c.c. of undiluted juice from garlic stems (300 times the intradermic dose of tuberculin) were injected under the skin of cows, no taste or odor of garlic could be detected in any of the milk samples which were taken from the udders at 1 to 3-hour intervals over a period of two days.

With the view of studying this subject further, a highly distinctive aniline dye (methylene blue) also was injected into the tissues of a series of additional cows. A blue solution 40 times the intradermic dose of tuberculin was used. As in the case of the garlic injections, none of the milk samples examined over a two day period showed any evidences of abnormal color.

What Other Tests Showed

Additional tests were made with samples of milk from cows which were injected with 30 times the average dose of tuberculin. Milk was drawn from their udders at the two regular milking periods after their injection, and 5 cubic centimeters inserted into the abdominal cavities of each of a number of tuberculous guinea pigs known as Group A. Other tuberculous guinea pigs of Group B were injected intra-abdominally as controls with the same quantity of untested cows' milk and a series of tuberculous guinea pigs of Group C with the usual dose of tuberculin only. The results were clean cut and decisive. All guinea pigs of Group C injected with straight tuberculin either died within 48 hours or developed marked depression with high temperatures. Those of Group B receiving the milk from untested cows remained normal and likewise the guinea pigs of Group A which received milk from recently tuberculin tested cows never missed a meal nor developed any visible abnormal conditions whatever. The experiment is considered to be a very sensitive one, and had there been any tuberculin in the tested cows' milk, it certainly would have been noted in such overly sensitive animals as tuberculous guinea pigs are known to be when injected with quantities of tuberculin.

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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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Number 21

Wheat Belt Dads Go Back to School

A Regular Study Course Is Followed and Then Come Examinations

KANSAS leads out with another agricultural idea that works; the first state, if you please, to take Pa back to school. Not the "readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic" days in which the hard-boiled schoolmaster would squint his eyes at you and grind out something thru his teeth like, "Willie, take that gum out of your mouth and put your feet in," but honest-to-goodness school, with examinations 'nearly-

This is sponsored by a very wide-awake extension division at our agricultural college, and will be recognized by the "pupils" as the District Wheat Belt School. There are a number of these schools, just as the name implies. A school will be held at some central point with a selected group of farmers from each of a number of counties attending. In turn these leaders go back to their counties to help conduct numerous county and community schools. And mark you further that these schools are exactly what the name indicates—"wheat belt" and not "wheat" schools, because everything under the sun is discussed almost, from bugs to breakfast.

"The purpose of this work," the college folks explain, "is to train a few selected leaders from the counties conducting the Wheat Belt program. We believe that in a two-day intensive school, these men can learn the fundamental facts in regard to the practices recommended, so that they can carry this information back to their respective communities. The whole school is designed toward this end.

"A second purpose is to bring the leaders to realize the importance of the program and to complete the organization of the county forces for conducting the Wheat Belt Program. This school is the beginning of the year's work, and might well be termed the 'hop off' of the entire year's program."

First School at Dodge City

The first of these schools was held at Dodge City in 1927. But by this year the program had been extended to take in practically all of the Wheat Belt including counties without Farm Bureaus as well as those having them.

For two days this year, during the cold weather months, the picked delegates from the various counties met with C. R. Jaccard, E. G. Kelly, E. H. Leker, A. L. Clapp, E. B. Wells and George Montgomery, all of the agricultural college, as it came time for their district school. The whole wheat problem was studied and talked and lectured about, and in addition, other crops, soil fertility, insect pests and diseases were given a thoro going over. The first school probably wasn't such a howling success, but you know in those days these farmer Dads were just starting in—they were "fresh-men." In their "sophomore" year they did better, showing even more promise the third year as juniors; and this year as seniors things just worked out gloriously.

Some of these "students" have attended all four years the district schools have been held. And it is interesting to note that the examination grades made by these four-year men improved each year. Another thing of interest is the fact that men from Farm Bureau counties averaged higher in their grades than men who came from counties not having county agents. That was because the bureau had passed out a great deal of this information from time to time during the years of its existence. But every single man wanted to know his grade, much like youngsters at school. I guess we never exactly get over being kids in a measure, regardless of our age. You have read at different times, lists of answers given by regular students, in their examinations, that were highly imaginary.

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

The same thing applied in these Wheat Belt Schools. For example, one question asked for the names of four things that good soil management provides. And one of these pupils with silvering hair answered: "Life, health, home and the pursuit of happiness," and while that is correct in a way, the "teachers" from the agricultural college had decided ahead of time that "humus, nitrogen, moisture and control of insects, weeds and diseases" would be correct.

Despite the fact that examinations are a bugaboo to most of us, suppose you try your hand at the one given in these schools. The answers will be given right after the questions, but figure out for yourself how many of them you could answer in 45 minutes. Here they are:

"What section of the world imports the largest quantities of wheat? And the answer is Europe. Which four countries produce most of the wheat for export trade? United States, Argentina, Canada and Australia. At what periods of the year are there seasonal weak spots in the wheat market? July-August, November-December, and February-March. When are there strong spots in the market? October, January, April-May. When does Argentina harvest her crop? January. Australia? Late December and January. What states form the hard winter wheat belt? Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas. What part of the hard winter wheat of the United States is pro-

duced in Kansas? About one-fourth. In years of a small world crop would you sell at harvest time? This is the best type of year to store.

"Name the three general types of diseases. Physiological, fungus and virus. Name four ways in which parasitic disease organisms are carried over from one season to the next. In soil, in seed, on seed and by insects. In what three ways do plant disease organisms gain entrance to the plant? Direct penetration, thru stomata, thru wounds. Where do plant disease organisms obtain their food for growth? From plant on which they are growing. How are the spores of kernel smut of sorghum and stinking smut of wheat carried over from one season to the next? In the grain. At what stage in the life of the wheat plant does the stinking smut organism enter the plant? At germination. What environmental conditions are necessary for germination of wheat smut spores? Cold, wet weather. Can you successfully treat seed with copper carbonate by using the scoop shovel on the bin floor or in your truck bed? No. What type of treater would you recommend for treating small lots? Homemade barrel treater. Large lots? Commercial treater.

"Will copper carbonate control the smut of oats and barley? No. What treatment showed up quite promising on oats and barley last year? Semesan. Is an insect an animal? Yes. Do worms change to insects? No. How many legs do insects have? Six. Name two ways insects feed upon plants. Sucking and biting. Name the four stages of an insect's life. Adult, egg, larva and pupa. How long does the Hessian fly adult live and lay eggs? Two to four days. Which stage of the Hessian fly feeds on the wheat plant? Larval or maggot stage. What time of year can Hessian fly control methods be practiced? Between harvest of one crop and planting the next crop. How do grasshoppers eat? Biting. Name five materials used in making poison bran mash. Twenty pounds of wheat bran, 1 pound white arsenic, 3 oranges, 2 quarts of sirup and 3½ gallons of water.

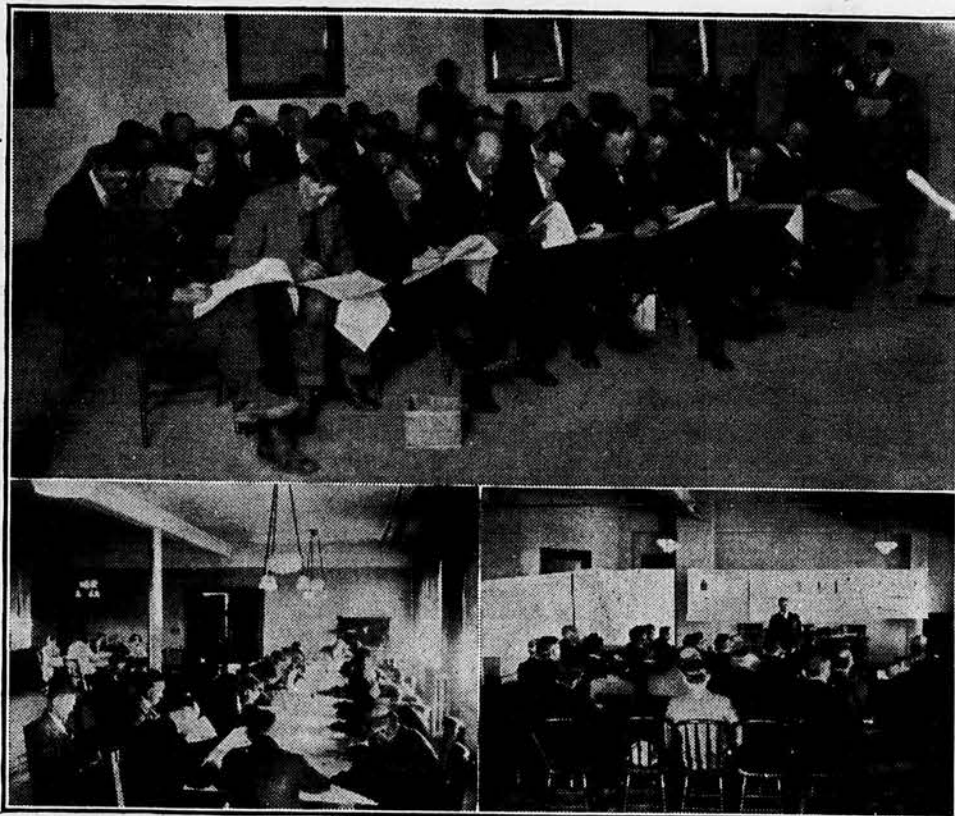
"How do aphids feed? Sucking. Among the insects discussed, which one reproduces most rapidly and abundantly? Aphids. Name the insect which causes wheat heads to turn white just before ripening time. Wheat stem maggot. Name the insect, the larva of which is found in the joint or stem of the wheat plant. Wheat straw worm. How does the chinch bug feed upon the corn plant? Sucks the juices. How are chinch bugs destroyed in the winter? By burning the clump-forming grasses. Name two weevils which spend their entire larval life within the kernel. Anguimo grain moth and granary weevil. When do the most injurious weevils get into the new grain? Just at ripening time and before harvest. How many pounds of carbon bisulphide will be required to fumigate 1,000 bushels of grain? Forty pounds. What is the food of the false wire-worm? Wheat seed and weed seed.

What About Wire Worm?

"Name two standard methods of control of false wire-worm. Do not plant wheat in dry soil and fallow or rotation. What are four of the things you should look for in a variety? Yield, hardness, quality and ability to await harvest. Give three things you will learn about seed when you buy tested seed. Germination, purity and freedom from noxious seed. Give four things to look for in the kernel when selecting seed corn. High per cent horny starch, well-filled tip, medium indentation and large-size kernels. Name three things to look out for in wheat seed. Rye, smut and plumpness. What organization of Kansas farmers has for its purpose the maintenance of supply of good seed? Kansas Crop Improvement Association. Name four things that a good soil management program provides. Humus, moisture, nitrogen and the control of insects, weeds and diseases. Why is organic matter important in the soil? To hold moisture, prevent blowing and washing and to increase nitrates. How may available nitrate be increased? Plow straw under early and by summer fallow. What two methods can be used to store moisture for wheat? Summer fallow and early tillage. Why rotate crops in Western Kansas? To control insects, weeds and diseases."

From 9 to 4 o'clock for two days, 520 earnest Kansas farmers assumed the role of the student and applied themselves very industriously. Aside

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Glimpses of Three Wheat Belt Schools Held This Year. At Top, Pupils in the Colby School Going Thru the Pencil-Chewing Agonies of Trying to Make Elusive Answers Fit a Bunch of Examination Questions. Lower Left, the Satanta Group Exercising Their Memories in a Similar Manner. At Right, E. G. Kelly, of the Agricultural College, Is Explaining to Folks at Great Bend Just Why Bugs and Insects Act Like They Do

duced in Kansas? About one-fourth. In years of a small world crop would you sell at harvest time? This is the best type of year to store.

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

MY FRIEND Wayne Dinsmore is secretary of the Horse Association of America. This organization has its headquarters at Chicago. The purpose of the American Horse Association is to induce farmers to raise more horses and use less gasoline power. A week or two ago Wayne sent me some statistics showing that the number of horses in the country had rapidly declined during the last few years. That was not necessary, of course, as the fact that fewer and fewer horses are used is so perfectly evident that any person who has sense enough to get under shelter, if he can, when it rains, does not need to have any statistics quoted to him to prove the fact.

Now being obsessed with the idea that the side-tracking of the horse is a bad thing, Wayne seems to reach the conclusion that it is the proximate cause of a number of other things which the ordinary individual had not connected with horses at all. For instance, he thinks the decline in the price of wheat is directly due to the fact that fewer and fewer horses are being used and fewer are being born. He also attributes the trend of population away from the farm to the cities and towns to discontinuance of horse power; that is, power generated directly by horses. And now he sends me a five-page, type-written letter in which he argues in an interesting way that owing, as I suppose, to the tendency of farmers to use more tractors and fewer horses, the birth rate is declining and soon we will see the number of deaths exceeding the number of births.

Let me quote a paragraph or two of his informative letter: "Mr. Baker in an address at the Connecticut Agricultural College, August 8, 1929, said, 'For many years the births have scarcely exceeded the deaths in France and now this condition rapidly is approaching in all the countries in Northwestern Europe. The birth rate in England and Germany now is lower than in France, and when the present generation passes into old age and the deaths increase, the population will become stationary. Still more serious, if the present downward trend in the birth rate continues a few more years, the number of girl babies being born in these countries will not be sufficient to replace the mothers of the present day. Indeed, the decline in population may not be even a generation away. During a part of last year the number of deaths exceeded the number of births in England, and in the city of Berlin, Germany, the insurance statistics for 1928 indicate that the number of abortions was greater than the number of births.'

"Let us now consider the trend of population in our own nation and then the trend in New England," continues Mr. Baker. 'Less than 10 years ago Professors Pearl and Reed, of Johns Hopkins University, developed on the basis of their experimental work in biology an estimate of the future population of the United States. Their curve indicated a population of about 175 million in 1975, and of 200 million in the year 2000, and that soon after this date the population would attain a stationary condition.'

Now just what all this has to do with the horse question I do not know, but I assume that the connection is plain enough to Wayne. But just for the sake of argument let us assume that these professors, biologists and statisticians are correct. What of it?

I have a lot of statistics which seem to prove that machinery has multiplied production tenfold. In other words, one man with the aid of the machine can produce as much on the average as 10 men could a generation or two ago. If that is true, then logically we need only one-tenth as many men as we formerly needed. And instead of being alarmed at the declining birth rate we should hail it with delight and in every legitimate way try to hasten it. There are too blamed many people being born, to say nothing about the high percentage of fools, morons and physically infirm. What the world needs is more happy deaths and fewer births. The French perhaps are the most intelligent people in the world. They learned long ago that this thing of bringing a child into the world without a fair opportunity to make a comfortable living was a mistake and they had sense enough to stop production.

Instead of the United States having a population of 200 million in the year 2000, I hope that it will have less than half that many, and that there will be no unemployment problem. Why is

the age line drawn in many industrial plants at 40? Because there is an over-production of men under that age. What is the need for more men and women than are necessary to do the work that is needed to be done?

When there are more jobs than there are men and women to fill them, we have good times and general content, and wage-earners become the aristocrats. The ideal condition, however, is that in which every man can get a good-paying job if he wants it. This horse association wants to scrap machinery apparently and go back to the slow-moving horse. It will not be done. Farmers are not buying more and more machinery and keeping fewer and fewer horses because they are fools and getting more foolish, but because they can do the work quicker and easier. The smarter and the more successful the farmer the more improved machinery he uses.

Speaking further of over-production, I may refer you to the census report from our island of Porto Rico. In the last 10 years the population of the island has increased more than 18



per cent so that the present population is approximately 1,550,000. The area of the island is something over 3,400 square miles, considerably less than the combined area of five average Kansas counties. The population to the square mile is approximately 450. If Kansas were as densely populated as the island of Porto Rico, our total population would be more than 39 million, or nearly one-third of the present population of the entire continental United States. If the entire continental United States were as densely populated as Porto Rico, instead of having something more than 120 million we would have approximately 1,450 million. In other words, within 400 million of the present estimated population of the entire world.

As a result of over-population in large part the economic condition of Porto Rico is desperate and growing worse. Seventy per cent of the adults are unemployed; perhaps an even greater per cent are undernourished and afflicted with some sort of disease. Birth control, drastic enough not only to prevent an increase of population, but to cause it to decline to half what it is at present, would be an unmixed blessing to Porto Rico. But birth control is op-

posed not only by the masses but by the church, of which more than 95 per cent of them are at least nominal members.

Civilization Only a Veneer

I NATURALLY am an optimist and expect to continue to be one, but every once in a while something happens that sort of shakes my faith. A week or two ago a negro was arrested in Sherman, Tex., charged with having attacked a white woman. The press report stated that he had confessed the crime. It does not always follow because a man confesses a crime that he is guilty. There have been numerous instances of men confessing to crimes they did not commit. There is a rather notable case in Greenwood county, in which a young man confessed to the murder of all the members of his family and was sentenced to the penitentiary on the strength of his confession, but afterward was released by order of the Supreme Court and sent back for trial. He repudiated his confession and since has been tried twice, both times the jury failing to agree. In fact a majority of each jury voted for acquittal despite his first confession. I merely mention this to show that a confession is not always a convincing proof of guilt.

But assuming that the Texas negro was guilty as charged, there was scarcely a remote possibility that he could escape the punishment provided by law. There was a much greater probability that any jury impaneled to try him would have been rather eager to bring in a verdict of guilty. There was, therefore, no excuse for mob violence. But someone, or maybe more than one, started the cry, "Hang the nigger," and the mob, more cruel than so many Bengal tigers, went on a blood-lustful hunt for their victim. It is difficult to determine from the news dispatches whether the officers did all they could to protect the helpless prisoner. At any rate they did not succeed in protecting him. As a last resort they shut him in the vault in the court house. Then the mob set fire to the building and the hapless victim was smothered or roasted to death.

That should have satisfied the vengeance of the mob but it did not. They insisted on dynamiting the safe and finally dragged the lifeless body of the negro out. Then they dragged it thru the streets and hung it up and riddled it with bullets. That was mere beastly frenzy, the satisfying of inhuman cruelty without the slightest justification. But bad as that was it was not the worst of the offenses of the mob. Still thirsting for blood, these men turned to savage beasts, attacked the negro quarter of the town and set fire to the humble homes of these black people who were not even charged with taking any part in the alleged crime of the negro who was burned and afterward riddled with the bullets of the men in the mob.

Now, Sherman has the reputation of being a town of considerable culture; it is, in fact, quite a college town. It is fair to assume that a very considerable part of the white inhabitants took no part in the barbarous actions of the mob. It also is fair to say that the governor of Texas has strongly condemned the action of the mob and demanded the arrest of those participating in it. Some of them have been arrested, but judging from past experiences the possibility of the conviction of those arrested is very remote. There were several hundred who took part in this lawlessness in Sherman. There is safety in mobs, safety in numbers. The mob is the refuge of cowards and neurotics. A great many people are attracted by a mob just as cattle are attracted and maddened by the smell of blood. Under the influence of mob psychology they cast off the veneer of civilization as easily and as quickly as one can shed his coat, and at once become ravenous beasts dominated by one impulse, the desire to kill and destroy.

How Road Work Progresses

CONTRACTS amounting to \$114,101,383 already have been let this year for building roads in the United States. That is considerably more than double the amount of road building contracts awarded during the first quarter of last year. Of course, it can scarcely be expected that the various states will keep up road building contracts at that rate during the entire year, but it is safe to figure that more

than twice as much will be spent on roads in the United States this year as was spent last year.

Speaking of percentages of increase, for the first quarter of this year, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, it is rather remarkable that the old state of New Hampshire leads among the Eastern states, her increase being 755 per cent. It might be said, however, that New Hampshire did not let very many large contracts during the first quarter of last year, only \$40,514 in all. During the first quarter of this year the Granite state let road contracts amounting to \$346,549. Kansas during the first quarter of this year let contracts amounting to \$1,401,675, an increase of \$560,654 over the contracts of the first quarter of last year. Pennsylvania leads all the states in spending money on her roads, the contracts for the first quarter amounting to \$15,469,853. Next to Pennsylvania comes Iowa, letting road contracts for the first quarter amounting to \$11,232,268. The state which seems to be spending the least on road building is Kentucky, which let contracts for the first quarter of the year to the amount of only \$50,463.

I do not know who is responsible for the following parody. You can take it or leave it:

How dear to our hearts are the scenes of our childhood, The orchard, the meadow, the old farm house, too, The hayrick, the farm hands, the cows and the piglets, When some moving picture presents them to view. And the only thing somehow that seems not to be true, Is the sunbonnet girl by an old ingenue.

Y. M.—I cannot say, young fellow, whether or not it will pay you to go to college. There was a time when I think I would have advised you right off the bat to go, but now I would want to know you pretty well before I would give that advice, and then I would not be certain that it was good advice. My opinion is that the colleges injure fully as many young men as they help. There are millions of dollars, in my opinion, spent on young men and women in paying their way thru colleges and universities which is so much money worse than wasted. Still there are a lot of young people helped by college educations and maybe you are one of that lot.

No Reason to Move

A was an insane lady. B, her son, was administrator during A's life time. B also lived on and farmed A's farm. After A's death C was appointed administrator. C obtained an order from the probate court to sell the farm. B purchased the farm. Is an administrator's deed from C good? B is still in possession of the farm. Can B be forced to move at this time of year? He was part owner of the estate.

If the entire farm was sold under order of the probate court the administrator, in pursuance of that order, would be authorized and required to give an administrator's deed. And that deed presumably was good and the purchaser at such administrator's sale would have the same rights of possession that the purchaser of real estate by deed in any other case would have. Usually an order is only issued to the administrator to sell

so much of the real estate as may be necessary for the payment of debts owed by the estate. The administrator is first required to apply the personal property to the payment of the debts, and if that is not sufficient he may obtain an order from the probate court to sell as much of the real estate as may be necessary to pay the debts. I suppose if it was necessary to sell all of the real estate in order to pay the debts, such sale



would be permitted under the law. If B purchased the farm at administrator's sale I can see no reason why he should move.

To Remove the Lease

I have an oil lease on part of my land given about 10 years ago. I cannot find the parties to whom the lease was assigned. How can I have the lease taken off with least expense? Can I take the lease off by affidavit?

The law provides for the release of forfeited leases in Section 201 of Chapter 55. Where the lessee, his successors or assigns, shall fail or neg-

lect to execute a record of the surrender of the lease, then the owner of the land may serve upon the lessee, his successors, or assigns, in person or by registered letter, at his last known address, or by publication for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the land is situated, a notice in writing in substantially the following form:

To..... I, the undersigned, owner of the following described land situated in..... county, Kansas, to wit: (description of land) upon which a lease, dated..... day of....., 19.., was given to..... do hereby notify you that the terms of said lease have been broken by the owner thereof, that I hereby elect to declare and do declare the said lease forfeited and void, and that unless you do, within 20 days from this date, notify the register of deeds of said county as provided by law that said lease has not been forfeited, I will file with the said register of deeds affidavit of forfeiture as provided by law; and I hereby demand that you execute or have executed a proper surrender of said lease and that you put the same of record in the office of the register of deeds of said county within 20 days from this date.

Dated this..... day of....., 19..

After 20 days the lessor may file with the register of deeds his affidavit setting forth that the lessee or his successors have failed or neglected to comply with the terms of the lease. Then if the lessee or his successors fail within 30 days to give notice that the lease has not been forfeited it becomes the duty of the register of deeds to record the affidavit and thereafter the record of said lease shall not be notice to the public of the existence of such lease.

Unless you wish to sell your land I do not believe I would go to all this trouble, because in all probability the terms of the lease itself show that it has long since been forfeited. If you want to sell the land, perhaps it may be necessary for you to clear up the title. But otherwise I do not see any necessity for doing so.

Must Observe Old Line

A and B are adjoining landowners. A moves a pasture fence 4 feet back on his land. How close can B farm to the fence?

I. N. S.

Unless there is an agreement that this fence shall be considered as the partition fence, B can farm only up to the line. The mere fact that there is no fence on the line does not give him any right to farm on A's land.

Deed Will Not Stand

A and B are husband and wife. A becomes heavily in debt and signs a deed to their land turning the land over to those to whom he owes the money, and urges B to sign which she does against her will. There was no notary present. No one was present except A. Will the deed stand in law?

Subscriber.

My opinion is it will not.

No License Is Needed

Does a man have to have a license to sell potatoes or vegetables if he peddles them from house to house in the country or city?

No.

Senate "Fishing Excursions"

But What They Catch Serves the Country, Says Senator Capper in a Radio Address Broadcast From Washington

TWO more Senate investigations are getting under way. And a third is in prospect. The Senate of the U. S. is perhaps the most deliberate legislative body in the world. It certainly has become the "most investigating." Every little while sarcasm, ridicule, and denunciations are hurled at what are termed the "Senate fishing excursions."

The protests and objections, if you run them down, generally come from three classes of persons.

First, those who have been investigated don't like it. The Daugherty gang, Secretary Fall, Doheny, Sinclair, William S. Vare of Pennsylvania, Frank D. Smith of Illinois, clever financial gentlemen who have been promoting oil leases—electric power mergers and stock-selling schemes, lobby racketeers—there is a long list of persons and organizations already investigated that do not and never will like, Senate investigating committees or commissions.

Second, those who are being investigated don't like Senate investigating committees. I believe it is safe to say few, if any, of the lobbyists or those backing lobby organizations have enjoyed grilling at the hands of the Senate lobby committee.

And third, those who can look ahead to the time when some Senate committee says, "Tag, you are it," and starts prying into their private operations tinged with a public interest—these also are opposed to Senate investigations, just as they are opposed to muck-raking magazines and sensational newspaper reporters.

But the test of any governmental official or body or policy, is whether that official or body or policy serves the public—the people of this country.

It was a Senate investigating committee which exposed the Teapot Dome oil scandals, and disclosed a smudge of oil across the pages of American history.

Senate investigations finally broke up the Daugherty gang that had fastened itself like a leech upon a national administration.

Senate investigations—the actual work this time was done at the direction of the Senate thru the Federal Trade Commission—opened the eyes of the public to the fact that public utility interests were corrupting our government, subsidizing our school systems, and spreading insidious propaganda thruout the entire body politic.

Now this same investigation, started by the Senate, has developed the fact, to my mind at least, that Federal regulation of these great holding companies is essential if we are to protect the citizens of this country against control of our railroads, our banks and financial institutions, our public utilities, our legislatures and our courts, by a comparatively few wealthy men.

In fact, the Senate seems to have accomplished so much in the investigating line, even with all the lost motion that we must admit has accompanied some of the investigations, that the House of Representatives has gone into the investigating game. And a good thing for the public interest, I should say.

The House committee on interstate and foreign commerce is investigating what amounts to a charge made by the Interstate Commerce Commission that thru the holding company device the owners of our big railroads are escaping Government control of railroad consolidations that Congress attempted to provide in the Transportation Act of 1920.

With the Senate, and the House of Representatives, and the Federal Trade Commission, and the Interstate Commerce Commission, all pointing inquisitive fingers and accusing eyes at the holding company evil, it looks as if it is only a question of time when more or less adequate protection against this form of organized rapacity will be afforded the people of the country.

Then for several months past the newspapers and the public mind have been full of the revelations of the Senate lobby investigating committee. At times this committee may have wandered off the subject—but on the whole I believe it has accomplished a great good.

It is not unlikely that the lobby committee's work will result in the retirement of the chairmen of the national committees of the two great political parties.

The postoffice lease investigating committee is the result of the St. Paul postoffice lease scandal, which has been brewing for nearly a decade. The Senate committee is going to probe reports that this rental graft has been more or less general over the country.

The price of good government, especially in a republic, is eternal vigilance on the part of its citizens. Thru investigations the Senate can be the eyes of the country. If those eyes are vigilant the people can protect themselves and their government against corruption and governmental decay.

I have never been in sympathy with the plea to the voters "Keep your eyes on your own business, and let the Government alone."

So I applaud, rather than condemn, the Senate investigations altho there are times when I believe the Senate scatters itself over too much territory.



Rural Kansas in Pictures



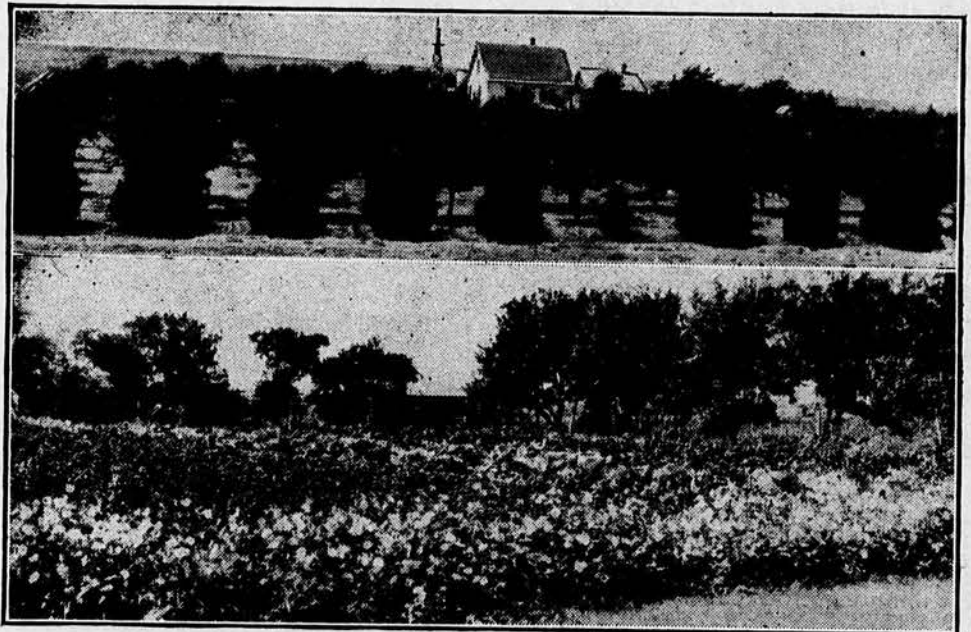
Lewis Evans, Washington High School, and H. H. Brown, Coach. Lewis Was Winner of the Dean's Prize, a Parchment Certificate, Awarded to the Individual Making Highest Total Score in Judging Poultry, Grain, Dairy Cattle, Beef Cattle, Horses, Hogs and Sheep at the State Judging Contest Held at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan. This Is an Envious Record



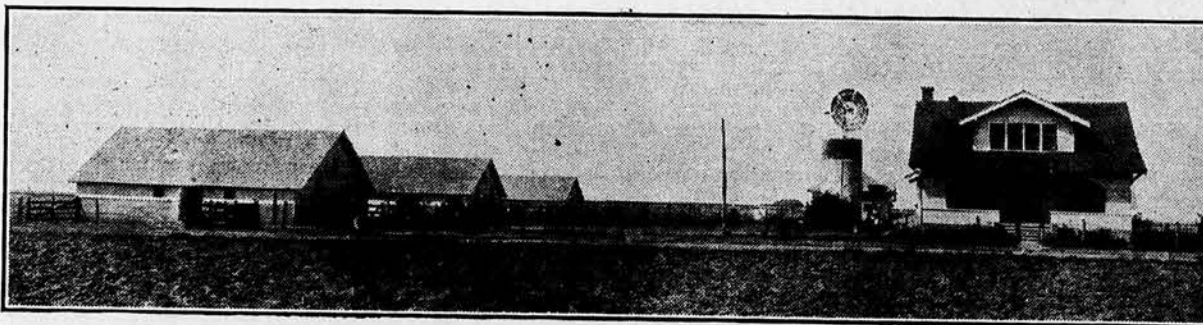
A Winning Fair Exhibit Which Allows Us to Peek Into the Horn of Plenty on the Eugene Elkins Farm, Clay County. It Shows Everything Produced on His Place, Including Cotton, Flax and Tobacco. This Exhibit Consisted of 110 Samples of 86 Distinct Varieties of Crops Grown on Maplewood Farm. It Is a Type of Farming That Is Safe



Altho Wheat Is the Usual Crop in Western Kansas, Clayton and Anson Mark, Chicago Business Men, Have Been Growing Potatoes Very Successfully on Their 18,000-Acre Ranch Near Scott City. Last Year They Had 125 Acres and This Year It Is 700. All Work Is Done With Tractor Power



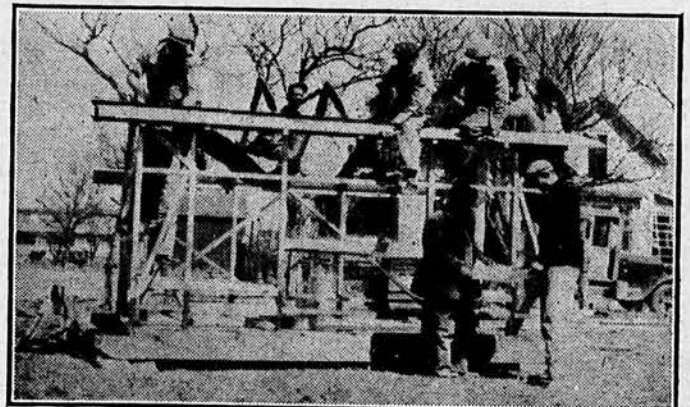
Fruit and Flowers Will Grow in Western Kansas, and Here Is the Evidence. At Top Is a View of the Orchard on the H. J. Rexroad Farm in Meade County, in Which One Finds Peaches, Apricots, Cherries, Apples, Grapes, Currants, Blackberries and Raspberries. Irrigation Helps. Below Is the Beautiful Flower Garden on the Farm Owned and Operated by John Habiger, Sr., of Ford County, Who Also Grows 1½ Acres of Fruits



At Left a Glimpse of the Buildings on One of the Best-Kept Farms in Kansas. This Is Owned by A. E. Wegener, Norton County Master Farmer. The Home Is Strictly Modern and the Barns Are Notable for Their Uniformity and Neatness. There Are 2,760 Acres in This Farm, and of This Mr. Wegener Has Given 1,040 Acres to His Five Oldest Children with Homes, and Part of the Other Land Is Rented to Them



Hog Sanitation Works in All Sections of Kansas Alike. At Top We See the Layout of Houses on the Glenn Crippin Farm, Morris County. Below, How Pigs Get a Worm-Free Start on the Fremont Sleffel Farm in Norton County. At Weaning Time Pigs on These Places Can Be Expected to Show up as Large, Thrifty, Uniform Animals, and They Do



Nine Vocational Agriculture Students in the Williamsburg Rural High School Needed Money to Pay Expenses at the Regional Contest at Emporia, So We See Them Building a Brooder House for a Farmer Friend. This Is a Good Example of How the Present Generation of Farm Boys Earns and Learns by Doing

As We View Current Farm News

This Is the Final Call for Master Farmer Nominations for 1930

ALL NAMES of Kansas farmers who are to be considered for the degree of Master Farmer during 1930, must be in the hands of the Master Farmer Editor by June 1, as that is the closing date for nominations. During the last three years this work has found genuine favor in the state. So far 262 candidates have been named in 83 counties. It is interesting to note how much of the state is represented:

Allen, Atchison, Barber, Barton, Bourbon, Brown, Butler, Chase, Cheyenne, Clark, Clay, Cloud, Coffey, Comanche, Cowley, Crawford, Decatur, Dickinson, Doniphan, Douglas, Edwards, Ellis, Finney, Ford, Franklin, Geary, Gove, Greeley, Greenwood, Hamilton, Harper, Harvey, Haskell, Jackson, Jefferson, Jewell, Kearny, Kingman, Kiowa, Labette, Lane, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Linn, Logan, Lyon, McPherson, Marion, Marshall, Meade, Miami, Mitchell, Montgomery, Morris, Morton, Nemaha, Neosho, Norton, Osage, Osborne, Ottawa, Pawnee, Pratt, Rawlins, Reno, Republic, Rice, Riley, Rooks, Rush, Russell, Saline, Sedgwick, Seward, Shawnee, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Stafford, Sumner, Trego, Washington and Woodson.

Please remember that the number of nominations to a county is not limited and that you are urged to send in the names of the best farmers in your community for consideration. If you do not have a nomination score card, one will be sent on request.

After you nominate a farmer, he receives a work sheet, or questionnaire, to fill out regarding his work. When this is returned to Kansas Farmer, a member of the editorial staff visits the farm to make a final check-up. All information is turned over to the board of judges for final decisions. The judges this year, as you know, are F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College; J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and J. C. Harper, Wichita, the new president of the Kansas Livestock Association.

Rock 'em to Sleep, Maybe

JUST listen to this! While lovers of quiet in France have pleasant anticipations of enforcement of the proposed curfew law for animals, farmers are not so enthusiastic over the plan. The French authorities, it is reported, propose that after 10 o'clock at night no dog is to be allowed to bark, no cat to serenade and no cock to crow, to say nothing about other animals. Farmers and owners of pets are supposed to see that this curfew is observed by their livestock, and they say they will have a lively time doing it. Those living in cities declare that the proposed law is fair because in Paris motorists must not sound their horns after midnight, and in Saint Nazaire radio loud speakers must not be heard in the streets. Wouldn't we like to see some of these folks with their quiet complex, out in the Wheat Belt of Kansas during harvest when tractors run day and night! And just explain how a person is going to turn a cow off if she takes a notion to bawl. Perhaps these quiet promoters think farmers have nothing else to do, after a hard day's work, except to teach their livestock society manners.

Patent Protection for Farmers

PLANT breeders who develop a new species of plant or a new crop will have the protection of the patent laws thru passage of the Purnell-Townsend plant patent bill. Passage of the senate measure by the house brought a telegram from Thomas A. Edison:

"I am highly elated that farmers now have what the manufacturers long have had—patent protection. It will surprise everyone by its results in the coming years."

The measure permits the patenting for a period of 17 years, of any distinct new variety, other than a tuber propagated plant.

The president is authorized under the measure to direct the secretary of agriculture to aid in putting the law into effect. Patents will be issued thru the patent office.

Are Infrequent Visitors

VAST numbers of magicicada septemdecim—the so-called 17-year locust—will appear within the next few days in eastern Kansas, northwestern Missouri and even in southwestern Iowa, according to Prof. H. B. Hungerford, state entomologist, and Prof. Raymond Beamer, professor of entomology at the University of Kansas.

Kansas counties in which the cicadae are expected to appear in large numbers, include Shawnee, Douglas, Riley, Pottawatomie, Marshall, Jackson, Atchison, Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Wa-

baunsee, Johnson, Osage, Lyon, Morris, Saline, Marion, Chase, Coffey, Greenwood, Woodson, Allen, Bourbon, Wilson, Neosho, Montgomery, Labette and Sumner.

Professor Beamer has been watching evidences of the forthcoming appearance and says that the cicadae are building their tunnels to the surface from the places in which they have been buried the last 17 years.

Examination of infested spots along the Waka-rusa river near Lawrence showed 20 to 25 tunnels to the square foot, indicating the number of insects that may be expected. The song of the males will continue for several weeks while the females will lay their eggs on small twigs in trees. The young will hatch, drop to the ground and burrow in to remain until 1947. And that will be plenty soon enough for them to bother us again, no doubt.

Another Cornfield Product

CORNCOBS and cornstalks, when boiled in a caustic bath and thereafter compressed and cooled, evolve into a dense, coherent and stone-like material which may prove valuable in industrial and electrical service.

The bureau of standards and Iowa State College have been co-operating in the production and



experimental study of the new material, which has been temporarily named "maizolith." Maizolith, they conclude, will insulate electrical devices, work into noiseless gears for machinery, and serve all the purposes of compositions now used for making handles, knobs, washers, and the like.

To prepare it, the ground corn materials are boiled with caustic soda, washed, beaten, and dried at high heat. The compound ranges in color from tan to ebony.

Bullet Worth Exactly \$400

A 10-YEAR pursuit of a beast ended with the animal, "White Killer Wolf," dead. Thousands of dollars in cattle losses had been charged against this terror by Montana farmers. It just seemed as if the animal could side-step every trap, elude all hunters and throw dogs off the trail. Cornered, this 83-pound, snow-white, 15-year-old wolf fought off a pack of dogs the other day, but a bullet ended things, and it was a \$400 bullet, as that was the amount of rewards offered. That, we might say, is different from the usual run of things. Ordinarily we are doing our level best to keep the "wolf" from our door, instead of trying to run him down.

Quite a Food Bill

IF ALL the proceeds at maturity of the new life insurance contracted for in 1929 were to be used to buy food, the Insurance R. & R. Service tells us, it would stock a pantry with 25 billion loaves of bread, 8½ million tons of beef, 2 billion bushels of potatoes, 260 million barrels of milk

and 90 billion cups of coffee, or enough to feed every man, woman and child in the United States for six months at a cost of 75 cents a day each. The protection exceeds 17½ billion dollars in total. And a huge number of farmers' policies are included in this. Rural folks are paying considerable attention to insurance now, the records show.

About a Number of Things

THERE is speed among animals and birds of Kansas. A rabbit was clocked at 35 miles an hour and a swallow has been known to make better than 134 miles an hour.

The violet scatters its seeds in the autumn by "artillery" methods. The seed pods become dry and explode with quite some force, sprinkling the contents in all directions. And there likely would be more beautification in Kansas, town and country alike, if plans made over the seed catalogs in the early spring didn't blow up.

A sheaf of canceled checks, blown away by the tornado that hit near Riley Center the night of May 5, was returned to George Sargent the other day by a man from Blue Rapids. They had been carried 42 miles. It would take something like a tornado to make money go that far these days.

If Pa gets to driving too rapidly, Mother is quite within her rights if she does some back seat driving. It not only is legal, says the Chicago Motor Club, but it has been declared necessary at times, and Chicago ought to know, of course. But for authority, the club's legal department points to a recent decision of the Missouri court of appeals.

"It is impossible," said the court, "to lay down fixed rules by which to determine just when an automobile should be driven from the rear seat. The courts all agree, however, that a passenger or guest in any automobile must use ordinary care for his safety, and when this requires that he call the attention of the driver to approaching danger, he must do it, or be open to the charge of contributory negligence."

A dentist takes it upon himself to tell what a 6-year-old youngster should eat daily if he would have teeth free from cavities: One quart of milk, 1 pint of orange juice, the juice of 1 lemon, a half head of lettuce, 2 eggs, 3 tablespoons of cod liver oil, whole wheat bread, a helping of carrots and other vegetables such as greens and tomatoes. And to have a healthy body, we might add, just follow most any 6-year-old farm youngster around for a while.

Might Take Up the Slack

THIS is a fish story of a different nature. Farmers living along Mulberry creek, in Saline county, which flooded recently, complain that fish damaged their wheat crop. One farmer said a school of carp broke down the plants in many places in his overflowed field. Another son of the soil is reported to have thrown a club into a flooded field that killed a 19-pound channel cat. A number of large fish were caught in the flooded ditches along the highways, and receding waters left many fish on land. Now if we can just get this idea of "wheat for fish bait" started maybe it will help offset the surplus problem.

Hen Adopted the Kittens

A FRANKLIN county farmer, Ed Atherton, is watching with much interest a freakish display of motherly instinct. A mother cat disappeared, leaving six little orphan kittens. About the same time a hen seemed to have discovered that she couldn't do much with a glass egg. She assumed charge of the kittens and scarcely will consent to the Athertons feeding her new brood.

Knotty Boards Are Good

THERE is no telling what kind of experiments will be tried next. It seems the latest one was that of making boxes out of knotty lumber. In some cases knotty material makes an even better and more serviceable box than good lumber, the Department of Agriculture has found. A surprising result of the tests was that in one group of boxes those in which knotty lumber was used withstood half again as much knocking about as those built of clear material. The position of the knot makes little difference so long as it does not occur at the nailing edge, it is said. But that's the trouble. In our experience the knots happen to grow just where they shouldn't.

WIBW Brings 274 Programs a Week

Let's Peek Behind the Scenes to See Who Keeps Things Running

SUPPOSE we take a little time off right now to talk about the folks who keep everything going smoothly up at WIBW's bungalow in the air. It would be difficult to find a more conscientious and industrious group in any line of business. Their job is to keep things going out from the Capper Publications' broadcasting station that will meet with your approval. We have carried an interesting series of articles telling about the talent; but now we'll take a peek behind the scenes just to see who make the wheels go around.

First of all comes "Big Nik," who signs his name Joe Nickell on his pay checks. He is director of WIBW and does considerable announcing. This is his home state and he is the third generation in a pioneer Kansas newspaper family. Except for two years in military service during the World War he has been with the Capper Publications almost continuously since 1917.

Announcer Walt Lochman came originally from Washington county. He spent two years on the lyceum concert stage with a male quartet and

hope you will call on these folks at the studio some time when it is convenient. They all will be glad to meet you and to hear your choice of programs. And it will be interesting to you to see how WIBW really works.

WIBW'S Program for Next Week

SUNDAY, MAY 25

8:00 a. m.—Land O' Make Believe (CBS)
8:30 a. m.—Columbia Commentator (CBS)
9:00 a. m.—Morning Musicale
10:00 a. m.—Musical Vespers
10:30 a. m.—London Broadcast (CBS)
12:00 m.—Pennant Cafeteria
12:30 p. m.—Ballad Hour (CBS)
1:00 p. m.—Watchtower Program (IBSA)
1:30 p. m.—Conclave of Nations (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—Cathedral Hour (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—Joint Recital—Toscha Seidel, violinist, and William Hain, tenor (CBS)
3:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys
4:00 p. m.—Melody Master
4:30 p. m.—The Gauchos (CBS)
4:45 p. m.—Rabbi Levey's Question Box
5:00 p. m.—The Globe Trotter
5:30 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
5:45 p. m.—The World's Business (CBS) Courtesy Columbian Securities Co.
6:00 p. m.—"Bob and Monte," in the Renton Company Program
6:20 p. m.—Leslie Edmonds Sport Review

3:45 p. m.—Aunt Zelena (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—Harmony Boys
4:15 p. m.—Heywood Brown's Radio Column (CBS)
4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—The Serenaders
6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
7:00 p. m.—The Jayhawkers
7:30 p. m.—The Sod Busters
8:00 p. m.—Capper Club Skit
8:30 p. m.—I. G. A. Hometowners
9:00 p. m.—Kansas Authors' Club
9:30 p. m.—Dance Carnival (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
10:10 p. m.—Dance Carnival (CBS)
10:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys
10:45 p. m.—Melodies

TUESDAY, MAY 27

5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
6:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—Song Review
9:15 a. m.—Skelly Oil Co. Program
9:30 a. m.—Frank and Eddie
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC



then joined the entertainment staff of KMBC at Kansas City. He started with WIBW in December, 1928.

Ruth Sample is program supervisor. She was born in the Texas Panhandle. Her folks were Shawnee county farmers and they returned to the home place north of Topeka in time for Ruth to become the girls' basketball star of Seaman Rural High School, where she graduated. She attended Emporia State Teachers College and taught school before joining the Capper station staff. Miss Sample has the task of seeing that the 274 programs a week over WIBW all occur on scheduled time, and she also oversees much of the station publicity and the publication and distribution of programs.

It is Mary Sample's voice you hear when you telephone a long-distance request to WIBW for the evening programs. She is Ruth's sister. Bernice Gibbs is another farm girl from northern Shawnee county, and a graduate from Seaman Rural High School. She has charge of the fan mail, makes a note of every musical request and assigns them to the proper entertainers and programs. She also sees that every person who writes to WIBW gets a program schedule and a picture folder showing the station artists, by return mail.

Was Star in Dramatics

Bloyce Wright, announcer, was a star in dramatics and music at the Topeka High School, and for some time he was with the Waddell Players, a stock company, before joining WIBW. Jerry White, announcer, is quite a radio favorite. Many fans still express regret because he was taken from the entertainment staff and made an announcer. He still sings once or twice a week, however, with the Serenaders. And when the studio is quiet one usually can find Jerry at the piano writing a new tune. He was graduated from the Soldier High School, and spent two years with singing organizations before appearing at WIBW with the harmony team of Willard and Jerry. His ability as an announcer soon was discovered and he became a member of the regular staff. We

Here Are the Folks Who Keep WIBW Going. Left to Right at Top, "Big Nick," or Joe Nickell, Station Director; Bernice Gibbs, Clerk; Mary Sample, Night Office Girl, and Bloyce Wright, Announcer. Below, Ruth Sample, Program Supervisor; Jerry White, Announcer, and Walt Lochman, Announcer

6:30 p. m.—Jesse Crawford, Poet of the Organ (CBS)
6:45 p. m.—Chic Sale (CBS)
7:00 p. m.—The Music Hall
8:00 p. m.—Pipe Dreams of a Kansas Poet
8:30 p. m.—Barnsdall Oil Company Program (CBS)
9:00 p. m.—Robert Service Violin Ensemble
9:30 p. m.—The Crystal Gazer
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:10 p. m.—Coral Islanders (CBS)

MONDAY, MAY 26

5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
6:30 a. m.—Time, news, weather
7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Blue Monday Gloom Chasers (CBS)
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—Ben and Helen Talk It Over (CBS)
9:15 a. m.—Senator Capper's "Timely Topics from Washington" (CBS)
9:30 a. m.—Frank and Eddie
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
10:30 a. m.—Harmony Boys
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum, Harriet Allard, Aunt Lucy
11:15 a. m.—The Torres Family, and Rosa Rosario, soloist
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
1:30 p. m.—Women's Forum (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—Ceora B. Lanham's Dramatic Period
2:30 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:15 p. m.—Maudie's Melodies

10:30 a. m.—Harmony Boys
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum, Rachel Ann Neiswender, Aunt Lucy
11:15 a. m.—Spick and Span Hour
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—The Torres Family, and Rosa Rosario, soloist
2:30 p. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:15 p. m.—Maudie's Melodies
3:45 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Orchestra (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—Harmony Boys
4:15 p. m.—Heywood Brown's Radio Column (CBS)
4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—The Serenaders
6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
7:00 p. m.—Mardi Gras (CBS)
8:00 p. m.—The Sod Busters
8:30 p. m.—Lights and Shadows
9:00 p. m.—Ted Weems and his Orchestra (CBS)
9:15 p. m.—Women's Club
9:30 p. m.—Charlie Straight and his Orchestra (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:10 p. m.—Dance Carnival (CBS)
10:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys
10:45 p. m.—Melodies

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28

5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
(Continued on Page 10)

Crops and Grass Catch Up

Wheat Promises an Average Yield and the Color of Oats Never Was Better

BY HARLEY HATCH

RECENTLY nearly 3 inches of rain has fallen in this locality, putting small grain, pastures and meadows in the best of condition. I never have seen grass do better than it has here since May 1. At that time grass growth was as light as I ever saw it here on that date. But now it is fully up to the normal of the last two years. Oats, which seemed likely to be very short, now give promise of good height and the color never was better. About all we have to fear now is rust. Wheat promises an average crop. It is heading and will be of fair height. There will be no overgrowth of straw this year. Prairie meadows promise especially well when we consider the grass growth of 10 days ago. Hay men say that May always makes or mars the native hay crop. Given plenty of moisture in May, haying can begin shortly after July 4. Grass in both pastures and meadows is much better than if the ground had been sodded with moisture since spring opened.

Corn Should be Worked

What is needed now is 10 days of dry, warm weather so the corn can be worked. I have heard no complaint of poor stands and the corn rows as seen from the road seem to contain plenty of plants. Cultivation had started on several farms, this one included, when the big rain came. We have rigged up one of the 2-row tractor cultivators with disks instead of shovels. This was done for the purpose of using it on two fields which grew corn last year and on which was a large growth of stalks. The stalks were cut and the ground double-disked, but still plenty remained to give trouble for shovels. In place of the shovels which were removed, we placed what are called "disk hillers" which turn the shovel cultivator into a "curler" or "go-devil" or whatever the local name may be. By the way, I read that the 2-row "curler" was invented by a northern Kansas man named Kerlin, and that the machines originally were named "Kerlins," but the name has been switched around to "curlers" which is not an appropriate name for the machine at all. Every neighborhood seems to have a different name for this type of corn cultivator.

A Question of Burning Pastures

A friend writes from Elmdale regarding the burning off of prairie pastures each spring, and especially in regard to the belief of some men that cattle on the burned pastures gain more than those on unburned pastures. Our friend cites an experiment being carried on in Wabaunsee county in which are two pastures, side by side. One is burned off every spring while the other is not burned at all. This experiment is to run five years. Our friend says that the stock in the unburned pastures gain just as much as those in the burned pastures, and that the condition of the grass is much better in the pasture not burned. I do not believe in indiscriminate burning of our bluestem pastures, but it does seem to me that there are times when they are bettered by burning. Down here cattlemen find that if old grass is allowed to accumulate in the pastures the cattle eat the grass out in spots; in those spots they keep the grass eaten down to the roots and so damage the pasture as much as if it were burned. If cattle have free access to two pastures, one burned and the other not, they will stay continually on the burned pasture and will eat on the other only when all the grass in the first pasture is gone. On the other hand, there is no question but that the unburned pasture will produce more grass and stand drouth better in an extremely dry season than will the burned pasture.

Should Calm Their Fears

I have a letter from Keith county, Nebraska, from a friend who has noted what I have said regarding the

price of distillate. He asks whether 7½ cents a gallon is the regular price for distillate here, or whether that is just some special offer. That is the regular price. Just yesterday we had our distillate barrels filled with 180 gallons and the price was 7½ cents a gallon. The only proviso is that 300 gallons must be taken in the neighborhood at one trip; there would be an actual loss in hauling smaller quantities. We have a neighbor who uses distillate, and between us we can handle 300 gallons. Our Nebraska friend says that they have to pay 12 cents for distillate, 15 cents for kerosene and 21¼ cents for gasoline. The high cost of gasoline is due to the fact that Nebraska has a 4-cent tax on it and that this tax is paid by everybody with no rebate. The farmer there who uses gasoline in producing his crops is compelled to pay 4 cents a gallon to the road fund which is my idea of highway robbery. I am pleased that we have had success with distillate for we now have to make no rebate claims. This should help to calm the fears of the slightly hysterical highway commission who seem to think that the farm producers of Kansas are robbing them.

Which Plan Would You Choose?

From Jewell county comes a letter containing a question as to which of two propositions would be better for a farm tenant. Our friend has been renting a farm for some time; the owner provides everything except the labor. Our friend supplies that and takes for his share one-third of all the crops. In addition the land-owner provides five cows and allows our friend to have all the cream. This landowner has bought another farm and wants our friend to handle both. There are two propositions on this new deal. The old one in which the owner provides everything and takes two-thirds; and the other, each one providing one-half and dividing everything 50-50. In the latter case our friend would be obliged to buy half the farm machinery and provide half the power, either horses or tractor. He asks which would be best for him. Our friend should, in this case, be the best judge. If he provides half of everything and goes 50-50 he would be getting one-sixth more of the proceeds than he is getting at present. He should know whether this would be enough to cover his extra expense. In the case of good crops he might stand to gain more; in the case of poor crops, much less. Under the 50-50 plan he would not be playing as safe as he is under the present arrangement by which he gets one-third and pays none of the bills.

Best to Play Safe

In looking at a question, such as is presented in the foregoing paragraph, we have to consider that the tenant must purchase considerable machinery and power, either horses or a tractor, and also pay half of the other farming expenses which often are no small items. The question is, if these purchases are made, what would they be worth one year from now, as compared with their cost today? Is the trend of all prices upward or downward or stationary? I am not in a position to give this friend any advice because I know very little of the circumstances. If such a proposition were put up to me here in Coffey county, one-third of all crops and everything provided, or 50-50 and me to provide half of everything, I should, under present conditions, take the one-third. First, because it is a safer proposition for the tenant; he risks less and stands to gain as much. Second, because I believe the trend of all prices is downward, except that of farm land which seems to have reached bedrock. There are times when the thing to do is to take a chance; just now it seems to be a good time to play safe.

It costs less to raise hay than to buy it.

Be Ready

to GO!

May 23 '30



On the
3rd Annual

JAYHAWKER TOUR

to the

Pacific Northwest

OF COURSE you are going on the 3rd Annual Jayhawker Tour to the Pacific Northwest. And many others from right here in your own state and county are also getting ready for this wonderful educational sight-seeing trip. It's the vacation you have dreamed about—and offered this year at unusually low cost by the Kansas Farmer. Remember the date—AUGUST 10 to 23—the time of year when you can best get away.

5,500 Miles of Enjoyment at Unusually Low Cost!

The Kansas Farmer has arranged for special low rates on this year's Jayhawker Tour. And this one low cost pays for everything—Pullman, auto tours, meals, hotels, tips and all. No ticket worries—no baggage to check.

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Mail the Coupon!

Get complete information and special low rates by sending the coupon today. It brings you descriptive illustrated booklet full of all the details.

Last Year's Tourists Write:

"We too, are living over some of the wonderful experiences we had. They are bright memories for we both enjoyed every moment of the trip. If a different route is taken next year we may join the party again. We hope you will plan on a reunion some time in the near future and we will be with the crowd."—Mr. W. P. Duvall, R. 5, Concordia, Kan.

"I believe every one of the 'Jayhawkers' would like to take another trip similar to that one if they had the time and money. It could not be beaten."—Mr. L. W. Clift, R. 1, Corbin, Kan.

"Glad to be reminded of our pleasant trip."—C. P. Anderson, R. 2, Garfield, Kan.



DIRECTOR OF TOURS, Capper Publications,
Topeka, Kansas

Please send me at once your new booklet, "The Jayhawkers' Annual Adventureland Tour."

Name.....

Address..... R. F. D. State.....

274 Programs a Week

(Continued from Page 8)

6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
6:55 a. m.—News, time, weather
7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—Pot of Gold (CBS)
9:15 a. m.—R.S.V.P. (CBS)
9:30 a. m.—Frank and Eddie
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
10:30 a. m.—Harmony Boys
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Zorada Titus.
Aunt Lucy
11:15 a. m.—The Torres Family, and Rosa
Rosario, soloist
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program
(CBS)
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—On Brunswick Platters
2:30 p. m.—Musical Album (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:15 p. m.—Maudie's Melodies
3:45 p. m.—Aunt Zelena (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—Harmony Boys
4:15 p. m.—Heywood Brown (CBS)
4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—In a Russian Village (CBS)
6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
7:00 p. m.—The Serenaders
7:30 p. m.—The Skyboat
8:00 p. m.—The Sobusters
8:30 p. m.—The Modocs
9:00 p. m.—Story in Song
9:15 p. m.—Dance Carnival (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:10 p. m.—Dance Carnival (CBS)
10:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys
10:45 p. m.—Melodies

THURSDAY, MAY 29

5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
6:55 a. m.—News, time, weather
7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—Mr. Fixit (CBS)
9:15 a. m.—Song Revue
9:30 a. m.—Frank and Eddie
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
10:30 a. m.—Harmony Boys
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
11:15 a. m.—Spick and Span Hour
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program
(CBS)
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—The Torres Family, and Rosa
Rosario, soloist
2:30 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:15 p. m.—Maudie's Melodies
3:45 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Orchestra
(CBS)
4:00 p. m.—Harmony Boys
4:15 p. m.—Heywood Brown (CBS)
4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—International Sidelights (CBS)
6:15 p. m.—Political Situation in Washington
(CBS)
6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
7:00 p. m.—Arabesque (CBS) Courtesy Kansas
Power and Light Co.
7:30 p. m.—Topeka Pure Milk Co. "Krimko
Boys"
7:45 p. m.—Skelly Oil Company Program
8:00 p. m.—The Sod Busters
8:30 p. m.—National Forum from Washing-
ton (CBS)
9:00 p. m.—Dream Boat (CBS)
9:30 p. m.—Dance Carnival (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:10 p. m.—Dance Carnival (CBS)
10:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys
10:45 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)

FRIDAY, MAY 30

5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
6:55 a. m.—News, time, weather
7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—Song Revue
9:15 a. m.—Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS)
9:30 a. m.—Frank and Eddie
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
10:30 a. m.—Harmony Boys
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Ada Montgom-
ery, Aunt Lucy
11:15 a. m.—The Torres Family, and Rosa
Rosario, soloist
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program
(CBS)
12:25 p. m.—State Livestock Assn.
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—Burleigh Girls' Quartet
2:30 p. m.—Thirty Minute Men (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:15 p. m.—Maudie's Melodies
3:45 p. m.—Aunt Zelena (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—Harmony Boys
4:15 p. m.—Heywood Brown's Radio Column
(CBS)
4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Nite Wit Hour (CBS)
6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
7:00 p. m.—True Story Hour (CBS)
8:00 p. m.—Farmers' Union
8:30 p. m.—Something for Everyone
9:00 p. m.—Dance Carnival (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:10 p. m.—Dance Carnival (CBS)
10:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys
10:45 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)

SATURDAY, MAY 31

5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
6:55 a. m.—News, time, weather
7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
9:30 a. m.—Frank and Eddie
10:00 a. m.—Adventures of Helen and Mary
(CBS)
10:30 a. m.—Harmony Boys
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Julia Kiene
11:15 a. m.—The Torres Family, and Rosa
Rosario, soloist
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program
(CBS)
12:25 p. m.—Vocational Department
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—The Aztecs (CBS)
2:30 p. m.—French Trio (CBS)

3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:15 p. m.—Maudie's Melodies
3:45 p. m.—Dr. Thatcher Clark French Lesson
(CBS)
4:00 p. m.—Harmony Boys
4:15 p. m.—Hotel Shelton Orchestra (CBS)
4:30 p. m.—Ted Husing's Sportsians (CBS)
5:00 p. m.—Melo Maniacs (CBS)
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Exploring the Jungle for Science
(CBS)
6:15 p. m.—Romance of American Industry
(CBS)
6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
7:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons's Show Boat (CBS)
Courtesy Nat'l Reserve Life Co.
8:00 p. m.—Paramount Public Hour (CBS)
9:00 p. m.—Dance Carnival (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:10 p. m.—Dance Carnival (CBS)
10:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys
10:45 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)
11:00 p. m.—Midnite Frolic

Tuberculin Test Is Reliable

(Continued from Page 2)

On the other hand, I wish to take this occasion to challenge any of our critics to produce a single experiment from an authorized source which would show that the injection of two drops of tuberculin (our customary dose) or even 4 c.c. (rarely used) could result in the elimination of this product in the milk. Furthermore, there is not a reputable medical or veterinary college in this country nor a recognized authority on tuberculosis in the United States who does not teach that bovine tuberculosis is transmissible to our children, and whether the percentage is 5 or 45 becomes very immaterial when we discover that your children or my children are being exposed to the disease by drinking infected milk.

Still another frequently heard criticism of some no doubt well-inten-

tioned but misinformed individuals is that the tuberculin test is the cause of contagious abortion among cattle. This statement cannot be substantiated by any line of reasoning or by unbiased observation. Unfortunately, contagious abortion among cattle is a rather widespread disease in the United States at this time. Naturally, any disturbance in the health of a herd of cattle that may follow the tuberculin testing will be attributed to the test by those not in favor of it.

At one of the hearings a few years ago, Congressman L. J. Dickinson, Chairman of the Sub-committee on Agricultural Appropriations, requested me to answer the question "Does the tuberculin testing of cattle cause the spread of contagious abortion among the tested cattle?"

I was very glad to be able to answer Congressman Dickinson with a statement to the effect that there was absolutely no evidence to indicate that such was the case. In fact, I referred him to two large and valuable herds of cattle not far from the United States Capitol which have been tuberculin tested semi-annually for years, and in which neither tuberculosis nor contagious abortion exists. This can be truthfully stated in regard to many other valuable herds of cattle located in all parts of the United States. With the widespread and very extensive activity in connection with the tuberculin testing of cattle in area work, we have had the opportunity of making considerable observations in this connection. I therefore wish to make the

unequivocal statement that abortion disease has not been spread by the use of tuberculin or by the application of any of the methods used to control and eradicate bovine tuberculosis.

You may have heard statements to the effect that tuberculin contains impurities which render it harmful. The efforts of laboratory workers to separate, in perfectly pure condition, the minute amount of material in tuberculin which causes the reaction, have led some men, in discussing such work, to refer to impurities in tuberculin. It should be remembered that impurities from the standpoint of a chemist and from that of an ordinary non-scientific individual are very different things. To the chemist any substance in tuberculin other than the actual precise substance which causes the reaction would be an impurity. To the ordinary man, however, impurity implies something that reduces the effectiveness of the active material or which actually imparts to the product undesirable or dangerous qualities. Tuberculin, as produced by the Bureau of Animal Industry, contains no impurities when considered from the latter standpoint. It does, however, contain a certain amount of material which is not apparently active in producing the reaction. That inactive material consists of salt, or glycerine, and of any unused portions of the beef extract. The greatest care is taken by producing laboratories to see that tuberculin is pure in the sense that it will produce no effect on normal animals.

BE SQUARE To Your Motor

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Lubricating oils are

made — not found

.....and Barnsdall

has been refining

for 70 years

Good motor oils are the result of years of research to obtain the process that means perfection in refining . . . skill that cannot be gained in a day, a year, or even a short number of years . . . Barnsdall does not depend on any one crude petroleum, but it's wells are scattered

throughout every oil producing state — to

give you BE SQUARE Filtered Paraffin Base motor oils, Barnsdall Engineers have availed themselves of the experience that dates back to the founding of The World's First Oil Refinery in 1860—70 years of constant forward progress, refining skill unmatched to give you the 1930 BE SQUARE Motor Oils for today's motor cars.

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1860
THE WORLD'S
FIRST REFINER
1930

BARNSDALL

In our laboratories a large force of trained men is employed, and no tuberculin is ever shipped until it has been subjected to exacting tests for purity.

It is only natural that some animals responding to this delicate test do not contain lesions of tuberculosis that can be seen under normal conditions. Tuberculosis does not develop spontaneously on exposure, but the disease develops slowly up to a certain stage, depending on the amount of infection introduced into the animal, as well as the virulence of the organisms, and the susceptibility of the individual. During the time when the disease is in the process of development in cattle a reaction will result on the application of a tuberculin test. An animal that reacts to the test under these conditions is likely to show no visible lesions on autopsy, even tho the most careful technic is followed. Further, it may be stated in this connection that in a great majority of the cases of cattle that react to the tuberculin test the lesions are slight, often times being confined to one location. Tuberculosis is found in very many different parts of the animal body, including many remote places that may be overlooked upon ordinary post-mortem examination. Microscopic examination of numerous specimens examined in laboratories throughout the country have indicated the presence of tuberculosis invisible to the naked eye.

Livestock sanitary officials have sometimes been criticised because of their attitude on appeals concerning the classification of cattle that have given a positive reaction to tuberculin. These criticisms, when honestly made, are based on a lack of information on the part of the individuals from which they originate, who fail to give due consideration to the fact that a highly scientific test is involved. Rules of arbitration or court technicalities cannot limit or affect the result any more than they could affect the action of the planet upon which we live.

The fact that an animal may react only once in a long period was definitely decided many years ago. Some years ago the bureau caused to be retested 343 reactors, with the result that 129, or 38 per cent, did not react, 21 of which were generalized cases, and had they been returned to the herds from which they had been removed serious results surely would have followed.

Please do not understand me as asserting that a veterinarian cannot make a mistake. They are only human, and should be regarded only as such. However, it is known that they are most efficient in their aptness in administering the tuberculin test, which fact is established beyond any doubt by a check of the post-mortem reports covering the slaughter of thousands of reacting animals.

The result of the application of the tuberculin test to a herd of cattle does not show to what extent the reactors are diseased, but, in the operation of any plan that will be successful in the control and eradication of an infectious disease such as tuberculosis, slightly infected animals cannot be left in the herd with safety. This fact makes the operation of the campaign an expensive one. It is not surprising that the people of this country hesitated for many years before launching upon a strenuous and nationwide campaign to stamp out this animal disease.

Now that the campaign has developed to its present stage, livestock owners are determined to complete the task. Results everywhere apparent clearly indicate a very hopeful outlook for it, altho we must all be prepared to meet reverses and consistently follow the most approved methods in its control and eradication.

The tuberculin test has stood the test of time. Forty years have elapsed since this product was discovered. It is universally used in the diagnosis of tuberculosis, and, as time goes on, those who are continually observing what is accomplished by its use have more confidence than ever in its dependability. Without this product and its proper application we would not be in a position to offer encouragement in the control and eradication of a disease that had made such inroads on the livestock of our country before definite and effective plans were perfected for its control and ex-

termination. Furthermore, the confidence which cattle owners have shown in this test is apparent from the fact that we have never been able to keep up with their requests, and at the present time 2 million cattle are on a waiting list to be tuberculin tested.

The Best Pasture Crop

Sweet clover is the best legume pasture crop for all classes of livestock in Kansas, with the exception of alfalfa for hogs, and even for hogs it is a very good substitute for alfalfa, according to J. J. Moxley, extension livestock specialist, K. S. A. C. It will carry more stock to the acre than any other tame or wild crop grown in Kansas. While there have been in the last few years some cases of Sweet clover bloat, it should not be condemned as a pasture crop on that account, as any rank, succulent pasture such as rye, wheat, or even bluegrass occasionally will cause bloating.

When first turning cattle or other livestock in on Sweet clover it may be well to gradually accustom them

to it. If they are being turned in on rank growth, they should be fed some dry feed first so they will not gorge themselves.

In pasturing the first season's growth it is advisable to let the plant get a good start of about 10 inches. This usually will be near July 1. After this date it may be pastured down as much as the top growth will permit until frost, and even then the excess growth may be grazed off. Pasturing the second season may start as soon as the stock can get a "bite" of it. It is the first pasture crop in the spring, being two or three weeks earlier than native pasture. Sweet clover will provide two to four times as much grazing to the acre as native pasture. It should be grazed heavily enough throughout the season to prevent it from getting coarse and woody. If not grazed close to the ground it will reseed itself and come on again the next year.

Conscience is a still, small voice that tells us when we are about to get caught.

Dads Go Back to School

(Continued from Page 3)

from the "regular course of study" they were allowed to ask questions to their hearts' content, and how they can ask them! They brought problems to school that meant dollars and cents to them, and resulting comforts to their families. In turn these 520 students of 1930 spread out over the Wheat Belt in their respective counties and held schools themselves. Reports coming in from these local gatherings are highly encouraging, and indicate that this part of the great Kansas Wheat Belt Program is a success. Comments from folks who attended the district schools, regarding how they can be improved, practically all stated that the only thing wrong was lack of time. These Wheat Belt farmers are eager for a wider knowledge of their work, and they can and will get it thru co-operating with the great farm laboratory of Kansas, the Kansas State Agricultural College and its branch stations.

*"It made the most perfect
SEEDBED
I ever saw"*



—says one
satisfied
owner about
his Case
Wheatland
Disk Plow.

Another owner tells us,
"It's the best tool for
preparing fall plowing
for spring planting . . .
beats a stubble plow for
preparing wheat ground
because it thoroughly
mixes the trash in the soil

to prevent soil-blowing—thus protecting the young wheat. Covers the ground faster and is unusually easy to operate."

Think of the advantages in being able to *complete* your plowing as soon as the grain is off the field—when conditions are exactly right. You conserve most of the moisture—you make a better seedbed—and you get a quick lick at the weeds before they're fairly started.

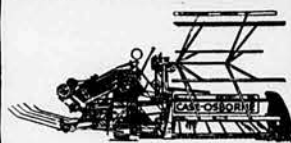
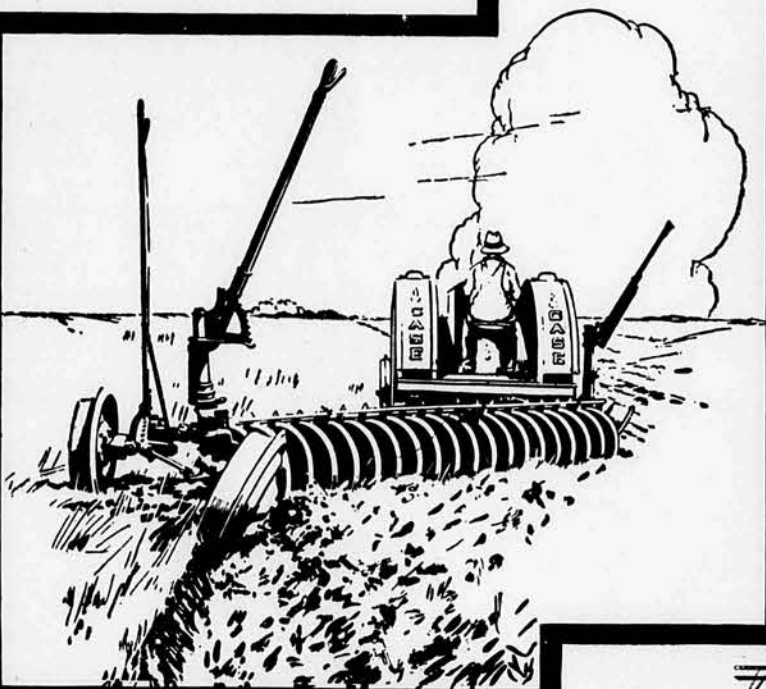
These are just a few of the ways in which the Case Wheatland and Great Plains Disk Plows are meeting your demand for faster, cheaper and better seedbed preparation.

You'll want to see one of these remarkable plows that cut costs—*increase yields*. See your Case Dealer today and get attractively illustrated and interesting folder—*free*—or write direct to factory.

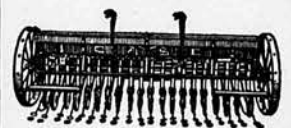
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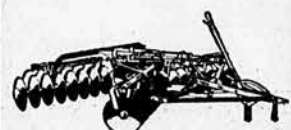
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Sunday School Lesson

BY THE REV. N. A. McCUNE

THERE is preparedness and preparedness. Many people think of it as consisting in soldiers, submarines, airplanes, poison gases, bayonets, automatics, bombs, troop trains and transports, big guns, big battleships, big generals. But an increasing number of citizens are coming to believe that such preparedness is more provocative than preventive. Other types of preparedness are less expensive and last longer.

Right thinking is preparedness. The five foolish virgins did not do much thinking. Wrong Thought and No Thought are two travelers who arrive at the house of Tomorrow. Our thoughts make us or unmake us. As Samuel McComb sums it up, "All the moral issues of life are mental. Thoughts become feelings; feelings issue in action; action begets character and character spells destiny." Thoughts may be controlled. We may be hopeful and forward-looking if we will. It is not necessary to belong to the Society of Original Grouches, or to be a life member of the Wailing Chorus. Thought currents can be made to flow in certain channels, if we so determine. The little boy said, "When I fa' down, I say, 'I ain't goin' to c'y,' and I make me mind myself."

The remarkable negro educator, Dr. J. K. Aggrey, used to tell his fellow negroes not to sing

"Coon, coon, coon,
I wish my color would fade."
"Be proud of your color," he said. "Be glad you belong to the great colored race. If I died and had a chance to come back to earth and the Lord gave me my choice of color, I would say, 'Lord, make me blacker than ever. I want to be a black black man!'"

While numerous farmers seem to wish they were anything but farmers, many of the younger generation look forward to a life in the country. A girl reared on a New York farm was heard to remark, "How can anyone want to live anywhere but in the country on a farm?" And she lived up to her creed by marrying a farmer. Not long ago a class of college seniors were discussing what they intended doing after graduation. One said he was going back to the ancestral farm, build up its fertility and build up the community round about, and he hoped to rear a family of vigorous boys and girls. A member of the class said to me, "Wasn't that a sensible ambition?"

Prayer is preparedness. Glenn Clark says, in his invigorating little book, "The Soul's Sincere Desire," "Prayer should be for the spirit exactly what calisthenics should be for the body—something to keep one in tune, fit, vital and constantly ready for the next problems of life." At a meeting of unemployed men and women it was observed that those with religious faith were in the best attitude to meet their unhappy situation. They manifestly had hidden resources that the others did not have. Long ago a man who practiced prayer said, "He shall not be afraid of evil tidings. His heart is fixed, trusting in the Lord."

Partnership is preparedness. A young engineer just out of college got a position with the General Electric Company at Schenectady. His mother came to see him and he was showing her around. As they drove along a street he suddenly exclaimed, "Mother, look quick!" She looked across the street and there was a grotesque little figure with a pitiful body, but a head that spoke the man. "That is old Steinmetz," said the boy. "Think of it! He and I are on the same job."

Man needs God, but God also needs man. For results, both must be on the job. God created maize that grew wild and was small and spindling. But God and James Reid got together and produced corn that grows up like a tree and yields 100 bushels an acre. God sprinkled wild apples here and there; hard and sour. But when God found a man to work with Him, they together brought about some beautiful grandchildren from that gnarled wild apple; Jonathans and Baldwins and Spies. God made wheat a long, long time ago. Some of it was good, some was better, some was uncertain, but all had possibilities. One day God took Frank Spragg into partnership and together, from one kernel, they

introduced Red Rock, which, we are told by the plant breeders, is one of the most perfect varieties of wheat that a farmer ever drilled into his field. "Steinmetz and I are on the same job," said the enthusiastic young engineer. When God and a conscientious worker plan and toil together something is bound to happen.

Lesson for May 25—Christian Preparedness. Matt. 24:1 to 25:13. Golden Text, Mark 13:33.

Good Source of Energy

This talk about white bread being harmful is all bunc, according to leading scientists. Instead white and whole-wheat breads both are wholesome. Here is what U. S. Department of Agriculture folks say:

"White and whole-wheat breads both are wholesome foods. They are among the most important and cheapest sources of energy and protein in the diet. The composition and value in the diet of whole-wheat and white bread vary not only with the differences in flour used, but also with the amount and character of other added constituents."

"Whole-wheat or graham flours, which contain the bran and germ por-

tion of the grain, have lower bread-making capacity and are more susceptible to spoilage, so cannot be handled as readily commercially. In general they contain more essential minerals and vitamins and more roughage than white flour."

"No person subsists on one food. Each food should be chosen in relation to the other constituents of the diet. Bread, either white or whole-wheat, always is an economical source of energy and protein in any diet. The form may be left to the choice of the individual when the remainder of the diet is so constituted as to contribute the necessary minerals, vitamins and any necessary roughage."

The American people have available from the farms, ranches and fisheries everything needed for producing a sound body. Those who give out information on food values should be particularly careful not to draw unwarranted conclusions as to food values based on the presence or absence of some particular factor.

To Hold 4-H Round-Up

Some 1,200 4-H club boys and girls will gather at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, for the annual Round-up, June 2-7. There they will enjoy a week of education, inspiration and entertainment. They will learn to know other boys and

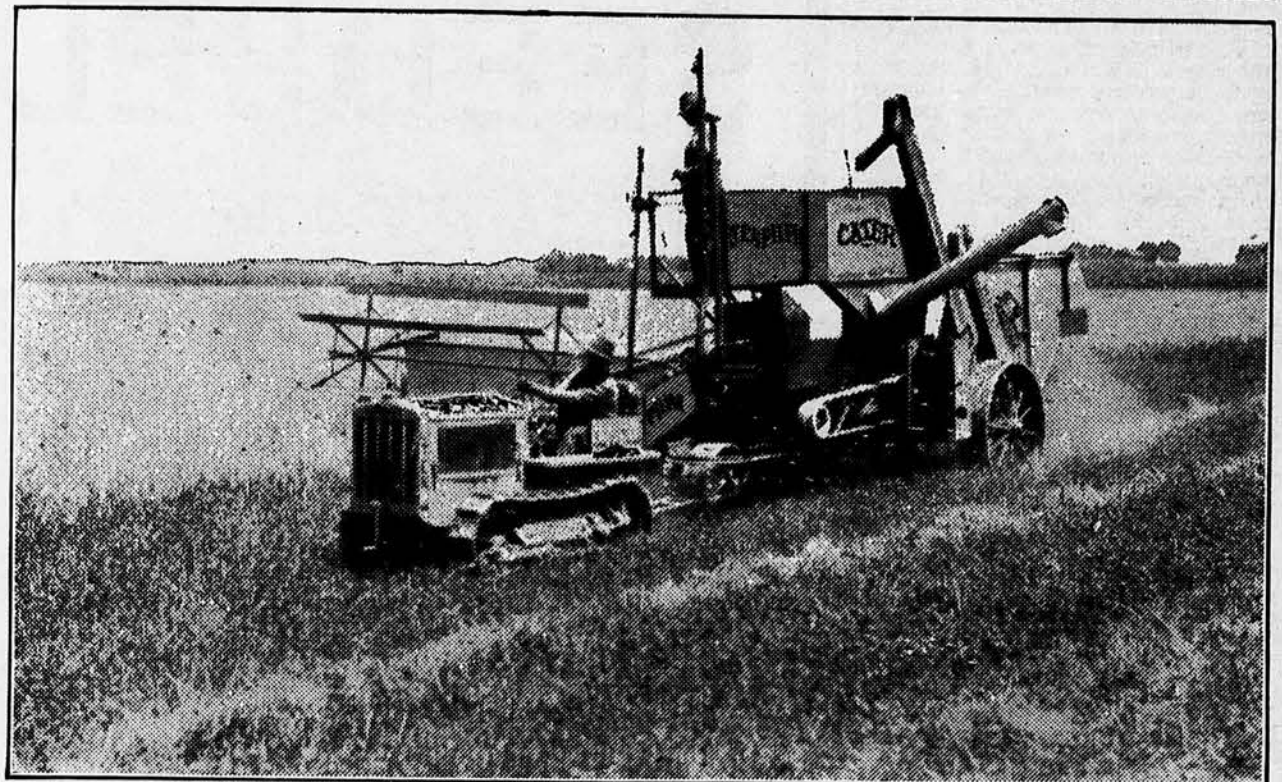
girls from all parts of Kansas through telling their experiences as "4-H'ers."

The program for the week, released by M. H. Coe, state club leader, includes music, health and news-writing contests, and a general entertainment and educational program. In sending an invitation to these leaders of tomorrow, F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College says:

"The annual 4-H Round-up affords opportunities for the leading workers in the 4-H clubs to stimulate and inspire one another and to be stimulated and inspired by their teachers. The work is helping to bring into the United States a set of conditions which will encourage an increased proportion of our best people to build permanent homes on the land and to create in the rural communities a fine type of culture."

The state club leader calls the attention of those who will attend to the program in general which will consist of interesting lectures and demonstrations and judging on subjects of special interest to club members. Other features of the program will include literature, art, music, sight-seeing trips, contests, stunt night, candle lighting service, community recreation, and the annual banquet to be held the last night of the Round-up.

Quality demands the best price.



He offered a nickel
a kernel for the
grain it left . .

and it cost him fifteen cents

"Surely your Combine can't thresh the grain cleanly", a foreign visitor remarked, as he pointed toward one at work.

"I'll give you a nickel for every kernel you find it leaving", offered a "Caterpillar" man. (He knows what "Caterpillar" positive agitation can do.)

"A bargain!" And the visitor diligently set out to cash in on the generous offer.

After a patient search he returned with three orphan kernels.

"You owe me fifteen cents", he said, and his eyes twinkled, "but you win anyway."

THE ALLEN TRACTOR & IMPLEMENT CO. Liberal, Hugoton & Elkhart, Kans.
THE H. W. CARDWELL CO., INC. Wichita
Dwyer Machinery Co. Dodge City
ENSMINGER TRACTOR & EQUIPMENT CO. Parsons
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Winning the extra bushels has won fame for the "Caterpillar" line of Combines for 44 years. Its unique system of positive agitation—the beating, picking, whirling, bouncing, blowing action—keeps the straw in a "fog" throughout the separator—releases and saves the grain. Ask your "Caterpillar" dealer for complete information about this pioneer of Combines.

F. O. b. Peoria, Illinois

MODEL Thirty-Eight	MODEL Thirty-Four
10-foot . . . \$1480.00	12-foot . . . \$1735.00
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16 1/2-foot . . . \$1925.00
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Track-type Tractors : Combines : Road Machinery
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What the Folks Are Saying

THE value of fences cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. On this farm temporary fences have been used in fencing off Sweet clover from other crops, thus making the clover available for pasture in addition to its use in the rotation as a soil-improving crop. In other words, fences of this kind have made considerably more pasture for me than I otherwise could have obtained. My crop rotation calls for a certain acreage of Sweet clover in my regular fields, which could not be fully utilized unless so handled. These fences usually are built of steel posts, set 27 feet apart, and strung with two strands of barbed wire. These as you can see are readily changed.

To farm the land more conveniently I find that the larger the fields the better. By removing these temporary fences at certain seasons I find it much more convenient to farm with my tractor. These fences are used primarily for the handling of my dairy herd.

For my hogs I find that a rotation of alfalfa pastures means a quicker and cheaper gain. Where I farrow my pigs in clean ground I usually divide my alfalfa into at least two pastures by a temporary fence, using steel posts 1 rod apart, and string with 26-inch woven hog wire, and one strand of barbed wire above.

My permanent fences around the farm and pastures consist of hedge posts set 1 rod apart, and strung with 4 strands of barbed wire. Some permanent pasture and lot fencing used by both hogs and cattle is made of hedge posts set 1 rod apart, and strung with 26-inch woven hog wire and 3 strands of barbed wire above.

Hanover, Kan. Cecil A. Jones.

Dairy Conditions Are Improving

The butter surplus is slowly but surely being reduced. Butter is coming out of storage much faster now than it was a year ago, which would indicate an increase in consumption. The Government reported 30,503,000

industry and be ready to serve it on short notice, being ever mindful of the needs of the industry as a whole.

While prices are a little lower than they were a year ago, they are not much out of line with prices of stock foods. Hay and grain are cheaper than they were a year ago, also farm labor is lower; so that reports come from many of our good dairymen that their net profits are about the same as they were in 1929.

One of the benefits resulting from this dairy depression is a new interest in herd-testing. To cull out the unprofitable animals, it is first necessary for a dairy farmer to know what each animal is producing. Much culling has been indulged in, and always should be, for profits in the business are largely influenced by the production of the cows rather than their numbers.

To illustrate this important fact, the Barron County, Wisconsin, Herd Improvement Association records that W. F. Baumberger has a herd with several years of splendid average. This herd is composed of from 10 to 19 Holstein cows that for several years have averaged 477 pounds of butterfat a cow. Mr. Baumberger reports that he does not feed his cattle any unusual food, but gives them a liberal supply of corn silage and alfalfa hay, with some grains and mill feeds. Practically all of the roughage is grown on his own farm and is composed principally of corn silage, alfalfa hay and pasture. Two-thirds of the grain ration is grown upon the farm, one-third being mill feeds.

There is a splendid opportunity for our producers to double their profits by improving their herds and giving them better feed and care. This will be studied now more earnestly than it has been in the past, and we may look to see much progress during the next few years.

I am one who believes that we cannot or should not expect as high prices as we have received in the

Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

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

1. Who wrote "The Lady of the Lake"?
2. Which is the longest day of the year?
3. What are the requirements of the Kansas pure seed law?
4. Where did the turkey originate?
5. Why do hens need lime in their food?
6. Who was Francis Bret Harte?
7. Why do silver and gold coins have ridged edges?
8. Around what star does the solar system apparently revolve?
9. What title is given the oldest son of the King of England?
10. What city in Kansas is the geographical center of the United States?
11. What kinds of cloth are eaten by the clothes moth?
12. What is the Gulf Stream?

(Answers are given on page 22)

pounds in storage on April 1; this is about 20 million pounds above the five-year average. At the rate butter is now coming out of storage it would be fair to assume that we have 15 million pounds as a carryover. This is not a large amount, and with average consumption and production, we have a right to expect conditions to be normal by January 1, 1931.

The 1930 dairy depression, I am sure, will go down in dairy history as a benefit to the industry. In no other way could we have illustrated to the producers that there is danger of overproducing. More than that, many thousands of people have been convinced that butter is a wholesome, healthful food which should be consumed in liberal quantities.

The business interests of the country now recognize that dairying, our greatest single farm industry, can be ruined by thoughtless production and consumption. Now the whole country is organized, a world of publicity has been sent out, much good advertising is being done, and people are informed regarding the true situation. All of this is beneficial not only to our industry but also to our mutual welfare.

Dairy stabilization committees have been asked to function thruout the year. This appeals to me as a wise move. We should have a committee at all times prepared to represent the

past. The balance of agriculture will hardly permit this. We must produce with more efficiency and adjust our production to consumption, so conditions are looking much better because we have learned some of these important truths.

Lincoln, Neb. A. L. Haecker.

Keep the Chicks Busy

Cannibalism is a vicious habit. It develops among growing chicks which are overcrowded or lack something to do. It is best controlled by keeping the chicks busy. Frequent feeding in a fairly deep litter and free outdoor range with ample green feed usually will check the trouble. In storage brooders it is best to darken the compartments by surrounding them with black paper or heavy cloth, letting the light shine thru on only the feed and water hoppers. L. F. Payne.

Manhattan, Kan.

A Better Kansas Farmer

I edited the old Kansas Farmer for 13 years and thought it a pretty good paper—at least it held its subscribers—but it never was in the class with the new Kansas Farmer, which I consider one of the best farm papers in the country. I. D. Graham.

Topeka, Kan.

Cheese is a valuable meat substitute.



FLYING HIGH— and Nailed to the Mast by the Brass Tacks of Combining

That flag of Oliver will stay—it's nailed to the mast by the brass tacks of combining . . . The brass tacks that mean much to every combine buyer, when he gets down to the question of real value in combines.

Brass Tack No. 1 is—Keeps Running—the sturdiness and simplicity of construction that produces a combine that keeps running hour after hour, turning the golden grain into golden dollars.



Brass Tack No. 2 is—Keeps Threshing—the Big Cylinder and the Man Behind the Gun—the greatest combination ever built for getting the grain from the straw, and the beater system secondary separation are so mounted in the Oliver Nichols & Shepard that they keep threshing, as the machine moves across hillside or prairie, over the rough ground of the harvest field.



Brass Tack No. 3 is—Keeps Saving—the unusual ability of the Oliver Nichols & Shepard to get the grain from the ground, to send it to the thresher and thresh out the most bushels per acre, the most acres per day, the most profits per season.



There are many more features that mean much both in the standard and bean combines—when you get down to the brass tacks of combining. Send the coupon for the folder "Combines That Increase Small Grain Profits," and literature on bean combines and threshers.

OLIVER

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OLIVER FARM EQUIPMENT SALES CO., Kansas City, Mo.,
Wichita, Kans., Dodge City, Kans., Denver, Colo.

Branches Everywhere to Serve You
Please send me your new combine folder "Combines That Increase Small Grain Profits."

Name

R. F. D. City State



Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender



An Oven Meal Wins First Place in the Wash-Day Dinner Contest

WASH-DAYS seem to be necessary evils in the homes of most of us. Perhaps we do not plan our work as well as we could. With this thought in mind we conducted the "Wash-Day Dinner" contest. The results were interesting and enlightening. Nelle Callahan, who tested the recipes and picked the winners, wrote: "I didn't realize that so many beans could be served in one state!" Yet she admits that bean soup or baked beans are good dishes around which to build a dinner, wash-day or otherwise. The first prize in the contest went to Mrs. Wm. C. Barkley, Williamsburg, Kan., Route 1. Lyndall Scott of Kiowa, Colo., won second prize and third prize was taken by Mrs. S. S. Starbuck, Goodland, Kan., Route 3.

Because of limited space, I am printing only the first prize letter. Here it is:

Today is wash-day with me, so why not take time to write you my favorite wash-day dinner?



There are so many good wash-day dinners that a choice is difficult to make. I doubt if any of us serve the same dinner each successive wash-day. There's the boiled ham and beans dinner that we serve with hot dumplings; the pork, cabbage and potato combination with which we're all familiar. There are others as good that require a minimum of cooking space and preparation. My washings are large. Two small children account for that. I have no power machine, and I am seldom thru by dinner time. And as my kitchen range must also serve as a laundry stove, cooking space on wash-day is at a premium. So for my own needs, I have found the oven dinner the happiest solution of wash-day cookery problems. Here is my favorite menu:

Salmon Loaf	Baked Potatoes	Creamed Peas
Bread and Butter	Spice Cake	Pickles
	Fruit	

While the water is heating in the morning, the potatoes are scrubbed, placed in a shallow pan and set aside. At the same time I put the peas in a pan ready for reheating and mix their cream thickening in a small bowl. Then I prepare the salmon loaf and put it in the casserole. This part of the dinner is off my mind. An hour before time to serve I put the potatoes and salmon loaf in the oven, mix my cake and put it in the oven. At some convenient time after the table is set I make one trip to the cellar after the fruit, butter and pickles. The peas are reheated, and thickening added a few minutes before serving them.

This menu need not become monotonous. It is easily varied. Carrots, green beans or some other preferred vegetable can take the place of the peas. The salmon itself could be creamed to serve with the potatoes, or perhaps be made into cakes and sautéed. It is sometimes convenient to substitute a baked custard for the fruit. Quite often I add a hot drink to my menu, especially if the day is chilly.

Here is my spice cake recipe:

Sour Cream Spice Cake

1 cup thin, sour cream	1 cup flour
1 cup sugar	1 teaspoon mixed ground spices
1 teaspoon baking powder	1 egg
1/2 teaspoon salt	
1/2 teaspoon soda	

Put cream and soda in mixing bowl. Add the other ingredients in the order given and bake in a loaf pan 40 minutes. Serve warm, without icing and with tart fruit. Blue plums are excellent.

In using the regular salmon loaf recipe I find that a half teaspoon of celery seed makes

a pleasing seasoning that is different.—Mrs. Wm. C. Barkley, Williamsburg, Kan.

Wash-day can be so difficult, and this is especially true if the day's work is not planned in advance. For that matter, I sometimes feel that much of the so-called drudgery of house-work can be eliminated if we learn to use our heads well. According to an old saying our heads can save our feet. And they can save wear and tear on family dispositions.

Food That a Child Should Eat

BY NELL B. NICHOLS

IT IS wise to remember that the meals every day for pre-school children should include:

From 3/4 to 1 quart of whole milk. Some of this may be served as a beverage, the remainder in the cooking of foods.

One egg yolk. Some children cannot tolerate eggs, but such children are rarely found. If you think your children cannot digest egg yolk, consult your physician.

At a minimum, one serving of a vegetable other than potatoes, but it is much better to have two or three vegetables in addition to potatoes. An excellent way to be sure the child gets enough vegetables in his diet is to serve daily a vegetable soup, the one recommended by the Child Welfare Research Station, the University of Iowa. Recipe is included in leaflet.

One teaspoonful of cod liver oil daily. This may be given at 10 o'clock in the morning or at night before retiring. It is a good plan to give the child 1/4 cup of tomato or orange juice following the cod liver oil.

During the week at one meal, or possibly at two, the following foods should be given to pre-school children:

A sea food, such as salmon, cod fish or canned salt water fish in flakes, halibut or haddock. Calves' liver, or chicken liver, ground and browned in a little butter or combined with ground beef and cooked vegetables to make a meat loaf. Creamed liver on baked potato or toast also is fine.

The forbidden foods in the pre-school child's meals are: tea, coffee, soda water, hot breads and rolls, griddle cakes, all fried food, kidney, ham, pork sausage, corned beef, meat dressings, goose, duck, eggplant, green corn, cucumbers, radishes, pies, tarts, preserves, and nuts, unless they are ground.

Note: Mrs. Nichols has prepared a list of menus that are suitable for the child from 2 to 6, which may be adapted to the family meals, so that little or no extra effort is necessary. These menus are in a leaflet together with many of the recipes. The leaflet sells for 5 cents and may be obtained from the Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Porch Boxes Improve Homes

BY RUTH T. LARIMER

PORCH decoration has much to do with the whole appearance of the home. I wonder why I see so few porch or window boxes on Kansas farm homes. If shrubbery and gardens are planted close to the foundation of your home you will not require them, but country window boxes add beauty to an environment filled with beauty.

The boxes are easy to make and their making can be an enjoyable early spring task. If you can get white pine, red cedar, or cypress use one of these woods because they are less injured by the continual moisture required in a box of this sort. They should be about 9 inches deep, 9 to 12 inches wide and any length. It is much easier to handle a box if it is not more than 3 feet in length. If the area to be decorated is longer than 3 feet I would suggest the use of several boxes of shorter length.

Porch and window boxes should be made solidly. If you possibly can, bracket them to the porch or window, secure them in place with wire or screw eyes and hooks attached to the window casing. I know from experience what havoc a Kansas wind can do them.

The container for flowers should be painted the same color as the house or a harmonious shade. I find that leaf green, altho a common color for them, harmonizes with most flowers and the paint of most houses. Shades of blue harmonize well with gray or slate colored homes

and also with the flowers which these houses require. Boxes are attractive when covered on the outside with bark, if your home is the rugged type.

When you select plant material for your window boxes it will depend, apart from personal choice, on the location of the box whether it is to be placed in full sun or partial shade.

For sunny positions I find that the excellent colors of verbenas are always admirable when used alone or in combinations. They flower profusely and continue fresh in appearance. If your box is in a hot, sun-beaten, dry place, sow portulaca or rose moss. The metallic seeds self-sow and the plant will come up year after year. This is the old-fashioned "seven sisters" plant which some people believe bears seven different colored blooms on one plant. Annual phlox, cup and saucer vine, coleus, lantana, wandering Jew, sweet alyssum, morning glories, nasturtiums, petunias and snapdragons grow well in Kansas. In fact, practically all of the low-growing annuals and annual vines may be used.

For shady locations use begonias, fuchsias, cup and saucer vines, and English ivy. English ivy grows better in porch boxes here because winds prevent it from clinging. Wandering Jew and myrtle also do well on the north side of the house.

In autumn pompon chrysanthemums can be transferred to the boxes and in spring pans of tulips and narcissi. The winter box can contain dwarf hemlocks, pine and small conifers.

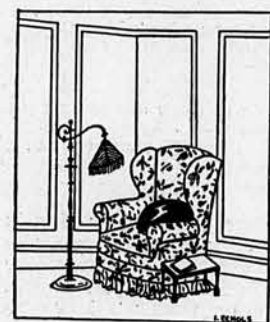
Packing Winter Woolens

BY AGATHA RAISBECK

DO YOU take your "woolens" out and air them several times during the summer to keep out moths?

Last summer I discovered that this is no longer necessary. We can air our clothes and best of woolen blankets at the beginning of the season and pack them away with an insecticide. Then we can forget them until we are ready to use them again in the fall.

"Paradichlorobenzene" is the insecticide that I found which gives the necessary protection against moths. It has a tongue-twisting name, but one, I discovered, that it pays to remember. Sometimes this chemical is called "paracide" but in most drug stores and insecticide stores, we



Slip covers are one way of improving the appearance of an old chair, and oftentimes color may be introduced into a room successfully by this method. Nelle Callahan of Valley View Farm says that the worst part about making slip covers is the thoughts of the task. I'll be glad to send you a little booklet of directions and illustrations, if you'll write to the Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The booklet is yours for the asking.

must ask for it by its real name. People who live in some sections will recognize it as the crystalline substance that farmers use to prevent the peach borer.

Whenever the eggs of moths are disturbed with any force or exposed to sunshine, they are destroyed.

So, last May, I gave all the garments and bedding I planned to store, a good airing and brushing. I packed them in boxes and trunks and sprinkled crystals of paradichlorobenzene over them and fastened down the tops, making the containers just as air-tight as possible. I did not unpack them until late in October, but not a sign of a moth could I find.

Paradichlorobenzene assures safety against moths.

Fashion Chooses for Youth's Parade

Girls in 'Teens Have a "Dress-Up" Day When They Don Their Best

THE QUESTION of a suitable dress for the girl in 'teens will be difficult to solve this year in that she will not be sure of the type of dress or material she wishes. It may be either long, with or without flares, or made on short, straight lines. Her own wishes may dictate in this case.

After a visit to the dry goods department of a favorite store to select material, she will be perplexed with the number of new weaves. If she has decided on a sheer, filmy silk dress, she will find crepe chiffon, crepe alexander, crepe georgette or flat chiffon pleasing materials. Chiffon is an especially good choice for the new silhouette dresses because of its clinging nature. On the other hand, if her fancies turn to the many printed patterns so popular this spring, she will find plume chiffon, printed in fern patterns, lady-like voile, in large or small floral patterns, or cherio chiffon in any manner of print she might wish, quite practical because they may be laundered easily.

Materials which may be laundered again and again, coming in pastel shades, are Sytee shantung, Honan pongee and Roughswah shantung.

the skirt, and only pretends to have a hip yoke. The long-waisted bodice in deep-scaled outline, ties its narrow belt at the normal waistline. A capelet collar is given a draped effect caught in plaits at the center-front. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Trees Lend Grace

BY CHARLOTTE BEISTER,
Home Demonstration Agent, Johnson County

LAST spring, the Johnson County Farm Bureau urged that every member plant a hard wood tree. The plan was carried to the women's units, and they reported that 274 trees had been planted.

One of the most outstanding achievements which resulted from this campaign, was the work which the "Black Bob" club did in beautifying their rural school ground. Feeling that more shade was needed for the children at playtime, it was voted to visit the school directors to arrange the necessary plans. Mrs. T. B.

By Naida Gardner

trol. You may have this by writing to the Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas, and sending 4 cents in stamps.

Aid for Pitty Skin

My problem is large pores and a pitty skin. I should welcome any aid on the subject you can give me. Nell L.

Remember that it takes a long time to build up the tissues and to have a clear looking skin, when it has been in bad condition. It is true, tho, that with care and time even a very poor complexion can be greatly improved. I will be glad to send you our new leaflet on The Skin and the Complexion which tells how to care for blackheads, pimples, wrinkles, hollow cheeks, and gives a list of the best remedies on the market. You can have this by writing to the Beauty Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas, and inclosing a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Have You Heard Latest Records?

I live on a farm and do not have access to a music store. Our family is very fond of music and would appreciate knowing the latest record releases so that we can order them. Do you have such information for us? H. E. P.

Another music-lover! I should say we can supply you with a list of the record releases. These will be sent thru your nearest dealer, and your mail orders will be handled gladly. Send your name to the Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas, and we will see that it is put on the mailing list.

Cornstarch Cleans Rugs

How should I go about to clean a rug in my home? Mrs. T. E. D.

To clean the rug sprinkle it with cornstarch or fuller's earth mixed with one-sixth of its bulk of pre-

pared chalk. Let the starch remain for several hours; brush it out, and hang the rug in the air for several hours before putting down. In beating the rugs before cleaning, be sure not to shake them by the end as this is liable to break the warp.

Smart Bag or Pillow

DO YOU want to be quite smart? Then make a bag or a pillow of felt. It is No. 539, 30 cents, postpaid; in yellow wax transfer form.

The same design, stamped on best quality black felt, 12x36 inches, which



is enough material for the bag and handles, with the colored felt swatches for the face and arms, bonnet and watering pot, is included in No. 540 at \$1 postpaid.

No. 541, \$1.15, postpaid, is the same design stamped on felt 15 by 36 inches for a pillow. If you wish, by using pattern No. 539 you can stamp the design on your own material. Instructions for making come with every order. We offer the yarn assortment of eight colors for 40 cents.

Order from Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



French crepes come in any of the pastel shades, but work up especially nice in all white.

But if she does not care for a silk dress, the sheer, always popular organdies and voiles will prove delightful. Some of the voiles have a silk sheen which is lovely.

Rayon twill satin makes up gracefully for a princess slip, as it clings to the body, a quality much looked for in the newer type of dresses.

No. 3458 is a new version of the bolero type. The shirred waistline is smart with a huge bow placed at the left hip. Shirring provides a nice all around fullness to the skirt. The bolero is emphasized by applied bands. Kimono cap sleeves are a clever feature. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

Style No. 3477 shows the new flaring shoulder cape with a scalloped edge. Horizontal tucks mark the natural waistline and create a smart pinched-in effect. The pointed treatment of the circular skirt with low-flared fullness is quite unique in itself. Designed in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

No. 3360 shows girlish prettiness with a flaring skirt which has soft gathering in front and a slight dipping at either side. A crushed girdle marks the normal waist-line and ties in a youthful bow at the side. The simple bodice is sleeveless. There is a capelet collar which opens at the front, displaying a round neckline. An applied band of printed contrasting material trims the dress. Designed in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

No. 3375 shows a new sophistication in the gathered tunic flounce of

Sharpe, president of the club, appointed committees to plan the program, find trees and prepare the ground.

Altho rainy weather prevented carrying thru all of these plans, the work which was done has created much favorable comment. Other clubs are planning to make tree planting one of their community projects this year.

Women's Service Corner

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

Enamel Hooks to Prevent Rusting

The hook on which I hang towels after drying dishes becomes rusty in a short time. Is there some way to prevent this? Mrs. E. H. G.

Nails and hooks on which damp towels and kitchen cloths are hung should be enameled in a color that will harmonize with the furnishings. Treating hooks and nails in this way will keep them from rusting.

Rid the Garden of Pests

I am starting early to take precaution against pests in my garden this year. Do you have a list of control methods for the different insects? Mrs. N. O. P.

You are wise to start methods of control before the pests take your garden. We do have a chart form giving the name of the pest and its disease, also detailed methods of con-

IN THE spring, the homemaker's fancy turns to delicious salads. If her family consists of small children and men working out doors the salad must be substantial and yet appeal to the spring desire for green vegetables. A salad, with some men, is just a food to be eaten under protest. But men are just small boys grown tall, so salads that please children usually are enjoyed by all. Mild flavors and gelatine foundations are the most successful ways of combining fruits or vegetables.

In preparing leaf lettuce, be sure it is clean and crisp. Then just before the meal, shred fine with a pair of scissors and sprinkle with granulated sugar. This simplifies serving and is eaten with a real relish by small boys. Lettuce is difficult to manage if left whole. Children never have patience to cut it and their efforts are seldom in accord with their elders.

Fruit salads combined with sweetened whipped cream are always in favor with hungry men. This cream is usually available on a farm. Dice equal quantities oranges, bananas, apples or canned fruits. Do not peel the apples, as the skins add attractive color, and their mineral content and bulk are desirable in the diet. Marshmallows diced make the salad even better. Mix all the fruits with sweetened whipped cream and chill until time to serve. A maraschino cherry may be added to the top.

Here is a boiled salad dressing which can be made from the yolks of eggs, when an angel food cake has been made. This may be kept in a cool place for some time.

1 cup vinegar
1/2 tablespoon dry mustard
2 cups rich milk or cream

8 egg yolks
1 teaspoon paprika
1 teaspoon salt
1 quart whipped cream

Combine ingredients as in making custard except for 1 quart whipped cream. Cool and whip cream into custard mixture.

Jellied Vegetable Salad

1 package lemon flavored gelatine
1 cup boiling water
1/2 cup shredded cabbage
1 cup grated raw carrots

1/2 cup drained canned peas
1 cup cold water
1 cup chopped apple
1 teaspoon minced onion
1 tablespoon vinegar

Dissolve gelatine in hot water, then add cold water, onion, and vinegar. When thickened to consistency of egg white, add shredded vegetables. Transfer to a ring mold and chill. Unmold on serving plate and fill the center with lettuce hearts and radish roses and garnish with salad dressing. A ring mold may be made using a round aluminum pan with an inverted bowl in center, pour the slightly thickened gelatine mixture in outer circle holding bowl in place. Let it harden then remove the bowl and you have your gelatine ring of molded fruit or vegetables.

Hard cooked eggs and cottage cheese make attractive additions to cabbage salad or leaf lettuce. Beets and sliced Spanish onions are enjoyed by men. Crisp radishes and white bunch onions are one of the biggest thrills for the back yard gardener but most men prefer their fresh onions, radishes and lettuce minus the salad dressing. Perhaps the most diplomatic way to serve salad is to have the dressing in a separate bowl to be passed.



Any of these dresses especially for the girl in 'teens may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price is 15 cents each.

Have You Tried Your Luck at Puzzles?

I AM 9 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to Cooper school. I would like to have some little girl or boy write to me. For pets I have four kittens named Beauty, Corky, Skeeze and Aunty Blossom. I have a dog named Trigger and two ponies named Tony and Queen. I have five ducks. Anna Mary Cron. Belle Plaine, Kan.

Mildred Likes Her Teacher

For pets I have three bantams. I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Cleveland. I like her very much. I go to Pleasant Ridge school. I have one sister and two brothers. I enjoy the children's page very much. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. Mildred Lorenz. Timken, Kan.

My Dog's Name Is Jiggs

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Mr. Sloan. I like him very much. My birthday is June 12. For pets I have a dog named Jiggs. I have one sister and two brothers. My brothers' names are Alfred and Ben and my sister's name is Stella. Lucile Noll. Kinsley, Kan.



Grandma Did a Very Foolish Thing When She Asked Bobbie to Show Her How His New Water Pistol Worked.

Goes to High Point School

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to High Point school. I walk 1½ miles to school. I have dark hair and blue eyes. My teacher's name is Mrs. Hawkins. I have four brothers but no sisters. My brothers' names are Paul, Lawrence, Daphy and

Wayne. My birthday is September 10. I will be 13 years old. I enjoy the girls' and boys' page very much. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. Florence Snodgrass. Nekoma, Kan.

Flower Puzzle

Here are six flowers, spelled with five letters each. Can you rearrange the letters to form the names of the flowers? 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.

Larry Writes to Us

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I have brown hair and blue eyes. My teacher's name is Mr. Adams. I go to Maywood school. I have one brother named Billie. For pets I have two Bantam hens named Redy and Nelly and a dog named Berdill. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. Bethel, Kan. Larry Waldron.

Likes to Go to School

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I live 1¼ miles from school. I like to go to school very much. I enjoy the children's page in Kansas Farmer. Doris Moore. Columbus, Kan.

There Are Eight of Us

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I go 1 mile to Star school.

I have three brothers and four sisters. One of my sisters is only 3 months old. Her name is Gladys Louise. She sure is a happy little girl. My youngest brother and I have 14 ducks. My two oldest brothers like to drive tractors. We haven't any horses so we are called horseless farmers. We moved from Nemaha county last August. We moved to Gove county. There are pyramids in the southwest corner of this county. We have two cats and one dog for pets. Oakley, Kan. Dorothy Swart.

The Buttercup

Mrs. Buttercup, your butter Yellow is as gold. How much butter, lady, tell me, Does your small cup hold?

I've enough that bees in number Each might have a taste. But the children fondle, kiss me, Thus my butter waste." —Lillie G. McDowell.

Delicious Jam Roll Recipe

Dear Little Cooks: If you know how to make baking powder biscuits there are many kinds of fruit rolls which can be made for variety. My favorite baking powder biscuit recipe is:

2 cups flour 4 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt 2 tablespoons fat
¾ to 1 cup milk

Sift the dry ingredients together and work in the fat with the tips of the fingers. Gradually add the milk, mixing it in with a knife. The dough should be as soft as can be handled without sticking. Turn out on a lightly floured board, roll lightly ¼ inch thick and cut with a floured cutter. Bake in a hot oven from 12 to 15 minutes.

Pinwheels are a favorite of mine. Here is how they are made. Use the same ingredients as for baking powder biscuits, only add 1 tablespoon of fat, making 3 tablespoons in all. Roll the dough about ½ inch thick. Sprinkle it with 2 tablespoons of sugar mixed with ½ teaspoon cinnamon. Dot with butter and then distribute ½ cup chopped raisins and 1 tablespoon citron evenly over the top. Roll into a jelly roll, cut off



½ inch slices and place them, the cut side down, in a greased pan. Bake 15 minutes in a hot oven.

Your Little Girl Cook Friend,
Naida Gardner.

Proverb Puzzle

A certain letter must be inserted in the proper places to make a proverb, illustrated 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.



FINFATHRS MAK FINBIRDS

Diamond Puzzle

1. — — — — —
2. — — — — —
3. — — — — —
4. — — — — —
5. — — — — —

1. Second letter of the alphabet; 2. Noise that a sheep makes; 3. A very light wood; 4. To question; 5. The first letter of the alphabet.

From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond 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.

Goes to School in Bus

I am 7 years old and in the second grade. My teacher's name is Miss Armstrong. I go to Sunrise school. We have a toy orchestra. I play the sticks. I have five kittens. I have one sister. She is in the fourth grade. We go to school in a bus. I like to read the children's letters in the Kansas Farmer. Dan Carl, Jr. Imperial, Kan.



The Hoovers—The Radio Is a Labor-Saver



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

If the Baby Swallows a Pin Do Not Give a Pur-gative: Better Call a Doctor

WHEN baby swallows a pin the whole family is upset. If it is safely swallowed it should be left alone; even open safety pins often pass thru the entire food and intestinal tract without doing any harm. The anxious mother must above all things be restrained from giving castor oil or any other purgative. That increases the activity of the intestines and makes it more likely that the pin or other object will cause damage. So long as no evil symptoms show, the best thing to do is to wait.

In my experience, pins, both plain and safety, have made lots of trouble, but it has not come after they have been swallowed but when drawn into the respiratory passages. Several times I have found pins in the upper passages so located that I could remove them with my fingers or a long handled forceps. But there have also been times when it was quite impossible to reach them without a surgical operation.

The ordinary doctor has no business making experimental efforts at the removal of a foreign body that has disappeared from sight in the larynx or bronchial tubes. It is a job for a specialist equipped with special instruments and special skill. Such foreign bodies can be located with efficiency by the combined use of the X-ray and a special instrument known as the Bronchoscope. Thru this instrument a skilled operator can remove such an object as an open safety pin without doing any cutting or causing any great damage to the tissues.

A prominent surgeon who has cared for hundreds of such accidents lays much of the blame at the door of mothers who have the habit of putting pins into their mouth while dressing their children (what woman can plead "not guilty"?). This encourages the baby to do likewise, therefore it is dangerous both to mother and child. One has only to read the newspapers to learn how many deaths result.

Keep pins and all such objects away from young children. Never let a baby suck small bones or take into the mouth hard objects like marbles, dried beans or peanuts. If a child does swallow some foreign body that lodges in mouth or throat, upend him at once and try to shake it out. Avoid doing anything that may damage the tissue or push the object further in. Secure the very best medical aid even tho necessary to go to a large city for a Bronchoscopic clinic.

See a Real Specialist

I am supposed to have high blood pressure, up to 250. How high should it be at 68 years old? I am so tired all the time and so short of breath and awfully dizzy. Mrs. L. A. M.

At 68 you might reasonably have blood pressure of 140 to 150, and at that age a few points higher or lower need not be taken seriously. However, 250 is entirely too high. There is a serious condition there which demands a searching examination and the personal advice of a doctor able to go thoroly into the case. Reducing blood pressure cannot be brought about simply by giving medicine. The whole daily routine of living must be regulated.

Follow a Doctor's Directions

Please give me a sure cure for ringworm. F. M. J.

The application of a solution of corrosive sublimate is a sure cure. This is a dangerous poison to use, however. You must have it put up by a doctor and follow his directions very precisely.

Body Needs Repair?

Five years ago I had a bad attack of typhoid in July. Nearly every summer now, during the same month, I have a great weariness all the time and am very nervous, aching and listless. I have done almost everything to put myself in good physical health, but still I cannot ward this off. I would like to get some help for this coming July. M. J. V.

Perhaps you are making too much of the coincidence that it is always

in this particular month that you feel this malaise. It must be borne in mind that the hot months are harder for any woman who has a house and family to care for. But there also is another feature of importance. A disease like typhoid fever often leaves lessened resistance. Perhaps it has left you fit to work only 11 months of the year instead of 12. If so the sensible thing to do is to rejoice in the fact that you get along so well in the 11 well months and make a vacation of the 12th. You probably will find that with less demands on your strength your resistance will be so much improved that you will be able to throw off this languor and nervousness and be very comfortable. There are few housewives who would not be better off for regular vacations.

Summer Camps Will Call

Nearly 2,000 Kansas 4-H Club members representing 34 counties will attend summer camp this year from the first week in July until the middle of August. Features on the program for these three-day camps will include handicraft, music appreciation, recreation, candle lighting service, and leadership activities, according to M. H. Coe, state club leader. These summer camps are designed to promote fellowship and discipline among the 4-H club members, enlarge their viewpoint, stimulate co-operation, give definite instruction, and aid in character building.

Members of the state club department will aid in planning the activities and programs for the camps. The state club leader points out that a

phenomenal growth has taken place in the camp program. Six years ago the first summer camp was held in Washington county. Last year 28 counties participated in 19 camps, and a total of 1,182 4-H club members attended.

Following is a list of counties from which 4-H club members will gather for the coming summer camps: Montgomery, Bourbon, Neosho, Douglas, Franklin, Lyon, Chase, Morris, Doniphan, Leavenworth, Brown, Nemaha, Miami, Linn, Geary, Dickinson, Harper, Kingman, Sedgwick, Butler, Reno, Pawnee, Edwards, Stafford, Ford, Clay, Lincoln, Mitchell, Jewell, Sherman, Cheyenne, Rawlins, Hodgeman and Ness.

Kansas Pioneer Woman

The picture on the front cover this week is the monument of bronze known as the "Kansas Pioneer Woman" which will be erected on the Kansas State House grounds. It is valued at \$25,000 and will be made by Bryant Baker whose work, the "Oklahoma Pioneer Woman" was unveiled at Ponca City a few days ago.

To make this memorial possible the Kansas Pioneer Women's Memorial Association was organized. Any person may become a member of the association by the payment of \$1 dues. The site for the monument was dedicated January 29.

Mrs. George Norris of Arkansas City is state chairman, and Mrs. Luverna Williamson of Newton, state financial secretary.

Chairmen of districts are: First District, Mrs. C. I. Martin, Leavenworth. Third District, Mrs. Nellie McCook, Independence. Fourth District, Mrs. A. E. Topping, Overbrook. Fifth District, Mrs. Cora Shelton, Salina. Sixth District, Mrs. Frank Boyd, Phillipsburg. Seventh District, Mrs. Mae C. Patrick, Satanta. Eighth District, Mrs. John L. Vickers, Wichita.

Install a Speedometer

Landlady—"And what's wrong now?"

Youthful Lodger—"I just wanted to say that I think you get too much mileage out of this roller-towel."

KC Baking Powder

(double acting)

Same Price
for over
38 years

25 ounces for 25¢

The price is
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Quality is right
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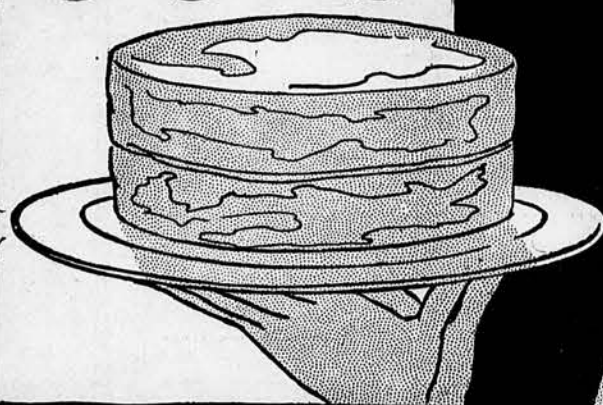
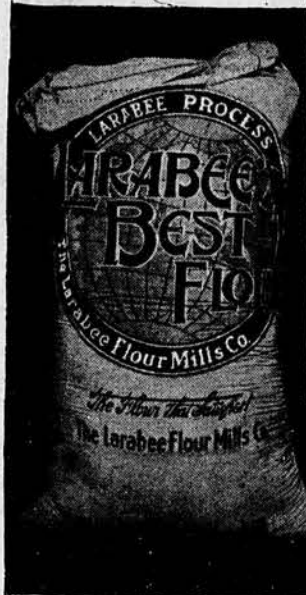
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G. E. FERRIS
MANAGER

Membership in the Protective Service is confined to Kansas Farmer subscribers receiving mail on a Kansas rural route. Free service is given to members consisting of adjustment of claims and advice on legal, marketing, insurance and investment questions, and protection against swindlers and thieves. If you keep your subscription paid and a Protective Service sign posted, the Protective Service will pay a reward for the capture and 30 days' conviction of the thief stealing from the premises of the posted farm. Write for reward payment booklet.

Wing Poultry Marker Sign Posted at Farm Entrance Keeps Chicken Thieves Away

THIEVES Beware—Cash Reward. Poultry on this farm tattooed with Kansas Farmer's Wing Poultry Marker—Sheriffs have recorded wing tattoo number," is the wording of a 14-inch sign Protective Service members, who have marked their poultry, have posted at their farm entrance to greet chicken stealers. Nearly 1,300 Protective Service members have marked their poultry.

More than half of the hundred Protective Service rewards paid for the capture and conviction of thieves who stole from Protective Service members before Kansas Farmer's Wing Poultry Marker was made available a year ago, were paid for poultry thefts. Since Protective Service members have started to mark their poultry, the number of rewards paid for poultry stealers has been reduced from a half to a fourth of the rewards paid.

Marking poultry helps to do three things: Capture and conviction of the thief, return of your stolen poultry and payment of a cash Protective Service reward. However, Protective Service rewards are paid for the capture and conviction of any thief who steals anything from the premises of a Protective Service member's farm.

Keep Ahead of the Thief

Don't be too late. Fill in the convenient coupon below. Mark your spring chickens before some thief gets the profit. As soon as the Protective Service receives your order, a non-duplicated wing tattoo marker number will be assigned to you and registered with every sheriff in Kansas. Your being able to positively identify your poultry after it is mixed with other poultry by the poultry buyer probably will result in the capture of the thief, return of your poultry and the payment of a Protective Service reward. The Protective Service has made everything as easy as possible for you. If you do not mark your chickens before they are stolen it probably will be too late. Do more

Worked Like Dynamite

In the Protective Service Department of the April 26 issue of Kansas Farmer, was printed a letter which had been presented to the bankers of this state. The letter asked the bankers, when they learned of irregular activities of salesmen thru the appearance of checks or otherwise, to telephone collect to the control division of the state board of agriculture and give the name of the salesman, the firm he represents and the name of the preparation he is selling. Then if the case seemed to warrant, a state inspector would be sent to the territory at once to investigate.

On April 28, the control division of the state board of agriculture received a telephone call from the cashier of a bank at Reserve, advising that a salesman was selling a livestock remedy in that neighborhood and had presented for payment a check given by one of the patrons of the bank in payment of the livestock remedy purchased. Within 24 hours after the control division received that information, one of their inspectors was on the job and had sworn out a warrant for the salesman. The man was arrested and fined for having sold livestock remedies unregistered with the state board of agriculture, as is required by law.

than lock your poultry house door before your chickens are stolen. Mail the coupon. Right now is the best time.

An objection has been made to the use of "damn" and "hell" in radio broadcasting. There is enough of that kind of language on the receiving end.

Don't Be Too Late. Use This Coupon Today

Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, Kansas.

I am a Kansas Farmer Protective Service member as shown by the attached address label from my last issue of Kansas Farmer. Herewith please find proper total remittance in payment of the following: (Order only what you need.)

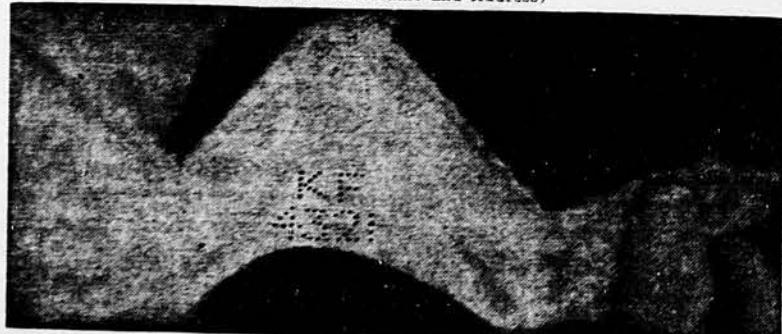
Parcel Post Prepaid		Total
New Protective Service Sign	\$.10	
Wing Poultry Marker Sign	.25	
Wing Poultry Marker (Including tattoo ink for 100 markings)	2.50	
Extra Poultry Marker Tattoo Ink (Enough to mark 250 hens.)	.80	Total

Name

Address

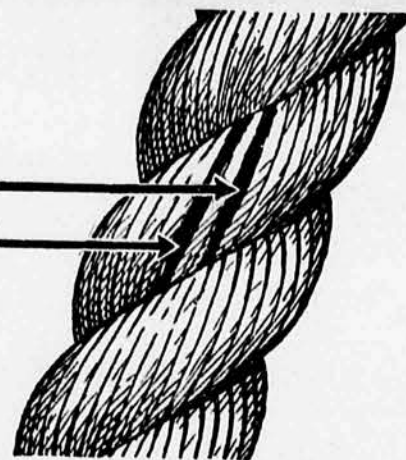
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Kansas Only.



With Such a Non-Duplicated Mark Tattooed in the Web of the Wing and the Number and Owner's Name Registered With Every Sheriff in Kansas and Available to Every Poultry Dealer, Who by Law Must Record His Purchases, Thieves Will Find It Mighty Risky to Sell Stolen Poultry.

RED
BLUE



It's really cheap...

You lose money when a rope breaks—perhaps you smash a wagon, several men may be seriously injured—in any case you lose time, and of course it always happens when you're busy—and can't afford to.

That's why so many farmers buy a supply of Columbian Pure Manila "Tape-marked" rope before the busy season starts. Columbian rope is strong, water-proofed, durable—and dependable. Ask for Columbian by name and identify the genuine by the red and blue marks on the outside and the Columbian Tape-Marker woven into one of the strands.

COLUMBIAN ROPE COMPANY

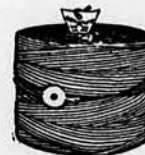
Auburn, "The Cordage City", New York

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COLUMBIAN TAPE-MARKED PURE MANILA ROPE



Columbian Standard Binder Twine is smooth, even, strong and will tie the full number of bundles. It is especially prepared against damage by insects. At all dealers.



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RED WHITE BLUE

WHEN YOU BUY DIP

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ARE MORE IMPORTANT
THAN THE PRICE YOU PAY

First—How strong is it? How does it compare with carbolic acid?

Second—Is it standardized? That is, will it run uniform, or does it vary in strength?

Third—What kind of emulsion does it make? Milky white? Free from any specks or oily streaks on the top, and free from settlings at the bottom? A poor emulsion not only denotes an inferior dip, but a waste to you.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant

IS FIVE TIMES AS STRONG
AS CARBOLIC ACID

It has a carbolic acid co-efficient of 5. That's why Dr. Hess Dip

costs less to use, no matter what price you pay for others. It requires less of it to make an emulsion.

Dr. Hess Dip is standardized, always the same, whether you buy it in Maine or Texas, the same yesterday, today and tomorrow.

Dr. Hess Dip makes the finest, whitest, milky emulsion of any dip that you can buy, and stays that way for weeks. The whiteness proves its worth.

Have your dealer place a teaspoonful in a glass of water—and see for yourself how much better it is.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant kills hog lice, sheep ticks and scab; destroys disease germs; keeps down foul odors; makes living quarters healthful. Guaranteed.

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

LUMBER

MILLWORK and general building material at 25% OR MORE SAVING to you. Don't even consider buying until you have sent us complete list of what you need and have our estimate by return mail. No money down. We ship quick and pay the freight. **FARMERS LUMBER CO.** 2402 BOYD STREET OMAHA, NEBRASKA

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NATHAN L. JONES, President
SALINA, KANSAS

Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

It's the Non-Producers in the Laying Flock That Stunt the Net Profits

POULTRYMEN wouldn't think of letting the cockerels grow up with the pullets to crowd the potential layers out of feeder room and plenty of space on the roosts. Just as soon as possible they are separated so the two groups can be fed and managed according to their needs.

It is just as important with the laying flock to eliminate the low producers and boarders. Just as the cockerels would cheat the pullets out of their feed and perhaps retard their growth, so the non-producers in the laying flock stunt the profits. They eat a considerable amount of feed and pay nothing for it.

Students of the business point out that a hen will not do more in the future than she has done in the past, and that one can judge by that whether she is worth keeping in the flock and whether you would wish her to produce hatching eggs the next season. Poultry work apparently must be progressive or else it will backslide. It simply cannot be stationary. If the flock is trapped it is no job to decide from the records as to which birds are worth keeping. But for the average poultryman this isn't at all practical. However, poultry experts have worked out, thru years of careful study, a number of rules that will enable the average flock owner to cull out the undesirable birds. The agricultural college poultry department offers this information in bulletin form free of charge and it should be in every flock owner's library.

I Hatch Chicks Early

So much is being said in favor of chicks hatched at hatcheries, farmers' wives are likely to feel that the incubator is a back number. I feel circumstances should be a determining factor in all cases. There was a time in my life that I would gladly have welcomed relief from incubator care, but at the present I have ample time to care for an incubator, and I see no reason why I should pay someone for hatching my chickens.

I hatch my chicks early, which, by the way, is the season of the year when I am closest to home and when other duties are less exacting.

Now, perhaps I should say here that I never have raised more than 500 chickens, for we never have been located on a farm that had much in the way of chicken equipment. As a matter of fact, and perhaps I should say faith in chickens, we have put all chicken equipment on our present location at our expense. Even at that by careful management we have found our chicks profitable.

I set my incubator early in the season and run it steadily until I have hatched out the number of chicks I desire. Therefore, the hatching business usually is over with by the rush of spring work.

In setting my incubator, I first thoroughly regulate it before I place the eggs in the machine. In the regulation process, I have had the best success when I regulate it so the wafer over the lamp starts to rise at 99 degrees, and I find it has risen sufficiently by the time it has reached 103 degrees. To eliminate the greatest danger of overheating, I always let it run between 24 to 36 hours. When it is once regulated to suit me, I don't bother it any more but make further adjustments by turning the light. The first week I run the machine at 101 degrees. In the second week the heat of developing chickens will raise the temperature to 102 degrees; the third week 103 degrees.

Some companies advocate the running of the machine at 103 degrees the entire period. There is no harm in that temperature and it does bring out more chickens, but a chicken that does not have vitality enough to hatch out at the lower temperature is not likely to live long anyway, so why go to the trouble of caring for it even a short time?

We now are told that the hatching process is a drying down process brought about by correct tempera-

tures and ventilation. Most incubators now are properly ventilated.

Don't make the mistake of thinking you are aiding this process by running your machine higher than 103 degrees. Just before the chicken hatches the yolk of the egg is absorbed by the young chick. We all know that it is the source of food for two to three days and continues to be partly the source for about 10 days. But how many know when the eggs have become overheated in the incubator that it partially cooks this egg yolk and it is impossible for the young chick to digest it? Many folks think their chickens have bowel trouble when in reality their trouble is

caused by letting the temperature run too high, and there is no cure.

Another reason I read of recently, for carefully controlling the temperature and ventilation, is that at hatching time the chicks dry down until they are unable to reach the shell and pip the egg.

Is there any danger in running the machine low? Yes. Many chicks drown in the shell because there has not been enough evaporation.

I always keep a supply of fresh air in the room where my incubator is setting. I see that the water is never low, the lamp is filled in the morning when I can watch the flame and see that it doesn't work up. My chickens are raised in a brooder house by coal brooders, and I just keep in mind that the incubator and stove are machines and must have proper care for success.

Do they pay? They have in our case, and I have only been able to work with a comparatively small flock. But, after all, I believe there are more people interested in the average flock, and it is to them that I am writing this letter and because I

feel success depends on facts I have given here, instead of many other things I could have related in my chicken experience.

Mrs. K. M. Wilson,
Lawrence, Kan.

Help With Farm Problems

Any of the following Farmers' Bulletins may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.:

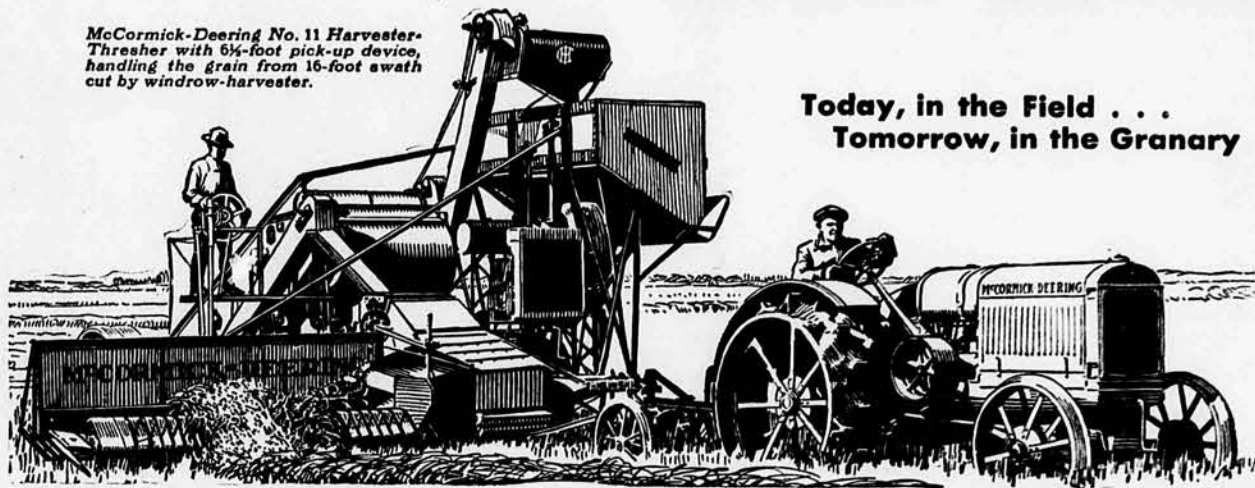
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- 1,448-F Farmstead Water Supply
- 1,426-F Farm Plumbing
- 1,460-F Simple Plumbing Repairs in the Home
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- 1,377-F Marketing Poultry
- 1,478-F Apple Scab
- 1,479-F Apple Blotch
- 1,470-F Care and Management of Dairy Cows
- 1,126-F Sudan Grass

Peas for Canning

The Production of Peas for Canning, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,255, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A Clean Thresher and a Grain Saver

McCormick-Deering No. 11 Harvester-Thresher with 6½-foot pick-up device, handling the grain from 16-foot swath cut by windrow-harvester.



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Tomorrow, in the Granary



MCCORMICK-DEERING Harvester-Threshers are noted among experienced threshermen for their ability to *thresh cleanly and save all the grain*. Elevator men write that grain threshed with a McCormick-Deering brings top prices, and is free from weed seeds and stems, shriveled wheat kernels, and other trash.

McCormick-Deerings are designed according to the accepted principles so successful in stationary threshers. Direct front feed is positive and the grain is carried *heads first* into the cylinder. *Practically 90 per cent separation occurs at the cylinder*. The grain thus separated never mixes with the straw again.

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Visit your local McCormick-Deering dealer and inspect the McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher—inside and out. You'll find all of the principles and features that experienced threshermen have found best for clean threshing under all conditions and in all small grain crops, one year after another. And McCormick-Deerings are backed by an unmatched service organization which protects every McCormick-Deering user everywhere.

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Home Library Has Been Presented to the White House by Booksellers of America

BY D. M. HARMON

IN THIS country we make much of libraries, yet until this month the White House, the first home of the land, has been without a "home library." President Hoover, of course, has a notable collection of books at his home and other Presidents have been great lovers of reading, but no books are in the White House when a President and his family move there.

The omission of this equipment came to the attention last March of a San Francisco bookseller, John Howell, thru conversation with Douglas Watson who was at the White House on the day of the last inauguration. On the evening after the ceremony, two or three members of the Hoover family looked around for reading matter and no books were at hand. Mr. Howell suggested that the booksellers in America present a finely varied collection in currently available editions for the White House shelves. The idea was talked over at the convention of western booksellers at San Francisco and by eastern booksellers at Boston and enthusiastically endorsed.

The first thing to do was to make up a list of books. A committee of 10 was chosen in an attempt to obtain varying expert points of view. Two librarians were chosen: Nathan Van Patten, librarian of Mr. Hoover's university, Stanford, and George B. Utley, librarian of the Newberry Library of Chicago. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, who knows from experience what the White House likes to read, gave her cordial support to the plan and most valuable ideas and comments, as did Honorable Ruth B. Pratt, member of Congress from New York and a lover of books; Professor Addison Hibbard, department of English of the University of North Carolina gave comments from his wide knowledge of Southern literature; Gilbert Grosvenor, head of the National Geographic Society was helpful on books of travel and adventure. John C. Eckel supplied the point of view of a private collector, as did Douglas S. Watson, who first suggested the idea.

There are 500 books on the list, the library being divided into 11 classifications: Standard fiction, contemporary fiction, detective fiction, biography, travel, poetry, drama, essays and philosophy, science and sociology, fine and applied arts, and books for boy and girl visitors at the White House. Any bookshop, book department, or individual was invited to be one of the individual donors, and have the shop's name or an individual's name put in the book by sending either \$2 or \$3 to the committee. If

the donor did not prefer to suggest which of the 500 books he would give, the chairman assigned the book to be given.

April 25, the library was presented to the country in a joint ceremony in the West and the East. A convention at Los Angeles dedicated the library to its purposes by unveiling the books in replica at the convention banquet, while in the East a dozen typical books from the library were taken to the White House by a committee. Mr. Hoover on greeting the committee spoke appreciatively of the idea and thanked the booksellers for their thoughtfulness in adding this resource to the White House equipment.

Pulitzer Prize Goes to Young Author

Honors for the 1930 Pulitzer prize novel have been awarded to Oliver La Farge, for his novel, "Laughing Boy," the story of the Indians of the Southwest. This is La Farge's first novel. The drama award went to Marc Connelly for his play "Green Pastures," a drama of the Old Testament, pictured by negroes of the South. This is the 14th year of the prizes made from a fund established by the late Joseph Pulitzer, publisher of the New York World and the St. Louis Post Dispatch. The fund is administered and the awards made under the supervision of the trustees of Columbia University. Besides the award of \$1,000 each for the prize novel and drama, \$2,000 is given the best book on the history of the United States; \$1,000 for the best American biography; \$1,000 for the best volume of verse by an American author and numerous awards in journalism.

Anthony Slade Solves a New Mystery

"The Cast of the Marsden Rubies" has been chosen by the Crime Club as its May selection. Leonard Gribble, the author, is a young Englishman who spent his college years working for a degree in engineering, but gave it up for a job in a publishing house. He is best known in this country as the creator of Anthony Slade, Scotland Yard detective who can solve all mysteries. In Mr. Gribble's new book, the priceless Marsden rubies had been stolen. Sir Dudley Marsden had been found dead, his features destroyed by vitriol. Inspector Slade had risked his life in a foul underground den in the Limehouse district to recover what he thought were the missing jewels—and they had turned out to be paste. Then came the news of the murder—a double murder it really was, for Sir Dudley had been killed twice. The autopsy showed a bullet thru his brain.

Books for the Home Library

WHILE we are talking about home libraries, we want to suggest to you again that a worth-while collection of books need not be a great expense. The Modern Library Series offers a generous assortment of books of culture, travel, biography, history and poetry, at a very conservative price. Every volume is bound in limp Croft Cloth. The books listed below can be purchased thru the Capper Book Service, postpaid. Remit the price listed and your order will be filled promptly.

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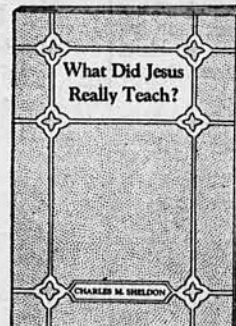
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A New Book by CHARLES M. SHELDON

Author of "In His Steps"

What Did Jesus Really Teach?

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I Am the Way
The Father God
The Brotherhood of Man
The Fact of a Future
The Value of a Human Being
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Love Your Enemies
The Biggest Business in the World
The Divine Worker
The Blessed Peace-maker
The Greatness of a Child
The Test of the Fruits
Satisfaction in Service



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Perfection the Ideal
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The Right Definition of God
The Narrow Door
Imitating the Master
The Power of Prayer
The Need of Mercy
The Need of Salvation
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Remove Fear
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Judge Not
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How to Know God
Loving the Multitude
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Lay Not Up Treasures

It is a collection of short sermons, prepared with the object of finding from the Gospels what Jesus actually did teach, and then making application of His teaching to the persons and times of today. In his preface to the book, Dr. Sheldon says: "I have tried not to preach, so much as to explain what Jesus meant. He talked about conduct. And conduct is the most important thing in human history. The way people behave is what makes life happy or unhappy, good or bad, right or wrong, worth while or a failure. And that is the purpose of these sermons, and my hope for the welfare of all who read them."

These short sermons were prepared and written for one of The Capper Publications. The welcome given them by the readers of that magazine has prompted the publication of the series in book form at a low price, in order that the original readers may preserve the collection in book form or purchase extra copies as gifts for friends. Also that the widest audience possible among the millions of admirers of Dr. Sheldon and his works, may get the same benefit and enjoyment from this collection of splendid short sermons as the many thousands of subscribers who read the series as they appeared in the magazine. The book is printed in large type that will not tire the eyes. It consists of 78 pages, bound in a heavy stock with an artistic front cover of green and white. It will make an ideal gift. The price is only 50c a copy postpaid. It is published by the Capper Publications, and may be secured only from

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Was the man, or woman, who stole the jewels the murderer? Was it Vladimir Palinsky whose body still bore the livid marks of Suberian Chanins, and his cousin Fedor? Or Li Lang, the one-eyed Chinaman of Limehouse, already well-known to the police? There were others, too, who were connected with the crime. Just what part they had played Slade did not know, but he did know that Reginald Wently, fiancé of Sir Dudley's lovely daughter, Daphne, was at the scene of the crime on the night of the murder.

Despite a warning from the mysterious Death Hawk, Anthony Slade little by little tracked down the evil force that had slain Sir Dudley and solved the meaning of the gruesome sign—the Hawk pecking at an eyeless skull.

Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

The time is near at hand when a large number of high school and college students will be graduated. At our local rural high this is commencement week. Little does the average boy or girl realize what the completion of this step in education means. Neither do they realize what a happy time school days are until several years have passed after graduation. Neither do they realize how quickly the years will fly, once they are out of school and busy with the duties of life. It is well probably, that none of these realizations are felt before they are experienced. It would take away much of the pleasure they enjoy. Students should be reminded and taught to appreciate the efforts and expense others have put forth for them. For a farm boy or girl to complete a high school or a college course, it often means the family at home has economized and made many sacrifices for them while in school. It has cost the public many thousands of dollars, and the graduates are obligated to render in return the best of their talent and time.

An education should be looked on more as an adventure than as an achievement. The courses of study take one into new fields of learning. Each higher step opens to a student more of the unknown, and that is why adventure is appealing. Civilization has worked towards the west because men were adventurous and wondered what was in the country of the setting sun.

The following illustration has hung on the walls of my memory for many years, and it seems worth passing on thru my notes. We can represent all we know when we finish the grades by a small circle. Within the circle is all we have learned up to the time we finish the grades. All without the circle we will label the unknown. When we finish high school we can draw a larger circle around the smaller one. We have taken in a large area of the once unknown, as well as what we knew when we finished the grades. When we finish college we can draw a still larger circle around those we have already drawn. A much larger area of the unknown has been surrounded by the larger circle. And so we might go on indefinitely, step by step, but each step brings us a larger circle whose outer circumference touches more of the unknown. Youth longs for adventures, and those days of the blood-and-thunder kind are about over, but the field of learning and discovery is yet untouched for the youth who is seeking adventure. Education from this viewpoint should mean more to graduates in the classes of 1930 than just the ordinary light meaning so frequently taken.

In another week, at least two-thirds of the wheat over the county will be headed. There is considerable difference in the time of heading of the different fields. On an average the crop is about 10 days ahead of the ordinary years. An early harvest seems assured. The heads are coming out with a good length, and with the present abundant supply of moisture, chances are that every mesh will be well filled. On account of the heavy rains corn planting will extend well over into the present week.

Every farmer, I suppose, tries every year to have a tomato patch for

home use. There are about as many degrees of success as there are attempts. We have tried this year a plan one of the neighbors has used with considerable success. We mulched a patch on one side of the garden with a couple of loads of old straw and set the plants in the mulching. When it comes to buying plants we find it pays best to obtain the potted plants from the green house. We usually set some of the cold-frame plants but a large per cent of them never amount to much. Where pruning can be done it makes much larger and smoother tomatoes. The plants should be started when pruning is practiced. All that is necessary to prune the plants is to keep the suckers pinched out between the main stalk and the leaf ribs.

It appears the rye will be a simple problem this year in most wheat fields. On pastured fields most of it has been killed. The winter evidently did away with quite a percentage. This problem was getting to be a very serious affair on many farms. Nature seems to have taken care of the situation quite well.

What Will it Do?

BY ROBERT A. JONES

The price tag on a machine is not always the best indication of its true worth.

The hayloader of 20 years ago saved two men in the field, each of whom was paid about \$1 a day. Today the hayloader still eliminates the same number of men, but the saving in dollars and cents probably is three times as much.

No unusual mathematical skill is

required to demonstrate that a machine which saves \$6 a day is a much better buy than the same type of machine at even half the price, several years ago when labor was considerably less of a problem than at present.

Not so many years back, the tractor was a one or two purpose machine. The tractor of 1930 is not only greatly improved over the pre-war product—or that of only five years ago—but its use has been materially broadened and its earning power proportionately enhanced.

When we think of farm machines in terms of money earned or dollars saved thru elimination of expensive labor, we begin to realize more fully that the true measure of an article's value is not what it costs but what it will do.

The Early Work Pays

Wheat grown on early-prepared seedbed has shown an average increase over late-prepared seedbed of 6 bushels to the acre over a 20-year period at the Hays Experiment Station, 8 bushels to the acre at the Manhattan Experiment Station, and an increase of 25 per cent at the Garden City Station.

Why He Meddled

Would-be-Suicide — "Don't rescue me. I want to die."

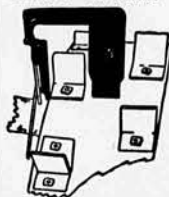
Swimmer—"Well, you'll have to postpone it. I want a life-saving medal."

Then there is the middle generation—the one that raises the younger generation for the older generation to worry over.

Bull Dog Wheel Scraper

for Farmall 10-20, 15-30 McCormick-Deering Tractor

This remarkable wheel cleaner is just what you tractor owners have been waiting for. Simple, sturdy construction. Perfect performance. Allows you to get into a wet field much sooner, affords better traction, eliminates all slippage. Will pay for itself a dozen times in just the saving of fuel alone.



Tractor owners everywhere are enthusiastic about the Bull Dog wheel cleaner. They say it is the most useful tractor attachment they have seen in years. If your dealer does not have his supply of Bull Dog Scrapers, write direct to factory for FREE illustrated literature. No obligation whatsoever.

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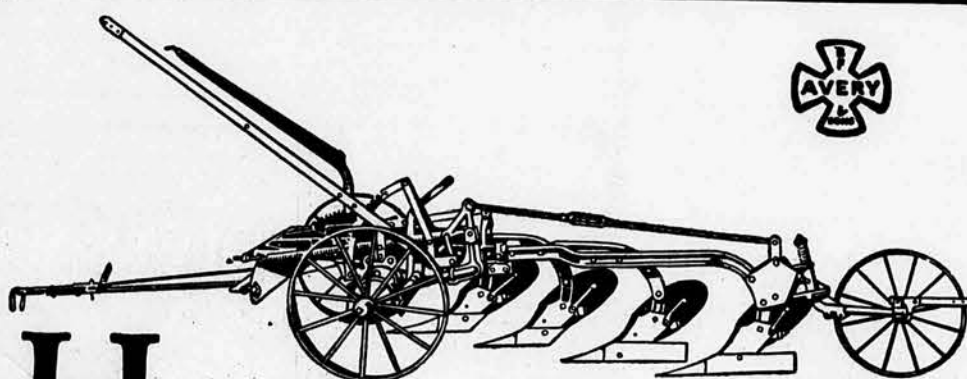
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The Series 20 is for two- or three-furrow plowing; the Series 30 can be equipped with three or four bottoms. But the smashing big feature of both series is the new power lift device. Completely does away with the setting and resetting of hand lever at the end of every furrow. Regardless of the hand lever and regardless of soil condition it keeps the plows always thrown the same distance above the ground.

This new labor-saving device is one of the most practical ever invented even by Avery. There are many other good points about these plows you will find equally interesting. Do you want to cut plowing costs? Your dealer will be glad to show you this new plow, or write to us for a full description of its many new and superior features.

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Farm Crops and Markets

Crops Are Reported as Considerably Improved Over a Good Share of the State

PLENTY of rain has been received in all sections of the state and the one thing needed now to make things show up in fine style is warm, sunshiny weather. All crops are reported considerably improved since the rains. Wheat will be thin in some sections, but oats, barley and what corn has been planted are making fine headway. Some replanting of corn will be necessary, due to heavy rains. Alfalfa is showing up quite well for the first cutting, pastures are in fine condition and milk production is on the up-grade. Some sections report increases in plantings of row crops, alfalfa and Sweet clover.

How Corn Prices Go

"The usual trend of corn prices from May to June is upward. Such a tendency has been more pronounced in recent years than in pre-war years. In the nine years since 1920, there has been only one year, 1928, when the average price at Kansas City during the first 15 days of June was lower than the average price for the first 15 days of May. In two years there was no change in price, in three years the price was 3 to 5 cents higher, and in the other three years there was a big advance," according to George Montgomery, extension marketing specialist at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

"The trend in price from the early part of May until the last of June tends to be determined more by the supply of old corn moving to market than any other factor. After the middle of June, the condition of the growing crop tends to be the more important factor. The visible supply of corn is less than it was a year ago. This may be offset by a smaller country demand for corn for hog feeding. The slaughter of hogs during the last three months has been sufficiently under a year ago to cause a weakening in corn prices. The larger number of cattle on feed can be expected to increase the demand for corn until the first part of July. Corn appears to be relatively as low as other speculative commodities, and any change in price should be upward.

Quality Is the Big Thing

"During the last winter, butter substitutes frequently were blamed for the low butter prices. Fresh butter of uniformly high quality will do more than any one thing to persuade the consumer to use dairy products. A satisfied consumer is one who will buy again and again.

"The production of good butter begins on the farm when the cream goes into the can. Too frequently farmers who are selling butterfat have the attitude that the creamery can make good, fresh butter from sour or moldy cream. High-quality butter can be made only from fresh, sweet cream.

"Many Kansas dairymen can improve the quality of cream delivered to the creamery or cream station. This is especially true at this time of year when warm weather is approaching. A few simple precautions will do much to improve the quality of cream produced in the state. Cream should be produced under clean, sanitary conditions with the use of clean utensils. It should be efficiently and quickly cooled. Running water, or water as it is being pumped from the well, provides a convenient means of cooling. The cream should be delivered to the station or creamery frequently and under as cool conditions as possible."

Barber—We have been receiving plenty of rain. Wheat and oats are growing rapidly and wheat is heading out. Most of the farmers are thru planting corn and the crop is coming up nicely. Wheat, 80c; corn, 75c; kafir, 70c; fat hogs, \$8.50 to \$9.70; heavy hens, 15c; eggs, 15c; cream, 30c. Livestock is doing well.—Albert Pelton.

Barton—Considerable damage was done in this county by cyclone and hail storms, gardens and some wheat being demolished. Farm work has been delayed by the rains. Butterfat, 30c; eggs, 15c; heavy hens, 15c; roosters, 6c; wheat, 80c to 81c; corn, 65c.—Alice Everett.

Bourbon—We still are being blessed with rain, which is making all crops look fine. Judging by present conditions this will be the best corn year for this county for some time. A great deal of alfalfa is being sown this year. Pastures are making an excellent start.—Robt. Creamer.

Clay—This county has been enjoying plenty of rain recently and farmers are finding it difficult to get their corn planted. Wheat and alfalfa are making good growth, pastures are excellent and gardens are in fine condition. Poultry flocks are giving a good account of themselves. A cyclone and hail storm did considerable damage in southern Clay county. Cream, 30c; eggs, 16c; broilers, 17c to 23c; wheat, 85c; corn, 75c to 78c.—Ralph L. Macy.

Cloud—The first days of the month were favored with abundant rainfall which delayed corn planting, but has given other crops a good start. Livestock has gone on pasturing in good condition, cows have been gaining in milk production and young calves are doing extra well. There is some demand for livestock to pasture.—W. H. Plumly.

Edwards—In making a long drive over the country, we found many wheat fields badly damaged by the dry weather and the cold winter—thin stand, short straw and small heads. But recent rains did a lot of good. Corn planting is finished and some farmers are putting out their feed crops. Alfalfa soon will be ready to cut and the quality is fair. Oats and barley are not promising very big yields.

Pastures are getting good. Wheat, 88c; corn, 70c; hogs, \$8.85; hens, 15c; eggs, 17c; cream, 33c.—W. E. Fravel.

Ellis—We are getting plenty of moisture now. Wheat is looking good, but is rather short and thin. Corn listing is practically completed. Wheat, 78c; corn, 62c; kafir, \$1.50 a cwt; cane seed, \$2.50 cwt; eggs, 16c; butterfat, 32c.—C. F. Erbert.

Franklin—We have received more rain than is necessary which is hindering the progress of farm work. A great many fields have not been planted and corn that is growing needs cultivating quite badly. Pastures are providing plenty of feed now and the milk trucks are hauling big loads every day. Some old hay is being sold. Cattle are going off a little in price. Wheat is looking fine. Alfalfa is making an excellent growth and our spring sowing is a good stand. Wheat, 90c; oats, 45c; eggs, 18c; butterfat, 30c to 33c; heavy hens, 16c; light hens, 12c; broilers, 22c; roosters, 8c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Graham—We are having too much rain. Some wheat fields are making a rank growth while others look yellow and spindly. Some corn has been listed with horses, but it has been too wet for tractor listing. Farmers are about two weeks behind with their work. It seems to me that wheat is 10 days earlier than usual. All livestock is doing well on pasture. Wheat, 80c; corn 65c; eggs, 18c; cream, 32c.—C. F. Welty.

Greenwood—Rains have hindered farm work. Wheat is looking fine and oats are making a good growth. Pastures are in good condition. Some corn will have to be replanted. Farmers are ready to plant their kafir and forage crops. Corn fields need working quite badly.—A. H. Brothers.

Hamilton—This county received a soaking rain recently, which brought a hail to the southwest part of the county that did considerable damage to the wheat and livestock. Some row crops are being planted. Pastures are in fine condition. Alfalfa soon will be ready for the first cutting.—Earl L. Hinden.

Harper—More than 5 inches of rain has fallen here recently and all crops are looking better. Grass is growing well, wheat condition is below normal and corn is up to a good stand. Some kafir has been planted. There is an increased acreage of spring crops. Gardens are doing well, and early strawberries are being used at home. Poultry flocks are doing fine, but the price for broilers is low. Cream, 30c; eggs, 15c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Jackson—We are having too much rain and not much work has been planted yet. Wheat is getting rank and oats are doing well. Pastures are very good. Some damage has been done by high winds and high water.—Mrs. Nancy Edwards.

Jefferson—It has been so rainy recently that field work has been delayed. Pasture, oats, barley, rye and wheat are doing fine and alfalfa is ready for the first cutting. Sheep shearing is under way with wool bringing 20c to 24c a pound. Livestock is doing well. Gardens are looking fine and the strawberry crop is showing up well. Some corn will have to be replanted.—J. J. Blevins.

Jewell—We have had plenty of moisture but even at that some ponds are not full. Wheat and oats look fine and pastures are excellent. Corn that was planted before the rain is up and needs working. Corn, 65c; wheat, 79c; eggs, 14c; cream, 28c.—Lester Broyles.

Johnson—The weather has been cool and heavy rains have fallen frequently. Corn planting has been delayed and is not completed yet. Some complaint is heard of rabbits eating garden stuff. Pastures, oats and meadows are doing well. Potato men here are expecting to organize soon. Eggs, 18c; hens, 15c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitlow.

Leavenworth—Farm work has been hindered by the high water from frequent rains, but gardens are growing nicely. A great number of new Protective Service signs have been put up in our neighborhood recently. Eggs, 15c; hogs, \$9.40.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lyon—Continued rains make the weeds grow rapidly and keep the farmers out of their fields. Wheat and oats are growing with prospects for large yields. Most of the corn is planted and it is coming up to a good stand. Alfalfa will be cut about June 1, and will be a big crop.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Wheat and oats never have looked better and if nothing happens we will have bountiful crops. Pastures are fine and everyone has turned their livestock on them. Corn, 70c; wheat, 80c; cream, 33c; oats, 40c; eggs, 15c; potatoes, \$4.—J. D. Stosz.

Neosho—Plenty of rain has fallen for the last four weeks and some fields have been too wet for cultivation. There seems to be a pretty fair stand of corn despite all the talk of poor germination. The wheat condition is wonderfully improved, but the prediction is for only 50 per cent of a crop. Oats and flax never looked better. Livestock and poultry are doing exceptionally well. Wheat, 90c; corn, 85c; kafir, 75c; hens, 18c; eggs, 17c; butterfat, 33c.—Jas. D. McHenry.

Ness—We have been getting a great deal of rain. Wheat is doing nicely but seems to be a thin stand and the yield is likely to be disappointing. It has felt recently as if winter had returned.—Jas. McHill.

Osage—We have plenty of moisture for the present and if warm weather comes vegetation of all kinds will make rapid growth. Corn is doing fine. We have plenty of pasture and cattle are being shipped in from Texas. Some alfalfa will be ready to cut soon. Some hogs are going to market.—James M. Parr.

Ottawa—Rain, rain and lots of rain. Wheat, oats and pastures are coming along fine. Not more than a third of the corn has been planted because of the wet fields. The first crop of alfalfa will be ready to cut in a few days and it will be quite heavy. Fruit will be scarce. Wheat, 85c; corn, 65c; cream, 32c; eggs, 15c.—A. A. Tennyson.

Rawlins—We are getting more rain than we need and it is too wet for corn. Wheat, barley and alfalfa are doing fine. Prospects are the



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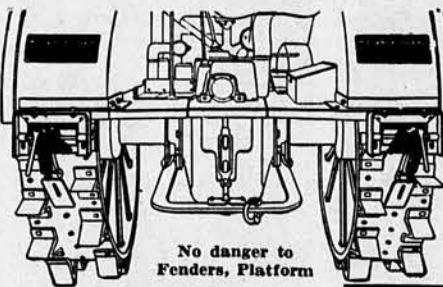
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of leaving that machine out in the weather until you use it again next season, why not sell it right now, through a classified ad and buy a new one next year?

Answers to Questions on Page 13

1. Sir Walter Scott.
2. June 21.
3. That seeds offered for sale be free from noxious weeds and that they be correctly labeled.
4. In America.
5. To make the shells for the eggs.
6. A western poet and short story writer.
7. To prevent people from shoving off the precious metal.
8. The North star.
9. The Prince of Wales.
10. Junction City.
11. Only cloth made from animal fibers, such as wool and silk.
12. A warm ocean current flowing out of the Gulf of Mexico.

best I have seen in the 38 years I have lived in this county.—A. Madsen.

Rice—This county has received an abundance of rain during the last two weeks, and considerable damage has been done by hail. Most of the wheat is headed and harvest probably will be a little earlier than last year. The outlook is for a smaller yield than average. Other crops are doing well and pastures are fine. Considerable corn had to be replanted, due to heavy rains. Wheat, 81c; cream 30c; eggs, 15c; hens, 14c.—Mrs. E. J. Killian.

Books—Oats are growing well but corn is slow. Wheat is improved considerably over three weeks ago. Wheat, 80c; corn, 64c; eggs, 15c; cream, 30c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—The weather has gone from one extreme to the other of late, first being very dry and then too wet. Very little of the sorghums and corn have been planted yet. Oats are doing very well. Wheat now is jointing and the heads are forming. The small heads will greatly reduce the yield. Wheat, 80c; eggs, 15c; butterfat, 30c.—Wm. Crotinger.

Russell—We are enjoying some nice warm sunshine and everything is growing well. Farmers are busy planting corn and row crops. Wheat is heading out and gardens are coming up well. A good many young chickens are being raised here this season and some are ready for the market. Cattle are doing well on pasture. Many young colts are seen over the county. Seed corn seems to be a bad proposition this year, and many are compelled to replant. Wheat, 82c; corn, 65c to 70c; eggs, 14c; butterfat, 28c. Kafir and cane seed are in demand.—Mrs. M. Bushell.

Stanton—We received a good rain the other day. Some of the farmers are thru planting row crops and others have just started. Wheat will make a half crop this year. A great many baby chicks are being raised this spring. Wheat, 80c; corn, 65c; kafir, \$1.35 a cwt; milo, \$1.45 a cwt; light, 12c; heavy, 13c; hens, 18c; eggs, 17c; butterfat, 30c.—R. Creamer.

Stevens—Cool weather and showers over only part of the county. We need a general rain. However, the little showers we have received make farming possible. A great deal of listing is being done. Some of the wheat is good but most of it will make a small yield. Wheat, 85c; corn, 75c; butterfat, 30c; eggs, 17c; kafir, 85c.—Monroe Traver.

Wallace—We certainly are having our share of rain. It amounted to from 3 to 4 inches the first half of this month. This would be plenty for a long time, but it still keeps raining. We have had some hail but the damage is not great as crops are not far enough along to be hurt a great deal. Most of the corn has been planted but very little has been put in yet. Some snow fell May 10 with a high wind.—Everett Hughes.

Washington—Corn planting has been delayed on account of wet weather. Small grain and alfalfa have made good growth and pastures are in fine condition. A great deal of sweet clover and alfalfa have been sown this spring. Butterfat, 31c; eggs, 17c; hens, 18c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Sheet Erosion Losses

BY HUGH H. BENNETT

Farm and grazing lands thruout the United States are damaged by sheet erosion far beyond common belief. The accumulating result of this process of gradually working off the topsoil is seriously reduced soil productivity over many millions of acres, including our best cropping and grazing lands. Every rainfall heavy enough to cause water to flow downhill takes toll of the surface soil, the richest part of the land. Soil particles, together with humus and plant food, are picked up and transported to lower positions or swept into the streams and thence on out to sea; or else these particles are deposited in stream channels, irrigation ditches, and reservoirs where they restrict flowage and storage capacity to the great detriment of the users of water.

They also increase overflows by choking channels and thus damage crops on alluvial plains. Much material is washed out over rich valley lands where it is not needed and where it may reduce productivity or even ruin the land. It often happens that only the coarser particles are left, the finer richer material being carried away in suspension.

The direct damage from sheet erosion is incalculably vast. Gullying and sliding cause much damage to fields and overgrazed and over-burned watersheds and ranges. But this spectacular type of land impairment by unrestrained water is small in comparison with the never-ending process of soil wastage by sheets of rain water flowing down unprotected slopes. The process of planing off the surface is not conspicuous in most instances, because, as a rule, only a thin layer is taken off at one time thus affecting broad areas more or less equally. Attention is not attracted to the situation until the less-productive subsoil or barren bedrock begins to appear in patches. By this time it is often too late for remedial action. At this stage the surface layer that we call "the soil" is gone, and the farmer or stockman must use what is left, or abandon the depleted area.

Many farmers are cultivating the subsoil and many stockmen are being forced to reduce the number of animals carried on private and public ranges because of forage depletion directly due to the removal of the more fertile surface material.

When the topsoil or humus layer is washed off, stiffer material or else rock or gravel usually is left in its place. Always the exposed material

contains less humus; hence the soil, if it may be called such, is less retentive of moisture. The exposed material over a large part of the eroded lands consists of raw clay, which bakes and loses its moisture rapidly in dry weather, contains less available plant food, is more difficult to till, sheds the rains quickly and fills the streams with flood water and silt. This exposed material, with the sponglike, absorbent humus removed, often washes faster than the soil that formerly covered it. Thus erosion goes on faster as the surface covering is removed, until bedrock, or soft, rotten rock, or gravel and loose sublayer material is reached. Such loose material often gullies so rapidly and deeply that it is impracticable for the individual farmer or stockman to carry out corrective measures.

There is need for a national awakening to the grave dangers attending sheet erosion. Soil-saving and water-saving terraces should be built in thousands of fields; much steep land and highly erosive soil used for clean-cultivated crops should be devoted to permanent pasture or timber; overgrazed ranges should be regulated in accordance with the carrying capacity; and fire prevention on watersheds should be pushed. If a half million acres can be terraced in one year in a single state, as was done in Texas in 1927, it is evident that terracing might be extended rapidly over enormous areas now suffering from excessive washing. If costly floods can be prevented by taking sheep off overgrazed, badly eroded

watersheds from which the soil-holding plants have been stripped, as has been done in the drainage basin of Manti Canyon, Utah, numerous other ranges can be saved or restored by similar restriction or regulation of grazing. Other areas in many other parts of the country can be similarly protected and the normally stored ground-water conserved for irrigation and urban consumption.

In the near future the nation will have to deal with the erosion problem, just as Japan and other countries have been forced to deal with it. Remedies can be applied much more effectively now than later. The sooner the problem is attacked the greater will be the saving in farm and ranch land and in farm and ranch solvency.

To Study Foreign Market

A study of wheat mixing, blending, milling and baking practices in Europe is to be made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics U. S. Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Federal Farm Board. A special object of this study is to ascertain in what manner and to what extent type and quality factors determine the uses of American wheats in certain European countries. The question of price differences as a factor influencing the utilization of American wheats as compared with wheats and other bread cereals also will be given attention.

Prof. C. O. Swanson, head of the Department of Milling Industry at the Kansas State Agricultural Col-

lege, Manhattan, has been engaged by the bureau to make the survey. Following a brief conference with bureau officials, Professor Swanson will sail for Europe where he will gather information on the milling and blending practices and the uses to which various qualities of wheat are put in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Germany, France, Denmark, Belgium and Switzerland.

Milk Helps the Chicks

BY MRS. WILFRED DENEALT
Concordia, Kan.

Buying day old chicks has proved very profitable for me, because they all are the same age, and one can start them to suit himself. During the last three years, I have bought my baby chicks from certified flocks. I usually get them about the first of March.

I use coal oil brooders and put about 500 in a 1000-size brooder. I do not feed them until they are 60 hours old, then I start them on chick mash. I always keep mash, grit and green feed before them at all times. I believe it makes stronger chicks to give them plenty of milk.

After they are 2 weeks old, I start giving them scratch grains three times a day. I let them have just what they can clean up in 15 minutes, and in that way they never overeat. After four weeks, I keep it before them at all times.

A comfortable philosophy is less likely to be founded on facts.

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- 12 Oven Heat Regulation. Put in food, light oven, set the regulator, then go about your work or even to town. Return at meal time, find food perfectly cooked.
- 13 Self-Supporting Oven Rack. Supports are strong enough to hold up loaded oven racks.
- 14 Speedy Broiling Oven. Broiled foods are the epicure's delight. Foods never fat-soaked or hard to digest.
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12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	7.36	39	3.90	12.48
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STANDARD CHICKS: WHITE LANGSHANS, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes 8c, Leghorns 7c, Assorted 5 1/2c. Live Delivery. Postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

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STATE ACCREDITED CHICKS, REDUCED price beginning April 28th. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas \$8.00-100; \$7.50 1000. Barred and White Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds, White and Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons \$10.00-100; \$9.00-1000. White Minorcas, White Langshans, Light Brahmas \$11.00 per 100; \$10.00-1000. Assorted all breeds, \$7.00-100; \$7.00-1000. Heavy Assorted \$8.00-100. If less than 100 add 1c per chick. \$1.00 per hundred books order. Order direct from this ad or send for catalogue. Nevada Hatchery, Nevada, Mo.

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Buff Orps, White Rocks, Wyandottes 5.40 9.00 48
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Big reduction in prices for May and June chicks. Chicks guaranteed to live fourteen days. We guarantee 100 per cent live delivery of strong healthy purebred chicks. Twelve breeds. Write for special prices.

SALINA HATCHERY
122 West Pacific St., Salina, Kan.

NEW LOW PRICES CALHOUN CHICKERIES \$5.50-Bargain Chicks-\$5.50

All flocks carefully culled for type and egg laying ability by state licensed inspectors. All orders booked as received first come first served. Order from this ad.

Per 100
Wh. Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas \$6.75
Wh. Brd. Buff Rocks, S. C. Reds \$7.75
Wh. S. L. Wyand., Buff, White Orps. \$7.75
S. C. R. I. Whites, Partridge Rocks \$8.00
Black, White and Buff Minorcas \$9.50
Heavy Assorted \$8.75
Light Assorted \$8.75
Odds and ends (all breeds) \$5.50
Terms—\$1 books order for any number of chicks. We ship balance C.O.D. plus postage. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

Calhoun Chickeries, Box F, Calhoun, Mo.

CHIX C.O.D. Summer Prices

From hens laying over 50 per cent this Jan. 75 per cent of chicks sold to old customers. We are Missouri's fastest growing commercial egg farm and breed for eggs, insuring profit. Utility, per 100: All Leghorns \$8.50; Rocks, Reds, Wh. Orps., Wyand., \$10; Ass'd, \$7; Heavy, \$9. Master Strain \$4 per 100 more. Send 1c per chick. Balance C.O.D. 100% alive. Catalog free.

STANDARD EGG FARMS, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

BABY CHICKS

PEERLESS SUPERB CHICKS. WHITE, BUFF or Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Rhode Island Whites, White Langshans, Buff Orpingtons and White Minorcas, \$12.00-100. White Wyandottes, Silverplaced Wyandottes, \$12.50-100. Anconas, Brown, White or Buff Leghorns, \$10.00-100. Heavy assorted, \$45.00-500. Prepaid. Guaranteed delivery. Peerless Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

SPECIAL PRICES ON MILLER'S MISSOURI Accredited "Health Certified" Chicks for summer delivery. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Assorted, \$8.00. White Barred, Buff Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes \$9.00. White Orpingtons, White, Black, Buff Minorcas, Silver Laced Wyandottes \$10.00. Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Glads \$12.00 per 100. Orders less than 100 add 1c per chick. Shipped 20c charges prepaid, 100% delivery. The Miller Hatcheries, Box 525, Lancaster, Missouri.

\$5.90 AND UP PER 100

Never before have Superior Guaranteed Chicks sold so low at this time of year. Here's a big money-saving chance for you—don't miss it! 200-300 egg strains, from state-accredited Superior certified flocks; immediate delivery, guaranteed to live. Free catalogue gives full details.

NEW LOW PRICES ON SUPERIOR CHICKS

White & Brown Leghorns 100 500 1000
horns and Anconas. \$6.90 \$34.00 \$68.00
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, S. C. Reds Wh.
& Silver Wyand., Buff Orps. 7.90 39.00 78.00
S. C. White Minorcas. 10.50 50.00 100.00
Heavy Assorted 6.90 34.00 68.00
Light Assorted 5.90 29.50 59.00
Grades AA and AAA. Special trap-nest quality, 3c and 6c chick higher.

COMPARE THESE PRICES

Where can you beat them? \$1 per 100 deposit, balance C.O.D. Superior Chicks are successful! Order from this ad; don't put it off!

SUPERIOR HATCHERY, Box S-8, Windsor, Mo.

CHICKS 200 EGG BRED

At Cost of Ordinary Chicks
State Accredited, 100% live delivery, prepaid. Catalog Free.

PRICES PER 100 CHICKS

BREED NAME	Utility	Egg Prod Quality	Master Bred
Leghorns	11.00	14.00	17.00
Anconas	11.00	14.00	17.00
Barred Rocks	11.00	14.00	17.00
White Rocks	12.00	15.00	18.00
S. & R. C. Reds	12.00	15.00	18.00
Wyandottes	12.00	15.00	18.00
Orpingtons	12.00	15.00	18.00
White Minorcas	15.00	18.00	21.00
Light Brahmas	15.00	18.00	21.00

Per 100: Assorted \$8; Heavy Assorted \$10.
Get our special prices on large orders.

Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 2, Columbia, Mo.

-PRICES CUT- BRED TO LAY CHICKS

TRIPLE TESTED FOR LIVABILITY. No other flocks have been put to this test. Accredited. Utility Strain, per 100: Leghorns, Anconas, \$8; Bd. Wh. & Buff Rocks, Reds, Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, \$10; Ass'd, \$6.50; Heavy Ass'd, \$8.00. Famous winter laying strains. Prepaid 100% live delivery of vigorous, healthy chicks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog Free.

Standard Poultry Farms
Box 106, Chillicothe, Mo.

HEIM'S HUSKY CHICKS

STATE ACCREDITED
Quality Chicks at Low Cost

White and Brown Leghorns Per 100
Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds \$9.00
White Rocks, White Wyandottes 10.00
Buff Orpingtons, White Minorcas 10.00
Heavy Assorted 8.50
Postpaid, 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.
Write for Free Catalog.

HEIM'S HATCHERY, LAMAR, MO.

STARTED CHICKS

Two and three weeks old chicks from blood-tested flocks. White and Barred Rocks, Rose and Single Comb Reds, Buff Minorcas, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Also 5 week old pullets—Leghorns. Two weeks \$19.00, three weeks \$24.00. Heavy mixed \$2.00 per 100 less. Live arrival guaranteed. Order from ad.

Tindell's Hatchery, Box 15, Burlingame, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS, SUMMER PRICES, STATE Accredited, Barred, Buff or White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Single or Rose Comb Reds, Rhode Island Whites, White Langshans \$12.00-100; \$55.00-500. Anconas, White, Buff or Brown Leghorns 10c, heavy assorted 9c, shipped prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Hatches off every week all summer. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

CORNISH

DARK CORNISH EGGS, PREPAID, \$6.00-100. \$1.50-15. Sadie Maile, Bucklin, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEES

PRIZE WINNING STOCK—LARGE, WHITE Pekin ducks, eggs \$1.25-12. Bessie Richards, Beverly, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEES—EGGS

WHITE RUNNER EGGS \$5-100 POSTPAID. Walfred Johnson, McPherson, Kans.

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$1.25-12; \$8.00-100 Mrs. Harry Benner, Sabetha, Kans.

KEEP OUR DRYLAND MALLARD DUCKS for eggs instead of hen. Lay better. Eat less. No lice, mites. Hatching eggs \$4.50 per 100, postage collect. Fill your incubator. Gold Medal Duck Farm, Baldwin, Kan.

GUINEAS

WHITE AFRICAN GUINEA EGGS, 17-\$1.50 Postpaid. Mrs. C. H. Case, Rt. 4, Eldorado, Kan.

GUINEA—EGGS

WHITE AFRICAN GUINEA EGGS, \$1.50 FOR 17, postpaid. Mrs. Will Skaer, Augusta, Kans.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

BEST QUALITY GIANTS, QUANTITIES OR small lots chicks—eggs. Young pullets cockerels. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

SPECIAL PRICE ON JERSEY BLACK GIANT cockerels and pullets; six, eight and ten weeks old. Culbertson's Poultry Farm, P. O. Box, 206, Lawrence, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

SALE—BREEDING PEN ROSE COMB WHITE Leghorns. W. S. Young, McPherson, Kan.

TWELVE WEEKS OLD COCKERELS FROM high production Tanager strain flock \$1.50 each. During December flock averaged over fifteen eggs per hen. J. D. Welch, Wilburton, Kans.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST pedigreed bloodlines S. C. W. Leghorns. Trapped record 303 eggs. Chicks, eggs, cockerels. Bargain. Geo. Patterson's Egg Farm, Melvern, Kan.

WHITE LEGHORN HENS AND MALES NOW half price. Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapped, pedigreed foundation stock, eggs bred 30 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Records to 320 eggs. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. George B. Ferris, 949 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

LANGSHANS

TRAPPED STRAIN WHITE LANGSHAN Chicks, 10c. Cockerels, Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS 15 \$1.50; 100-\$7. Chicks 16 cents, culled prize winners. Bertha King, Solomon, Kan.

MINORCAS—WHITE

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

MINORCAS—BUFF

BUFF MINORCAS, REDUCED PRICES, J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, Kan.

ACCREDITED BUFF MINORCAS—PRICES reduced. Mrs. Joe Steiner, Sabetha, Kans.

MAY PRICES—CERTIFIED BUFF—WHITE Minorcas, Chicks \$11. Eggs \$5-100. Prepaid. Guaranteed. Order direct. Freeman's Hatchery, Ft. Scott, Kan.

BIG TYPE BUFF MINORCAS. "A GRADE" State Accredited. Chicks, eggs, prices 20% off immediate summer delivery. Pullets; cockerels. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kans.

ORPINGTONS—BUFF

STANDARD BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. Winged strain, 100—\$3.75. Mrs. Frank Boger, Purcell, Kans.

ORPINGTONS—EGGS

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, 100- \$5.50; 50-\$3, prepaid. Mrs. George McAdam, Holton, Kan.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS

PARTRIDGE COCHINS, HATCHING EGGS. J. J. Troyer, Choteau, Okla.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—EGGS

BARRED ROCKS EGGS, 100 \$6, 50 \$3.50, 15 \$1.50. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, BRADLEY'S, BRED-TO- lay Eggs, 100, \$6.50; 50, \$3.50; 15, \$1.50, postpaid. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

ROSE COMB WHITES, CHICKS \$11.25-100 up. Blood Tested. State Fair winners. Breeders of Rhode Island Whites for ten years. Goenner Hatchery, Zenda, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

KANSAS ACCREDITED S. C. RED CHICKS guaranteed to live 30 days. Sunflower Hatchery, Mt. Hope, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—EGGS

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR hatching, \$5.00 a hundred, \$1.25 for 15. Postpaid. Theo. Jagels Hepler, Kan.

TURKEYS

BOURBON RED BABY TURKEYS OR EGGS. Mereworth Ranch, Ellinwood, Kan.
 LARGE BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 25c EACH. Prepared, Sadie Mella, Bucklin, Kan.
 PURE BRED BRONZE EGGS, 20c. POSTPAID. Clara McDonald, Wallace, Nebr.
 EGGS AND POULTRY FROM IMPROVED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Eggs \$4 dozen. Poults \$8 dozen. Prompt shipment. Postpaid. Robbins Ranch, Belvidere, Kan.

TURKEYS—EGGS

BRONZE EGGS, 17½c. BALANCE SEASON. Mabel Barnes, Ulysses, Kans.
 NARRAGANSETT TURKEY EGGS — \$3.50 dozen. R. E. Sharp, Erie, Kans.
 BRONZE TURKEY EGGS—PRIZE WINNERS 25c. R. H. Banbury, Pratt, Kans.
 PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY eggs 25c each, \$20—100. Prompt shipments. Mrs. Walter Lister, Broadwater, Nebr.
 PURE BRED BRONZE EGGS, 25c. FROM large 2-year-old prize winning stock, postpaid, insured. Pearl Maxedon, Cunningham, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

"1930" BROILERS, HENS, OTHER POULTRY wanted. Coops loaned free. "The Copes," Topeka.
 BROILERS SPRING CHIX WANTED For our hotel and restaurant trade—write for prices and shipping tags. Trimble Compton Produce Co. Established 1895, 112-114-116 East Missouri Ave., Kansas City, Missouri.

MISCELLANEOUS

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EXTRA FINE ALFALFA, CANE, KAFIR and millet. Robert Snodgrass, Augusta, Kan.
 SEED SWEET POTATOES AND PLANTS, 24 varieties. Write for catalog. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.
 NANCY HALL SWEET POTATO PLANTS, 300-90c; 500-1.35; 1000-2.25. The Hammit Co., Guthrie, Okla.
 SUDAN, WHEELER'S IMPROVED, CERTIFIED. Write for sample and price. Carl Wheeler, Frostport, Kan.
 LOOK—FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS 200-30c; 500-60c; 1000-1.00 postpaid. T. T. Moseley, Jacksonville, Tex.
 CERTIFIED PRIDE OF SALINE CORN AND Atlas sorghum. Write for price circular. C. C. Cunningham, Eldorado, Kan.
 NANCY HALL AND PORTO RICO PLANTS 1000-2.00 postpaid. Guarantee satisfaction and quick shipment. Bryce Woods, Rogers, Ark.
 TOMATO, EARLIANA, BONNYBEST TREE: Sweet potato, Red Bermuda, Yellow Jersey, 50c-100; \$3.50-1,000. Postpaid. Ernest Darland, Codell, Kan.
 FOR SALE—DRY LAND GROWN, KANSAS common alfalfa seed, \$12.00 per bu. F. O. B. Goodland, Kansas. 98% pure, 92% germination. Pauline Kuhn, Edson, Kans.
 TWENTY BEAUTIFUL LARGE CANNAS, ten kinds—dollar prepaid. Fifteen beautiful Dahlias, assorted—dollar prepaid. Catalog. Jordan Nurseries, Baldwin Park, Calif.
 STRONG FIELD GROWN PLANTS 600 Tomatoes frostproof Cabbage and Onions mixed any way wanted and 25 Peppers \$1.00 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Modern Plant Farm, Ponta, Tex.
 SWEET POTATO PLANTS: RED BERMUDA, Nancy Hall, Yellow Jersey, 50c 100; \$4.00 1,000. Cabbage, Copenhagen, 50c 100. Tomatoes, Bonnie Best, \$1.00 100. Postpaid. T. Marion, Crawford, Kan.
 GARDEN PLANT COLLECTION—Moss packed, strong transplants. 50 Cabbages, 50 Tomatoes, 10 Peppers, 5 Eggplants. A variety desired. All \$1 prepaid. Weaver Nurseries, East Central, Wichita, Kan.
 LOOK—TOMATOES 200, CABBAGE 200, ONIONS 200, Peppers or Eggplant 25, \$1.00; Cabbage, Tomatoes, Onions, Peppers, Eggplants, 200 50c; 500 \$1.00; 1,000 \$1.75; all postpaid. Star Plant Co., Ponta, Tex.
 SWEET POTATO PLANTS, PORTO RICAN and Jerseys, 500-1.25; 1000-2.25. Larger lots \$2.00. Tomatoes and Cabbage same price, all tough field grown. Shipping daily. Triangle Plant Farm, Box 27, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 TOMATO PLANTS—CHAULK, EARLY JEWEL, 50 day, Earliana, Stone, Bonny Best, John Baer, Tree Tomato and Ponderosa, Cabbage, Eggplant, Pepper and Cauliflower, 100-75c; 300-1.75; 1000-4.50 postpaid. Hardy Garten Truck Farm, Rt. 4, Abilene, Kan.
 FIELD SEEDS—BLACK HULL WHITE Kafir 2½, Red Kafir, Hegari, Darso and Shrock 3c. Red Top Sumac 4½ and 5c per pound our track in used jute bags. All cleaned high germination. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kans.
 ALFALFA, \$8.50; WHITE SWEET CLOVER, \$3.50; Sudan Grass, \$2.80; Cane, \$2.10; German Millet, \$2.00; Yellow Sow Beans, \$2.85; Yellow Dent Corn, \$3.00; all per bushel. Samples and catalog upon request. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth St., Kansas City, Missouri.

PLANTS THAT GROW FROM TREATED seed true to name. Guaranteed plants to reach in growing condition. Varieties too numerous to mention here. Cauliflower, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, 50c-100; \$4.00-1,000. Onions, Cabbage, Kohlrabi, 35c-100; \$3.00-1,000. Peppers, Eggplant, Celery, 60c-100; \$5.00-1,000. All prepaid up to 4th zone. 5% thereafter each zone. Price Booklet and special prices on large quantities on application. C. R. Goerke, Sterling, Kans.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS GROWN FROM treated seed, Nancy Hall, Red Bermuda, Yellow Jersey, Porto Rico, Common Big Stem, Priestly, Red Jersey, Liepe, Pride of Kansas, Southern Queen, California Golden, 100-50c; 500-2.00; 1,000-3.25; 5,000-12.50; 80% of my crop of 40 acres each year is grown from Hill Selected treated seeds. Also seven varieties of tomato plants, 100-75c; 300-1.75; 1,000-4.50. All plants postpaid. Rollie Clemence Truck Farm, Abilene, Kan.

TOMATO PLANTS—LARGE, STALKY, FIELD grown, well rooted, hand selected, varieties labeled, Earliana, John Baer, Stone, Marglobe, Livingston Globe, Bonny Best, Early Jewel, 200-75c; 300-1.00; 500-1.25; 1,000-2.00; 5,000-8.00. Cabbage, all varieties, same price tomatoes. Sweet Pepper, 100-50c; 500-1.50; 1,000-2.50. Certified Porto Rico, Nancy Hall, potato plants, 500-1.50; 1,000-2.50. All postpaid. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

TOMATO PLANTS—OUR "STANDARD QUALITY" Open field grown, hand selected, large stalky tomato plants, live better, produce more. Let us prove it. We specialize on fine tomato plants. Why risk failure, time and money on weak, spindly plants? Varieties: Earliana, John Baer, Bonny Best, Livingston's Globe, Marglobe, New Stone, assorted as wanted and labeled. 100-50c; 200-75c; 300-1.00; 500-1.50; 1,000-2.50; 5,000-10.00. Sweet Pepper, same price. Cabbage, 200-75c; 500-1.25; 1,000-2.00. Onions, 500-75c, all postpaid. Prompt shipment, safe delivery, satisfaction guaranteed. Dealers, associations, write for quantity prices. Standard Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, NANCY HALLS, Porto Ricans and the famous Yellow Jerseys, 500-1.25; 1000-2.25; larger lots \$2.00. Cabbage and tomatoes same price, tough, outdoor grown and all postpaid, mail check if most convenient. Shipping daily. 3,000 bu. bedded. A. L. Stiles, Rush Springs, Okla.
 TOMATOES, CABBAGE, ALL VARIETIES, millions ready, big stem, open field grown. Packed with damp moss, 300-75c; 500-1.00; 1000-1.75. Sweet Pepper, 50-50c; 100-75c; Portorico potato slips, 500-1.75; 1000-3.00. Bermuda onions, 500-75c; 1000-1.25 postpaid. Weaver Plant Company, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.
 SWEET POTATO PLANTS, YELLOW JERSEY, Red Jersey, Pride of Kansas, Big Stem Jersey, Vineless Jersey, Southern Queen, Priestly, Porto Rican, California Golden, Black Spanish, White Bermuda, 100-50c; 500-2.00; 1,000-3.25; 5,000-12.50 Postpaid. Harden Garten Truck Farm, Route 4, Abilene, Kans.
 MILLIONS TOMATO, CABBAGE, LETTUCE plants, strong open field grown, all standard varieties, no order too large for us to fill. 100 40c; 500 \$1.25; 1,000 \$1.75; 1,000 \$2.00. All varieties onion plants: 1,000, \$1.25. Postpaid. Not prepaid. Tomatoes, Cabbage, Lettuce. \$1.00; Onions, 75c; Peppers, \$2 per thousand. Lind Plant Farms, Cotulla, Tex.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE—ONE COMPLETE AVERY Threshing rig. John Pflughoef, Ellsworth, Kan.
 COMBINE SALES: BALDWIN AND GLEANER. Reconditioned. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.
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 80 H CASE STEAMER, A BARGAIN—WANT a 36x30 ft. steel extension feeder. Philip Sargent, Lenora, Kans.
 TWIN CITY TRACTORS—NEW AND USED. Trade for 32 or 36 in. separators. Prefer Twin City. Louis Kloepper, Everest, Kans.
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 FORDSON FOR SALE, FINE CONDITION, best type fenders, spade lugs, a bargain at \$85.00. W. H. Culley's Sons Hardware Co., Mullinville, Kan.
 FOR SALE—30-60 AULTMAN TAYLOR, extra good; All sizes Oil Pull Tractors and Rumely Separators, priced to sell. A. L. Fairve, Clay Center, Kan.
 30-60 AULTMAN & TAYLOR TRACTOR in perfect condition and separator 36-60 for sale or trade on land. John Raetz, Rt. 3, Junction City, Kan.
 BALDWIN COMBINE, EXCELLENT CONDITION, used two seasons; will sell, or trade on Threshing Machine of like age. Duncan Hotel, Pawhuska, Okla.
 WINDMILLS—NEW CURRIE SELF-OILING; 30 days free trial. Fully guaranteed. Priced right. Send for free literature. Currie Windmill Co., 614 East 7th St., Topeka, Kan.

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

MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED—SWATHER, MUST BE CHEAP, state make and price. Ausherman Bros., Rt. 1, Manchester, Kans.

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WHITE COLLIE FEMALE PUPS. L. W. Dreier, Newton, Kan.
 ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS. I. V. WEBB, Rt. N.S., Dodge City, Kans.
 FOX TERRIERS, COLLIES, ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, Police. Ed Barnes, Fairfield, Neb.
 SHEPHERD PUPS, SOME BOB TAILS, NATURAL workers. Chas. Teeter, Fairfield, Neb.
 RAT TERRIER PUPS—BRED FOR RATTERS. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kan.

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PRICE SMASHED—SIX GLOSSY PRINTS, 18 cents. Young's Studio, Sedalia, Mo.
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 FILM DEVELOPED, 6 GLOSSY ARTISTIC border prints, 25c. Samples free. Glazo Co., 400 New Nelson Building, Kansas City, Mo.
 THE FINEST PRINTS YOU EVER HAD: send trial roll and 25c to Runner Film Service, Northeast Station, Kansas City, Mo.
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TOBACCO—POSTPAID, GUARANTEED BEST mellow, juicy red leaf chewing: 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10, \$2.75; best smoking, 20c lb. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

LEAF TOBACCO, GUARANTEED BEST quality, chewing, 5 pounds \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Smoking, 10-15.00. Pipe free. Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.

TOBACCO, MILD CLEAN SMOKING 10 pounds, \$1.50; Select Best Smoking 10 pounds, \$1.75. Hand picked Chewing 10 pounds, \$3.00. Pay for tobacco and postage on arrival. Fuqua Bros., Rockvale, Ky.

OLD KENTUCKY NATURAL LEAF DARK Tobacco. Guaranteed best quality. Chewing 5 pounds \$1.50, 10 pounds \$2.75; smoking 10 pounds \$2.50. Pay postman. Kentucky Tobacco Farmers, La Center, Ky.

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

INVENTIONS COMMERCIALIZED. Patented or unpatented. Write Adam Fisher Mfg. Co., 595 Enright St. Louis, Mo.

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, 1506 Security Savings & Commercial Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATIONAL

WELDERS MAKE GOOD MONEY. WE TRAIN you in four weeks for welding jobs leading to \$60.00 per week and up. Write for our latest offer to pay your railroad fare to Milwaukee and to let you earn all your board and room in our shops while learning. Industrial School of Welding, Department BN, 1350 Burnham Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

RABBITS

MAKE BIG MONEY ON RABBITS. WRITE Box 245, St. Marys, Kansas, for facts.

PEDIGREED CHINCHILLAS, BREEDERS and juniors. Veley Ward, Council Grove, Kan.
 BIG GIANT CHINCHILLAS, DOES EACH \$5.00, 4 months, chequered giants, 4 months, pair \$4.00. Jimmie Dickson, Anthony, Kans.

HONEY

CAN CLOVER HONEY \$5.10, TWO \$9.60. Delbert Lhommedieu, Colo. Iowa.

FINEST WHITE HONEY, DIRT CHEAP. Fleeman the Beeman, Thermopolis, Wyo.

HONEY—2 60-LB. CANS WHITE, \$12.00—Light Amber, \$10.00. Add 25c extra for one can. Bert Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, POOR man's price—only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Co., Salina, Kan.

LUMBER

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

AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES

THE CROFT FOUR WHEEL TRAILER OR tow hitch fits all automobile chassis, satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded. Price \$7.50. Agents and dealers wanted. Croft Hitch Co., 18 E. 17th, Kansas City, Mo.

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WEPRINT LETTERS, HAND BILLS, NOTICES and Postcards on Mimeograph. Hand Bills \$2.25-500; \$3.25-1,000. Samples on request. Mimeograph Service, 1715 West St., Topeka, Kan.

WATER SYSTEMS

DEEP OR SHALLOW WELL AUTOMATIC pumps. No other as simple to operate. R. E. Marsh, 300 Southwest Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

RUG WEAVING

BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpets. Free circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Missouri.

MALE HELP WANTED

DEALERS SELL REPLACEMENT FARM Lighting Storage Batteries. Write for particulars. Western Cable & Light Company, Baldwin, Wisconsin.

AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

MEN WANTED TO SELL SHRUBS, TREES, Roses, Supplies free. Write for proposition. Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—TOURIST CAMP, FILLING Station and lunch room, new and up to date. Fully furnished and equipped. Only Topeka camp on U. S. Highway No. 75. Will be real money maker for right party. Address E. J. Olander (Owner) 1007 W. 6th, Topeka, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS

TIMBER, WEED KILLER; EASILY MADE. Particulars free. Miller K. Agency, Kensett, Ark.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

NOW OFFERING BROWN SWISS HEIFER calves. Lakewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

CHOICE GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES very low prices. Write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

NOW OFFERING FIFTEEN MILKING Shorthorn heifer calves. Greenwood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR BROWN SWISS AND MILKING SHORTHORN calves write Meadow Farms, Menomonee Falls, Wis.

OFFERING TWENTY-TWO AYRSHIRE heifer calves, lowest farm prices. Volland, Elm Grove, Wisconsin.

JERSEY HEIFERS \$12.50, EXPRESS PREPAID. Weaned Herefords \$25.00. Shawnee Dairy Cattle Co., Fort Worth, Texas.

THREE PURE BRED RED POLLED BULLS, 4 to 6 months. M. D. Ayres, Augusta, Kan. 15 miles straight east Wichita Stockyards.

FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN DAIRY calves from heavy, rich milkers, write Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED SHORTHORN BULL 6 mo. \$45.00 if sold soon, also 2 purebred heifers same age. J. C. Mitchell, Perry, Kans.

HOLSTEINS, CHOICE HEIFERS 6 TO 8 weeks old, shipped reasonably express on approval. Clarke Bros., New Brighton, Minn.

FOR SALE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL year seven months old. Dam produced 502 pounds butter fat in C. T. A. Ira Schraeder, Radium, Kans.

FOR SALE—ROAN MILKING SHORTHORN bull 6 months. Dam milking 35 lb. with first calf. Other bulls, cows and heifers. H. L. Michaelis, Kinsley, Kan.

FOR SALE—FOUR AYRSHIRE BULLS FROM 9 to 11 months, also my herd bull 3 years old. Breeding the very best. Good individuals. If not sold at once other disposition will be made. Farm 9 mi. south of Walker, M. I. Patterson, Rt. 1, Victoria, Kans.

FARMER'S CLASSIFIED AD

USE THIS FORM—IT SAVES DELAY.

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KANSAS FARMER
 MAIL & BREEZE

Rate: UNDISPLAYED CLASSIFIED, 10 cents a word on single insertion; 8 cents a word each week if ordered for four or more times consecutively. Count initials and abbreviations as words. Minimum charge is \$1.00. DISPLAY CLASSIFIED, (Poultry, Baby Chicks, Pet Stock or Land advertising. Illustrations and display type permitted.)—70 cents an agate line; \$9.80 per column inch each insertion. Minimum space, 5 agate lines.

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 Size of display ad.....
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CATTLE

GUERNSEYS—CHOICE TESTED HEIFER calves 6 weeks old shipped on approval by express. Reasonable. Woodford Farm. River-view Station, St. Paul, Minn.

JERSEY OR BEEF BREEDS EITHER SEX \$12.50. Holsteins or Guernseys \$15.00. Weaned calves \$25.00, shipped collect. Also registered calves. Box 1055, Ft. Worth, Texas.

GUERNSEY AND HOLSTEIN HEIFER calves, choice, high grades, beautifully marked, well grown, with good udders, bred for production and type, tuberculin tested, shipped collect. Eight weeks old \$25.00; 10 for \$240.00. Unrelated bulls same age and price. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wildwood Farms, 1092 James, St. Paul, Minn.

HOGS

CHESTER WHITE YEARLING HERD BOAR \$50. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kans.

O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE BOARS, pedigree, cholera immunized. Write for circulars. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

SHEEP AND GOATS

SOME NICE YOUNG GRADE MILCH GOATS just fresh. W. J. Lewis, Lebo, Kans.

FRESH NUBIAN MILK GOATS, BILLIES, also nanny kids. Grant Burgess, Sublette, Kans.

LAND

KANSAS

FOR CHEAP WHEAT LANDS, WRITE J. R. Hale, Deerfield, Kan.

BEST PRICES ON NEW WHEAT LAND. E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kan.

KANSAS TRACTOR LAND FOR SALE. Write Henry Hummels, Hildreth, Neb.

320 ACRES GREELEY COUNTY LAND— will sell on crop payment; Kysar & Sons, Wakeeney, Kan.

CHOICE WHEAT AND CORN LAND FOR sale; one crop will pay for land. A golden opportunity for you. Phone 188, A. C. Bailey, Syracuse, Kan.

IDAHO

NO PAYMENTS, NO INTEREST FOR 5 years. 20,000 acres of fertile out over soil, dairying, fruit, diversified farming, ample rainfall, mild climate, good markets, four railroads, near Spokane, wood, water plentiful, low prices, 15 years. Humbird Lumber Co., Box G, Sandpoint, Idaho.

MONTANA

TWO SHEEP OR CATTLE RANCHES—ALL equipped. Particulars furnished. William Jenzen, Franklin, Montana.

MISSOURI

LAND SALE. \$5 DOWN, \$5 MONTHLY. BUYS 40 acres, Southern Missouri. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 22-A, Kirkwood, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

SOUTH DAKOTA

FOR SALE BY OWNER 160 ACRE FARM IN Gregory Co., South Dakota near school and town. Write Horace Butler, Granada, Colorado.

WYOMING

RANCH BARGAIN—1,280 ACRES NEAR Laramie, Wyo.; level, irrigated, large improvements; grown record crops; wonderful opportunity for farming and cattle ranching; must sell. For particulars address Irving Howe, Owner, Boston Building, Denver, Colo.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

OWN A FARM IN Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payments or easy terms. Free literature. Mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Nor. Pac. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

LAND OPENINGS ALONG THE GREAT Northern Railway in Minnesota, North Dakota, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Send for Free Book and list of best farm bargains in many years. Low Homeseekers' rates. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 300, St. Paul, Minn.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAINS—E. Kan., W. Mo. farms, sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

WESTERN FARMS—WORTH THE PRICE. Dahnke Realty, Stratton, Neb.

WHEAT AND RANCH LANDS BARGAINS. Write or see C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

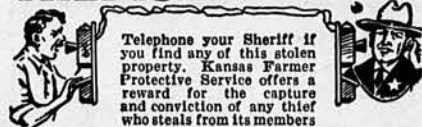
WANTED—FARMS FROM OWNERS. SEND cash price with description. Emory Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

WANTED HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING good farm for sale. Cash price, particulars, John Black, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

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

320 ACRES—FOR SALE OR TRADE IN IRON county, Utah; has a 3 room house and well; 40 acres in cultivation; land adjoins the railroad; also flag station; plenty free range for cattle and sheep; also 10 Acres in Shannon County, Missouri, close to a good fishing stream. Chas. Jobert, 651 W. 39th St., Kansas City, Mo.

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.

W. A. Hollingsworth, Rock. Model T Ford coupe, motor number 10,941,238.
Willard M. Johnson, Bucyrus. Four and one-half gallons of cream in 5-gallon cream can. Lens, rim, screws, stop light bulb and tail light bulb off 1929 model Ford. Twenty-five gallons of gasoline, 15-gallon drum of oil and gasoline funnel. About 18 Rhode Island Red hens.

Chicago's treasury has become painfully depleted. Treasuries become that way when confronted with a Big Bill.

The 'Reno-Fog-Horn' Toots

This Team, 21 Members Strong, in Two Divisions, Has an Eye on the Pep Trophy

BY J. M. PARKS
Manager, The Capper Clubs

A LITTLE while ago, just as we were getting ready to tell you about the latest happenings in the Capper Clubs, we received last week's number of the Reno county club paper. We're going to pass it on to you as nearly as possible just as it came to us. We shall do this for two reasons—in the first place, we believe all of you will find it interesting. In the second place, those who have been appointed editors of the club paper for your team, but who have not yet gotten out your first number, may find some good pointers in the "Reno-Fog-Horn." Please note that nearly all of the members did their parts by contributing news items.

Now we stand aside and let the Reno folks toot their horn:

Reno-Fog-Horn

Vol. 2 No. 3
PUBLISHED
EVERY SECOND AND FOURTH FRIDAY
IN THE INTERESTS OF THE
CAPPER CLUBS OF RENO COUNTY
EDITOR, MRS. J. H. HOLLAND

"Mother's Day! Your day, Mother Mine!
A day that is sacred to all mankind.
A day when we pause in the whirl of life,
And turn for a moment from toil and strife.
A day that we reverently set apart
To whisper the love that is in each heart.
A day that will always be
Filled with memories of thee—My Mother!"

The Fog-Horn is late this issue because the editor took a trip to Scott



Edith Ganson, Wichita County, and Her Capper Club Calf

county and did not get back soon enough. However, we hope we may be on time in the future.

Division No. 1, of the Reno Capper Clubs, will hold its meeting the third Sunday in each month. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. George Herrell.

The other day we saw a real tornado in action. It was while we were on the Missouri Pacific train, between Geneseo and Hoisington, that we noticed a large cloud extending down toward the earth. The engineer drove rapidly to get ahead of it, and he did. We missed it only about a fourth of a mile. Then it began raining, and oh, how it rained—just poured down! When we first saw the cloud, it was whirling round and round; as it touched the ground, it seemed to splatter just like rain, only it did not sparkle. Then it would roll up like smoke. It was the prettiest sight I ever saw. I wished that I might have taken a picture of it. When the rain stopped, as suddenly as it began, we saw the tornado still going northeast, and soon it broke and went back into the heavens. On our return trip, we came on the Santa Fe thru Ellinwood, and saw the destruction the tornado had wrought there. The trees literally were stripped of leaves and many of them had lost the branches also. The box cars that had blown off the track had been loaded onto flat cars, ready to be sent to the shops. They were demolished beyond repair. The

ends of the timbers were whipped to a frazzle. Crops were ruined in spots, and sign boards and posts were strewn all along the road. The storm struck east of Ellinwood, so we did not see many houses that had been destroyed.

Elva Herrell, who has been working away from home this week, will be agreeably surprised when she returns to find her project all hatched out. She has Buff Orpingtons for her project.

We are enjoying some nice May rains these days, which are good for the gardens as well as the weeds. But we're glad about the weeds, too, because by hoeing weeds and tending gardens, many club members earn a living for their chickens.

Florence Brown and Pauline Perry are taking the eighth grade final examinations this week, and we are all hoping they have good grades so they both may be eligible for high school next fall.

Ben Briley has been teaching his calf how to eat grass this week. He has it out on a picket line.

Marie Herrell's baby chicks are coming along fine. She has Barred Plymouth Rocks for her project.

Division No. 2, of the Capper Clubs, met at the home of Mrs. E. W. Moore, May 3. Our members all were present, and we had five guests. Our points numbered 385. We had a fine program, which lasted an hour and a half. Solos: Florence Brown, Pauline Perry, Mary Lee Jennings. Duets: Ruth and Florence Moore, Esther and Teddy Brown, Florence Brown and Mary Lee Jennings. Readings: John Brown and Ruth Brown.

Mrs. Holland talked on "pep points." Mrs. Brown talked on "The Care of Baby Chicks." Mary Lee Jennings danced to a waltz played by Mrs. Moore. Mary Lee was elected vice president of our club. Our next meeting will be held June 4, at the Brown residence.

—Florence Brown, Sec. Div. No. 2.

Mrs. Briley has 17 goslings that are just beginning to pin-feather. They will weigh close to 1½ pounds.

Mrs. George Herrell has 29 hens that averaged 14.45 eggs during the month. Mrs. Briley's hens made a record of 12.5 eggs to the hen, and Edna Dunn's hens averaged 14.40 eggs each.

Mrs. Briley received a letter from Mr. Parks commending us on our co-operation in getting out our club paper. Let's keep this up, as it is this kind of co-operation that helps in our "pep club."

"Every Saturday I receive \$1 for my household duties allowance. Ten cents of this I give to my A. R. I. Club, 5 cents to Sunday school, 25 cents to the church, 5 cents to Christian Endeavor. I always try to keep my pledges paid first. Next I put as much as I think I ought to save in my 'School Savings Bank.' After I



Helen Dickey, Wichita County, and Her Buff Orpington Chickens Entered in the Capper Clubs

have budgeted my money this way, I usually have enough left to go to some school entertainment, a show, or to treat myself and a few friends to a soda."—Pauline Rawlings, in Hutchinson Herald.

Edna Dunn just completed 12 bulletin reviews, which she will send out Monday.

Next week will be the last week of school in South Hutchinson. We all are glad, you may be sure. We are looking forward to our picnic which will be held Thursday, May 15, at Carey's Park. We feel this is a reward for the hard work we have been doing in our books during the long winter months.—John Brown.

Edna Dunn has her first hatching of Wyandottes doing nicely. They are in feather, and weigh about a fourth of a pound.

WIBW has been under the weather so far as the Capper programs are concerned, as we have been unable to get them for four weeks on account of the static.

The Great Creator in His infinite wisdom and loving kindness made Mothers, that each one of us, no matter how unworthy, might have someone to love him supremely.

About Asparagus

BY FELIX ZERNIN

There are many grains and vegetables that mankind has eaten and improved for ages. Some have been changed to such a degree that we do not know the original stock they sprang from, for instance wheat and corn.

Potatoes or tomatoes, altho they have been vastly improved, we can yet find growing wild in their original home. But asparagus seems not to have changed much. We find it now in almost the same form it appeared more than 2,000 years ago.

The young sprouts, when they first break the ground, have quite a pleasant taste, even when eaten raw. Earthy, you might call it, and since they come early in the spring, it must always have been a very valuable tonic.

The young generation now growing up can hardly imagine the hunger we old folks used to feel after living on salt meat and potatoes thru five or six hard winter months. What an unbalanced ration—with the green vegetables left out—can do to a man my readers will find if they open their Bibles at the fourth chapter of Daniel and read the verses from the 29th to the end. If the great King Nebuchadnezzar had only been a subscriber to the Kansas Farmer the cook would no doubt have sent him a schedule with vitamins and proteins in the right proportions. He must have had an impaired digestion long before his final breakdown occurred or he would never have dreamed such awful stuff as he did night after night.

If he had had only sense enough to tell his cook to have a bunch of asparagus boiled for supper, with a nice cream dressing, he would have slept like a baby! But my proclivity has carried me away from my topic. I only wanted to show how necessary the vitamins contained in asparagus are to the human body. It has other properties besides vitamins.

I have raised asparagus for 40 years and believe I could tell my readers a few things they don't know about the cultivation of it, but I would like to tell something of its history and qualities, that I always thought interesting.

I said before that King Nebuchadnezzar ought to have ordered some for his supper, but I am not sure that he would have found it on his bill of fare. The soil of Chaldea is pretty dry and arid. It is a curious fact that in all the early history we have of asparagus it always is found near the seashore. It will grow in salt meadows and, where the ground is porous enough, can even survive an occasional inundation. This gave rise to the belief that it required salt to develop well.

Twenty years ago farmers broadcasted from 500 to 1,000 pounds of salt an acre on it. When commercial fertilizers came into general use most growers saw that it was not worth

while to spend their money on salt when a good fertilizer gave better results.

As far as I know, asparagus is first mentioned in history about the time of Julius Caesar. Plutarch tells us in his "Lives of Great Men" that Julius Caesar had good table manners. He showed it in little things. When he was invited to dinner, a dish of asparagus was put on the table, dressed, like many Italian dishes are to this day, with olive oil. It happened that this oil had gone slightly rancid—a thing that is not quite uncommon even now in Italy or Southern France.

When all the other guests pushed their plates away, Caesar never batted an eye, but ate what was put before him to the last spear. I hope it didn't give him the heartburn, but that unfortunately Plutarch does not mention.

About 400 years later, in the reign of Diocletian, the Roman empire seems to have passed thru some trust-busting time. The wholesale provision dealers must have squeezed their customers till they howled. Diocletian—he was a gentleman farmer himself and seems to have taken a pride on broccoli and cabbage—thought he would like to take a hand himself at price fixing. We don't exactly know whether he meant it as a farm relief, for he fixed wages, too. A carpenter, for instance, was to be paid 40 cents a day and his board. But asparagus is quoted at 20 cents a bunch, consisting of either 50 wild or 25 cultivated spears.

This edict, discovered more than 100 years ago, is one of the most valuable documents in history. It shows us how the common people lived in those days, a thing the great historians such as Thucydides and Tacitus think below their dignity to mention.

Asparagus got its name from Asparagium, a city on the coast of Dalmatia. The ground in the neighborhood is a sandy clay and the farmers probably first discovered a way to bank the rows so as to make the spears longer and more succulent. It took its way north, till it came to Holland and from there reached England about the time of Anne Boleyn.

The English didn't seem to like its Latin name, so they called it plain sparrow grass, but they soon learned the cultivation of it. Samuel Pepys says in his diary that he went to Covent Garden market and bought 100 spears for 18 pence, about 37 cents. That would not be an out-of-the-way price for it now, if the spears were medium size.

In those days—about 1660—they seem to have eaten it green in England. Thirty years later, when William of Orange was king, he visited Sir William Temple in Moor Park. There he showed the secretary Jonathan Swift how asparagus was eaten in Holland.

In England and on the European continent it is now always eaten blanched; green asparagus is there considered inferior. Here in the United States the green seems to be liked better, at least it brings the better price. Still the canneries must have it white, since the green part would boil to pieces before the butts were tender enough to eat.

As far as I know, it is not indigenous on the American continent, but after it was once introduced it spread quickly all over the country, for its seed was carried by birds, wherever they flew. It is another case by which you can observe how the animal and the vegetable world cooperate.

It is a perennial plant. How long it will live I am unable to state, but I know a spear in a fence corner that was a tall plant 40 years ago. Of course, as far as I know, it has never been cut.

Frequent cutting not only saps the strength, but unskillful cutters are likely to injure the crown, and such injured places send up the thin spears that are most exasperating, since they must be cut and yet are unfit for use. I know a piece that I set out 20 years ago and that is in pretty fair condition yet.

Case for a Club

Husband (testily, after going down badly at bridge)—"You might have guessed I had no heart, partner."

Wife (sweetly)—"Quite, but I thought you had a brain, darling."

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



Mike Stensaa & Sons are starting their Duroc card in Kansas Farmer again with this issue and they are offering both fall and spring boars. In their advertisement they suggest that you buy your boar early and get your choice and the suggestion is a good one and has many other advantages.

Leo F. Breeden, Great Bend, Kan., is offering a young Milking Shorthorn bull ready for service for sale. He traces close to Glenside Dairy King and other noted sires. He is recorded and will be transferred and the first check for \$150 gets him. We will also truck him the first 100 miles.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan., offers some choice registered Hampshire gilts that are bred for June farrow. They are bred to his junior champion boar and prices are right. Mr. Wempe lives in Frankfort but his farm is on highway nine about half way between Frankfort and Blue Rapids.

The Northwest Kansas Jersey cattle breeders are sponsoring a show at Manhattan June 10 and a breeders' picnic. The show will be held in the livestock judging pavilion at the college and it is a full day's program that is being arranged. A 4-H dairy judging contest, a basket dinner and several speeches will make up the program.

John C. Burns, southwestern representative of the American Shorthorn breeders association with offices at Kansas City has resigned and starting June 1 he will be manager of the Texas livestock marketing association, one of the new co-operative marketing organizations recently formed under the federal farm board. He will have an office at Fort Worth. The western office of the American Shorthorn Association will be continued at the present address, 608 Livestock Exchange Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Homer Hoffman, Abilene, Kan., is a comparatively young man but he is one of the pioneers in registered Ayrshire cattle in Kansas. Older men in the Ayrshire business have looked to Homer Hoffman for leadership in the development of the breed here in Kansas at least. His herd located on his farm about two miles southeast of Abilene is not a large herd but it is a good herd. In this issue of Kansas Farmer Mr. Hoffman is advertising his senior herd sire. Many Ayrshire breeders remember when he bought Alta Crest Play Safe from the Alta Crest Ayrshire farms at Spencer, Mass. At present 32 of the females in his herd are by this great bull and are a living example of what a good herd bull is worth. But he must sell him and is offering him for sale in his advertisement in Kansas Farmer this week. He is of good disposition and in a splendid condition to go on and do for some other breeder what he has done for Homer. The farm is near town and you had better investigate this bull if you need one.

One of the very best herds of Registered Holsteins in the state is the Fred M. King herd at Overland Park, Kan. The herd numbers about 150 head and is one of the best herds of the southwest. Because of the size of the herd Mr. King has always on hand young bulls from calves to youngsters around serviceable age and they are some of the best sires of the breed and out of cows of proved production. The price on these young bulls are not much above what is usually asked for bulls with less backing and not as good individually. The herd has been built up with selections from some of the best herds in the country and by reserving the best and by the use of real herd sires. At present Mr. King is offering some females in order to increase the herd and to give his barn facilities and other accommodations. If you want registered Holsteins this would be a mighty good place to go. Mr. King will be found at 1520 McGee street, Kansas City, Mo., and his phone number at that place is Harrison 2276.

In this issue of Kansas Farmer Henry Murr's Murrfield Farms herd of registered and high grade Guernseys is advertised. It is a complete dispersal sale and the sale will be held at the farm about four or five miles northwest of Tonganoxie, Wednesday, June 4. Mr. Murr is farming five or six hundred acres of land and is dispersing his Guernsey herd because he can't look after it properly and his other work. The herd is the result of 10 years of careful breeding and culling and there is real type and dairy qualities in this herd that will not be found in many other herds that are extensively advertised and featured as outstanding herds. The cows in this herd have paid well and they are not sold because they did not, but as above stated because Mr. Murr can't care for them and his other interests as he should so he prefers to sell them. Tonganoxie is on Highway 40 between Topeka and Kansas City and is about half way and it is a cement slat all the way. You have plenty of time to write Mr. Murr for full particulars about what is in the sale. The sale will start after dinner and will be held at the farm.

The National Holstein convention and sale to be held at Denver, the first week in June is advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer. About 70 head will be sold in the sale and about a dozen cattle have been consigned to Kansas including Congressman Strong's "All American" Bull, Carnation Inka Matador. The rest of the cattle consigned from Kansas are from herds of the Northeast Kansas Holstein breeders association. The sale will be Friday, June 6. The delegates from Kansas are Ira Romig and Ralph O. Button of Shawnee county, W. H. Mott, Dickinson county and H. W. Cave of Riley county. W. H. Mott in addition to being a delegate is also a member of the board of directors of the national association. A large number of Kansas breeders are planning to attend and many of them will drive thru. This is the farthest west the national convention and sale has ever been held. Eight years ago the convention and sale was held at Kansas City. The sale is held under the auspices of the Colorado Holstein breeders association but W. L. Baird of Wisconsin was employed as sale manager. Sale manager Baird was assisted in the selection of the cattle by H. W. Cave of Kansas and Geo. Morton of Colorado. National sales have always been considered good places to buy. The actual tops of the breed are consigned to these sales and the offering at Denver will undoubtedly be of a very high quality. The sale is Friday of the week of the convention. Look up the advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Public Sales of Livestock

Guernsey Cattle
June 4—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.
Holstein Cattle
June 5—National Sale, Denver, Colo.

Pretty soon Congress ought to launch an investigation of the activities of those who make jokes about the activities of Congress in launching investigations.



70 Head Holsteins

The Tops of the Breed

Tuberculin Tested

Blood Tested

COME TO DENVER FOR BETTER HOLSTEINS

THE WESTERN NATIONAL HOLSTEIN SALE will be the greatest opportunity this section of the country has had since 1922 to improve the dairy herds with the finest of purebred Holsteins—high record herd sires of approved type and great foundation females.

KANSAS is supporting this great sale event with one of the greatest bulls ever offered in public sale—Congressman Strong's famous National Dairy Show Champion, a son of Sir Inka May from a 1000-lb. daughter of Segis Walker Matador.

A dozen other great bulls selling, practically all of them from dams with year records of from 1000 to 1320 lbs. butter or with heifer from records in proportion. Mostly ready for service.

Fresh Cows—Near Springers—Bred and Open Heifers

An All-Quality Offering With Health Guaranteed

For Further Information, Write,

W. L. BAIRD, Sale Mgr., Waukesha, Wis.

ANNOUNCING THE COMPLETE DISPERSAL

Murrfield Guernsey Dairy Herd

Sale at the farm about four miles northwest of Tonganoxie. Sale starts at 1 p. m.

Tonganoxie, Kan., Wed., June 4

This working herd of Registered and high grade Guernseys are practically all of Mr. Murr's own raising and the result of 10 years breeding and culling. 30 head, 28 are females and two bulls. Consisting of 5 registered cows, three fresh, and the other two giving a good flow of milk and rebred. Other pure bred calves and heifers. 10 choice high grade cows from three years old up to eight years. Fresh or milking. Two registered bulls, yearlings. Herd federal accredited and re-tested in March. Note: We will also sell 12 pure bred Chester White gilts either bred or with pigs at side. For any information address,

HENRY MURR, Owner, Tonganoxie, Kan.

Tonganoxie is on cement Highway 40 and is half way between Topeka and Kansas City.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Henry's Poland Chinas

Fall boars and gilts. Trios, not related. Best of breeding, well grown. Prices reasonable.

JOHN D. HENRY, Lecompton, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Spotted Poland Bred Gilts

Bred to a full bro. of Corner Stone 1928 International Grand Champion. No better breeding. Boars all ages.

WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KAN.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Buy Your Boar Early

and get the pick of the herd. Easy feeding, quick maturing Durocs. Registered and immune. Fall boars and spring boars.

MIKE STENSAAS & SONS, Concordia, Kan.

Boars Ready for Service

A few selected fall boars ready for service. Good blood lines. Registered and immune. Also a few gilts.

J. C. STEWART & SONS, AMERICUS, KAN.

BOARS BOARS BOARS

September boars sired by King Index. Dams very best blood and individually. Immuned and real individuals. Prices right. G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

WHITEWAY HAMPSHIRE ON APPROVAL

A few choice Bred Gilts for May and June farrow at bargain if taken at once. Bred to Junior Champion Boar.

F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kan.

Mein's Hampshire Hogs

weaning pigs marked for quick sale in the month of May. A. D. MEIN, Farlington, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLLED SHORTHORNS Established 1907

"Royal Clipper 2nd" first at State Fair 1927 heads one of largest herds of Polled Shorthorns. 20 reg. young bulls \$100 to \$200. Some halter broke, choicely bred. Reds, Whites, Roans. \$10 off of price list at barn. Write for price list. You will find us at Home if you Phone or write at our expense. J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Ks.

Polled Shorthorn Bulls

Four nice ones from 12 to 14 months old. Shipping station either Stockton or Phillipsburg.

T. S. SHAW, GLADE, KANSAS

Perhaps we could handle the liquor purchaser under the statutes which forbid games of chance.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

A PROVEN HERD SIRE

Alta Crest Play Safe 29851

Competent Ayrshire judges have pronounced him the best bull that ever came west of the Mississippi. 32 of the 36 females in my herd are sired by him. He is for sale fully guaranteed.

Come and see him, the cows, heifers and calves sired by him now on my farm. A show bull and a sire of real merit. Herd Federal accredited.

Also a three year old son of this bull for sale.

Homer Hoffman, Abilene, Kansas

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For sale a nice two year old bull and some springing cows. Also some fresh and springing first calf heifers. Also baby bull calves and heifers. Address

WOODLAWN FARM, Rt. 9, TOPEKA, KAN.

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by using a good son of King Plebe 21st to head your herd, he a grandson of K.P.O.P. His nine nearest dams average 1242 lbs. of butter in one year—the highest record bull in the state for 9 nearest dams. A few choice bull calves now offered. Write at once.

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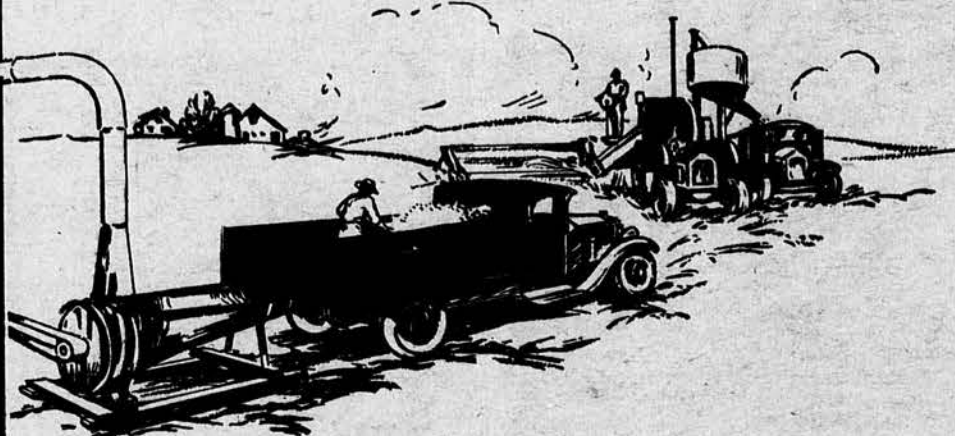
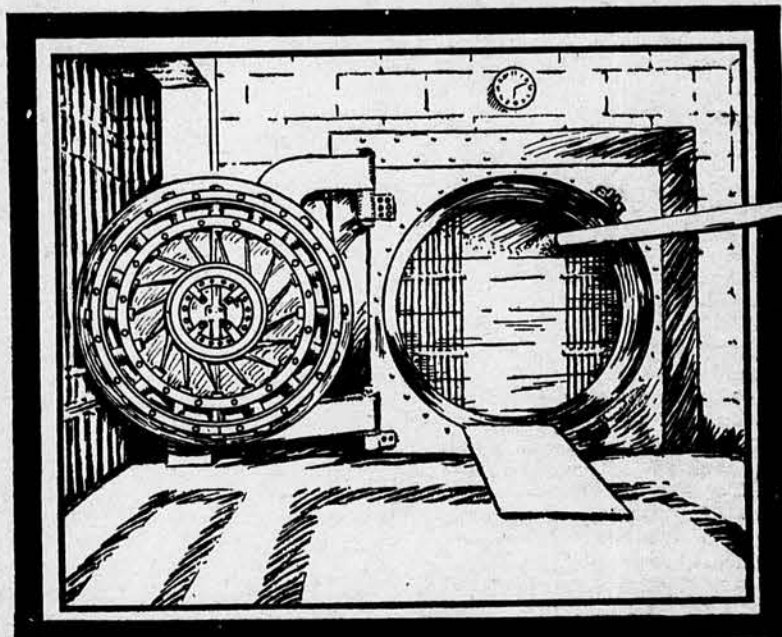
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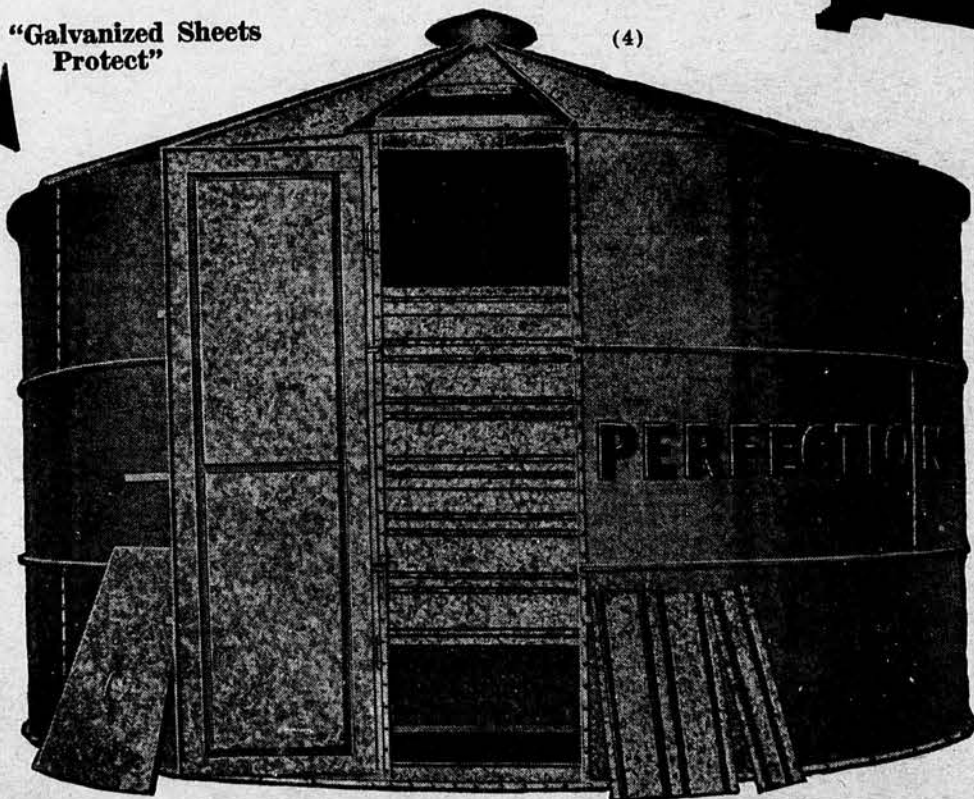
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