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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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Volume 69

June 13, 1931

Number 24



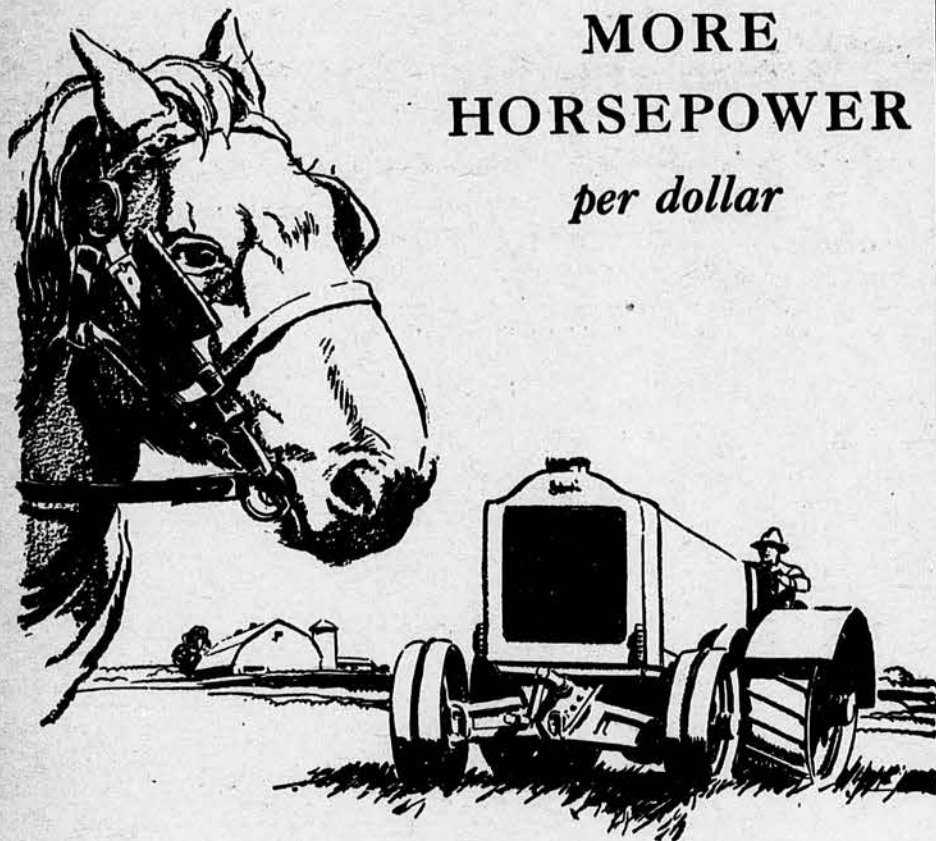
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Sets a 9,236-Pound Pork Record

Results With Four Litters Proved Value of Careful Feeding Methods and Sanitation

BY A. P. DAVIDSON

PRODUCING 9,236 pounds of pork \$926.31, of which \$95.50 was from prizes. This left a labor income of \$569, and a net income of \$485 after labor, rent and depreciation were deducted.

With four successive litters in 180-day periods is the record of Garrold Rummel, a student in vocational agriculture in the McDonald Rural High School. A labor income of \$569 was earned in this phase of Garrold's supervised farm practice program, under the direction of C. K. Fisher, his vocational agricultural instructor.

In the development of these projects, feeding practices were worked out in the vocational agricultural course. The sows during gestation period had access to alfalfa hay in addition to the regular allowance of grain and tankage. The management of the feeding provided for plenty of exercise during the gestation period. The grain ration consisted of oats, barley and corn, coarsely ground, and the animals were fed just enough to keep them in good condition and to increase slightly in weight. Small A-type houses thoroly cleaned and disinfected were provided, and 1/4 acre of clean ground.

Three days prior to farrowing the ration gradually was reduced to one-half the usual amount. Garrold stayed on the job during the farrowing period. For the first 24 hours after farrowing the sow had only water to drink. During the next 10 days the ration was increased gradually to the amount fed prior to farrowing.

Built Creep for Pigs

When the pigs were 2 weeks old, Garrold built a creep for them and they had access to a self-feeder containing ground oats, corn and tankage. Milk was fed twice a day in the creep.

The pigs were weaned at the age of 8 weeks. They had been eating well for several weeks and scarcely missed the sow when removed. During the remainder of the feeding periods the pigs at all times had access to the self-feeder and self-waterer, both of which were built by Garrold in the farm shop department at school. Feeds kept in the feeder gradually were changed by decreasing the oats and barley and continuing with corn and tankage, supplemented by minerals, green oats, pasture and some milk.

The first project litter consisting of nine pigs weighed 1,960 pounds in 180 days. The second litter of 11 pigs weighed 2,380 pounds in 180 days. The same sow was used for the third litter, and in this litter 10 pigs were farrowed, and they weighed 2,300 pounds in 180 days. Due to a caked udder the sow was traded for another which farrowed 11 pigs and this litter weighed 2,596 pounds in 180 days. This gave Garrold a total of 9,236 pounds of pork in the four consecutive 180 day periods.

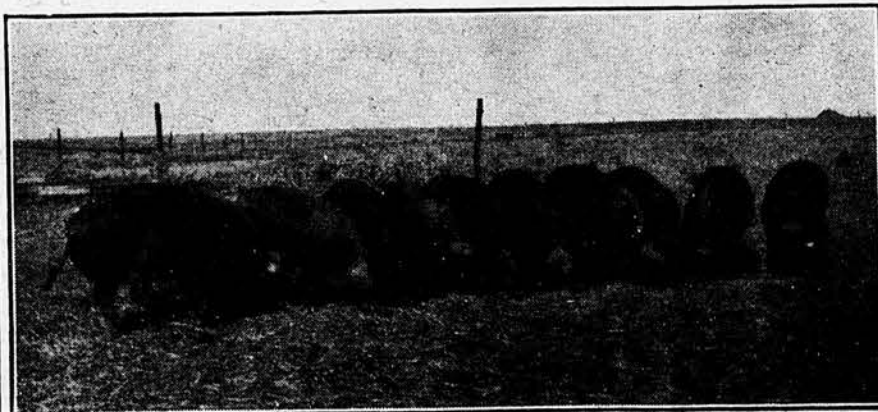
The cost in the four litters was \$393.31 and the gross income was

Terrace 10,000 Acres

BY H. L. HILDWEIN

Riley county has made a credible start toward its goal of 10,000 terraced acres, according to reports received from the Farm Bureau terracing leaders. These reports, which cover a period of the six months from November 1, 1930, to May 1, 1931, show that there have been 1,046 acres terraced during that time. This is a remarkable showing, especially when one considers that previous to November 1, there had been only a total of a little more than 400 acres terraced. The success of this project is due entirely to the efforts of the community leaders who have backed the terracing program with outstanding loyalty. In times such as we now are enduring there is no program more important than one which saves and builds up the fundamental part of our agriculture, namely our soil. With corn and wheat at low prices it now is an excellent time to devote more of the land to legumes. On rolling land a system of terraces before the legumes are sown is an ideal method of "Saving the Soil." We heard a successful farmer make the remark last week that he had learned that he did not have enough alfalfa on his farm and that this fall he intended sowing 25 acres. From the standpoint of dollars and cents, legumes may not return any more money during the next few years than grain crops. But when accompanied by terraces they are improving the soil to a point that when grain prices improve the man who has spent the lean years building up his soil will be able to cash in during the good years. Contrast with him the man who has depleted his soil fertility attempting to raise cheap grain crops, permitted erosion to take its toll of soil fertility, and finds himself, when good prices come, with a soil which will not produce profitably.

Terraces and legumes are the best possible farm investments at this time. A simple way to prove this statement is to ask the man who has tried them. Farm Bureau terracing leaders believe thoroly in the 1931 soil improvement program, that is why they have been so successful in putting it over. Leaders who are responsible for the success of this program in Riley county are: Gus Brandenburg, Harold Beninga, Irvin Ames, M. L. Wendland, Ed Fishney, W. J. Sayre, C. J. Fear, Walter Steenbock and Albin Rundquist.



One of the Four Large Litters Grown Out by Garrold Rummel, of McDonald Rural High School. In Four Successive Litters, Fed Over Periods of 180 Days, He Produced 9,236 Pounds of Pork

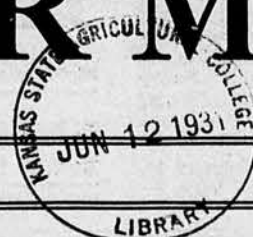
KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 69

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What Wheat Farmers May Expect

Machinery and Methods Will Improve; Kansas Is Fortunately Situated

By L. E. Call

ABOUT 30 years ago an eminent British scientist, Sir William Crookes, predicted that unless wheat yields were increased the world would face a wheat shortage by 1931. He estimated that within that period of time all the potential wheat land would be completely utilized for wheat production. He failed in his prediction because he did not comprehend the tremendous changes that were about to take place which would greatly increase the area of land capable of producing wheat. Land which 30 years ago was entirely unsuited for wheat production now is good wheat land and is being utilized extensively for the production of the crop. Thus millions of acres of virgin soil formerly considered unsuited for cultivation has become potential wheat land.

Some of the factors that Sir William Crookes failed to take into account in estimating potential wheat land were: Improvements that would take place in wheat farming machinery, new facts that would be discovered pertaining to the cultivation of the soil, and improved wheat varieties that would be produced.

Twice as Large an Acreage

The acreage of land that can be successfully cultivated as a unit depends upon the efficiency of the implements available for use. When the best implements available for wheat production were the horse-drawn plow, the disk, and spike-tooth harrow, the self-binder, and the header, the area of land that constituted the most economical farm unit was at the most not more than 320 acres. Today with the tractor, the gang lister, the one-way, the combine, and the swath and pickup, the unit of land that can be most economically utilized for wheat production certainly is twice as large and perhaps three times as large as formerly was the case. With such large units under operation, wheat production is successful with smaller yields to the acre than where the unit of land operated by one farmer is small. Thus the use of modern power machinery has made possible the production of wheat on areas of land where the average yield is too low to make wheat production successful with less extensive methods. As a result, large areas of land have been brought into wheat production in the semi-arid regions of the world that were formerly considered too dry for successful cultivation.

New Facts, Too

Simultaneously with the improvement of farm implements, new facts have been discovered relative to the cultivation of the soil. Much more exact information is now available about the correct way to cultivate the soil to conserve moisture. Tillage methods have thereby been improved. Summer fallowing has become an accepted practice. With the aid of modern tillage equipment large areas of land are worked rapidly and in a way to conserve moisture. By means of these methods as large yields of wheat frequently are obtained on semi-arid land which formerly was thought to be too dry for cultivation as are obtained under more humid conditions. Thus improved tillage methods have helped to make possible the expansion of wheat production on-

to land which 30 years ago was considered suitable only for pasture.

Better varieties of wheat also have been a factor in the extension of the area of land in the world capable of successful wheat production. Without the introduction of Turkey and similar types of wheat into Kansas, it is doubtful whether successful wheat production could have extended much farther west than the central part of the state, even with improved machinery and increased knowledge relative to cultivation. The introduction of Turkey wheat made possible the extension of the Wheat Belt into the drier and colder areas, not only in Kansas but thruout the western part of the United States. Improved selections of Turkey wheat better adapted to even less favorable conditions have been developed. Likewise improved and earlier varieties of spring wheat have been developed. Such varieties have contributed in no small way to the expansion of the wheat growing area in this country.

Improvements in wheat growing have not been confined to the United States. Canada, Australia, Argentina and even Russia have adopted similar improved methods. The extent to which Canada has adopted the use of modern wheat growing equipment can be comprehended when it is known that in 1929 the United States exported to Canada more than 17,000 tractors and more than 11,000 combines. No country has utilized more extensively than Canada the practice of summer fallowing in wheat production and all of these countries have made progress in the improvement of wheat varieties. Thus in the leading foreign wheat producing countries of the world, as well as in the United States, vast areas of land have been brought into successful cultivation that 30 years ago was unthought of as potential wheat land.

The end has not as yet been reached. Farm machinery will be further improved. Additional facts will be learned about soil management and moisture conservation. Better varieties of wheat

Another Problem!

THIRTY years ago a wheat shortage was predicted for 1931. What a problem the world faced then! But thru a combination of brain and brawn new ideas were thought out and applied. Step by step wheat production was made less laborious, more certain. Kansas and the United States increased the acreage. Other countries boosted production. Bang! We bump up against the 1931 harvesting season, not with a shortage but with over-production. What a problem the world faces now!

But there is a solution as surely as there was for the problem of 30 years ago. The wheat farmer must do everything in his power to cope with the situation, as must every allied agency. Therefore, Kansas Farmer stars an exclusive series of articles this week, and no doubt the best ever published on the subject, that will bring Kansas Farmer readers the most complete and up-to-date information regarding wheat that is available. This will deal with every possible angle from production to marketing.

The article on this page by L. E. Call, director of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, and the expression of confidence by F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State College, begin the series. No doubt you will wish to keep these articles for constant reference.

will be produced. With such improvements much additional land can be utilized for wheat production if the price of wheat justifies further expansion. It has been estimated that there are 3 million acres of additional land in Kansas that may be planted to wheat. Also that North Dakota has 4 million acres, Montana 3 million acres, Texas 10 million acres, Colorado 4½ million acres, and other states substantial but smaller amounts, making the total potential wheat land available in this country not less than 32 million acres.

Much New Land

Large areas of potential wheat land are available in many of the other leading wheat producing countries of the world. It is thought that Argentina could slightly increase its acreage. It is estimated that Canada, which now produces wheat on about 24 million acres, could increase the acreage to 36 million. Australia has rapidly expanded wheat production. In the last 20 years the acreage has nearly doubled, and it is thought that the potential wheat land in that country may be as much as twice the acreage now planted. Russia is not planting more wheat than was planted before the war but it is known that there are larger areas of potential wheat land in Russia which may be utilized eventually.

The rapidity with which the potential wheat land (Continued on Page 17)

Safeguarding a Major Industry

BY F. D. FARRELL

THE wheat industry of Kansas is not the result of an accident. It has come to us because of many consciously directed activities: The bringing of Turkey wheat to Harvey county by the Mennonites in 1873; the exercise of leadership by the Agricultural College and the United States Department of Agriculture in wheat improvement and in the development of scientific methods of wheat growing; the production by engineers, inventors and manufacturers of modern tillage and harvesting machinery; and, above all, the exercise of the progressive attitude and the indomitable spirit of the Kansas farmer. For a quarter century the wheat industry has brought to the state new wealth at a rate exceeding 100 million dollars annually, not including such by-products as wheat straw and wheat pasture, which are worth additional millions. Virtually everybody in Kansas will be benefited if the wheat industry of the state is adequately safeguarded.

When farmers of Kansas and other great wheat producing states demonstrated methods of growing the crop profitably in regions of scant rainfall, it was inevitable that wheat production would be extended to new areas and that keen competition for wheat markets would result. That competition now is a definite reality. Its intensity increases every year. It can be met successfully only thru increased excellence of performance, in production and distribution, by the people engaged in the various features of the industry. There must be improvements in quality, reduced costs of production, less expensive and more effective distribution, and a better balanced relationship between the wheat industry and other farm industries so that hazards may be distributed, soil productivity maintained and equipment, labor and by-products better utilized.

These requirements for the safeguarding of the industry must be carried into effect chiefly by people who are engaged in the industry and who are willing to base their action upon up-to-date information. The purpose of the series of articles to which this statement is an introduction is to present to the readers of Kansas Farmer the latest reliable information available on several important features of the industry. It is hoped that this information will contribute somewhat to the development of increased ability to meet the growing competition.

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I AM in receipt of the following very interesting communications from Dr. Bessie Bartholomew, which I think are worth publishing. And if I can induce the machine operator and proofreader to follow copy strictly, then Dr. Bessie will see her letter and article on serums in print without being altered in any way and "pub in full."

"Dear Mr. McNeal: Mr. Blairs inquiry thru Kansas Farmer just reached me, hence the enclosed which you may Pub providing that you do not alter in any way and which must be pub in full if at all.

"I am getting lots of kick out of this but it cost me at least 2 hours sunshine that I badly need.

"I suppose that you have rec'd a copy of the T. N. T. Pub at Muscatine, Iowa, by now which explains the seriousness of the situation there. I asked my Brother to send it to you from Canton. Thanking you for the courtesy of the open forum Resp, Dr. Bessie Bartholomew, Lake Bay, Wash.

"Dear Editor: In the interest of those 1,500 awakened Farmers of Iowa who rescently rebelled against the unreliable tuberc test and the Mr. Wilkie Blairs, may I add an explanation of facts and not merely theories.

"Yes you are right, 'In that the Tuberc Test has failed in some instances.' Just how many? If your life-times savings were wrapped up in a valuable herd of Cows, would you be willing to subject them to a Test that you admit is unreliable? Have you a right to ask the Mr. Blairs to do the same? In who's interest is the Mail & Breeze being Pub?

"Those 1,500 Farmers might be hazy on theories but they are right on facts. They were fair enuf to offer to submit to a milk test but the Legishlature was not fair enuf to accept their offer, so those 1,500 Farmers went back home with the opinion that the A. M. A., has more Representatives in the Legishlature of Iowa then they have. Will the State of Iowa dare to call out the State Militia and force the test? Will you Tom McNeal take the position that this would be the logical thing to do?

"No! There is no proof that tuberc can be transmitted from animal to man by the use of tuberc milk, who said 'There was?' and proved it?

"The tuberc test does not prove whether cows have the tuberc or not. Who said 'It does and proved it?' We want facts not theories.

"That's exactly why those 1,500 Farmers refuse to bulldozed any longer. Sure Mr. Blairs Cows almost went dry after they were tested. That is one of the failures you alluded to, but it has happened to thousands of others. Just another fact despite theory.

"In so far as your accepting the judgement of the A. M. A., rather then my opinion which you infer is of no more value then your own, That is O. K. with me as I do not believe in compulsion, but I think however that I have handled more Patients in my proffession then you have in yours, so that I have had a better chance to see the result of the use of serums. I can show you a countless number of People who's explicit faith in serums was as great as yours untill their health was wrecked by their use. Thats just another fact.

"Now then you say, 'you accept the judgement of the serum advocates.' Tell us how many different kinds of serum you have taken, That will prove your faith and we will know whether you have taken your quota or not. Have you been immunized against smallpox, diptheria, hydrophobia, scarlet fever, measles, spinal mennigitis, hayfever and psittacosis? If not why not? Are you any more liable to catch the whooping

cough then you are psittacosis? Even during an epedemic only 15 per cent is the average that contract diptheria but you know 100 per cent can be made victims of compulsion.

"You say, 'Before Jenner discovered vaccine that the dreaded disease of smallpox made a host of victims.' Alright and if you will go to the P. S. C., at Davenport, Iowa, where I attend the largest health clinic in the world you can see the honey comb bones that were taken from vaccinated victims who died from the result of vac-

A Paying Investment

BY EDNA E. SMITH
 Coffeyville, Kansas

My ancestors were farmers,
 And I am a farmer too.
 We always had to dig in dirt,
 To make both ends come thru.
 By pinching and a-saving,
 And laying the savings by,
 Each one of us got fixed to live,
 Just when we had to die.

I sat a-figuring this one day,
 And so made up my mind,
 I'd get my son out of the rut,
 Before it came his time.
 I started him to high school,
 That wasn't much expense,
 But then what followed on its track,
 Soon set me on the fence.

I put a plaster on the place,
 I'm bound to see him thru.
 The neighbors laughed at me and said,
 This way you'll surely rue.
 His graduation came at last,
 With Diploma made of leather.
 In all the country round about,
 You'll find no prouder father.

Then home he came to visit,
 So Ma and me both thought.
 What was our consternation,
 When he handed us this thought.
 We've got the finest farm, Dad,
 Of any place I know,
 Wait till I get my overalls,
 And sharpen up the hoe.

We'll run her on the shares, Dad,
 We'll make her modern too,
 So you and Ma can soon sit back,
 And let me carry thru.
 I thought of all we'd sacrificed,
 To keep him out the dirt.
 And get him a position,
 Where he could wear biled shirts.

The mad riled up within me,
 I'm stubborn when I'm het.
 I said, I turn her to you,
 By heck I'll let you sweat.
 He first installed electricity,
 It saved a lot of work.
 And modernized the house for Ma,
 Till she felt like a shirk.

He went in deep for cows and pigs,
 And ladyized the hens,
 Till all the work they had to do,
 Was lay and raise a din.
 The mortgage he soon lifted,
 Without a hitch or lurch.
 And I have got the biled shirt job,
 A sittin' on the porch.

cination. These facts correspond with the countless number of empty Dairy Barns in Iowa made so by the unreliable tuberc test.

Dr. Adolph Vogt, Proffessor of Hygiene and Sanitary Statics of the university of Berne, Switzerland, says "From 400,00 cases investigated irrespective of vaccination unless they changed their filthy environment 16 per thousand got a second attack of smallpox, 4 of the 16 got a third attack and 2 got a fourth attack and a few got a 5/th and 6/th attack."

"Smallpox is a filth disease that flourishes in filth and ends in sanitation.

"Australia does not have compulsory vaccination yet has the lowest death rate, compare this

with the record of the pus punchers who shot 7,670,252 Filipinos with vaccine and reaped a harvest of 65,180 cases of smallpox with 44,408 deaths the highest death rate recorded." These are serum facts, not theories.

"You may accept the theory of the serum Venders who must lean on compulsion to bolster up their buisness, but whether or not your faith becomes shaky you will be forced to take your quota of serum just the same as they want to give it to Mr. Blair and his Cows.

"I don't want any serum or rotten pus injected into my system neither do those 1,500 Farmers want their Cows poisoned, I am willing to cast my lot with those honest bewhiskered old souls who feed you and I. You may join hands with the American Medical Association, The time has come when we must get off of the fence and acknowledge our alignment. That is just one more FACT. Yours for Medical Freedom. Dr. Bessie Bartholomew."

"Dr. Bessie" asks me some questions which I will answer as briefly and fairly as I can.

"If your life savings were wrapped up in a valuable herd of cows would you be willing to subject them to a test that you admit is unreliable?"

To begin with, Dr. Bessie, I did not admit that this test is unreliable. I do not pretend to know whether it is reliable or not. I assume that she is referring to this "Tuberc" test that she speaks of. In the second place, not having a valuable herd of cows, I cannot say just what I might do if I did own such a herd. But my present opinion is that I would have them tested. Possibly if I actually had the cows I might feel differently.

"Tell us how many different kinds of serum you have taken," firmly demands Dr. Bessie and then continues: "that will prove your faith and we will know whether you have taken your quota."

Well, I must confess that I have not indulged to any considerable extent in serums. I have been vaccinated a couple of times as a supposed preventive of smallpox; once it took and once it did not. As I am quite a healthy old boy for my age I do not think it hurt me any. I never have had the smallpox and, of course, might never have had it if I had not been vaccinated. As for my "quota" I have not to my knowledge ever taken one of those. I have had the measles but am not immunized against scarlet fever, "meningitis" hydrophobia, "hayfever" or "psitticosis." As I do not associate with parrots I have not felt the need of being immunized against "psitticosis," but if I decide to buy one of those birds I shall be vaccinated with anti-psitticosis serum and shall also have the parrot vaccinated.

"I don't want any serum or rotten pus injected into my system," defiantly declares Dr. Bessie. My sympathy is with you there, Dr. If any member of the hateful American Medical Association tries to inject rotten pus into your system and I find out who he is I will denounce him to his face.

I also agree with Dr. Bessie that the time has come when we "must get off the fence." Practically all the fences I know anything about at present are barb wire fences and a barb wire fence is neither a comfortable nor even proper kind of a seat for any gentleman, much less a lady.

Finally, let me say, Dr. Bessie, I am in favor of giving you the fullest freedom. Gird on your armor if you have not already done so. Kick any member of the American Medical Association in the slats who attempts to inject rotten serum of any kind into your system or subject you to the "Tuberc" test. Go ahead practicing your "proffession." I frankly confess that I am quite ignorant about diseases such as "Meningitis" and am not familiar with "epedemics" or "tuberc tests" or "honey comb bones."

The Use of Planks

I am told that I will have to furnish my own planks to cross bridges with my tractor. Doesn't the county have to plank the bridges or furnish planks? N. C.

Section 1129 Chapter 68 of the revised laws of Kansas provides that all persons owning, controlling, operating, or managing a steam or gasoline engine, threshing engine, saw mill engine, tractor engine of any kind, or any vehicle of great weight and moving the same over the public highway are required to lay down planks not less than 1 foot wide, 3 inches in thickness, and of sufficient length on the floor of all bridges and culverts and across all cross walks in incorporated towns and villages situated on the public highways while crossing the same for the wheels of the said engine or heavy vehicle to run on while crossing such bridge, culvert, or cross walk. All such bridges, culverts, and cross walks shall be planked in such a manner as will prevent injury from all mechanical devices such as lugs, provided that this section shall not apply to any truck or wagon with its load not exceeding 5 tons in combined weight, or to bridges and culverts having a concrete, brick, or stone floor covered with not less than 4 inch wearing surface of either earth, gravel, macadam, or other durable material.

For Possession of Farm

A is a land owner. B is the renter. B had a lease on this land until February 1, 1931. A promised B he would let him farm the land again, but after the middle of March wrote B he could not rent him the land and for him to get off the place. What we wish to know is can B stay on the place until August 1, 1931, or can A compel B to move without a 30-day notice. A also claims he is entitled to fences and lumber and other things B has put on this place. This was not written in the lease, but B put these improvements on the place while renting from another man that A bought the land from. A. W. M.

If B had possession of this place under a written lease which expired February 1, 1931 and was permitted to remain with the consent and knowledge of the landlord after the expiration of the lease, he then became a tenant at will, and under our law was entitled to 30 days' notice to quit in writing. However, there is nothing in your letter that would indicate that this tenancy at will would expire on August 1. Either the landlord may, by giving written notice, get the tenant out before that time, or if this was a yearly contract, the tenant would be entitled to remain for the remainder of the year ending March 1, 1932, unless he got the notice that I

have referred to. If the renter had an agreement with the previous owner from whom he rented that he should be permitted to put these improvements on the place and remove them, he would have the right to do so. If, however, without any such agreement, he put on permanent improvements like the building of a house, he could only remove this permanent improvement with the consent of the owner of the land.

Have Right to Redeem

My father died 11 years ago, leaving his wife and three small children. His wife is my stepmother. My mother died without making a will, and so did my father. He only paid taxes on his land once, in 1922. In 1924 it was sold for taxes. The buyer dropped it



and in 1929 another man bought the tax deed. That was for 1925, taxes paid in 1930. In December B moved out of the state with the children and in 1930 C bought the tax deed from the man who had the last tax deed. The same year, 1930, B moved back on the land. Now they want to redeem the land. The children, two in number, are 19 and 17. Will I get all the tax money that has been paid or can I have this land sold for my tax money paid by these two men and myself and all of the interest thereon, or will I just get the taxes for the last tax deed? The taxes are paid up until 1927. Can I get all of the back taxes except the 1922

taxes which B paid, or do you think C can hold the land? What do you advise me to do? This is C that holds the tax deed and abstract. C.

There are so many parties and facts involved in this question that I am not very certain just what the facts are or what C's rights are. I might say in a general way that these two minor children have the right at any time within one year after they reach maturity to redeem so much of this land which was theirs by right of inheritance. In order to redeem, they would be required to pay up the back taxes together with the interest thereon, provided by statute, and as C seems to own the present title under a tax deed, as I understand the facts, if these minors see fit to redeem, they would have to pay to C all the money he had paid out in taxes together with interest thereon as provided by statute, and also they would have to pay for such improvements as C may have made upon this land.

Depends on Circumstances

A deeded to B 160 acres of land several years ago. B did not have the deed recorded. A later was sued by a loan company for mortgage foreclosure on 80 acres of land. Can the loan company sell the 160 acres that A deeded to B, or can B hold the same by recording the deed after judgment has been obtained against A?

Can a man claim a homestead in the country while living in the town? H. N. R.

An unrecorded deed is good as between the grantor and grantee, but it is not good as against a subsequent purchaser or a judgment creditor.

In order to claim a homestead, it is necessary that the party claiming it reside on the homestead.

The Tariff on Wool

Is there a tariff on imported wool and how much? Is there an over-production of wool in the United States?

What do you think of the Mid-West Wool Organization? L. B. D.

There is a tariff on raw wool other than carpet wool of 34 cents a pound. This is an increase of 3 cents a pound over the old Fordney-McCumber tariff.

The total domestic production of wool for the year 1929 was 301,866,000 pounds, and the total importation of wool for the same year was 277,204,000 pounds, so that it cannot be said that there is an over-production of wool in the United States.

I do not know anything about the organization which L. B. D. asks about.

The Three P's

THE three P's—Prohibition, Petroleum and Power—are going to be much discussed in the next campaign. The prohibition fight, in the main, is going to be between the big, wet cities on the one hand and the small, dry cities, towns and farm states on the other.

In the long run business and labor will be found on the dry side also. My guess is that the country over, the majority of business men and labor are on the dry side already.

I want to make my own position perfectly clear.

I am for the 18th Amendment as it stands.

I am opposed to its repeal.

I am opposed to the return of the saloon.

I am opposed to making Uncle Sam a bartender.

Return to state control now would be a mistake—a serious mistake.

What we need is law enforcement, and education for law observance.

We see corruption in enforcement, of course. But the corruption by the liquor interests did not begin with national prohibition. The liquor interests always have corrupted politics. They always will. The 18th Amendment has dramatized that corruption, has centralized it to some extent.

During the last 10 years we probably have seen prohibition at its worst.

I speak advisedly. In Kansas we went thru the same stage the nation is going thru now. Law observance is of slow growth. But you will find it has followed law enforcement. The road to law observance is enforcement of laws against crime. Read your history and you will find that generally has been true.

Speaking as a Republican, I say that if the Democrats want to make prohibition the issue, that is their privilege. I shall continue to stand for prohibition and to fight for the 18th Amendment and enforcement of all laws.

The power utilities, in my judgment, are riding for a fall in this country. They are going thru

the same stages that the railroads went thru, several decades ago. Their financial operations, thru holding companies and wholesale sale of watered securities, are placing such a heavy load upon the operating companies that they cannot stand the strain many more years.

Only the operating companies at present are subject to government regulation.

There also is a growing demand for the regulation of holding companies, and of interstate power lines. There is a growing number also who are urging Federal Government ownership. And industry faces that as a possible revolt against its abuse of its present liberties and opportunities.

I am not yet ready for Federally operated power utilities; I always have favored municipal ownership of power and light plants, where the private companies have abused their powers.

I voted for the Norris bill, as amended, to lease Muscle Shoals for the manufacture of fertilizer, and to authorize the Government to sell surplus power to municipal and private power systems. I believe it was a good bill, and should have become a law.

You, as consumers who buy gasoline, have more interest in the pleas of the independent oil producers for tariff protection than some of you realize, I fear.

The petroleum industry is the third largest in this nation.

Today the independent oil producers are facing ruin within a short time, unless there is a limitation of some sort placed on importations of cheaply produced foreign oil by the three or four big companies. So far these companies have been able to prevent any sort of tariff protection for the oil industry on the ground of conservation of resources; also that this imported oil will give the consumer cheaper gasoline and fuel oil.

Now as consumers I shall just call your attention to one or two facts. Venezuelan crude petro-

leum can be laid down in New York for much less than it can be had from the Midcontinent field.

Three big groups—The Standard, the Gulf (Mellon owned) and Royal Dutch Shell—have been importing more than 100 million barrels a year along the Atlantic seaboard.

They undersell American oil, and break the entire market. They own already 50 per cent of this country's oil production.

Another complication just now, is the heavy cut in the price of American crude oil coincident with the rapid development of the new and huge East Texas field.

In one way or another these three big companies are engaged in putting the independents out of business. They want and are on the road toward getting a monopoly of the oil reserves of the United States.

They have a monopoly now in Venezuela, where normally they produce oil a dollar a barrel cheaper than in the United States.

But the price of gasoline in Venezuela is 40 cents a gallon. In Colombia, where they also have a monopoly, it's more than 40 cents a gallon.

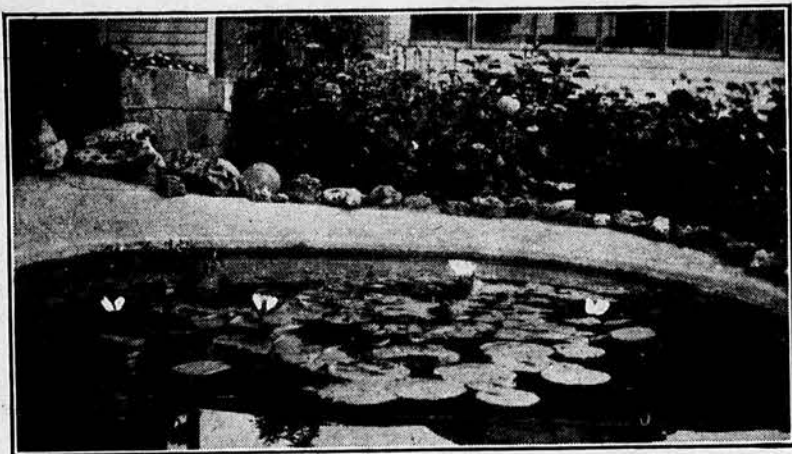
If the Standard and Mellon and Dutch Shell oil groups can break the independents in this country, get a monopoly of the petroleum reserves—well, they can charge us 40 cents a gallon for gasoline, too.

So when the oil tariff is agitated, just think twice before you decide against the independent oil producers and in favor of a monopoly that believes in 40 cents a gallon for gasoline.

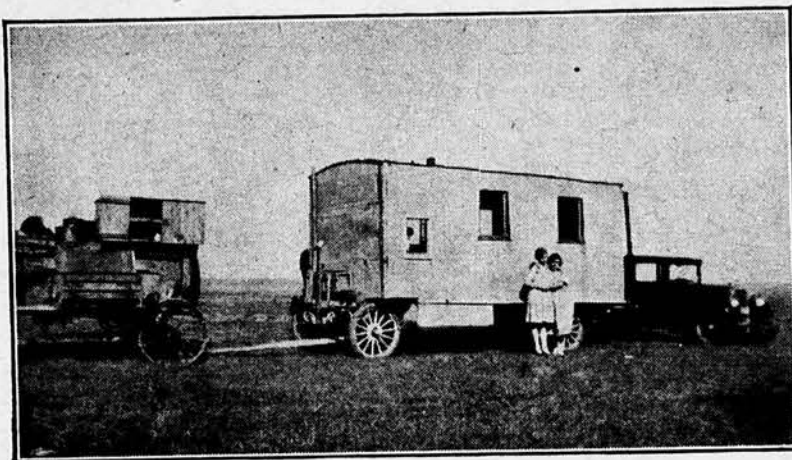
Protection for oil may mean the saving of millions of dollars tribute to the Standard, to Mellon and to Dutch Shell. For if no protection is granted the independents will be driven out of business.

Arthur Capper

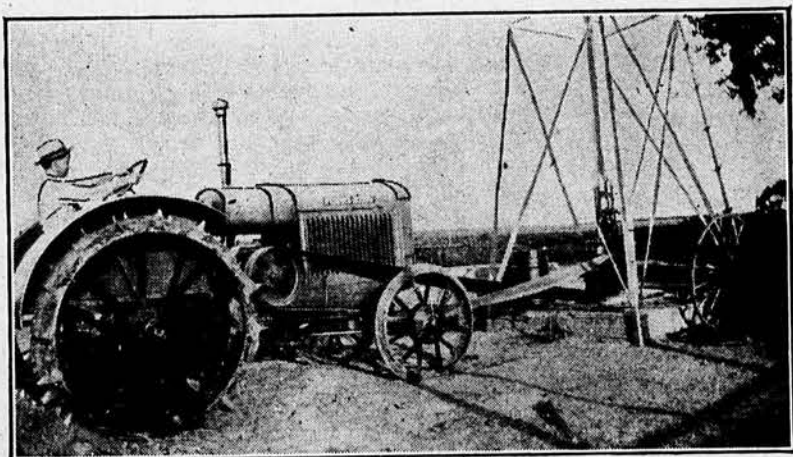
Rural Kansas in Pictures



Cedar Nook Stock Farm, Haven, the Home and Property of C. O. Dannenfelser, Is One of the Best Operated Farms in Reno County. And This Family Finds Farmstead Beautification One Important Link in Their Pleasure and Progress. Besides a Nice Selection of Shrubs and Flowers, the Lily Pond Adds Its Beauty



"Here Is Our Home While Breaking Sod on the Flats North of Lakin," Writes Georgia Bell Flintjer. With the Advent of Modern Machinery and Rapid Transportation, This One-Time Rather Trying Job Has Been Turned Into Something of a Vacation Outing. And Most of Us Have Enough Pioneer Spirit in Us to Thoroly Enjoy Such Occasions



An Extra Job for the Tractor. Leonard H. Bartel, Durham, Writes That This Tractor Throttles Down to a Speed That Will Handle Most Any Emergency Job on the Farm. Making Machinery Do More Jobs Is One Good Way of Cutting Down Overhead Expenses, and That Is an Important Factor Whether "Times" Are Good or Bad



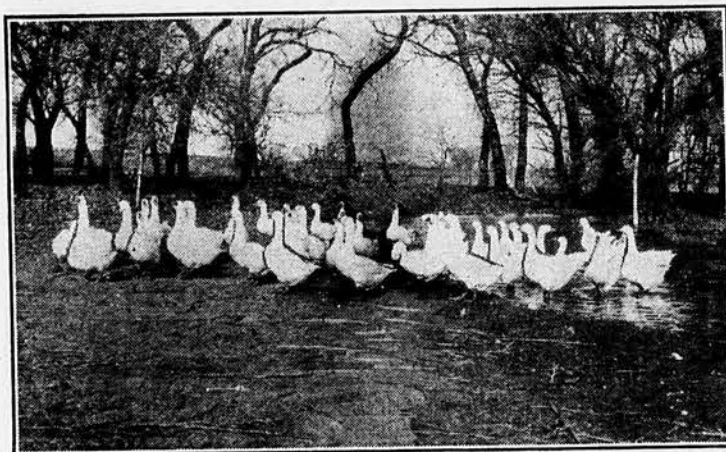
H. M. Lefever, Chanute, Has One of the Finest Jersey Herds in the State, and Milks 20 to 25 All Year. This Barn Is One He Built During Pleasant Days Last Winter, Out of Used Lumber. A 5½-Foot Concrete Foundation Forms Part of the Wall of Basement Where Cows Are Housed. Chutes Carry the Feed and a Single Handle Opens and Closes Stanchions



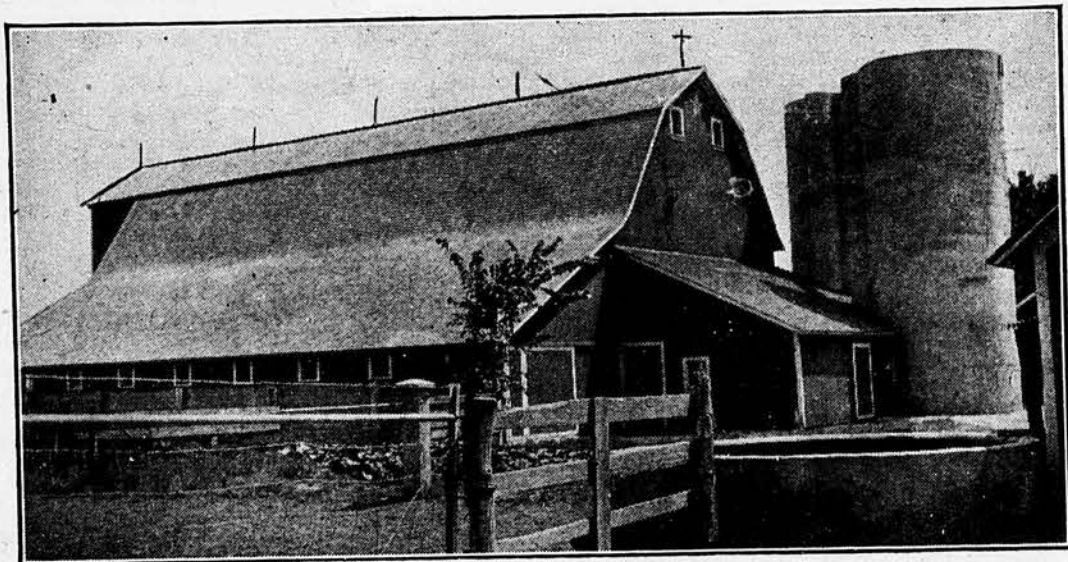
Ervin Wright, Kiowa, 6 Years Old, on His Pet Pony That Carried Him to School Every Day on Time Last Year. Note His Perfect Attendance Certificate



Here Is a Side-Saddle That John Ramsey, Greeley, Believes to Be the Oldest in Kansas. It Was in Service 65 Years Ago, He Explains, and Still Is in the Best of Condition



"This Picture Shows My Flock of Geese," Advises Alberta Holmes, Plevna, "That Helps Me Buy My School Clothes and Books. Right Now I Have 50 Young Ones. My Brother Raises Ducks to Pay Similar Expenses, and Both of Us Help Mother With Chickens, Turkeys and Guineas"



An Improvement Group on the H. E. Hostetler Farm, Near Harper. The Silos, Water Tank, Barn Walls and Some of the Fence Posts Are of Concrete and Certainly Represent Permanent Construction



This Pony Helps to Make Vacation Days Happier for Raymond Brillhart, Josephine Faulhaber, Donald Snyder, Marie Faulhaber, Lois Brillhart and Joe Faulhaber, Mapleton

Readers Are Invited to Send in Pictures for This Page. For All Photos Used Kansas Farmer Pays \$1 Apiece

As We View Current Farm News

Milk Makes a Good Fight for First Place as Cash Income Product

WHAT are the most important farm products from the standpoint of cash income? "Wheat," we may answer in unison. Everybody is reading about its importance. But that is wrong, says the Department of Agriculture at Washington. "Cotton is first, then milk, hogs, cattle and calves, then eggs and poultry."

The cash income from eggs and chickens, 1925 to 1929 average, was \$813,445,000 or 8.13 per cent of the cash income from all farm commodities. The cash income from wheat averaged \$790,129,000 or 7.89 per cent of the total. Practically 60 per cent of farmers' cash income from agricultural products is received from cotton, milk, hogs, cattle, calves, eggs and chickens. Cotton and milk vie for first place as cash income products, the income from cotton lint and seed being estimated at \$1,460,107,000 as an average for the five-year period, or 14.59 per cent of the cash income from all farm commodities; and the cash income from milk at \$1,453,646,000 or 14.52 per cent of the total.

Hogs, which use most of the corn crop, rank third in importance of cash income, the five-year average value being \$1,292,353,000 or 12.91 per cent of the total. Cattle and calves are next with a cash income value of \$1,006,142,000 or 10.05 per cent of the total, followed by eggs and chickens, and then wheat.

Corn, sold as grain, truck crops, tobacco, wool, sheep and lambs, miscellaneous fruits and nuts, hay, forest products, apples, and oats range next in descending order of importance as cash income products. No other individual product contributes as much as 1 per cent to the total cash income.

Horses and mules may be strange animals to most urbanites, but horses and mules contribute nearly 25 million dollars a year to farmers' cash income. Some persons might place potatoes high on the list of income products, but actually the cash income from potatoes on the average for the five-year period was only 3.52 per cent of the total, or \$290,329,000. Hogs yielded more cash income than cattle and calves combined, and tobacco—universal weed—only 2.61 per cent of the total, or \$261,489,000.

Name Long and Atkinson

ONE of the most prominent farmers and livestock men of Western Kansas, W. A. Long, Fowler, has been named director of the Kansas Livestock Association from the seventh district to succeed Jesse C. Harper of Sitka and Wichita, resigned from the directorate and also from the presidency of the association to which he had been elected to a second term, when he accepted the post of athletic director of Notre Dame following the tragic death of Knute Rockne.

Mr. Long is a firm believer in raising livestock for profit and in the theory the best stock obtainable will yield the greater margin of profit. He operates the Chester I. Long ranch 9 miles northeast of Fowler, better known as the Wilburn Park farm. There he employs modern methods, modern equipment and marketing ideas that seldom fail to return a nice balance on the right side of the ledger.

Frank Atkinson, Burdick stockman, has been named president of the association to succeed Mr. Harper.

What's Wrong With Meat?

ASTRONG protest has been registered by J. H. Mercer, secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association, against the Government health service recommendation that we eat less meat during the summer months. Following is the telegram he wired to President Hoover:

"Position of United States public health department thru bulletins emanating from Washington recommending less meat in the summer diet is extremely damaging to livestock and meat industries of this country and is strongly resented by livestock producers in this section. Such propaganda sponsored by government now receiving nation-wide publicity is evidently prompted by food faddists and cannot be substantiated by facts and sound national policy.

Per capita meat consumption in United States was 77 pounds in 1907, 63 pounds in 1926, 50 pounds in 1930 and is now the lowest in the history of the nation and entirely inadequate for health safety of our citizenship. The Anglo Saxon race has always been a meat eating race and because of its vigor and good health has maintained leadership among the races of the earth. Instead of confusing the minds of the public thru such erroneous propaganda in an effort to reduce use of meat in diet, United States public health service should strive to increase meat consumption in this country. Livestock interests of Kansas which are now enduring unprecedented financial losses due largely to unreasonable consumption curtailment of their products,



vigorously protest against any further propaganda of this character by the United States public health service."

Lease on Gain Basis

FOR the first time in recent years cattle have been taken for grazing in Chase county on a percentage of the gain they make while on grass, instead of the usual method of a specified sum to the head for the season.

William Mercer, owner of the Pioneer ranch, has unloaded a string of 1,200 head of Hereford yearlings which he will graze on a basis of 2½ cents a pound of their gain. These yearlings are

Name 407 Candidates

NOMINATIONS received in the Master Farmer project of 1931, up to June 1, the closing date, included 407 candidates in 93 counties. This is more than in any previous year. Kansas Farmer takes this opportunity of thanking every one in Kansas who has had a part in nominating outstanding farmers for consideration this year. Between June 15 and late fall, a member of the editorial staff will visit the farms of all nominees who have qualified by filling out and sending in to this publication the questionnaire which they received. All available information will be handed to the judges this fall, to aid them in making their final decisions.

For your information we list here the counties that have representatives for 1931:

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

good Herefords and came from New Mexico. They were shipped to Cassoday where they were driven overland to Mr. Mercer's pastures in Chase and Butler county. They were weighed at Cassoday and when they are shipped to markets this fall they will be weighed at the market where they are sold. Then the gain in their weight will be figured.

Two Tough Propositions

APETRIFIED ham was found in Grouse creek, 10 miles east of Arkansas City, by Glenn Whitlock. It is believed this ham came from a buffalo many years ago. In the vicinity where it was found, a number of Indian arrow heads and similar articles have been uncovered in recent years. Maybe there was an over-production of buffalo hams in those days, and this is one that went into cold storage and was forgotten. In our present over-production it's the market price, not the wheat, that is petrified.

Putting Screws on Loss

ONE of the best ways to keep cream from souring rapidly in warm weather is to set the cream screw on the separator to deliver cream testing from 35 to 45 per cent butterfat, according to W. C. Farner, Washington county dairy specialist. Numerous careful tests show that cream testing from 15 to 30 per cent butterfat will sour three times as rapidly as that showing 40 to 45 per cent. Bacteria act upon the milk sugars in cream. The richer the product the less milk sugar present, and therefore less sour cream.

Increase Wheat Storage

AT LEAST 2 million bushels additional elevator storage for wheat will be constructed this year in the Western Kansas Wheat Belt.

The largest of these will be the million-bushel elevator to be built by the Southwest Kansas Co-operative Elevator Company at Dodge City. Another is a 300,000-bushel elevator now being built at Great Bend. Others are being built at Tribune, Marienthal, Shallow Water, Minneola, Ness City, Leoti, Turon and elsewhere.

Many Drouth Loans Paid

THE Secretary of Agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde, reports that many farmers have repaid in full, or partially, drouth loans made from the Government's 67 million dollar emergency fund. Several thousand farmers found they did not need the full amount of their loans and returned several installments, while others have repaid their loans in full from early fruit, vegetables and other income sources.

85,000 Back Farm Board

THE Oklahoma Agricultural Co-operative Council, representing more than 85,000 organized farmers, have adopted a resolution demanding retention of the Agricultural Marketing Act "until other and more effective legislation approved by organized farmers can be adopted."

Lasts Just Long Enough

ALFAFA cut in the early bloom stage will yield more protein to the acre than when cut later, authorities point out. Stands will not last as long perhaps when cut early, but at that they hold on long enough for the average farm rotation. Protein is the most expensive portion of every farm ration, and the more obtained in this hay crop, the less it will be necessary to provide thru grain. Alfalfa leaves contain the major portion of the protein and mineral of the plant. To make the best quality hay, it is advised to use a side-delivery rake and throw the alfalfa into the windrows soon after cutting and cure it in that manner. More leaves will be saved and a better quality of hay will be the result.

Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

It Is Practically Impossible to Make a Profit if I Stop Feeding Poultry When Prices Are Down

IT ALWAYS has been my desire to have my poultry house filled with a flock of steady-producing hens and pullets; the kind that do not have to be trained or forced to lay but ones that will lay of their own accord.

I have found thru experience the only way to get these layers is to take the first step, either by buying a high-producing foundation flock, started chicks, baby chicks, or eggs from a good-laying, rapidly-growing, healthy flock.

Laying the foundation for greater profits in poultry raising is like laying a foundation for a building; it is tiresome and disinteresting—yet it is the most important part of poultry raising and must be done.

Altho 1930 was a very trying year in the poultry industry, we were able to make a profit, and the profit dollar comes in mighty handy in these days when ready money is scarce and is needed to lower the cost of living. The ways we increased our profits are:

In 1929 I paved the way to the profit dollar by buying 525 Single Comb Rhode Island Red chicks, from a record egg producing flock. With good care and good feed they developed into a nice flock of fine birds and are excellent layers.

We like Single Comb Reds best because they are noted for their heavy laying of large brown eggs; they are attractive and popular and are excellent market fowls.

I have found thru experience the secret of greater success and more profit is in knowing what to do and when and how to do it.

To avoid the mistakes of others and take advantage of the methods that have been tried and proved, is the only short cut and a great deal of this information can be found in its most complete form in "Kansas Poultry Talks" in Kansas Farmer thruout the year.

By advertising I soon sold all my surplus cockerels and pullets and all the hatching eggs I had for sale. And I have had calls for hatching eggs at 5 cents each this year, so I can see advertising has opened up a new market for me.

By providing decent houses and keeping them clean.

By culling, because I couldn't afford to waste good room and expensive feed on slackers.

By using home grown feeds as much as possible and also a good laying mash, which has enabled me to get eggs in the fall and winter as well as in the spring and summer.

By getting extra feed, care and attention the hens respond with greater egg production.

I find it necessary to figure the income from eggs and poultry on a yearly basis. It is practically impossible to make a flock show a profit, if I stop feeding when eggs are down and start again when the price advances, because it just simply takes about so long to put a flock into production when once they are out.

After building up the flocks' vitality it is much more profitable to feed the year around if I expect the highest returns in egg production.

Mrs. W. A. Parsons.

Burlington, Kan.

There's Profit in Turkeys

We have been raising turkeys for 10 years and believe there is as much profit in them as any poultry if they are properly managed. We have the Bronze turkey which we think is the best breed of all. All of our breeders are A. P. A. certified.

Early in the fall is the time to select breeders. Many people make the great mistake of marketing the early birds and keeping the late, immature ones as breeders for the following year. We are careful to select the proper type, too—the type that is set forth in the Standard of Perfection. Do not select a tall, rangy, gangling bird as breeder because he is not easily fattened, but select one with a broad, well-developed head, which you will find is an indication of the whole body. This type will develop more quickly and will be a better market bird.

We start feeding a good egg-laying mash to our breeders in January. At the same time we also feed grain to keep up the body weight. We have found it is better to keep males and females separate until breeding time when they are put in small pens in front of laying houses, and each house and pen is surrounded by a larger pen which should contain alfalfa or some kind of green feed. They are confined in smaller pens from morning until about 4 p. m., or until they have laid their eggs and then allowed to roam in the larger pen. Each male is given from 12 to 15 females.

With this laying mash they are given plenty of oyster shell, grit, milk, fresh water and green feed.

Developed Good Laying Strain

We trapnest our females and by this system have developed a good laying strain. The eggs are gathered several times daily and placed in a cellar where the temperature ranges from 55 to 65 degrees. They are turned daily and are not kept longer than 10 days before incubating. In very dry weather they require extra moisture. We hatch with incubators and chicken hens. The temperature in the incubator is held at 101½ degrees during first week, 102 degrees second week, 102½ degrees third week, and 103 to 104 degrees fourth week. Extra moisture must be provided during last week by sprinkling or some other method. Eggs under hens always should be set on the ground and may need sprinkling in very dry weather just before hatching.

If hens are used be very sure they are free from vermin during the sitting period. The turkey hen makes a better and safer mother than a chicken hen. If a brooder is used the best plan is to follow the directions given by the brooder for brooding.

Sour milk and clean sand are put before them when they are from 60 to 72 hours old. We use a good commercial starting feed. Some method may have to be used to teach them to eat, such as sprinkling the feed to draw their attention or by having a few older poults with them. We feed about five times daily for the first week, gradually lengthening feeding time until the feed is left before them all the time.

The turkey grower must practice sanitation always. We keep our feeders and water fountains on wire platforms. The frames are made of 2 by 4's placed on the narrow side making them 4 inches off the floor and covered over with hail screen which allows the waste to fall thru out of reach of the poults. When poults are from 5 to 6 weeks old, we mix our feed. We make this change gradually.

One of the most important things we have learned by experience in raising turkeys is regarding crooked breast bones. This trouble usually is noticed first in poults around 10 and 12 weeks old and shows that their

feed has lacked bone-making material. In mixing our feed we always put 2 pounds of bonemeal to 100 pounds of feed, which is 2 per cent. We watch the breast bones closely and if they seem too soft or show any indication of crooking we double this amount or use 4 per cent. It may seem difficult to believe that we actually have straightened bones this way that were badly crooked.

The young turkeys need sheltered roosts until they are 4 or 5 months old, when they may be allowed to roost in the open. Be sure the roosts are high enough to protect them from coyotes and dogs. Best roosts are 2 by 4's placed with the broad side up.

All turkeys should have plenty of good feed always. Harvest time is a dangerous time for turkeys. If they must pick up new grain, have their hoppers where they will fill up on their regular feed before they get to the new grain. New, soft grain causes much sickness and loss among turkeys just before market time and lowers the vitality, allowing disease to gain a foothold in the flock.

Another thing we have learned by experience is that worm control also is disease control. Keep a turkey free from worms, and disease can find no place in his system.

We sell our late hatched birds on the market, keeping the best, early birds as breeders and to sell as breeders.

Mrs. W. H. Kincaid.

McClave, Colo.

Add to Our Income

Geese are just about the most profitable fowl that can be raised on the farm. The goslings are very interesting and any child will enjoy caring for them. One gander and three geese make an ideal breeding flock. They do not require a very warm house in winter, but the floor, preferably dirt, should be well covered with straw.

Early in January feed plentifully and keep drinking water before them. They should begin laying early in March. They prefer a nest under an old box or a barrel turned on its side. Do not allow the eggs to become chilled, altho the goose is careful to cover her eggs with straw,

trash or the feathers from her breast with which she lines her nest. They lay from 15 to 18 eggs before becoming broody but are easily broken up, and will lay again. Set the eggs under a hen. Usually she will cover six eggs well. The eggs require 28 days for incubation. When hatched remove from nest, keep warm and return to the hen in about 24 hours, of course, always leaving at least one egg under her.

In about 36 hours give warm water to drink, feed good, light bread for about three weeks, also lettuce, grass or green alfalfa. If weather permits put them out on the grass every day, and soon they will feed entirely on grass, requiring plenty of water. Never let a gosling get wet or chilled.

Pick when full feathered. When plucked and there is no blood on the quill they are "ripe," and may be picked about every six weeks. The feathers always are in demand and the usual price is \$1 a pound.

In early September, I begin feeding corn and by Thanksgiving the birds weigh from 12 to 15 pounds or more.

To dress for market scald thoroly in a wash boiler about half full of water. Have the water boiling hard, and throw a dipper of cold water just before plunging the goose in. Feathers and down will come off easily. The feathers should be dried carefully. In order to draw, make an incision in front as far back as possible, just large enough to remove the insides and do not tear the fowl. Clean gizzard, trim heart and liver, remove oil sack from the tail, wash thru several waters, after singeing. Soda added to water aids in cleansing. Salt fowl inside and out, cut slit in lower part of body and tuck legs thru slit. Tuck neck under wing and bind with white tape. Put giblets inside of goose. Goose fat may be sold to druggists or used as shortening. It is unexcelled in biscuits, cookies or cake.

Dressed geese sell readily for \$2.50 apiece. I usually raise about 50 geese every season, so it can easily be seen that a nice profit is realized. I prefer the gray goose known as the Toulouse.

Mrs. A. S. Hay.

Holton, Kan.

Are Farm Machinery Prices Fair?

The Best Way to Find Out Is Thru Making Sound Comparisons With Other Products Farmers Buy

BY ALEXANDER LEGGE, President
International Harvester Company

CRITICISM of prices for agricultural implements and prospects for price reductions affords me an opportunity to state some plain facts about a situation that has been widely misunderstood.

Much of this misunderstanding comes from unsound price comparisons; pre-war and post-war prices on grain binders frequently are compared with the price record of the automobile industry. Strangely, our critics never think of comparing tractors with automobiles. This would be a sound comparison because both are automotive machines of similar construction and were in a similar stage of development in 1913. Nor do they think of comparing the standardized farm implements in quantity production before the war, with other manufactured products in a similar situation. I think these comparisons, which indicate that our prices are not at all out of line, will interest you.

In 1913 our 10-20 tractor sold for \$1,420 f. o. b., Chicago. Today the price of our 10-20 tractor is \$810 f. o. b., Chicago, a reduction of 43 per cent or \$610. I believe this reduction will compare favorably with the price record of any automobile.

Further, the improvement of the

tractor in the last 18 years has been as great as that of the automobile. A tractor must operate continually under a drag unrelieved by momentum and requires the best of material to stand the strain.

Long before the war, and even before the advent of the automobile or the tractor, the general line of plowing, seeding, cultivating and harvesting machines had been fully developed and standardized. Most of the possible manufacturing economies thru improvements in design and quantity production already had been achieved and prices had been brought down in proportion. On the other hand, these economies lay all in the future for the automotive industry which was in an early developmental stage in 1913.

The general line of farm implements had always been sold to dealers upon a basis of rock-bottom costs plus a reasonable return on the money invested in the business. Consequently when the war brought about greatly increased labor and material costs and higher taxes of all kinds, the manufacturer was compelled to yield to the pressure of economic forces and raise prices.

(Continued on Page 19)

We Used a Tandem Disk on Corn

It Pulverized the Soil Well, Handled Ridges Quite Properly and Covered All the Weeds

BY HENRY HATCH

WHO has used a tandem disk harrow to cultivate corn? We used one on a field this week and the work it did left nothing to be desired. The field was listed, then in a few days after the corn came up was cultivated with the two-row tractor cultivator equipped entirely with disks, all set to throw away from the row. This increased somewhat the point and height of the ridge. After a few rods of experimenting with speed and angle of the disk, we soon went back and forth across the field with the tandem disk on high, doing as fine work as possible to do with any machine, taking five rows at a round. It soon was found that the front gang of the disk should have only a slight angle, while the back one would stand about at half open pitch. Set in this way and pulled at the rate of about 4 miles an hour, the soil was beautifully pulverized, the ridges were nicely flattened down and just the right amount of dirt was put to the row, enough to cover everything but the corn. Those who have listed corn they wish to get over in a hurry and do a fine piece of work at the same time should hook to a tandem disk and whistle while they work.

Can Judge Stand By Now

It now is late enough in the season so a complete inventory may be taken of the stand of corn obtained, what caused it to be good, what caused it to be poor, and from this survey we should be able to soak away a few things that might help next year. One thing has worked contrary to usual form this year; the fall plowed land has been the hardest on which to get a good stand, especially where listed, as is a favorite way to plant fall plowing. All fall plowed land has remained soaked and sodden just below the surface all spring, and listing put the corn right into this out-of-condition soil. A poor stand and much replanting followed. When the ridges were split in replanting everything was lovely and a good stand resulted. The listed corn that was not replanted is generally just a little poorer stand than that which was top planted. The cold, wet weather took hold of it a little more in the low, wet spots and the vermin and insects of various and numerous clans found it easier to gain their living there than elsewhere, as is usually the case. Our top planted acreage is almost a perfect stand, and so too is that which was relisted, but that which was allowed to remain of the first listed is just about 80 per cent of a full stand. A drouth at earing time might not leave us feeling half badly about that.

Bring Back Farm Fertility

Another page of progress has been written in the record of the work of the Coffey County Farm Bureau this week. The fifth annual soil-lime-legume-terracing tour was better than the four that are a pleasant and profitable memory of the past. The folks knew beforehand this year that this tour of the southeastern part of the county was going to be good enough so it would be more profitable for them to miss a day of work in the field than not to go, however pushing the field work appeared to be. The 200 folks who went saw a sloping field that was all but ruined by washing during the flood years we have had, being transformed into its original productivity and usefulness by terracing, covering with manure and plowing under a green rye crop on the Fundis farm. Here was an exam-

ple of real farm relief that was taking place while we were there, for the plow and the spreader were doing business at the time when more than a hundred of us were tramping up and down the terraces that had just been made. Here is a 40 acre field that will be producing measurably more in 1935 than it did in any one of the five years before 1930, at no greater cost to the acre, a form of farm relief that will mean more to us than any we can hope for in a political way.

Right Kind of Relief

The second stop of the tour was made to view a beautiful field of alfalfa on the farm of John Salisbury, that was sowed last fall with 15 pounds of Grimm seed to the acre, after 2½ tons of lime and 300 pounds of phosphate had been worked into the summer-fallowed field. Here we saw a crop just coming into the bud stage that easily would make 1½ tons of fine hay to the acre, growing on a soil that John said had been averaging only 15 to 20 bushels of corn to the acre for the last 10 years. Just east of the 10 acres of new seeding is another 10 acres that had been treated in the same way, only a year sooner, and the crop here is even more promising, with a year for a more complete establishment behind it. Mr. Salisbury has another 10 acres alongside that had just been covered with manure, ready to be plowed under and top-worked with disk and harrow thru the summer to save moisture and work the lime and phosphate into the soil for a seeding in August. Here, then, will be 30 acres more of Coffey county that has received the right kind of farm relief.

Talked Sheep and Hogs

The third stop was made to see a fine flock of sheep grown and owned by Martin Stromme and his son, and to listen to 15 minutes of "Sheep Sense" by Prof. C. G. Elling of the agricultural college. The shade trees on the ground where also is located the Wolf Creek schoolhouse, provided a beautiful spot to enjoy the fine lunch served by the ladies of the Christian church, and to listen to the instructive talks made by Earl Bunge, of our own county; Professors Glass, Willoughby, Elling and Blecha of the agricultural college and to S. B. Haskins of Olathe, treasurer state Grange, who is a favorite of everyone whenever he is heard in the county. This noon meeting was in charge of Harry Douglass, "Key" Banker of the Banker-Farmer tour, cashier of the Peoples National Bank, of Burlington, and whatever Harry says the farmers of this county have confidence in, for he comes from a family of real farmers and knows the practical side of both banking and farming.

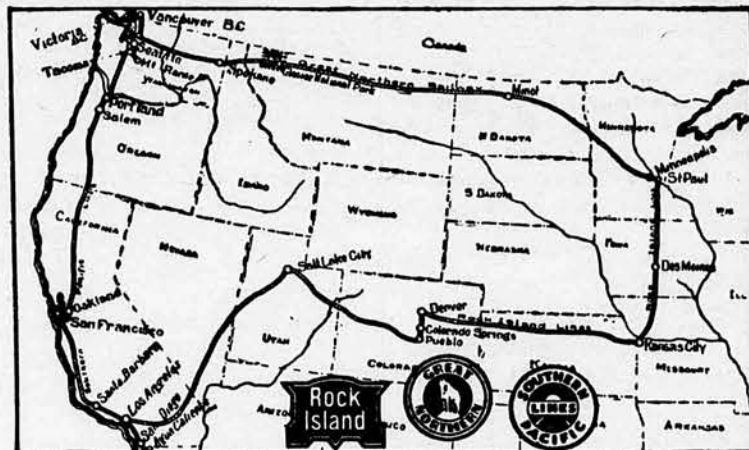
The only visit of the afternoon was to the farm of Albert Dodge and son, where the subject of hog raising "from pig to pork" was looked into from every angle. Here the crowd saw "the production of pork on clean ground" being put into actual practice, the portable farrowing houses, the method of keeping them clean, the easily removed stake-supported fences and the different crops used for year-around pasture. A new pasture crop that appealed to all was winter vetch, which had been sown last fall, had provided "green pickling" all winter and still was good pasture. Mr. Dodge had sown 15 pounds of winter vetch seed to the acre, costing 15 cents a pound.



ON THE 4th ANNUAL JAYHAWKER TOUR

The Tour Under Three Flags

PEOPLE right from your own county and state are planning to go on this wonderful 4th Annual Jayhawker Tour. Think what fun it will be to be with them. Join the happy crowd for the trip of your lifetime and travel 8,000 miles among America's most beautiful scenic wonderlands. And remember, you'll travel in two other countries besides our own United States. You'll go to Vancouver, British Columbia—also down into Old Mexico. You'll visit the great cities of Seattle, Portland, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, San Diego, Denver and others. You see wonderful Mt. Rainier, and Glacier National Park with its giant mountains, lofty waterfalls, beautiful lakes.



Look at the above map and just imagine the wonderful sights you'll see on this year's Jayhawker Tour. Then plan to go. August 8th to 24th are the dates of the tour—just when you can best get away. Now is the time to decide and get your reservation in to us.

MAIL THE COUPON NOW!

The coupon brings you our new free booklet telling all about the tour. Contains the low cost rates and many actual photographs of places visited along the route. Send for your copy now. Mail coupon.

TOUR DIRECTOR, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

Please send me a free copy of booklet telling all about the 4th Annual Jayhawker Tour.

Name

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City

State

The Coming of Cosgrove

By Laurie York Erskine

AT MANFORD the law seeks comfort rather than majesty, and Judge Peter Fairlove had his feet upon the battered desk which served as the bench from which he extolled justice. This morning it appeared that his honor enjoyed good humor. The fetid air of the little court room, heavy with the flat odor of stale tobacco smoke, buzzed with the echo of his geniality. The editor, reporter and general manager of the Manford Argus slouched in a seat at the back of the court room and loudly approved of it. Others who contributed to the murmur of voices that filled the room were Wert Farley and a group of cronies.

"There's shore a chance for big publicity in this case," said he of the Argus. His nasal voice was raised to carry the length of the court room, for by dint of this long-distance conversation it was his custom to make his pearls of wit and humor tell.

"Justice. That's all I aim for," protested his honor, accurately hitting the cuspidor in its precise center. Publicity don't mean nothing to me, only just see you spell my name with the full r in Peter. It don't look good, just Pete."

"Here's the prisoner for this Cosgrove case, your honor," quoth Christ-offerson, entering at that moment, and all present watched with outspoken interest the passage of Bradley Cosgrove down the aisle. Cosgrove approached with an unconcealed curiosity the raised dais upon which justice sat enthroned. Of all those present he seemed least interested in the business at hand, apparently occupied rather with an ingenious study of the spectators. Farley was not so dense that he did not feel the failure of Cosgrove to impress the group which he had carefully assembled in the courtroom for this purpose with a proper appearance of criminality. Cosgrove gave the effect of a distinguished eastern visitor, present for the purpose of inspecting local processes. The honorable judge felt this, too, and he brought the legs of his chair down to the floor with a thump, drew himself up at his desk and straightened his necktie, as a tribute to the respect which Cosgrove unconsciously demanded.

"You are charged with murder in the first degree," he set forth severely. At the same time he endeavored to convey that if any worse charge could have been invented for the crime Cosgrove was accused of, he'd certainly have been indicted for it.

"Yes," said Cosgrove politely.

"Have you any plea to make before this court?"

"I plead guilty of shooting Jacob Klein in self-defense," responded Cosgrove. Hazel, who remained in the back of the court room with Gaines at her elbow, frowned, thoughtfully. She had expected to hear Cosgrove hotly defiant; she had expected denial, fight. Cosgrove's colorless admission puzzled her.

"The court cannot accept your plea. The charge is that of murder in the first degree. Have you got a lawyer?"

"I am my own lawyer."

His honor smiled. Conscious that he was now about to make the most dramatic announcement yet made in this dramatic case; conscious that his words were to be emblazoned on the morrow in letters inches high upon the front page of the Argus, he drew himself up a little and assumed a voice of tremendous dignity.

"Then I'm going to give you two weeks to consult with yourself," he said. "You will be held by the sheriff of this county under a bail of one thousand dollars for trial in this court just two weeks from today at nine-thirty A. M."

As the successful playwright accepts the plaudits of the enthusiastic

audience, so his honor swelled before the buzz which filled the court room at his words. He gave it a moment to have its fling and then returned to business.

"Have you a bondsman?" he asked the prisoner.

Cosgrove stared at him with twinkling, inquisitive eyes. He was wondering to what he owed this leniency.

"That's a mighty small bond for first-degree murder, your honor," he said as if advising a friend.

Judge Fairlove seemed to resent that. "Better talk down, young feller," he snapped, losing his dignity for an instant. "Got a bondsman?"

"I'm contracting to go bond for Mr. Cosgrove," said Gaines; and the court room fairly hummed with animation as indignant citizen hailed indignant citizen and his honor withdrew from the scene.

The details of arranging bail concluded, Gaines found his way to the chambers of his honor the judge. His honor, duty done, was relaxed with feet on desk once more.

"Pete," said Gaines, "it certainly was nice to get that boy bailed out that-a-way. We didn't expect it. No, sir, we didn't."

"Shucks," responded his honor.

"That's all right. Wert Farley, he asked I should fix it up like that, an' you know how it is, all the boys like to do the right thing by Wert."

Gaines regarded his honor thru narrowed lids. It seemed inconceivable that Fairlove was telling the truth, and yet the simple fellow obviously felt under no obligation to lie for Farley. His honor was an honest man after his kind.

"Humph," said Gaines. "That was right good of him."

"Shore was," agreed Fairlove. "Say,

scene in the court house, knowing that her presence beside him in the car would provoke gossip. Hazel, her mind alive with the events of the morning, convinced that the action of Judge Fairlove was a triumph of justice in the face of Cosgrove's enemies, and innocently sharing with justice the spiritual fruits of that triumph, scarcely noticed the distance between the main streets of Manford and the secluded district, composed of widely scattered frame dwellings, which was the residential section. Instinctively, rather than with any conscious sense of direction, she walked with happy, vigorous steps to the particular frame house which was the Slade home, and she was so occupied with her thoughts that she accepted the presence of another on the front porch of that house without reasoning that the Slades should now be absent at their store, leaving the house without a single occupant. So, having bounded up the steps of the porch, she was immeasurably surprised to find herself face to face with Cliff Lederer.

"Why, Cliff!" she cried in dismay. "What are you doing here?"

"We're partners," he explained sociably. "Ain't it natural I should come and visit my little partner?"

Instantly she felt herself placed on the defensive, and by a natural reaction she immediately attacked.

"I've just come from the court house," she said coldly. "Bradley Cosgrove is free on bail."

"Yeah, I heard about it." His indifference nettled her. She turned to the door, opening it.

"Considering that," she said, "it seems to me that Wert Farley is the partner you'd better get together with."

Her words were a dismissal, but to

"You certainly got religion since yore dad died, Hazey."

She regarded him indignantly. His shaft was so obviously aimed at Cosgrove.

"And you seem to have got a lame arm," she pointed out.

Again she was nettled by his failure to resent her goading. He ignored it, and when he spoke again his voice was proprietary.

"You and me ought not to fight this way, Hazel," he pointed out. "It seems like we done nothin' but fight since we was just kids, an' it's foolish." He read accurately the repulsion with which her eyes greeted this overture, and hastened to overcome it.

"Now I ain't tryin' to cover up that I was always to blame," he protested. "The trouble was I got to lookin' on you like a kid sister. I didn't give you the respect I ought to, see? That's natural ain't it? An' I've been wild." He seemed bent upon giving himself no mercy; upon inviting her reprobation, indeed, demanding it. "I've been wild," he said, penitently. "But I can change that over."

Hazel had been watching him with her head a little tilted, as if she were, somehow, fascinated by this spectacle of Cliff Lederer, penitent. She gave him no credit for sincerity and he deserved none.

"Oh, no, Cliff," she said, "you can't change that over. Because it isn't wildness, it's beastliness."

He frowned fleetly, for an instant disconcerted by her frankness; then he reclaimed his smile.

"That's as you say, Hazel," he remarked, "but I wish you could see different. You see now, between us, we own two-thirds of the Bar Nothing ranch." With that he brought his foot down from the table and sat up erect in the rocker, leaning a little forward. It was as if he had pronounced an ultimatum. "You an' me," he said.

"Well?" She pointedly refused to see his meaning.

"Well, you know what your dad always wanted to see. He wanted to see you an' me married. . . . That was natural," he hurried on, preventing her from voicing the indignation which was patent in her eyes. "He wanted to see the ranch go on, in the family, you might say. Now why shouldn't we do that, Hazel? Can't you see that I'd be different settled down? A man's got to, some time."

His Cruelty Appalled Her

But while he spoke she had been gazing without illusion upon a picture of the man as limned by the whole unsavory panorama of his past. A wastrel of the range, was the Clifford Lederer she knew. Gambler, bully, professional murderer, and profligate. She could not remember a single scene in his turbulent career which presented him in any finer guise than as a brutal but superb master of horses, and even in that role, his cruelty had appalled her. She knew that there was no good in him, and the colorless insincerity of his words belied the intentions which they voiced.

"If that's all you've got to say, Cliff," she said, "I wish you would go. You ought to realize that I know you too well for any such pretense on your part to succeed."

"Well, what does that signify? You know me. All right, you got to marry sometime, every girl has, and I'm your partner on the ranch. You can't change that. Whoever you marry it's goin' to be me that's with you all the time, at yore side all the time, doin' business with you, runnin' the cattle for you. And what better man do you know than me? Who else on the range is a better man than I am?" He was on his feet now, and there was a threat in his voice. What other

(Continued on Page 18)

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 was the seventh President of the United States?
2. Who wrote "The Psalm of Life"?
3. What is the meaning of the word "pusillanimous"?
4. What is the common name of "sodium chloride"?
5. On what island was Napoleon Bonaparte born?
6. What is the Marseillaise?
7. What was "Buffalo Bill's" real name?
8. What is the meaning of the legal term, "subpoena"?
9. What is the Louvre?
10. Who was the only bachelor President of the United States?
11. Who wrote "America"?
12. What nationality is Paderewski?

(Answers on Page 23)

there'll be a right smart lot of publicity about this case, John. Reckon I'll get a lot into the newspapers."

But the active, practiced mind of John Gaines was occupied already with a new mystery in the affairs of Bradley Cosgrove. He must know why Farley desired thus abruptly Cosgrove's freedom. While he took leave of his honor the judge, he was determining who first to approach among the many men whom he suspected would have the information he desired.

Lederer Tries a Plan

Since her father's death Hazel Farley had "roomed and boarded" in the house of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Slade, who ran the store. In view of the attitude the community had taken toward the greatest murder case Manford had enjoyed for years, Cosgrove had persuaded her to leave him after the

her dismay he followed her into the house.

"No," he said, "there's something I've got to say to you that Farley ain't got anything to do with."

"If it's about the ranch you're laboring under a large-sized mistake. I can't say that I like the company I'm thrown with, but while we're partners I'm playing fair. When we talk business, we talk it all together."

She knew that her words were beside the point. She knew that ranch business was far from his mind. She had no inkling of what the issue was, but she fought it away. She strove to evade it, feeling intuitively that it could be nothing desirable. He laughed at her.

"Now don't that sound good," he chuckled, and slumped down into a rocking-chair which he tilted back, cocking one leg upon the table and resting his bound arm on its thigh.

Grain View Notes

H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

A scientist figured out sometime ago that an average lowering of 4 degrees in the temperature would cause another glacial period. The delayed winter and cool spring makes one wonder whether there might be some grounds for such a theory. The temperature only last night dropped to 36 degrees. The nights have been too cool for crops to make satisfactory growth. We started cutting alfalfa Decoration Day. Altho the present crop is not as mature as it should be, the new growth is starting at the bottom and the only thing that can be done is to cut it. Very few blossoms are out and the possibility is that very few ever would come out no matter how long the crop was left standing. The alfalfa along with most every garden crop is suffering badly from insect pest injury. There are about a half dozen different kinds of worms working on the alfalfa. In spots the ground is literally covered with what looks to be army worms. However, I am inclined to think quite a number of the worms are web worms. If this is the case we can expect to have a lot of injury to the later crops. Web worms, if they appear in numbers, will destroy a seed crop in short order. Gardens are almost ruined with insect injury. Some sort of worm is boring into the onions and cabbage stalks. Even the rhubarb is being stripped by some insect. Farmers are using everything anyone ever heard of to try to save the garden crops, but the insects are so numerous poison and repellents do not prevent injury. There are immense numbers of ladybugs in the alfalfa. This little spotted bug is doing her share to stop the other insects. She is by nature a lover of fresh insect eggs. She prefers a nice nest of Colorado potato beetle eggs for her breakfast, but if they cannot be found she will eat most any kind. So when other insects are numerous the ladybugs thrive and multiply rapidly. In general crops are getting behind season and do not look very thrifty.

Wheat is practically all headed out and looks good. The heads are filling nicely and are good length. There are going to be full heads. Most years there are from one to several meshes at the bottom of the head that never develop, but this year there is going to be generally a full head. In some of the earlier wheat the grain is completely formed. In the evening when looking toward the sun the wheat begins to have a slightly golden color which is a fair omen that harvest is not far away at the most. Farmers are busy at odd times now tuning up the tractor and combine. It has been many years since the wheat in this part of the state was as high as it is this year. Most of the wheat is waist high and the rye is almost shoulder high. A neighbor topping rye with the header had to make extra provision to raise the header platform to keep from clipping the wheat heads. In spots the rye is higher than a horse's back. No one need have any fear this season of running the combine in the ground trying to cut the short wheat. There is going to be an unusually heavy coat of stubble left on the ground after harvest. If it is turned under it will take a lot of moisture to cause it to decay. We have heard a number of farmers speak as if they were going to burn off the stubble after harvest. A heavy stubble makes seedbed preparation more difficult. Altho stubble burning cannot be generally recommended it is a practice that seems advisable under certain conditions. Burning sometimes is resorted to to help destroy some of the rye.

What the wheat farmer is going to do about the next year's crop is a

matter worrying a great many folks. The wheat farmer himself is pondering the matter seriously. Little can be done about the present crop other than to cut it and take whatever price we can find at the market. Some decision must be made within the next 30 days about the 1932 crop. Will the number of acres be reduced materially? Or will about the same number of acres be sown with the hope in mind that something will happen in the next 12 months that will raise the 1932 price to a profitable basis? If during the early part of July the preliminary wheat seedbed is prepared as is the custom in the past, of course, the seedbed will be completed later and the usual number of acres will be sown. However, under present and prospective economic conditions it does seem an unwise policy to continue so many acres in wheat. For the strictly wheat farmer no one seems to be able to find a great deal of hopeful possibilities. Al-

most without exception every one agrees that with half of the present crop ready to cut the market would be much higher than it is going to be with a full crop.

Bindweed Is an Outlaw

BY HARRY C. BAIRD
Lane County

A new bindweed law was passed by the last Kansas legislature, which provides for the eradication of field bindweed under the direction of the county commissioners.

Kansas officially has recognized the importance of bindweed control, and has branded this weed as a public nuisance. The new law provides that part of the cost of eradication shall be paid for by the county.

Bindweed areas in Lane county have been sprayed with sodium chlorate for two years. Seven demonstration patches were treated in 1929, and

nearly 200 patches were sprayed on 24 farms in 1930.

Salt has been used on small areas by a few farmers in addition to the sprayed areas.

That field bindweed can be killed by spraying or by salting is demonstrated by a close check-up of the treated areas.

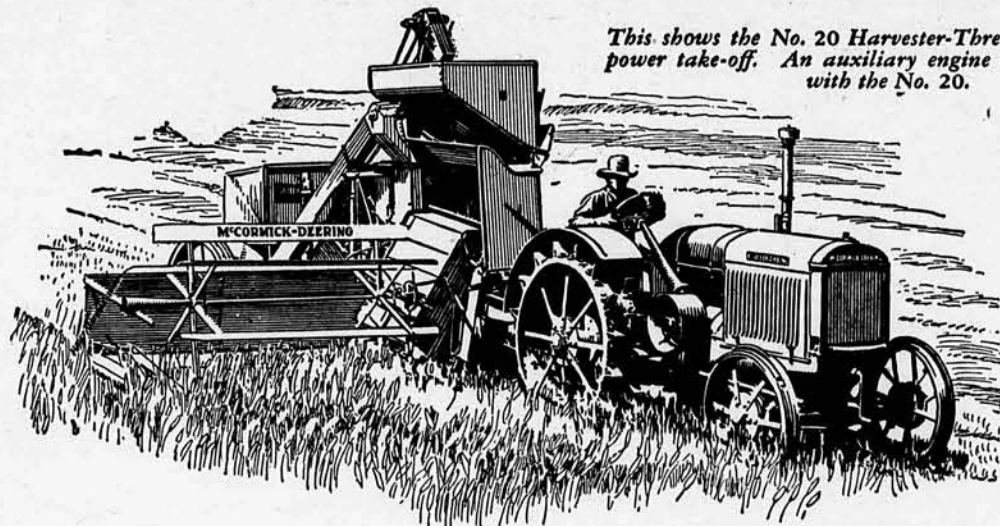
However, it also is evident that one year's spraying will give 100 per cent control to only a few patches and more than one year is required to kill this weed in Western Kansas. Salt does not always give 100 per cent control on the first application.

Skeptic's Argument

Little Mae, 4 years old, when told that a noise from the cellar was a burglar, replied, "Oh, but I don't believe in burglars."

Summer fallowing is one of the best methods of preparing the thin lands of Eastern Kansas for alfalfa.

Economy, Experience, Service, Recommend These Machines



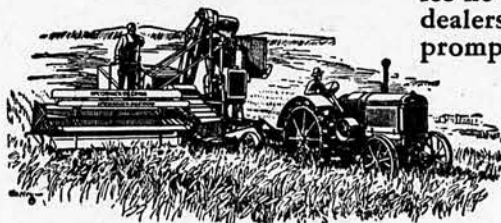
This shows the No. 20 Harvester-Thresher, operated by power take-off. An auxiliary engine is also available with the No. 20.



McCORMICK-DEERING Harvester-Threshers provide the most economical method of harvesting and threshing small grain and seed crops. They reduce labor costs to a minimum; save many days at harvest; relieve the women of the burdensome task of feeding and housing large crews; and enable their owners to cut the grain when it is just right to produce the best grades. Owners make additional profit by having their grain ready to market early, as prices are often higher at the beginning of the new crop year.

SPECIAL TERMS! Three-Annual-Payment Plan

To enable more farmers to reduce their production costs to a minimum this year we are now authorizing the most liberal terms on McCormick-Deering Harvester-Threshers ever offered by this company. This applies also to McCormick-Deering Tractors and other tractor-drawn and operated equipment. These terms apply for a limited time only. See your McCormick-Deering dealer for particulars.



The No. 8 Harvester-Thresher Cuts 10 and 12-foot Swaths

The McCormick-Deering line includes four models. The No. 20 is an 8-foot machine that has proved an economy on the smaller acreages. Any man who uses an 8-foot binder 4 or 5 days a year can profitably combine his crop with the No. 20. A medium-size machine, cutting 10 and 12-foot swaths, is available in the No. 8. The No. 11 is the harvester-thresher for large acreages. It cuts 12 and 16-foot swaths. The No. 7 is built especially for hillside work.

When you invest in a combine, consider the experience back of it. McCormick-Deering Harvester-Threshers are direct descendants of the Original Reaper invented in 1831 by Cyrus Hall McCormick. They represent a full century of harvesting-machine experience.

Consider, too, the responsibility of the dealer, and the service he and the manufacturer can give you. McCormick-Deering dealers and the Harvester Company are equipped to give you prompt, expert service at any time during the harvest.

Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer to show you the McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher that is best suited for your acreage. Write us for information.

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Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

Peanut Butter Gives a Touch of Variety to Summer Meals

By Florence Miller Johnson

WHEN preparing three meals a day becomes a monotonous ordeal, it is time to look to your recipe file for some new ideas. Peanut butter has offered variety in my meals lately.

I had thought of peanut butter as sandwich filling, always, and kept a jar on hand for the children because they like it so well. On the first picnic of the season, I began the varying of the peanut butter sandwich. We found that with bacon and lettuce it was delightful, but perhaps no more appetizing than with jelly or chopped dates. But best of all were the club sandwiches which I kept warm by wrapping in a towel. I added an equal amount of cream cheese to the peanut butter and seasoned with salt, pepper and a little mustard. This was spread on hot toast and topped with a lettuce leaf and a slice of crisp bacon, then another slice of hot toast was added.

I have used peanut butter in several salads where I would ordinarily use nuts. We enjoyed the change. Dates and prunes stuffed with it and served in a bed of shredded lettuce with a little salad dressing makes a nourishing salad of which the children are fond. Try spreading one-half of a banana, split lengthwise, with peanut butter, cover with the other half, and serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Garnish with a dash of paprika or cherries if you have them.

Peanut butter and rice croquettes make a substantial main dish. Mix together 2 cups cooked rice, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup white sauce, 1 cup cracker crumbs, 1 cup peanut butter and 2 eggs. Season to taste with salt and pepper, and when cool, form into cones, roll in cracker crumbs and fry in hot fat until well browned. Drain and garnish with parsley.

Sweet potatoes and peanut butter are a pleasing combination. Simply mash sweet potatoes, then spread them with peanut butter and dust with a trace of nutmeg. Brown in a hot oven.

Add 2 heaping tablespoons of peanut butter to your favorite chocolate fudge recipe just before beating, and see if you don't relish the flavor. Another recipe you will like calls for 2 cups sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk and 2 heaping tablespoons peanut butter. Boil exactly 5 minutes, stirring constantly while boiling. Remove from the fire and beat until the mixture thickens. Pour onto buttered platter and cut into squares when cool.

HOMEMAKERS' HELPCHEST



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

Removing Ink Stains

To remove ink stains from cloth, take white chalk and crush it to a powder. Put this on the spot immediately. Leave the chalk on for one minute, then wash with soap and water.—Lola Feldman, Meade, Kan.

Mending Aluminum

Place the pan or kettle to be mended on a hard, smooth, flat surface, and tap the aluminum around the hole or crack, until the hole is completely filled. This takes but a few minutes, and the pan will last for years.—Mrs. J. F. Packard, Romeo, Colo.

To Make Cream Whip

When cream is difficult to whip add lemon juice. This will bring results quickly.—Mrs. Earl Duntz, Smith Center, Kan.

Before Hemming a Dress

Before hemming a child's dress I always bind the raw edge with binding tape, matching the bias tape used in trimming the dress. If no bias tape has been used for trimming I use tape that matches the material. Then when the hem has to be let out entirely the tape saves that despised

job of facing a hem on a dress that is almost worn out.—Mrs. J. P. Gutsch, Goodland, Kan.

Draining the Dishes

When washing dishes lay a towel of several thicknesses on the table. Wash cups, rinse in hot water and place on the towel to drain. Then wash the saucers. When they are ready to place on the towel you'll find that the cups will be dry enough to put away. This lessens time in dish washing.—M. N. N.

A Quick Cake Frosting

To make an easy and delicious cake frosting, place a milk chocolate candy bar on top of each

What Do You Drink?

One of the most welcome sounds that falls on human ears is the tinkle of ice in a cooling beverage on a hot summer day. Every woman who works with food is a sort of an artist, good, bad or indifferent, as the case may be. However, almost all of us have our "pet" drinks that we have concocted to serve to the family, to guests and to the children. I'd like to make a story of your favorite summer beverages. Send the recipes to Rachel Ann Neiswender, Editor, The Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Prizes of \$10, \$5 and \$3 will be given. An additional prize of \$1 each will be given for other recipes used. The contest closes July 1.

hot cake layer. In a few minutes the candy bar will melt and spread evenly. The cake will be delicious.—Mrs. Herbert Spain, Cedar Point, Kan.

To Start Geranium Slips

When starting slips of geraniums, cut the end of the stem and insert a grain of wheat. And plant as if it had the roots on.—Laura Reimer, Selkirk, Kan.

When Beating Egg Whites

A tablespoon of cold water added to an egg white will double the whipped bulk.—Mrs. Webster Brown, Joes, Colo.

Gummed Paper Is Handy

The handiest timesaver that I have is a roll of 1 inch gummed paper tape. The uses are unlimited: mending sheet music, putting a loose leaf back in a book, pasting around the window glass when varnishing, or along the floor when painting, mending boxes and so on.—Mrs. B. O. Weaver, Mullinville, Kan.

Accessories Count

BY EDITH REEDER

ACCESSORIES add to a costume or detract from it. Therefore one should be careful in her selection of gloves, scarfs and pocketbooks.

More emphasis than usual is placed on gloves this year. The favorite gloves for summer are silk, washable kid and suede fabric. Many of the silk gloves have contrasting scalloped hems with two-tone embroidered backs. The smartest women choose slip-on gloves because of their snug fit and neat appearance. The season's choicest shades are white, eggshell, beige and black.

Stylish scarfs help to make costumes look their best by bringing out notes of color. There are diagonal plaited scarfs with modernistic designs, oblong ones with hand-painted flowers, and plain ones in triangular shapes with colored borders. Black and white scarfs are exceptionally popular. Other spring shades are peach, green and maize.

And the pocketbook should be in keeping with milady's other accessories as well as with her cos-

tume. The newest purses are made of colored linen, such as dainty pink, blue, green and white. Linen sports dresses with linen purses are chic. The silk purses which come in the darker shades of tan, blue, and brown are smart for any occasion, and the tailored zipper bags look well with the ensemble.

These articles need not be expensive in order to be up-to-the-minute in style. Indeed, their prices are amazingly low as you will note when you see them on display.

Protecting the Screens

BY CHARLOTTE E. BIESTER

IF THERE are small children in your home you may be interested in purchasing guards for the screen door. Or a heavy wire netting will save the wear and tear on the original screen. Many times the slamming of screen doors jars on the nerves of the family. A strip of rubber cut from a discarded inner tube and nailed to the points of contact will offset the noise. Usually one at the top, one at the bottom and one at the middle of the door will be sufficient. Felt or canvas cloth may be used. However, it does not withstand the inclement weather as satisfactorily as the rubber inner tubing. A knob placed on the screen door within easy reach of the child will enable him to open the door himself. This saves some wear on screens.

If You Are Sewing

YOU'LL be interested in this layout of fashions. Any department store will offer a variety of prints suitable to the design shown here for the stout woman. The negligee is particularly easy to make and summer days for the small child will be made more comfortable if plenty of play suits are included in his wardrobe.

7181—Designed in sizes 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. Size 42 requires $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards of material if short sleeves are used. Collar, cuffs and pocket flaps of contrasting material require $\frac{5}{8}$ yard of 35-inch material.

7196—Designed in sizes 6 months, 1 and 2 years. Size 2 requires $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards of material 32



inches wide with $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of bias tape binding.

7183—Designed in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A medium size requires $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material. A collar of contrasting material requires $\frac{3}{4}$ yard of 36-inch material.

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

Your Fine Blankets Will Launder

Sunshine and Air Aid in Retaining the Original Fluffiness

THESE balmy days of sunshine and gentle breezes are ideal for rejuvenating winter blankets! An airing seems to give a blanket new life just as it makes us human beings straighten up and stretch out.

Isn't it a satisfaction to put away fluffy blankets with a fresh, clean odor that vies with the

A Home

A home is such a helpless thing,
You build it where you will,
In city street, in little town,
On valley, slope, or hill.

A home is such a helpless thing,
You make it frown or smile,
And you can make it weep at times,
And laugh, once in a while.

—Rosa Zagnoni Marinoni.

fragrance of summer blossoms? And fortunately, that is one thing that moths don't like.

If blankets are not soiled, just shake them well and air them thoroly. Then fold and wrap them in paper immediately, tightly sealing each package against moths.

Of course, if blankets are soiled, they should be washed before putting them away. Don't hesitate to wash them because you are afraid that the lovely open texture of the wool will felt together and grow stiff and hard. There are certain precautions to take that will prevent this result of faulty washing. These rules, briefly summarized into "Don'ts" are:

Don't use hot water
Don't rub or wring
Don't use washing compounds or strong soap

A manufacturer of fine wool blankets says the best method for washing blankets is to fill a tub two-thirds full of lukewarm water (this means cooler than your hand, and never over 90 degrees F.) Add only enough soap, previously dissolved in a little hot water, to raise a good live suds that will not die down when the blanket is put in the suds. Always raise the suds before you put the blanket in the tub. Use only a mild, neutral soap free from alkali. This is very important.

Put the blanket in the suds, swish and souse it up and down until thoroly soaked. Gently and repeatedly squeeze the suds thru any particularly soiled spots. Do not rub, as this injures the nap and causes shrinkage.

After the blanket has been thoroly "soused" in the suds, let it lie in the soapy bath about 25 minutes. Rinse thoroly in fresh water of the same temperature as the wash water, using as many fresh rinse baths as are necessary to eliminate every trace of soap. The water should not be drained off while the blankets are in the tub as they will catch the dirt as it drains thru them.

It is better to let the water drip out as the blankets dry, but a little of the water may be first pressed out by gentle squeezing with the hands. Thruout the washing process, never wring the blanket by twisting or by passing thru a wringer.

Hang the blanket over the line to dry in the shade and in a moderate temperature. Do not use clothes pins as they pull the blanket out of shape. If there are colored stripes hang so they are vertical. Then, if the color runs, it will be in the stripe itself and not in the body of the blanket. When first put on the line, stretch the blanket out both lengthwise and crosswise to keep it out to size, as the blanket will give easily while wet. Repeat stretching during the drying process. When the blanket is dry, do not iron but you can raise the nap by brushing it gently with a clean brush or whisk broom.

Keep Wedding Roses

BY RUTH T. LARIMER

A UNIQUE and greatly appreciated present to a bride is a beautiful potpourri jar to be filled with roses and other flowers from her wedding. This jar holds its fragrance for years and there is a sentiment attached in preserving the wedding blossoms.

By Katherine Goeppinger

Even if you are not a bride, rose aromatic perfume has a charm and a simplicity that is as compelling as magic. An old English recipe for making this sachet perfume is to select a jar and place in the bottom a layer of cotton, wet with a few drops of oil of bergamot, 5 drops of oil of rose geranium, and 1 quart of dried rose leaves, putting half of them in the jar on top of cotton; mix in a few cloves, mace crumpled fine, a strip of cinnamon broken into bits; a nutmeg crushed but not grated; add more of the rose leaves and then sprinkle 3 drops of oil of peppermint.

On this you may put a little powdered orris root, its odor resembles violets; or if you prefer you may use sandalwood. It has a stronger odor. Keep tightly closed for 3 weeks to ripen, and combine.

Glorified Carrot Pie

BY MABEL WORTH

ONCE upon a time there was a restaurant man who had an imagination. And a vision. Possibly he was fond of carrots, a very few men have been known to be. Anyway he asked his chef one day to make up a carrot pie, using his pumpkin pie recipe. In due time the pie was produced, and in appearance and taste seemed almost identical to pumpkin, except that the carrot pie was somewhat sweeter. This, no doubt is due to the fact that the carrot contains a high percentage of natural sugar. Since that day of discovery the restaurant has been featuring carrot pies regularly with great success.

And so the lowly carrot rises in the scale of culinary honors. Here is the recipe used by the originator. For two pies use about 9 carrots, ½ pound of sugar, ½ teaspoon nutmeg, ½ teaspoon cinnamon, ½ teaspoon allspice, 4 eggs, ½ pint of milk and a lump of butter. The quantity of carrots cooked to obtain the right consistency is the best rule.

Down Valley View Farm Way



THIS is a lovely, quiet, warm morning—no Kansas winds blowing a gale!—and I just opened my study window to listen to the broadcasting of the robins, wrens and orioles. The roses are out in all their glory, and do you know that when I was in Portland, the land of famous roses, I kept thinking secretly to myself, "I can't see that they are any lovelier than our Kansas roses trailing wantonly over fence or trellis." To me

Making Summer Slip Covers

By Flo Bruney

I WISH to urge the farm woman who has the upholstered type of furniture to use it. Get the enjoyment and comfort out of your furniture that the manufacturers intended it should give. This is possible, even tho the men are over-all garbed and the children are in play clothes. The overstuffed sets can still be kept in their original good state by the use of slip covers. One set is imperative, but have two sets, if possible. The cost need not be prohibitive either, and especially if feed sacks are used. Making slip covers impresses many as being an overwhelming task, but it is much more simple than it seems to the uninitiated.

At first I hesitated about cutting into perfectly good and often expensive fast color cretonnes, for fear of making an unsuccessful fit. However, like all seemingly hard tasks that we attempt and conquer, the second time it is always less difficult. First select your cretonne. If you have some

there is something quite indefinable about the wild roses of Kansas.

With eggs still "way down" are you home-makers trying to make them profitable by home consumption? If you have not tried the souffles and omelets—I told you about them in a story early this year—I wish you would, for they are most easily made and are so different. I serve deviled eggs quite frequently for supper on warm nights. They can be boiled while the noon meal is cooking and prepared just any time.

Right at this in-between time of the year I think potatoes are apt to be more or less unsatisfactory as to quality and flavor. Scalloped potatoes make a pleasing variation, and this is the simple way that I make mine. Over a layer of diced potatoes in the baking dish I sprinkle 2 tablespoons of flour, salt and pepper to season, and repeat this in three layers. Then over all I pour cream to cover them, place them in a moderately hot oven and let them bake till soft, and a rich, golden brown. Potatoes au gratin are made quite the same way, but with the addition of grated cheese between the layers. And sometimes I slip a piece of ham or a few strips of bacon in the center of the dish, which makes a happy combination.

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 housekeeping, 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.

Keeping Cured Meats Thru the Summer

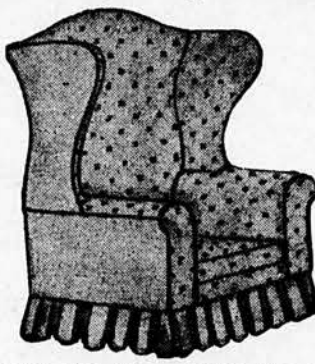
I am interested in knowing how to keep home smoked meat (bacon and hams) from molding thru the summer.
Mrs. J. C. L.

I am glad to send you directions for keeping home smoked meat during the summer. This information is available by anyone wishing it. Inclose a 2 cent stamp for postage. Address the Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Overdrapes Are Best if Full Width Is Used

Is it advisable to split material in making overdrapes?
Mrs. W. H. S.

Splitting material, using half widths is more economical but does not make the attractive overdrap that a full width of material does. Of course if you have only a small space, and a full width is too much then use a half width. The beauty of the overdrap is its fulness. Drapery materials are especially pretty this season and the prices are considerably lower.



yellow or orange feed sacks, and that color harmonizes with your color scheme, then choose a fabric of light background with yellow or orange predominating. Ordinarily 3 or 3½ yards is a great sufficiency. It all depends on the width of the material and the size of the chair to be fitted. Remember that a loose cover is much more to be desired than one that is "skin tight." Use the sacks for the back, the out-sides and the bottom ruffle or pleating. Some of the most expensive chairs and suites are upholstered in this manner, you know.

Should yellow prove a discordant color tone, then select your figured, fast colored material first, as I have previously suggested, and boil dye four or five of your heavier muslin sacks to match or blend with the background. An exact match is not necessary. Garnet, dark green, brown and dark gray are the names of certain shades of dye which produce wonderfully satisfying results.

Puzzles for After-Supper Hours

I AM 12 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to White school. My teacher's name is Miss Anna. I have 1 1/4 miles to go to school. I have four brothers and three sisters. Their names are Albert, Edwin, Mildred, Victor, Alice, Inez and Frances. I have a dog named Sport and two kittens named Jinkle and Toots. My birthday is May 27. Have I a twin? I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. Bertha Walter. St. Francis, Kan.

Has a Pet Bantam

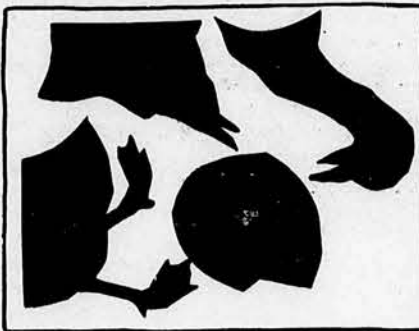
I am 7 years old. I go to the Old Sixty school. I am in the second grade and third reader. Our teacher's name is Miss Mellette. We like her fine. I have one sister. Her name is Alice. She is writing you a letter, too. For pets I have a Bantam rooster. His name is Goldie. This is my first letter to the girls' and boys' page. My sister and I would like to get letters from some of the girls and boys. Troy, Kan. Ruth Romseier.

Write to Me

I am 4 years old. I have three sisters. Their names are Vivian, Valeria and Laura Lee. For pets I have two dogs and one cat. Their names are Ring, Buster and Blackie. I did have a milk goat but she disappeared and we can't find her. Her name is Sheba. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. Jimmie Korf. Ingalls, Kan.



HOW many rabbits can you find hidden in this picture? When you have found the correct number send your answer to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.



If you will cut out the pieces and put them together properly you will have the picture of a fowl to be found

in the barnyard. Can you guess what it is? 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.

To Keep You Guessing

How do you make a slow horse fast? Stop feeding him.

How can one put a horse on his metal? Shoe him.

What is most like a horse's foot? A mare's.

Why are hot rolls like caterpillars? Because they make the butterfly.

When is a horse like a house? When he has blinds on.

What is the principal part of a horse? The mane (main) part.

What part of your ear would be the most essential for a martial band? The drum.

What letter in the Dutch alphabet will name an English lady of title? A Dutch—S.

Why does the conductor at a concert resemble the electric telegraph? Because he beats time.

Why is a nobleman like a book?

Because he has a title and several pages.

Why are tongs, poker and shovel like titles of nobility? They belong to the grate.

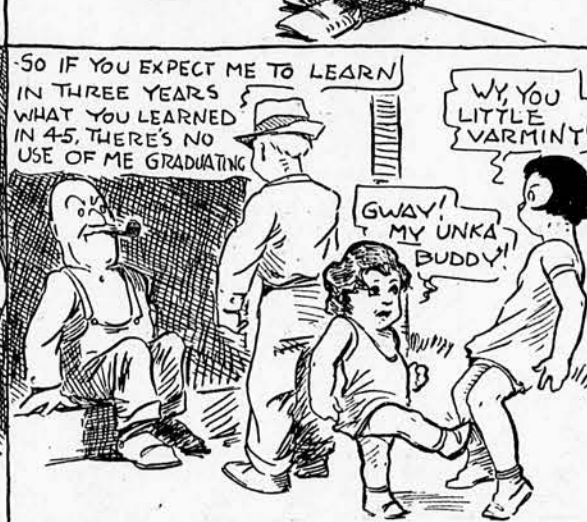
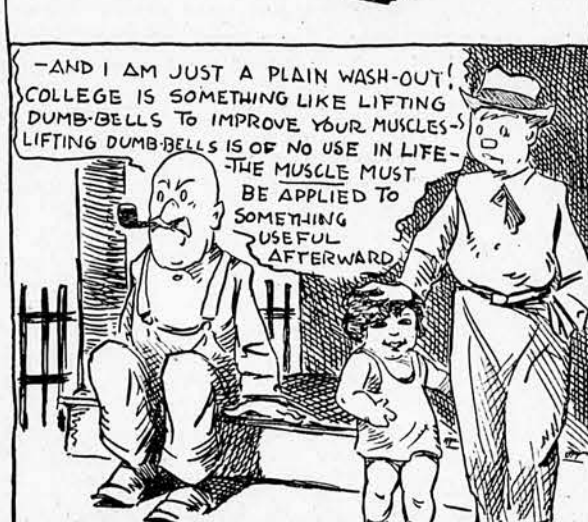
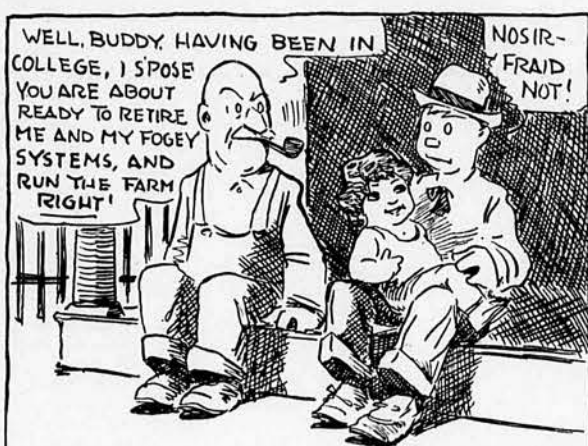
Why is a railroad exceedingly patriotic? It is bound to the country with the strongest ties.

Wilma Writes to Us

For pets I have a dog and four cats. My dog's name is Queen and my cats' names are Tabby, Pussy, Beauty and Darling. I have two brothers. Their names are Donald and Harlan. I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to Superior School. I live about 3 miles from school. My teacher's name is Miss Kruse. I enjoy the children's page very much. Lorraine, Kan. Wilma Wilkens.

Dog's Name Is Si

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to the Big Bend school. I live on a farm. I have five teachers a day, and every three months I get new teachers. I have three brothers and one sister. Their names are Martin, Albert, Ellen and Einer. Einer is my twin brother. For pets I have a dog and a hen. My dog's name is Si and my hen's name is Pearl. I like to read the girls' and boys' page. La Salle, Colo. Edith Holm.



The Hoovers—Buddy: One of Ten Thousand



Rural Health

Dr C.H. Lerrigo.

There Is Too Much Danger in Prescribing Medicines for Yourself or for Members of Your Family

WHY cannot a parent prescribe medicines for herself and her family?" asks a subscriber. "Is it not reasonable to suppose that a wife and mother can understand the ills of her family better than a doctor who sees them only when ill?"

The trouble is that the selection of medicine requires special training which the mother lacks. To justify you in prescribing any medicine you must know:

1. What causes your ailment.
2. What drugs will remove the cause.
3. What dosage is needed for your particular case.
4. What symptoms would be an indication to stop.

Having chosen a medicine you must know:

1. That it contains the drug you need in proper quantity and quality.
2. That it contains no other drug, likely to do harm.
3. That the dosage directed fits your daily need.
4. That no change of symptoms will arise to nullify the action of this medicine and call for another.

Given a reasonable compliance with these conditions—the conditions under which a physician prescribes his drugs—and I am willing to grant your right to choose medicines for yourself and family. You know, at once, however, that you cannot meet them without a medical education.

There is another point to discuss. If your choice is wrong you must consider the danger of ill-chosen medicines. It is positive rather than negative. The kidney cures whip up the kidneys to an earlier end; the liver pills stir the bile until it will stir no longer; the cough medicines quiet the cough until the patient is in the last long sleep. Persons relying on the wrong remedies may shut themselves off from medical aid until the grave opens before them. Many a death from diphtheria, from consumption, from Bright's disease is directly traceable to the reliance of well-intentioned persons upon medicines that do harm instead of good.

May Be Temporary Loss

My mother, age 62, has just come thru a severe attack of pneumonia. She had real nice hair and it is falling out badly. Can you suggest anything? D. C. C.

When the hair falls out after an acute illness, such as typhoid or pneumonia, it usually is only a temporary loss and quite often is followed by a better growth than ever. We cannot be quite so sure about this, however, in a patient past 60. The best treatment to stimulate growth is massage of the scalp. This should be done vigorously twice daily, the loose scalp being deeply massaged by the finger tips and also a stiff brush used. The treatment should stop short of wounding the scalp, of course. After the massage, anoint the scalp with an ointment composed of equal parts of talcum, ointment zinc oxide, lanolin and vaselin. A 2-ounce mixture should contain half an ounce of each ingredient.

Patient Can Be Careful

A neighbor has had tuberculosis for two years but now is better and does light work around his own place, coughs a little but not much. Would it be safe to call on him and how about letting our children go there on errands? These people feel pretty badly about folks not coming to see them. R. M. J.

There is no reason for staying away if the patient is at all careful.

He should be careful about his coughing and use a sputum cup or paper napkins. Children take tuberculosis more readily than grown persons. They should not make long visits to such a patient but there is no objection to any short call in which they do not come into contact with the patient's cough or sputum. A careful consumptive is not dangerous; a careless one is. It is up to him to show you that he is careful and, if so, neighbors should not neglect to give him attention.

Will Depend on You

I am a man 52 years old who always has been in good health but I have just been informed that I have diabetes. So many people that I knew have died that way. Please give me your honest opinion whether I am likely to live a year or

more. It is very important that I know and my doctor is very indefinite. P. W. T.

Your doctor is indefinite because he can't well be anything else. No one can tell how long you are to live, diabetic or not. The chances for a man who develops diabetes at 50 are much better than if it shows up earlier in life; and especially is this true since we have Insulin to fall back upon. Your length of life will depend upon yourself to a great extent. The more you worry the quicker the disease progresses, since the nervous system bears the brunt of it. I know of several diabetics in their 50's and 60's who attend to business regularly and live in comfort, altho they have had the disease for many years. They are checked over by their doctor every three months and are holding the disease in check by proper diet.

Should Receive Prompt Attention

I would like to know whether there is any danger when a child has a running ear; if it has any effect on the hearing. She had an earache to begin with. S. L. F.

Yes. Discharges from the ear always indicate danger. Not only may it seriously impair the hearing but by involvement of the mastoid cells it

may cause death. A child with a running ear should be given the services of an ear specialist at the earliest possible time.

Are Feeding 19 Calves

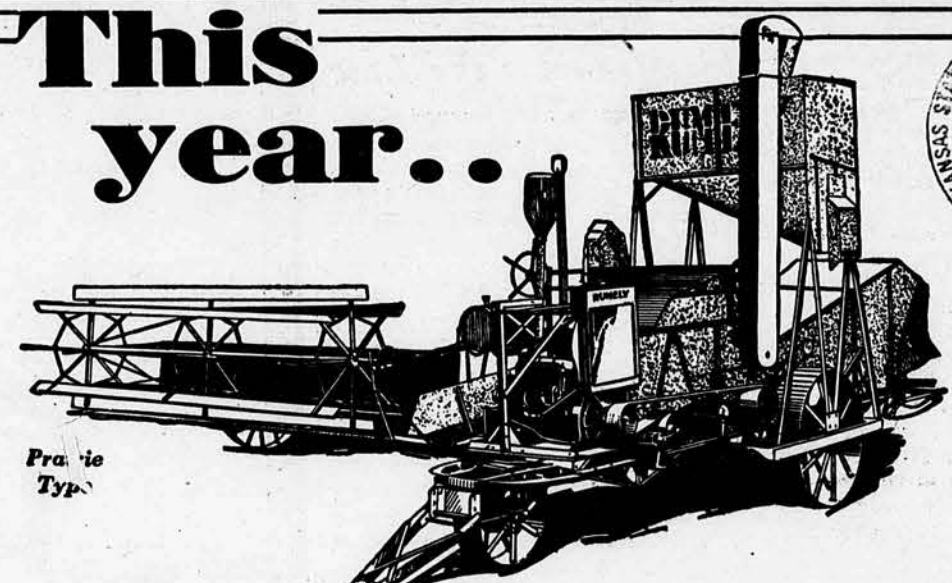
BY M. M. TAYLOR

In the vicinity of Geneseo, in Rice county, there is a well-sponsored and well-organized club known as the Geneseo Junior Livestock 4-H Club. There are 18 boys enrolled in the beef project who are feeding a total of 19 calves. Horton Hunter, whose father is a well-known Shorthorn breeder is feeding two calves this year. Hereford and Angus also are fed.

This club is being sponsored by the "He-Man's Club" of Geneseo. The nature of the work of the club is making an excellent contact between the boys and the business men. Such contacts never will be forgotten and the promotion of a club like the junior livestock project will be as fine a thing as any bunch of business men can do for any community.

This month there will be a 4-H Livestock tour in Rice county at which phases of preparing for the show ring and also phases of showmanship will be discussed.

This year...



...do your harvesting the dependable Rumely way

JUST see what efficient Rumely engineering and honest Rumely building have made possible in the way of combines!

Even the briefest of descriptions can't help but convince you that Rumely Combine-Harvesters offer you decidedly practical advantages that are not to be found in other harvesting machines.

Rumely "continuous flow principle"

Take the fast clean work that results from the way straw and grain are kept constantly on the move! Rumely Combines use shaking racks with rotary rakes above the straw that tear it apart and keep it spread out. You get a more thorough recleaning job, too, because tailings from the built-in recleaner fall directly into the feed house for re-threshing with the incoming grain.

Rumely Combines are easier to handle in every way

Extra high ground clearance plus a low center of gravity make it easy to operate a Rumely Combine, even in territory where the use of combines has been considered

doubtful. All mechanisms are placed so that they are protected from damaging bumps on rough ground. Headers are hinged to the machine so that they will be better able to follow the contour of the ground.

Extra wide wheels make hauling easier, as does a special transport device on which the header can be mounted just as quickly as the ordinary folding device operates. This permits easy passage over narrow bridges and through regular farm gates not ordinarily passable for harvesting machinery.

A lifetime of wear

Simple, well balanced mechanical design, slow speeds and liberal use of anti-friction bearings give every purchaser of a Rumely Combine-Harvester the assurance of a lifetime of wear.

But most amazing of all—you will find that a Rumely Combine—with all its unequalled advantages—actually costs you no more than ordinary harvesting equipment. Fill in and mail the coupon right now for the facts about these wonderful grain and time savers!

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER CO., Inc.
La Porte, Indiana
Wichita, Kan.,
Kansas City, Mo.

MAIL COUPON NOW!

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER CO., Inc.
Dept. F, La Porte, Indiana
☐ Send everything on the Prairie Type Combine.
☐ Also the Rumely "6".

Name.....
Address.....

Complete Lister Equipment for DoAll

The famous Rumely DoAll Tractor is available with all necessary equipment for use in listed crop territory. The DoAll with Lister Attachment "stays put" when breaking out, or harrowing ridges. It is simple, sturdy and easy to operate. Straight line draft prevents crowding sideways. Other Lister attachments also available.



RUMELY COMBINES

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N.A. McCune

DO WE need eternal life? Do we need the eternal hope? Some years ago I read the epitaph which Mark Twain wrote for the grave of his wife. If anything shows how much some everlasting hope is necessary for us, I think this epitaph does. There is nothing ahead, nothing to which to look forward. It is beautifully written, but it is the beauty of the painted picture:

Warm summer sun
Shine kindly here;
Warm southern wind
Blow softly here;
Green sod above,
Lie light, lie light.
Good night, dear heart,
Good night, good night.

Now, why do we hold that there is life eternal? Well, for one thing because we believe that this is a dependable and a reasonable world. We know that nature works in a regular way. Spring follows winter. Wheat grows from wheat. One does not sow oats and get wheat. Well, here is a man who has developed an excellent character. He is admired and loved by all his associates. Suddenly he dies from an accident. Is that all? After all the care bestowed on him by his parents, after all his toil and effort to build himself into what he ought to be, after his yearnings for higher and better attainments, is it all cut off? If so, it is different from the working of nature. Nature is economical. She uses flowers for beauty to attract the insects, and the same flowers make the seed which follows. And to let a soul die which was not fully developed and could never be, in this world, would not be a reasonable act.

And we believe in life eternal because we believe that God is good. We do not believe that He is fickle or shallow or hateful or indifferent to his children. We believe that He cares for his children with a heart of compassion, and that it is His arrangement of things that good finally will triumph over evil, light over darkness, joy over misery, love over hatred. And if He is good, the human spirit lives on. It must, because in millions of instances it has not had a full chance for full growth in this world.

And we hold that life does not cease with death for another good reason. That is, we believe in Jesus. We have every reason to believe that Jesus died and that he came to life again in the manner described in the New Testament. And if Jesus did die and come to life, the fact of life eternal is established. The teaching of the New Testament is, that only those who accept Jesus Christ as Lord and Savior are heirs of eternal life, and this gives eternal life all the more meaning for those who do accept him. This is the greatest hope of all. It has assured more people, given comfort to more sorrowing souls, than all other beliefs in immortality put together. This involves immortality, that is, worthiness to receive eternal life. This has been given a great deal of attention of late. The idea is that not everyone will enter upon life eternal, because not everyone is worthy of it. But those who are worthy will receive it.

There is another aspect of the question which we must not pass by. We all respect the opinions of experts. A man has something the matter with the soil on his farm. It produces meagerly. He sends for a soil man from the state agricultural college, and the soil man takes samples, analyzes them and reports that the farm needs such and such fertilizers. That is the opinion of an expert. Or, you have a member of the family who is not doing well, and your family doctor sends you to see a man who has specialized in a certain type of disease. You accept his statement that

the trouble is such and such. So all thru our modern life we are looking to experts. We must have the men and women who have specialized in certain lines of investigation.

What about the experts in the spiritual field? Are they also not necessary? It is peculiar how Americans will ask a man who has made a pile of money or a million autos what his ideas are about immortality, as if he knew a lot about it. But we can, and should, ask some of the mystics and seers what they think. Their words are as valuable to us in this field as the words of an engineer are concerning a canal or a big dam. And the moment we ask the spiritual experts we are assured of the certainty, the meaning and the beauty of life eternal. Call the roll of the poets, the great theologians, the seers. Ask them what they think. They reply with almost one voice that life beyond the grave is as certain as life in the body now is.

Lesson for June 14—The Resurrection and the Ascension. Luke, Chap. 24. Golden Text: "It is Christ Jesus that died, yea rather, that was raised from the dead, who is at the right hand of God, who also maketh intercession for us." Romans 8: 34.

Just Doubles the Loss

Many farmers have learned that it is profitable to sell the old roosters early. Free movement of cocks to market has been noticeable this year. The movement started early and has continued up to the present time, showing that many farmers now realize that nothing is to be gained—in fact, that it means a loss—to keep the roosters in the flock after eggs for hatching are no longer required. However, there are yet some farmers who continue to take a loss by not disposing of the roosters when they are not needed. First is the loss in amount of money received for roosters marketed late, due to lower market values that usually prevail in summer and fall. Then there is the loss that always accompanies the production and marketing of fertile eggs during the hot weather period. Avoid these losses by selling the roosters.

G. D. McClaskey.
Topeka, Kan.

To Stop "Wild Wheat"

BY SHERMAN HOAR

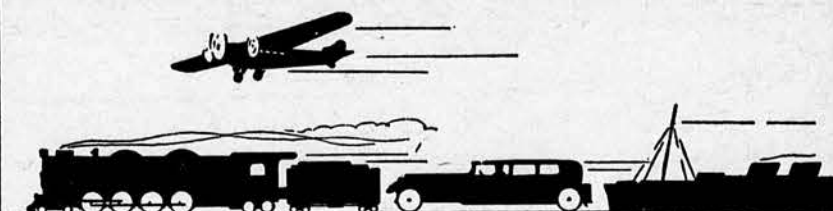
An investigation of several wheat fields in Barton county reveals that a weed pest known as aegilops, but more commonly called goat grass or wild wheat, is becoming quite troublesome. Where this pest occurs in the field very little if any wheat grows so on those spots badly infested it means a total loss of wheat. This weed ripens and matures seed at about the same time as wheat, and as it grows shorter than wheat it usually is not cut off by the combine, at least not all of it. This means that the ground again is seeded and every year the fields get worse with the pest.

Trouble from wild wheat seldom occurs where wheat is rotated with other crops. It is in those fields which are sown to wheat continually that the most trouble is found. Rotation with alfalfa or a cultivated crop is one of the most effective methods of control. Summer fallow also is quite effective for controlling this weed pest.

Accessibility Plus

Mr. Spinkes—"But why did you buy a dachshund for the children?"
Mr. Linkes—"So that they can all pet him at once."

One good way to kill lice on hogs is by using oil.



Travel on Oil

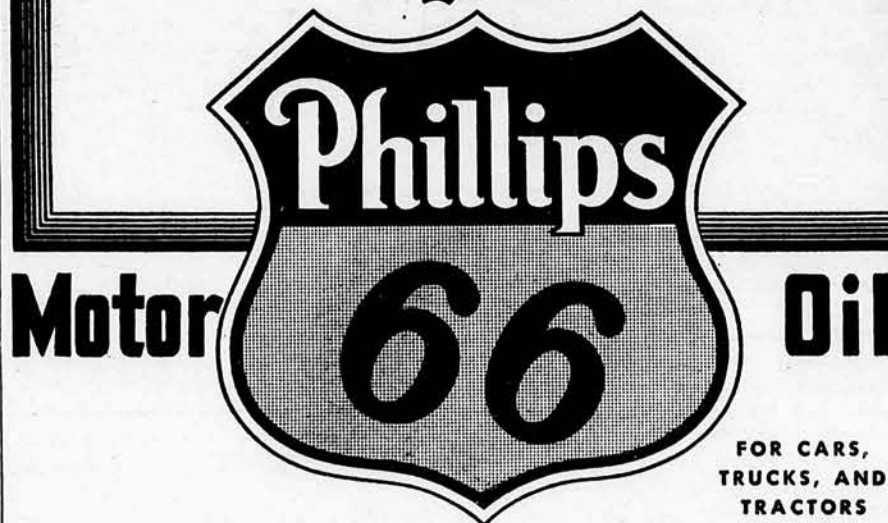
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| Vagabond Dreams Come True
—Rudy Vallee | Hide in the Dark
—Francis Noyes Hart |
| The Raider—Charles A. Seltzer | The Three Just Men
—Edgar Wallace |
| This Strange Adventure
—Mary Roberts Rhinehart | The Tenderfoot
—Robert Ames Bennett |
| Freckles Comes Home
—Jeanette Stratton-Porter | The Tapestry Room Murder
—Carolyn Wells |
| The Incredible Year—Faith Baldwin | Mother Mason
—Bess Streeter Aldrich |
| Flambeau Jim—Frank H. Spearman | Marriage Playground
—Edith Wharton |
| The Trail Eater
—Barrett Willoughby | The Listening Post
—Grace S. Richmond |
| Ladies in Hades
—Frederic Arnold Kummer | The Luck of the Laird
—Robert Payson Terhune |
| The Oregon Trail
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| The Covered Wagon
—Emerson Hough | Judith of Blue Lake Ranch
—Jackson Gregory |

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WIBW Presents a Novel Program

**Outstanding Musicians at Four Concert Grand Pianos
Comprise Interesting Quartet**

FOUR concert grand pianos have been installed in one of the Chicago studios of the Columbia Broadcasting System for one of the most novel radio acts on the air—a weekly piano string quartet series every Sunday over WIBW at 4:45 p. m.

Four of the city's best known concert pianists are providing this network novelty. Leon Bloom, who has appeared on the concert stage throughout the United States and Europe, and who now directs the orchestra on the Farm Network, is director of the piano quartet.

One of the most unusual series of programs now is available to WIBW listeners at 9:30 p. m., daily except Sunday, comprising the gathering together on a single 15-minute broadcast of three outstanding entertainers who heretofore have been featured individually on the Columbia Network—Morton Downey; Anthony (Tony) Wons, and Jacques Renard and his Camel orchestra.

Downey's daily recitals and his guest appearances on the Paramount Publix Hour have made him the radio sensation of 1931. Wons, altho not a newcomer to radio, rose to new heights during the last year with his daily broadcasts of "Tony's Scrapbook." Renard and his orchestra for nine years have been favorites with New England radio audiences. This gala program will be introduced by Morton Downey singing his new theme song "Carolina Moon," which supplants "Wabash Moon."

A new morning program, featuring such well-known orchestras as Emery Deutsch's Ensemble, Vincent Sorey's Music Makers, and Nat Brusiloff's Rhythm Kings, will be known as the Commuters and will be heard daily except Saturday and Sunday over WIBW at 7:30 a. m.

Instead of the usual musical manuscripts, Bert Lown's conductor's stand was filled with a sheaf of papers, lettered with strange hieroglyphics, when he and his orchestra were presented over Columbia. Lown frankly confesses that he cannot read music. The hieroglyphics are his substitutes for conventional musical notations.

Songs that are sure to please the whole family will be played on the next program of the Seven Leading Life Insurance Companies of Topeka. Julius Lieb, Musical Director for WIBW, has promised a new and unusual variety of songs for this next Monday evening, and also one of the most famous of semi-classical compositions which you will recognize instantly. Preceding and following the musical program, the "Spirit" again will come to you in his own mysterious manner.

These programs have come to you thru the combined interests of the American Home Life, the Cosmopolitan Life, the Liberty Life, the National Reserve Life, the Pioneer National Life, and the Victory Life.

Daily Except Sunday

6:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
6:05 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
6:30 a. m.—Breakfast Hour
7:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
7:05 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
11:00 a. m.—Household Searchlight
11:45 a. m.—Farmers' Hour
2:30 p. m.—Our Women Editors
4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave (except Friday)
6:00 p. m.—Bank Savings Life Baseball Extra; News
6:30 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria

10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:30 p. m.—Nocturne
11:00 p. m.—Leo and Perce
11:20 p. m.—The Melody Master
11:40 p. m.—Kanoa Hawaiians

Highlights Next Week

SUNDAY, JUNE 14

3:30 p. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
5:00 p. m.—The World's Business
6:00 p. m.—Devils, Drugs and Doctors
6:15 p. m.—Kate Smith
7:30 p. m.—The Falcon
8:00 p. m.—WIBW Hour
8:45 p. m.—Star Reveries
9:30 p. m.—Around the Samovar

MONDAY, JUNE 15

7:00 p. m.—The Three Bakers
8:00 p. m.—Home Owned Insurance Orchestra
8:30 p. m.—Savino Tone Pictures
9:45 p. m.—Ozzie Nelson and Orchestra

TUESDAY, JUNE 16

1:30 p. m.—The Three Doctors
6:15 p. m.—Round Towners with Irene Beasley
7:45 p. m.—Senator Arthur Capper
8:00 p. m.—Chevrolet Chronicles
8:30 p. m.—Paramount Publix Radio Playhouse

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17

6:00 p. m.—Bank Savings Life Baseball Extra
7:30 p. m.—Arabesque
8:45 p. m.—The Bon Bons
9:00 p. m.—Paul Tremaine and his Orchestra
9:45 p. m.—Will Osborne and his Orchestra
10:30 p. m.—Nocturne

THURSDAY, JUNE 18

3:45 p. m.—Edna Wallace Hopper
6:15 p. m.—Blevans Chevrolet Tour
8:45 p. m.—Peters Parade
9:15 p. m.—Arthur Pryor's Crema Military Band
9:30 p. m.—Camel Quarter Hour
9:45 p. m.—Radio Roundup

FRIDAY, JUNE 19

2:45 p. m.—Edna Thomas—the Lady from Louisiana
3:30 p. m.—Dodge Twins
5:30 p. m.—Red Goose Adventures
10:15 p. m.—George Olsen and Orchestra

SATURDAY, JUNE 20

4:00 p. m.—Ted Husing's Sportsants
5:00 p. m.—Kate Smith
7:00 p. m.—Ben Alley with Ann Leaf
8:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons' Showboat
9:45 p. m.—Will Osborne and Orchestra

Farmers May Expect

(Continued from Page 3)

available thruout the world is brought into cultivation will depend upon the demand for wheat as indicated by the price. With prices as low as prevail at present further expansion in acreage would be unwise and probably will not take place. With prices as high or higher than those that prevailed between 1918 and 1929, further expansion in wheat production can be expected. The outlook appears to be, therefore, unfavorable for high wheat prices because high prices rapidly would increase wheat production. During periods of low prices those areas having high production costs and those producing grain of low quality are at the greatest disadvantage and usually will be those that first are compelled to go out of production. In these respects Kansas is fortunately situated. With level productive land, power equipment efficiently operated, and intelligent management of the farm enterprises, wheat of high quality can be produced in the state in a most economical manner.

Wuxtry Speshul!

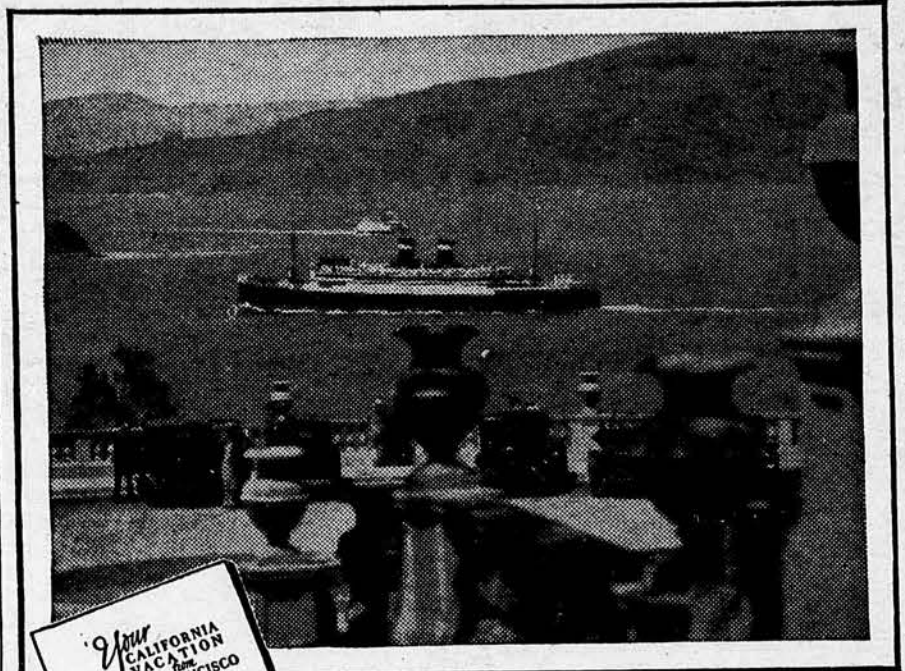
Reporter—"I've got a perfect news story."

City Editor—"The man bite the dog?"

Reporter—"Naw, a bull threw a Congressman."

Summer fallow land will need just enough cultivation during the summer to keep down weed growth.

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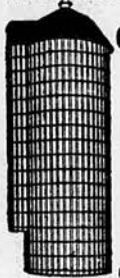
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JUST PAINT THE ROOSTS

Coming of Cosgrove

(Continued from Page 10)

man would dare come to share the Bar Nothing ranch with him? That was the essence of his words.

And she knew the man full well. She knew one who was finer, more cultured, more polished than any native of the range she had met; and he was a man who could, and would, and had already dared dispute with his gun-toting bully the outrageous claim he made. But there was a chord upon which she could not play. A contrast which she could not yet reveal.

"You seem to overlook my uncle," she parried. "He's got a share in the Bar Nothing ranch, too."

He grinned, finding something in her words which cooled his temper. Unwittingly she had led to his trump, and he played it with a confidence that revealed the limitation of his power to appraise her.

"That's why you'd better go in with me," he said. "You ain't got any reason to love Wert Farley, an' if you an' me stick together we can fix things so he'll be a lot glad to get out of his share and leave us to run the ranch alone. There's a combination to think about, Haze. The Bar Nothing ranch is something to own."

The confidence with which he set forth this idealistic enterprise, the patronage which he tendered her in this inclusion with his plans stirred her to anger.

"You must have been drinking, Cliff!" she cried. "To come here with the suggestion that I join you to cheat and swindle the man you've joined with to cheat and swindle me is as funny as your claims to decent manhood! I suppose I ought not to be surprised at anything you do or say, because, as you said, we've known each other since childhood. But I'll tell you what I've learned to know about you! I've learned that you're as treacherous and low as your own words have proved! I've learned that as far as the difficulty of finding a better man than you is concerned, I could go to the gutter and pick up a hundred of them! . . . No, don't lose your temper! Remember that at least one man has put your arm out of commission in fairer fight than you're accustomed to! There's a man who can deal with you! There's a man who makes you pitiful by contrast, and in fighting him you show yourself up for what you are. I don't suppose I ought to blame you for the weakness and lowness that you can't help, Cliff, but as for joining with you in these rotten plans of yours; I'd rather share my fortunes with a rattlesnake!"

The Rattlesnake Rattles

She appeared exceedingly beautiful as she stood, her small hands clenched, and spoke her mind in the low voice of anger and revolt. But he lost the sense of beauty in the fury which her taunts aroused, a fury which was impotent only because of the wound which tortured his right arm. She knew as she defied him that had it not been for that shattered arm he would have answered her with more force than his words contained.

He cursed, obscenely, violently, tearing the veil from his ugly spirit.

"Him!" he cried; and he stood away from her, seeming to huddle into himself as he pressed the bound arm to his breast. "You'll see what we'll do to him! You . . . fool! You play in with him, because he wears better clothes than us! You think that because he showed off his gunplay an' put Klein out o' the way, he's the hero you been lookin' for! An' because you make yourself cheap for him, runnin' from sheriff to judge an' from judge to sheriff, that it's yore doin' he's free today!"

"No, I won't stop! I won't shut up for any damned woman on earth. I'm tellin' you now, an' what I'm tellin' is the truth! We got him free! Me an' Farley! An' we didn't get him free for no home-comin' celebration! It's a

song and dance we got him free for. We do the singin' and he dances on air. You talk as big as you like about yore little tin pilgrim, but before a hell of a long time's over, he's goin' to be taken out of town an' hung like a dawg!"

"Cliff!" she cried. "What do you mean?"

"I mean that he's free as a locoed mule. Now he's out of jail anybody can have him to hang that wants to!" He laughed aloud, keenly enjoying the terror which covered her face with a wide-eyed mask. "Now what you got to say?" he mocked. "Who's the better man, now? You got to learn, kid, that a rattlesnake does a lot more than rattle."

He laughed again and turning, strode from the house. She stood alone, transfixed with the knowledge he had left her. She had no illusions as to the determined purpose which lay behind his words. The plan was all too characteristic of Cliff Lederer and his kind. They had freed Cosgrove to hang him! When and where the hanging was to take place she did not know, but that Lederer in his rage had spilled out the truth she did not doubt. And the knowledge of Cosgrove's peril pressed upon her, held her motionless, entranced with fear. She, who in a hundred tense situations had kept her head, acting coolly and quickly, and accurately! In the face of this horror she was petrified!

And then came reason; or rather came that instinctive power given to woman to rise above the fear and horror which oppresses. As if on strong wings she ascended above the panic which never left her mind, and saw clearly, hopefully, her way.

She must not go to Cosgrove. He would fight. If there were a thousand enemies he would fight; and Lederer had all Manford on his side. She was conscious of that. She knew the heat with which the ardent Argus had inflamed the mob. No, she must not go to Cosgrove, she must plan first for his escape. But how? With what means? She thought of Gaines. That would be the man. Gaines, strong, powerful in the regard of the community; experienced in warfare, and wise in the ways of the range. She must not go to Cosgrove; she would go first to Gaines.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

A Safe Investment

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

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

Make the Wind Work

The thousands of windmills used for pumping water for livestock on Kansas farms may readily be equipped to provide running water in the house, suggests Walter G. Ward, extension architect of the agricultural college. If the farmstead is somewhat nearer a hill than is the house, a storage tank in the hill will supply the household with water that runs by gravity. Where a suitable elevation is lacking, the windmill may be used to pump water into a pressure tank. The tank may be located in the basement, a storage cave, or any other place safe from freezing.

Treating seed by the scoop-shovel method is not satisfactory; use the barrel type mixer.

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OUNCES FOR
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HAROLD SOMERS, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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

Are Prices Fair?

(Continued from Page 8)

Our company has no reason to avoid a comparison of the price history of these older lines with the prices of other standardized articles whose manufacturers were confronted with similar problems. The following table compares price increases to dealers of our farm implements, and of various other manufactured products used by farmers. The figures, other than our own, have been supplied by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Per cent of
price increases
March, 1931,
over 1913

IHC 8-foot grain binder.....	51
16 other IHC implements (excluding tractors).....	42
Boots and shoes.....	74
Carpenters' tools.....	110
Carpets (Wilton).....	63
Cement.....	42
Cutlery.....	106
Furniture.....	35
Lumber (building).....	37
Sewing machines.....	101
Shovels.....	59
Stoves.....	74
Woven wire fence.....	50

This comparative table indicates that we have not lagged behind other industries in holding down our prices against the pressure of the difficulties which I have mentioned.

Made Further Reductions

During the last year and a half, anticipating lower material prices, we made reductions that meant a saving to our ultimate consumers of about 5 million dollars a year and these reductions took us to the limit of business prudence.

One point that should not be overlooked in any study of actual and relative prices of farm implements is the fact that price increases since 1913 reflect not only higher market prices for labor and materials, but also much higher intrinsic value of the implements.

Perhaps the most frequent complaint against implement prices is that they are too high in comparison with the prices of farm products and with the farmer's pocketbook. This is in many cases too true, but I believe the fundamental trouble is with the prices of farm products. Out of the total yearly cash farm income for the United States about 5 per cent is spent for the purchase and upkeep of all farm operating equipment, which includes many articles besides implements. Measured by results in saving labor and time and in reducing production costs, nothing else the farmer buys costs him so little or yields him such a good return as his farm implements.

Labor is by far the largest element of cost in all materials and manufactured products. Whether general price levels are to go lower depends on wage levels. The desirability or necessity of upholding, or reducing wages as a means to bring back prosperity is a matter of public controversy from day to day, but with few advocates of any drastic reductions.

Because of the decline in the cost of living a moderate reduction in present wage rates would seem equitable, but if it is possible to bring back the price of agricultural products to something like a parity with present wage rates, this would be by far the happiest solution for the farmer as well as for the wage-earner and industry. The farmer's market is intimately bound up with the buying power of our city population, and generally improved business and industrial conditions will have a favorable reaction upon the prices of farm products.

Cost Items Have Changed

There is a particular reason, however, why it is to the advantage of the farmer that general price levels should be on a higher rather than a lower basis: Thirty years ago the

largest item of farm production cost was labor. Today the farmer's largest outlay is for interest and taxes—items that will not deflate—and the lower the general price levels go, the more difficult it is going to be for the farmer to meet these fixed charges as well as the principal of any prior obligations.

One of the most important factors in improving the situation of agriculture is the lowering of farm production costs. There are various ways by which this may be done but the one I know most about and believe in most is by the use of adequate labor-saving machinery. The sooner and further the farmer reduces his production costs, the quicker and stronger will be his comeback to prosperity.

Need Crooked Rows

BY WALTER J. DALY

L. N. Fish of Centerville, and Tom Arrand of Mound City, are two more progressive farmers to add to the list of men who are contour farming. This last big rain demonstrated two big advantages of contoured rows. No corn was washed out or covered up and more of the rain soaked in.

Contour farming is practiced on terraced fields to further increase the efficiency of the terraces. The rows are run parallel to the terrace which nearest represents the course of the other terraces. It is not necessary to follow small, abrupt curves. This makes the rows approximately parallel to all the terraces and with about the same grade.

The result is that every row acts like a small terrace and forces the water to run off slowly. This eliminates any washing or covering which might take place in the rows and gives the soil an opportunity to soak up more water.

Mr. Arrand and Mr. Fish are trying this system for the first time, but they think they will like it. Others have found that it takes only slightly longer to plant and cultivate a field farmed in this way.

Squabs Are Out!

There is almost no demand for "squab" broilers, those little fellows that weigh under 1½ pounds. There was a time when they could be sold as readily as the larger broilers, but that is not the case this year. The most profitable way for the producer to sell any product is to sell what markets demand. Market demands are the result of consumer demands. This year broilers under 2 pounds are not desired. Therefore, they should not be marketed until they have reached that weight. Some producers will find it to be more profitable to them to hold their heavy-breed broilers until they weigh even more than 2 pounds. Broilers of the light-weight breeds should always be marketed when they reach the 2-pound weight. It is not profitable to producers for them to hold the cockerels of their light-weight breeds to be marketed as springs. Only the cockerels of the larger breeds grow into desirable springs and roasting stock.

G. D. McClaskey.
Topeka, Kan.

Set a High Standard

Rather than neglect the entire herd of milk cows, most dairymen will decide that it will be better to keep only a few cows and give them the best of care, and that means culling. D. M. Seath, extension dairyman, Kansas State College, suggests that dairymen should cull from their herds those cows producing less than 300 pounds of butterfat. Altho that amount of butterfat appears to be a high standard, evidence indicates that it is a wise move to cull those individuals producing a smaller amount.

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We are mailing our great Miracle Bargain Sale Book to Thrifty Kansas families now—so if you do not receive YOUR COPY in a few days, just drop us a postal request, and we'll mail the sale book to you at once—don't miss this opportunity to save money... and lots of it!

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Order at our risk—we guarantee satisfaction or return your money. Miracle Sale ends August 31, 1931. Get your share of the Big Bargains. Shop through our sale book—save as you buy... and remember if you don't get your copy in a few days, drop us a postal request... we'll send you one. You simply must have this great sale book.

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Farm Crops and Markets

Gardens and Crops Are Doing Better; Livestock Growers Are Keeping Up Herds and Flocks

Growing conditions in Kansas have been good during the last week to 10 days, according to Kansas Farmer crop reporters. Many say that practically all crops are doing well, pastures are providing a lot of grass and livestock is thriving. In most portions of the state moisture is sufficient while a few counties need rains. The gardens are doing a fine job of growing and there will be considerable fruit. The first cutting of alfalfa was of high quality and reports indicate that in most cases the yield was medium to good.

For the United States as a whole, the Department of Agriculture says that crops are recovering from the effect of continued cool weather. Winter wheat prospects have improved but the condition of hay and pastures is poor in many sections. Fruit prospects are generally reported fair to good. Livestock growers appear to be keeping up herds and flocks. Fat cattle and hog prices have reached the lowest levels in many years. This has been followed by lessened demand for feeder cattle. Estimated milk production to the cow has not changed much from last year, but the increased number of cows on farms has brought about an increase in total production.

Breeding flocks of sheep came thru the winter in good condition and this indicates a lamb crop somewhat larger than last year's. Feed prospects are not good in some sections of the Northwest, and more than average rainfall will be needed to produce feed necessary to bring late lambs up to average size by marketing time.

The number of hens and chickens in farm flocks appears to have been reduced and the number of young chickens is much smaller than a year ago, with hatchings reported as considerably smaller.

Barber—Moisture is plentiful. Wheat, oats and corn are doing well. Some alfalfa has been cut. Gardens are fine. Wheat, 55c; corn, 50c; oats, 30c; hogs, \$5.80; eggs, 12c to 13c; cream, 16c to 21c.—Albert Pelton.

Barton—Everything considered, crops are doing nicely. Grub worms have done considerable damage to gardens.—Alice Everett.

Clark—We need a rain. Wheat and pastures look good but the wheat yield will be less than we had anticipated. Wheat, 58c; bran, \$1; flour, \$1; eggs, 13c; butter, 25c.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Clay—We have plenty of moisture to keep things growing. Most wheat is in the head and oats is looking fine. Some folks had to replant corn. Cutworms are numerous. The first cutting of alfalfa is light. Pastures are good.—Ralph L. Macy.

Finney—Wheat that looked spotted early in May came back to a beautiful green color after the snow the latter part of the month. This snow killed early tomatoes and beans but hardy garden plants were not affected. Sugar beets are doing well and are being thinned. Row crops are being planted and some alfalfa is being cut.—Cressie Zirkle.

Franklin—The first cutting of alfalfa made a heavy yield. Some corn has been cultivated twice. Many farmers are sowing millet and planting soybeans for rough feed. Some peaches are falling off the trees but there will be plenty left. Cutworms and potato bugs still are doing damage. The grape crop looks good.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Graham—A good rain is needed as wheat is burning badly and will make only a light crop. Most corn fields show a good stand and pastures are supplying plenty of grass.—C. F. Welty.

Greenwood—Oats and wheat are growing well, kafir planting is making good progress and the first crop of alfalfa is being harvested. Pastures are fine and most all of them have been leased. Eggs, 11c; cream, 14c.—A. H. Brothers.

Jackson—The first crop of alfalfa made an excellent yield of fine quality. Wheat and oats are heading well. Some corn is being replanted on account of cutworms. Fruit trees are overloaded. Cream, 16c to 19c; hens, 8c to 14c.—Nancy Edwards.

Harper—This county reduced its wheat acreage 16,533 acres this year, increased

alfalfa 8,691 acres, oats, 6,600 acres and Sweet clover, 1,097 acres. Dairy products increased 15 per cent but returns were 25 per cent less. Most of the kafir has been planted. Moisture is plentiful. Insect pests are more numerous than usual. Butterfat, 18c; broilers, 18c; heavy hens, 13c; eggs, 12c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Jefferson—Corn looks good, and wheat and oats are headed so harvest will be early. Potatoes are excellent, pastures are good and practically all crops have been seeded. Gardens are doing fine.—J. J. Blevins.

Johnson—Moisture is abundant and crops look well. Considerable replanting of melons and corn has been necessary. Some alfalfa has been cut and strawberries and cherries soon will be ripe. Oats and wheat look especially fine. Eggs, 14c; cream, 17c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Labette—Oats and wheat indicate good crop, potatoes look fine and strawberries are plentiful on vines but the vines were

On the Upward Trend?

WHEN will the prices for farm products start upward? Has the bottom been reached? These two questions are more in the foreground of interest among Kansas farmers these days than any other subjects. We don't have the answer to either question. But we do know that in previous depressions commodity and security markets have been driven down to rock bottom, and then there has been a rebound, much the same as from a cushion. In other words, there has been a point below which prices could not be driven, and the upward trend came at that point.

Did that turn take place in this depression with egg and butterfat prices about three weeks ago when they reached their low points? Butterfat was down to 13 cents a pound in some Kansas communities and eggs to 9 cents a dozen. Then came the upward trend. Was the bottom reached—and passed?

cut short by the drouth last fall. Some corn is being replanted. Oats, 35c; corn, 60c; eggs, 13c; cream, 19c.—J. N. McLane.

Leavenworth—Corn is looking fine and recent rains make lots of grass and stock water available. Gardens are fine and canning has started. Corn, 60c; eggs, 13c.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lyon—Crops are doing fine and alfalfa is making a heavy yield. Pastures are good and livestock is thriving.—E. R. Griffith.

Linn—Wheat and oats are headed out and harvest likely will start about June

15. Flax is making good growth and some corn is being cultivated the second time. Good horses bring \$100 to \$125.—W. E. Rigdon.

Marion—Moisture is plentiful and small grain crops look good. Many farmers had to replant corn. Frost damaged the gardens somewhat. Cream, 20c; eggs, 10c to 15c.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Marshall—Wheat and oats are the best ever but alfalfa is making a light first cutting. Baby chicks seem more numerous than ever. Corn, 35c; wheat, 50c; eggs, 15c; cream, 19c.—J. D. Stosz.

Neosho—Prospects for wheat, oats and flax are very satisfactory. First cutting of alfalfa made a good yield of fine quality. Sorghum planting is nearing completion with conditions favorable. Potatoes show fair prospects and corn is doing nicely, some being cultivated for the third time. Grass is good and livestock is doing well. Interest in hog raising is increasing due to low prices for grain.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—Most of the corn and kafir have been planted and are up to good stands. Alfalfa is being cut a little earlier than usual. Wheat promises a fair crop.—James McHill.

Osage—Moisture is plentiful and growing crops look fine. Most of the corn has been cultivated once and some twice. Some potatoes are large enough to eat, gardens are looking fine and begin to produce. Wheat never looked better. Butterfat, 22c.—James M. Parr.

Republic—Corn planting is finished but some replanting is being done. More moisture is needed. Potatoes and vegetables that were nipped by the frost are showing up nicely. Cool weather evidently reduced the first cutting of alfalfa.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Roos—Considerable replanting of corn had to be done. Wheat is heading out but is thin. Some kafir is coming up.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Wheat is practically all headed, oats is heading, all the corn is planted and seeding grain sorghums is nearing completion. The pastures are good and livestock is doing well. Wheat, 59c; eggs, 13c; butterfat, 19c.—Wm. Crotinger.

Russell—We need rain for wheat and row crops. Cutworms and bugs are doing a great deal of damage. Cattle are thriving on pasture and not many head are going to market. Eggs, 11c; butterfat, 18c.—Mary Bushell.

Sumner—More barley is being grown this year than usual, and we have a large oats acreage which will be ready to bind in about two weeks. Pastures and gardens are growing well and moisture is plentiful. Cream, 17c; eggs, 13c; corn, 50c; wheat, 57c; oats, 25c.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Wallace—Many farmers still are planting corn and feed crops. Moisture is needed. Considerable prairie land is being broken.—Everett Hughes.

Woodson—Wheat is all headed and prospects are excellent. Most of the oats is good and corn is looking better. Alfalfa and clovers are making a fine start. First cutting of alfalfa is of good color and quality. Eggs, 13c to 14c; springs, 20c; hens, 12c; cream, 19c.—Bessie Heslop.

Wyandotte—Wheat and oats are heading well and bumper crops are in prospect. Corn is ready for the cultivators and as it has been harrowed weeds are scarce. Moisture is plentiful and the soil is in perfect condition. Eggs, 14c; fries, 26c.—Warren Scott.

More Profit in Flax

Experiments in Southeastern Kansas show that flax production may be made more profitable by careful attention to the rotation of crops, including legumes, thru preparation of the seedbed, seeding about 40 pounds

to the acre of high-yielding, adapted varieties, and by harvesting and threshing the crop so as to prevent loss. That is according to E. B. Wells, extension crops specialist, Kansas State College. Flax may profitably replace wheat or oats on many of the upland farms in Southeastern Kansas, providing the best methods of growing the crop are followed.

Washing Beats Crops

BY WALTER J. DALY

Sloping fields that were not terraced lost another quota of soil with the last rains. It was a continuation of the process that has been going on since the prairie sod was broken. It is a condition that is removing plant food 20 times as rapidly as crops.

At first this washing probably went unnoticed. Now we must take notice, for a number of fields have been abandoned as worthless. Other fields still are cultivated, but fail to return enough to pay for farming them. They cannot be put back to pasture for grass will not grow on the subsoil which remains.

Every owner of land must face the fact that the agricultural value of that land is determined by a few inches of top soil. The sooner a field is terraced the easier the job will be. Land in small grain can be terraced this summer.

Linn county has more than 2,500 acres of rolling land that did not wash during the big rains. These are protected by terraces.

From \$1 to \$12

BY M. C. AXELTON

Lime has increased the yield of alfalfa three times over no treatment on the farm of A. N. McCormick, Yates Center. The limed plat yielded 3.29 tons to the acre of cured hay the first season as compared with 1.11 tons for the no treatment plat. Three tons of lime were applied at a cost of \$3.60 an acre. Alfalfa was selling at \$20 a ton in that community. This would make a return of \$65.80 an acre for the season. For every dollar in cash put into lime for alfalfa a return of \$12.11 was received from the increase over no treatment.

There are five points to consider in investing \$1 and receiving a return of \$12. In addition to lime as shown by this test, it is essential that a good seedbed is prepared. A good seedbed should be firm. The third point to consider is that only good seed of an adapted variety be used. All seed should be inoculated. And the last point is use superphosphate if the soil is low in phosphorus. The use of manure will give results but care must be taken to use manure that is free from weeds.

The following yields were obtained from the alfalfa fertility test conducted by the Woodson County Farm Bureau in 1930 on the farm of A. N. McCormick:

Treatment	Yields Tons to the Acre
Lime and Manure.....	4.14
Lime	3.29
Lime and Phosphate.....	3.20
Manure	2.35
No Treatment	1.11
Superphosphate	1.03

In this dry year the manure and lime plat yielded 4.14 tons to the acre the first season or nearly four times as much as the no treatment plat. The manure was applied at seeding time at the rate of 10 tons to the acre.

A field of 15 acres was limed from the carload received by Mr. McCormick as an attendance prize at the Woodson County Farm Bureau's Lime and Legume Tour last May. After the oats is taken off he will work this field and fall seed to alfalfa. According to Mr. McCormick, alfalfa is one of the most profitable crops he can grow.



New Togs Transformed Round-up

Ninth Annual 4-H Meet Was Outstanding in Appearance of Members and in Quality of Performances

BY J. M. PARKS

THE ninth annual boys' and girls' 4-H Club Round-up, held on the campus of the Kansas State College last week, was different from all similar events of the past. The club members were dressed uniformly. The boys wore white shirts, white trousers, black ties and black belts. The girls were dressed in green. Leaders, both men and women, wore white. In the opinion of M. H. Coe, state club leader, the spick and span clothing not only gave the youngsters greater pride in their appearance but caused them to carry their pride over into their various performances. Even the singing, he said, showed marked improvement.

The annual club meet is the climax of the year's activities of thousands of Kansas 4-H Club boys and girls. In the program for the week provision is made for inspiration, study, work and play. Owing to the inadequacy of the facilities only boys and girls with considerable achievements to their credit are given the privilege in participating in the annual round-up. Really they are the leaders in one of America's most important activities. According to Mr. Coe, about 1,175 club members took part in this year's meet.

One of the features emphasized during the round-up is good health. The use of uniforms fits very nicely into the health program. Everywhere on the campus one could not fail to notice the sprightly step and the improved carriage of these well-dressed youngsters. Scores in the health contest ran unusually high. Lloyd Enic Forsee, of Saline county, winner of highest place, made 99.5 points in a possible 100—just one-half point short of a perfect score.

The program for the week consisted of lectures, demonstrations and judging on subjects of special interest to club members. Other features were literature, art, music, sight seeing trips, contests, banquet, stunt night, candle lighting service, and community recreation. The climax of the week came Friday when winners in various contests were made known. The scores follow:

LIVESTOCK JUDGING

Team	Score
1. Saline County	1,275
2. Osage County	1,274
3. Geary County	1,242
Individuals	Score
1. Carl Ellings, Riley	447
2. Billie Killian, Dickinson	445
3. Andrew Olson, Geary	443

DAIRY JUDGING

Team	Score
1. Rawlins	1,358
2. Harper	1,350
3. Brown	1,349
Individuals	Score
1. Carl Byers, Brown	524
2. Claude Bell, Rawlins	476
3. Virginia Wagoner, Franklin	473

POULTRY

Team	Score
1. Franklin	1,761
2. Geary	1,667
3. Lyon	1,522
Individuals	Score
1. Carl Shoemaker, Franklin	644
2. Raleigh Peterson, Geary	602
3. Chester Burgess, Franklin	587

CLOTHING

Team	Score
1. Geary	725.6
2. Sherman	717.7
3. Rice	703.8
Individuals	Score
1. Thelma Palmer, Pawnee	255.9
2. Maxine Hogeboour, Sherman	255.6
3. Burnice Preston, Ford	252.9

FOODS

Team	Score
1. Russell	804.2
2. Saline	798.3
3. Marion	764.6
Individuals	Score
1. Frances Muir, Saline	288.7
2. Erma Schubert, Marion	279.3
3. Ethel Rosey, Geary	277.3

HEALTH CONTEST

Boys	Score
1. Lloyd Enic Forsee, Saline	99.5
2. Nolan Schlobohn, Lyon	99.2
3. William McKinley, Ness	98.94
4. Albert Stamper, Jackson	98.84
5. Billy Killian, Dickinson	98.7
Girls	Score
1. Nadine Brown, Lyon	98.85
2. Dorothy Donnelly, Rice	98.7
3. Helen Bickert, Bourbon	98.2
4. Luella McPherson, Sherman	98.1
5. Leona Shirk, Marion	97.6

NEWSWRITING CONTEST

First, Ivan Griswold, Marshall, who received the grand prize of a free trip to the Chicago club congress this fall; second, Raleigh J. Peterson, Geary; third, Nina Heidel, Geary.

Selling Every Day

BY MRS. LUTHER DAY
Glen Elder, Kansas

Having had 25 years' experience with an incubator, I find it a very good foundation for poultry profit. I am satisfied that an incubator is necessary to successful poultry raising. My farm flock is Tom Barron White Leghorns, but every spring my first hatch is Rhode Island Reds. In the spring of 1930 a neighbor wanted a small flock of R. I. Reds so she supplied 650 eggs—my incubator capacity—and I hatched 460 chicks the first of March, receiving half the chicks for the hatching; these for the simple cost of the oil and a little time every day. I placed my order for 75 White Leghorn baby chicks from a select pen. These I put in with my Rhode Island Reds and in that way I have my Leghorn cockerels with very little time or expense.

By starting the Reds early, I have the cockerels ready for early market and the pullets in fine condition for early winter layers. These are disposed of at a good price about February 1. The spring of 1930, I sold to a party who took all I had at \$12 a dozen.

Then the Leghorns are culled and everything ready to sell hatching eggs, and I never have been able yet to fill all orders. I keep about 250 hens.

After the Reds were out in 1930, I filled the incubators with Leghorn eggs. When the hatch came off I had 480 chicks; too many for my small brooder house, so I found ready sale for 100 of these at 10 cents each so that cut down the expense of that hatch. I had real good luck with my chicks so I had a good many cockerels for market, leaving my pullets at a very low cost.

Most years I fill the 350-egg machine with Barred Rock eggs for a third hatch and put them out to themselves, keeping sour milk and grain before them and let them rustle for themselves. Then at Thanksgiving time they are fine for market. But in 1929 the rats found that bunch of 200; they left a dozen, so in 1930 I put in my turkey and duck eggs and finished the season with those.

Therefore I find the greatest net profit from poultry for me is from raising different breeds and having poultry and poultry products salable at all times of the year. And last but not least is keeping down overhead expense as much as possible.

Get a Muzzle

Friend: "Whom does your little son look like?"

Happy Father: "His eyes are mine, the nose is my wife's, and his voice, I think, he got from our auto horn."

Sanitation is essential with all livestock.



Here lie the remains

THIS FLY will never suck the blood of another cow. Lying here upon his back, feet up in the air, he proves the efficiency of Dr. Hess Fly Spray ... a new product that kills flies in the barn as well as repels flies in the pasture.

In many tests with this new



product thousands of flies were killed and counted to determine its efficiency. In one test, for instance, a fly-tight experiment house was sprayed. The count showed that Dr. Hess Fly Spray had killed 2295 flies, that only 150 were still living ... and that it had been 94 per cent efficient. In all the tests averaged together, Fly Spray proved itself 92 per cent efficient as a killer.

But Dr. Hess Fly Spray's usefulness does not stop at killing flies. It is first, last, and always a fly repeller! It protects cows from flies in the pasture. Properly applied in the morning, it keeps cows free from fly torment all day long!

Try Dr. Hess Fly Spray yourself. Spray the cows in the barn before the morning milking. Notice their freedom from fly torment in the pasture all day. Spray the barn before bringing them in, in the evening. See the flies tumble. You will find flies are no longer one of your farm problems.

See your local Dr. Hess dealer about Fly Spray. Either do that, or write direct to Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

One Man Can Move 300 to 800 Bushels of Grain An Hour With the

LIBERTY GRAIN BLOWER

Elevate, clean and grade your grain in one operation. A powerful fan does all the work. Only one moving part. No buckets, chains or gears to get out of order. No inside scooping necessary. One man can move it. Assembled or taken down in five minutes. Costs only half as much as old style elevators. Pays for itself in a few days.

FREE! Send name today for FREE Booklet describing the Liberty Grain Blower and special 1931 price offer.

LINK MFG. CO., Dept. C, Kansas City, Mo.

Contentment is the Surest Way to Happiness!

And you will feel much better when you have made provisions for your family. Insurance means protection, protection means assurance and contentment, contentment means happiness. This magazine offers the best insurance value you can buy—insurance that will give you the satisfaction of knowing you have made provisions for your loved ones.

\$10,000 Federal "FARMERS' SPECIAL" Automobile Travel and Pedestrian Travel Accident Insurance Policy for \$2.00 a year.

WRITE US FOR FULL PARTICULARS

**Kansas Farmer Insurance Dept.
TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

Kathleen Norris's Latest

Story of Pen, spoiled, adorable little Pen, and of Julia Borel, penniless, exquisite, alone. Both of them loved the last Vicomte de la Ferronnays. Their drama is one of the most tender and richly human of Mrs. Norris's romances. Don't fail to read "THE LOVE OF JULIA BOREL." Only \$1.00, postpaid.

CAPPER BOOK SERVICE, CAPPER BLDG., TOPEKA, KANSAS



Our FARMERS MARKET Place



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

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RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

POULTRY

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

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS 4c UP. CATALOG FREE. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo. **SUPERIOR QUALITY BABY CHICKS**, blood-tested at reduced prices. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, 1277 Van Buren, Topeka, Kan.

BIG HUSKY CHICKS, 5c UP. EASY TERMS. 5 leading breeds, Missouri accredited. Free catalogue. Nevada Hatchery, Nevada, Missouri. **MATHIS CERTIFIED CHICKS—GUARANTEED TO LIVE.** Heavy layers. Leading breeds, \$5.00 hundred up. Catalog free. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.

CHICKS: BEST EGG STRAIN. RECORDS UP to 342 eggs yearly. Guaranteed to live and outlay other strains. 12 varieties, 5c up. Postpaid. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 615, Clinton, Mo.

BABY CHICKS. STATE ACCREDITED. Blood-tested. 8c for all heavy breeds, 7c for White, Buff or Brown Leghorns, Anconas or heavy assorted. Delivered prepaid. Tischhauser Hatchery, Box 1276, Wichita, Kan.

JERSEY WHITE GIANTS

COCKERELS AND PULLETS AT \$1.25 each. Peter Stranz, Moundridge, Kan.

FOR SALE—200 EXTRA GOOD JERSEY White Giant pullets. Mrs. Vern Lakin, Osborne, Kan.

BEST 1931 WHITE GIANT PULLETS; COCK- erels, chicks, eggs. Mature stock. Also blacks. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

TURKEYS—EGGS

PURE BRED BRONZE AND PURE BRED Bourbon Red Turkey eggs. \$2.00, 10. Mrs. Walter Lister, Broadwater, Nebr.

PURE BRED BRONZE EGGS, 25c. FROM large 2-year-old prize winning stock, postpaid, insured. Pearl Maxedon, Cunningham, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE EGGS FROM EXTRA large stock. Beautiful markings. Snow-white edging. Disease free. 40-\$10.00. After June 1 \$8.00 Postpaid. Louisa Van Conet, Newboro, Nebr.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

FEEDOLA SPECIAL CHICK RATION FOR Coccidiosis Treatment. Results Guaranteed. Feedola Milling Co., McPherson, Kansas. Dealers Wanted.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

CREAM, POULTRY, EGGS WANTED. COOPS loaned free. "The Copes", Topeka.

MISCELLANEOUS

KODAK FINISHING

SEND ROLL AND 25c FOR SIX BEAUTIFUL glossstone prints. Day-Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

FREE ENLARGEMENTS GIVEN—SEND roll and 25c for seven glossy prints. Owl Photo Service, Fargo, N. Dakota.

GLOSS PRINTS TRIAL FIRST ROLL DE- veloped printed 10c lightning service. F.R.B. Photo Co., Dept. J, 1503 Lincoln Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

TOBACCO

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

BABY CHICKS

\$5.00 PER 100 CHICKS \$5.00 PER 100

SPECIAL PRICES
We specialize in STATE ACCREDITED—BLOODTESTED—BROODER TESTED DAY OLD CHICKS—2 WEEKS OLD STARTED CHICKS—10 WEEKS OLD PULLETS and COCKERELS—BREEDING STOCK.

20 VARIETIES
4 Weeks Guarantee to Live

Any losses first 4 weeks replaced at 1/2 price 60,000 each week. Hatches every Monday and every Thursday. Quick service on large or small orders. Satisfaction guaranteed. New Sum Catalog explains everything. For quick service order from ad.

Leghorns, Anconas \$5.90
Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes 6.90
Giants, Black or White Minorcas 7.90
Ruck's Buff Minorcas, Black, White or 8.90
Buff Australorps 9.90
Heavy Assorted 10.90
Light Assorted 11.90
Assorted, All Breeds 12.90

500 or 1000 orders, deduct 1/2c per chick. Less than 100, add 1/2c per chick. Above prices for Grade A Chicks. For our Grade AA Chicks add 1c per chick. For Grade AAA Trapped quality, add 2c per chick.

Send \$1 per 100 with order, balance C.O.D. plus postage, or cash with order, all charges prepaid.

STARTED CHICKS—2 WEEKS OLD
Add 6c per chick to above prices. Furnished in all three grades. Shipped Express only—C.O.D. Charges Collected.

Write for low prices on pullets or cockerels.

RUSK FARMS Box 616 WINDSOR, MO.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

PINK KAFIR RECLEANED \$1.00 PER BU. truck, 2c lb. sacked. John Maguire, Plainville, Kan.

WESTERN GROWN PLANTS, 100 TOMATO and 100 cabbage, \$1.00 postpaid. R. R. Holaday, Grinnell, Kan.

EARLY SUMAC SORGO SEED. GERMINA- tion 97 per cent. Samples and quotations on request. Colby Experiment Station, Colby, Kan.

TOMATO—EARLIANA, BONNYBEST, TREE; sweet potato, Red Bermuda, Yellow Jersey 50c-100; \$3.50-1000, postpaid. Ernest Darland, Codell, Kan.

PLANTS THAT GROW—CELERY, FOUR varieties, price 60c-100; \$4.50-1000, Sweet Spanish Onions 35c-100; \$2.50-1000. All prepaid. C. R. Goerke, Sterling, Kan.

PLANTS, PORTO RICO, NANCY HALLS, Little Stem Jerseys, 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.40; 1,000-\$2.25. Larger lots \$2.00 postpaid. Cabbage same price. A. I. Shiles, Rush Springs, Okla.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED \$7.00, GRIMM AL- falfa \$9.00, White Sweet Clover \$3.50, Red Clover \$12.00, Alsike \$12.00. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

PLANTS—PORTO RICO, NANCY HALL, YEL- low Jerseys, 500-\$1.25; 1,000-\$2.25. Larger lots \$2.00. Cabbage and Tomatoes, same price. Postpaid. Prompt shipment. Triangle Plant Farm, Rush Springs, Okla.

TOMATOES, CABBAGE, LETTUCE, COL- lards 300-75c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75; Bermuda Onions, pencil size, 500-65c; 1,000-\$1.10; 8,000-\$5.50. Sweet Pepper, Sweet Potato Slips, 50-50c; 500-\$1.75; 1,000-\$2.50; prepaid. Weaver Plant Company, Mt. Pleasant, Tex.

PLANTS: SWEET POTATO—NANCY HALL, Red Bermuda, Southern Queen, Yellow Bermuda, White Jersey Yam, Vineless Jersey, Vineless Yam, Porto Rican, Frostless Black Spanish, Red Jersey, 100 50c; 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$3.00; postpaid. Tomato—Chaulk Early Jewel, Stone, Ponderosa, New Tree. Cabbage—Early Jersey, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen Market, Sure Head, 100, 50c; 500, \$2.25; 1,000, \$4.00; postpaid. Hardy Garten Truck Farm, Rt. 4, Abilene, Kan.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

WHEAT TESTERS FOR SALE, \$7.50 EACH. Box 135, Holton, Kan.

15-30 McCormick-Deering, \$250.00. RUS- sell Bros., Four miles south of Winfield, Kan.

ONE 40-80 AVERY TRACTOR, ONE 32-54 Avery thresher. John Plughoeft, Ellsworth, Kan.

BARGAINS IN ALMOST NEW USED COM- bines and Tractors. Kysar & Sons, Wakeeney, Kan.

FOR SALE—3 ROW TRACTOR, CULTIVA- tor and power lift, John Deere, \$160. A. B. Caldwell, Lone Elm, Kan.

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

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

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.

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

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EXCELLENT QUALITY HOUSE PAINT. \$1.59; Barn Paint, \$1.23; Varnish, \$1.64; Flat Wall, \$1.87; Kalsomine, 49c; Floor Wax, 43c; 4 in. Brush, 95c. Manufacturers' Paint Co., Wichita, Kan.

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

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May and June Chicks

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Left Overs, all breeds.
All From Kansas Accredited Blood Tested Flocks.
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PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

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

DOGS

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

HALF COLLIE AND SHEPHERD PUPS. Parents heelers. \$2.00 and \$4.00. Charles Walje, Pleasanton, Kan.

FROG RAISING

RAISE BULLFROGS. BIG PROFITS. IN- structions 25c. Chareton Fur and Frog Farm-Inc. Chicago, Ill.

FUR BEARING ANIMALS

ALASKAN PEN BORN BREEDING MINK for sale at pelt prices. Master Mink Ranch, Hinton, Iowa.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

FOR SALE: WEDDING RING QUILT, quilting wanted. Mary Lillard, Lewistown, Mo.

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

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, ELIGIBLE MEN-WOMEN, 18-50, qualify for Government Positions, Salary Range, \$105-\$250 month. Steady employment; paid vacations, thousands appointed yearly. Common education. Write, Ozment Instruction Bureau, 365, St. Louis, Mo. quickly.

AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

CALIFORNIA PERFUMED BEADS, SELL- ing like hot cakes. Agents coining money. Catalog free. Mission Factory, K2, 2328W Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

AMERICAN AUCTION COLLEGE, CLEAR Lake, Iowa. Enroll now. Free gas.

LAND

ARKANSAS

440 ACRES RICH BOTTOM TIMBER LAND fine corn, clover, cotton, hog, cattle land. Price \$10.00 acre. Bee Vanemburg, R2, Batesville, Ark.

COLORADO

321 1/2 ACRES FERTILE LAND, 2 MILES Great Divide. Plenty water. Good improvements, \$20.00 acre. Mrs. Jennie Price, Great Divide, Colo.

SACRIFICE—1760 ACRE IMPROVED NON- irrigated ranch near Hugo, Colorado; one-half level, balance rolling, price \$7.50 per acre; also 1280 acres irrigated near Laramie, Wyo., large improvements, grown record crops; price \$17.50 per acre. Both wonderful opportunities for grain and cattle ranching. Easy terms. Write Irving Howe, owner, Boston Bldg., Denver, Colo.

KANSAS

WELL IMPROVED 320 A. STOCK FARM, living water, timber, alfalfa, orchard, on 40 S. J. E. M. Reed, owner, Kanopolis, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

FREE HOMESTEADS; 18 STATES, ALSO federal foreclosures; maps, "700 Facts" 30c. Hitchcock, 4322-7, Coliseum, New Orleans, La.

OWN A FARM IN MINNESOTA, DAKOTA, Montana, Idaho, Washington, or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

FREE BOOKS ON MINNESOTA, NORTH DA- kota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon about farms large or small for grain, livestock, dairying, poultry. Complete information. Write E. C. Leedy, Dept. 302, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

Want to Sell Your Farm? Then give us a description and we'll tell you how to get in touch with buyers. No charge for this information. Hahn, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAV- ing farm or unimproved land for sale. Give cash price. John Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

I SELL OR EXCHANGE REAL ESTATE ALL kinds anywhere. What do you want? O. B. Heath, Junction City, Kan.

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

Wheat on summer fallow ground at the Hays Experiment Station has averaged 19.6 bushels to the acre over a 15-year period. The best method of preparing the ground for continuous wheat has averaged only 11 bushels.

Use This Order Blank Now!

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KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BEEZE, Topeka, Kansas

Gentlemen: Run my ad as follows,times in your paper.

Remittance of \$..... is enclosed.

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Cuts Milk—Beef Costs

Success in the stock business is determined largely by the cost of the ration, for unquestionably the greatest item of expense of stock-feeding is the cost of the feed. To make a profit from stock with the present low prices requires careful planning and looking ahead in order to make the ration ample and at the same time to grow and store it at the lowest cost.

When pastures are lush and green as we find them usually in June we forget the hot, dry season of late summer, when the grass turns brown, the flies are bad, and the animals are hard pressed to find sufficient food for even their maintenance. We also forget the ample supply of cheap succulent forage which should be stored up for the next 12 months' feed supply.

If the stock keeper is equipped with silos he is in position to take care of the forage, putting it in the best possible condition for both storage and feeding; if he does not have a silo he certainly ought to look into this well-established method of feeding.

From the great number of experiments and tests comparing the value of silage feeding with dry, field-cured forage we can state conservatively that the silage method will save 10 cents a pound on the cost of producing a pound of butterfat, and \$1.25 on the cost of producing a hundred pounds of beef; thus a dairy or stock farmer can easily figure what a silo will pay him. I have used a large number of tests reported at a number of different experiment stations over a period of 20 years, and offer the following deduction: A hundred-ton silo on the average stock farm will pay \$350 a year over the dry method of feeding.

The pastures this year are not up to normal, due to the great drouth of 1930, and it will take another season of average rainfall to put them in condition. As silage is the best-known substitute for pasture, the average stock keeper will find a summer supply a very good investment; for nearly every season there is a drouthy period when little feed is available.

Corn fodder and stover will not take the place of silage; this has been thoroughly tested out by a number of experiment stations. Illinois found silage worth 31 per cent more than corn fodder. Nebraska found silage worth 20 per cent more than corn stover; and Kansas, in testing kafir fodder with kafir silage, found that by ensiling the kafir they obtained 37 more an acre. These all were in beef feeding tests, but about the same results could have been obtained if dairy animals had been used.

In a Pennsylvania test where a large number of dairy herds were used, it was found that a cow receiving silage would produce 150 gallons of milk more than where not receiving silage. In Kansas the farm management studies reported results of observation on 571 farms. In this great test it was found that where the silo was used, dairy cattle showed an average per head earning of \$19.03 greater a year than where the silo was not used.

Where economy in feeding is necessary, and present-day conditions certainly require this, then the silo must be considered. Wisconsin many years ago found this out, and today you will find in that state 114,000 silos in use. In planning the stock feed for the coming year arrange to have enough silage for at least eight months of feeding. A. L. Haecker, Lincoln, Nebr.

Immune to Bacteria

Honey, unlike many foods which decompose easily as a result of bacterial action, has a unique method of pro-

tecting itself from spoilage by literally drying the organisms to death.

A. P. Sturtevant, bee specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, says honey has the peculiar and distinctive property of absorbing moisture from anything that comes in contact with it. A certain amount of moisture is necessary to maintain life in all living organisms, so when bacteria comes in contact with honey and this vital amount of moisture is withdrawn, the organism dies.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

C. C. Cole, Levant, Thomas county, has a nice little herd of registered Holsteins and has some young bulls for sale and a few females.

Jas. Barrett & Sons, Oberlin, Kan., breeders of Poland Chinas, have about 50 spring pigs representing some of the best families of Poland Chinas.

The Morton stock farm, Oberlin, Kan., is the home of quality Shorthorns and Chester White hogs. The Mortons have something over 100 spring pigs and the usual spring crop of calves.

Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan., have a nice lot of Duroc pigs this spring, and Henry Woody has a fine crop of calves from his 75 registered Hereford cows.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lavell, McDonald, Kan., Rawlins county, are the owners of one of the choice herds of registered Jersey cattle in Northwest Kansas. At the head of their herd is a grandson of Fern's Wexford Noble and

Answers to Questions on Page 10

1. Andrew Jackson.
2. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
3. Of weak or mean spirit; cowardly.
4. Salt.
5. Corsica.
6. The French national air, composed by Rouget de Lisle, first sung publicly in Marseilles.
7. William F. Cody.
8. Under penalty, a writ commanding a witness to appear in court.
9. Formerly a palace in Paris, now a museum filled with works of art.
10. James Buchanan.
11. Samuel Francis Smith.
12. Polish.

Note: These questions and answers were submitted by Ruth Knipp, Onaga; Jay Muck, Larned; Mrs. Raymond James, Clay Center; and Louise Maneth, Great Bend, Kan.

there is other breeding in the herd that is worthy of mention. The herd is federal accredited and barn records are kept and production is the watchword with the Lavells.

Ray McCall, Brewster, Kan., breeds registered Ayrshire cattle and Duroc hogs. He has 50 registered Ayrshires and around 100 spring pigs. He is figuring some on a sale sometime this fall.

E. T. Sherlock, St. Francis, Kan., is a livestock auctioneer and a breeder of registered Spotted Poland Chinas. One of the great boars of the breed heads his herd and he has a nice lot of spring pigs.

Erickson Bros., Herndon, Kan., are breeders of registered Percherons, Herefords and

Poland Chinas. At present they are not offering anything in the Percheron line, but have five nice yearling Hereford bulls for sale. They are priced them worth the money. They have 100 spring pigs sired by a boar from Coupe Bros., herd at Dawson, Neb. They have March 5 for their bred sow sale which will be held at the farm.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., has three young Shorthorn bulls that are old enough for service, that he is offering for sale at prices that will move them soon. If you are interested you had better write him at once.

N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan., and D. V. Spohn of Superior, Neb., both breeders and exhibitors of Durocs, have claimed October 19 for a joint sale of Duroc boars and gilts, and the sale will be held at Superior.

Ray Gould, Rexford, Kan., a long time breeder of registered Chester White hogs, has a small crop of spring pigs, something like 50 which is a small number for him. The blizzard got in its work and he lost quite a number.

Dr. W. E. Stewart, Stratton, Neb., a breeder and exhibitor of high class Poland Chinas and the owner and exhibitor of Broadcloth, the grand champion boar at the Iowa state fair in 1929, will hold a boar sale at Stratton the last week in September, likely September 28.

Chas. Stuckman, Kirwin, Kan., is breeding 20 Duroc fall gilts for September farrow. They are by his old boar, Beacon's Pride, a grandson of The Anchor. The gilts are being bred to his new boar, a big spring yearling of Index breeding, that he bought recently in Iowa. Mr. Stuckman has about 40 spring pigs that are doing nicely.

F. D. McKinney, Colby, Kan., who bred Spotted Poland Chinas at Menlo, Kan., until last fall, when he bought his present farm northwest of Colby, has a nice crop of spring pigs numbering around 75. Leading blood lines are to be found in his herd with such boars as Announcer and Monogram, well represented.

J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan., has announced October 24, for his Poland China boar and gilt sale and February 20 for his bred sow sale. Mr. Brown is the owner of Big Hawk, the great show boar and the sire of show boars. He is the size of Dr. W. E. Stewart's Broadcloth, the boar that was grand champion at the Iowa state fair in 1929.

Albin Walkensdorfer, Herndon, Kan., has a nice herd of registered Chester White hogs, and his crop of spring pigs numbers 60. Last year he was out on the show circuit with his show herd and exhibited in southern Nebraska at the leading county fairs and at the fair in Northwest Kansas. He is planning on the same shows this fall. He sold his spring boars last fall at an average of \$33.50. He has claimed October 22 for his boar and gilt sale.

The Clay-Washington county Holstein Breeders' Association probably does not represent the largest number of Holsteins but very likely this two-county association has more record sires and dams than are to be found in any other section of the state. W. C. Farmer, dairy specialist for Washington county, says there are 40 young bulls for sale in this territory right now that are sired by splendid bulls and out of 400 and 500-pound dams. If you are interested in a bull write to Mr. Farmer and tell him what you want and he can send you descriptions and prices.

Vavroch Bros., Oberlin, Kan., are veteran breeders of Durocs in that section of the state, and have on several occasions held the top sales of the state. Last winter their sale was held during one of the worst storms in the winter and the average fell below their usual averages. This spring they have 250 spring pigs of the usual quality and representing leading families of Durocs. They will hold their usual annual bred sow sale in the sale pavilion at Oberlin about the same time in the spring. They are breeders of registered Hereford cattle and Shorthorn cattle as well and always have desirable young stock for sale.

Motor Cop, the second prize Spotted Poland China boar at the Nebraska state fair in 1929 and again in 1930, and one of the great show and breeding boars of the breed, is now owned in Kansas. N. P. Nelson, Atwood, is the purchaser. He is breeding the great sows in his herd to him. Motor Cop weighs better than a half ton. A number of sows will be bred to him for fall farrow. Mr. Nelson has claimed October 26 for his boar and gilt sale, which will be held at Atwood. His herd has been noted all along for the great size and quality of his herd sows.

Weldon Miller of Norcatur, Kan., consigned a few Duroc bred gilts to his neighbor, J. A. Sanderson's Spotted Poland China sale, last February, and the quality and size of these gilts and the fine condition they were in when they were put on the sale, they were purchased in good condition. They were purchased by a breeder of high class Durocs. He has a nice crop of pigs this spring and is breeding 20 fall gilts to his new herd boar, Big Anchor, a son of The Anchor. He has 80 spring pigs sired, some by the Airman and others by a son of the Airman, and some by the grand champion boar of Kansas (the Albrecht boar) and others.

John Yelek, Rexford, Kan., breeds registered Hampshire hogs and Milking Shorthorn cattle. This spring he has 90 spring pigs, and they are doing fine. In his bred sow sale at Atwood last winter he would have sold easily twice as many if he had had them. The average was around the top for bred sow sales in Kansas last year and after getting back home he sold two sows for \$100 each that were too heavy to take to the sale. He will be out with a show herd at the leading fair again this fall as he was last fall. He is planning a boar and gilt sale in October and has claimed February 17 for his bred sow sale.

Petrock Bros., Oberlin, Kan., are big breeders and exhibitors of Chester White hogs. Their herds will be seen again this fall at the leading fairs over the country. They breed a very popular type and are good care takers and grow out and develop a very fine lot of spring pigs every year. The last spring crop of pigs numbered around 150. They are breeding 25 sows for fall farrow. They are very successful in private sales and have not been holding public sales recently although they are now claiming February 27 for a bred sow sale to be held in the sale pavilion at Oberlin. Since the boar season started last fall they have sold 62 spring and fall boars at private sale, and about the same number of bred gilts.

There are four county fairs in Northwest Kansas that are known as the fair circuit of Northwest Kansas. The Norton county fair is the first in the circuit and the dates are August 18 to 21. Elaborate plans are being made this year for this fair which is the oldest county fair in that part of the state. Livestock exhibits and a big rodeo and other attractions including grain and other farm products are the main attractions. The week following is the Sherman county fair at Goodland, which is one of the outstanding fairs of the state. New and up-to-date buildings make this fair one of the outstanding events of the season.

Thomas county fair follows the next week after Sherman county and it will feature livestock exhibits, harness and running races every day, and other features will make it a week full of entertainment of a very high class. The fair is held at Colby, which is the home of the Colby State Experiment Station. The week following the Thomas county fair, which is September 1 to 4, is the Rawlins county fair at McDonald. This is the best fair in any town anywhere considering the size of the town. It will be a real livestock show and is sponsored by the business men of McDonald and farmers and breeders in that section. For the premium lists of either of these fairs you can address the fair secretary at either of the four towns mentioned and you will receive it promptly. There is lots of livestock interest in all of northwest Kansas and either of these places would be a good place to exhibit your purebred livestock.

Next Wednesday, June 17, the Kansas Guernsey Breeders' Association will meet at Jo-Mar farm, Salina, Kan., for their annual field day. Karl Musser, secretary of the national Guernsey Cattle Club, and R. L. Holden, fieldman for the association and other prominent Guernsey men will be present. Max M. Moorehouse, secretary of the Kansas association and manager of the Jo-Mar farm, urges every breeder interested in Guernseys and dairying to attend and a big time and a very profitable meeting is promised. The Jo-Mar farm herd of Guernseys ranks well up with the best herds in the United States and it is worth your time to see this herd and you will be mighty welcome at Jo-Mar farm next Wednesday, June 17, so plan to be there early and stay all day.

Public Sales of Livestock

Milking Shorthorn Cattle

Oct. 8—Leo F. Breeden & Co., Great Bend, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

Oct. 6—Northeast Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association, free fair grounds, Topeka, Kan. Robert E. Romig, sale manager, Topeka.

Shorthorn Cattle

Oct. 21—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., and Bluemont farm, Manhattan, Kan. Joint sale, Clay Center.

Chester White Hogs

Oct. 22—Albin Walkensdorfer, Herndon, Kan. Feb. 27—Petraek Bros., Oberlin, Kan. Sale pavilion.

Poland China Hogs

Oct. 24—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan. Sale pavilion, Oberlin, Kan. Feb. 20—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan. Sale pavilion, Oberlin, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

Oct. 26—N. T. Nelson, Atwood, Kan. Feb. 18—J. A. Sanderson, Oronoque, Kan.

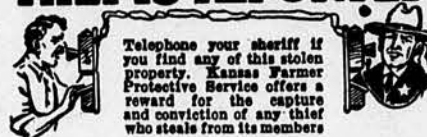
Duroc Hogs

Oct. 19—N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan., and D. V. Spohn, Superior, Neb. Sale at Superior. Feb. 6—Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan. Feb. 16—Weldon Miller, Norcatur, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs

Feb. 17—John Yelek, Rexford, Kan.

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.

Lewis U. Gresham, Lakin. Fifteen-gallon oil drum, 5-gallon gas can and 10 gallons of gas.

L. S. Kabsey, Oswego. Cushman binder engine with water jacket soldered just below the spark plugs.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled and Horned Special

One Polled Shorthorn Bull, and 2 nice heifers \$240. One Horned Bull and 2 good heifers, all reg., \$200. 20 bulls serviceable, \$60 to \$125 each. High class Polled Shorthorns. Phone J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KAN., our expense.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Choice White Yearling Bull

Sired by Schellenberger's Collyne Banner Bearer and out of a junior champion cow, Nebraska state fair. Price will suit. W.P. & S.W. Schneider, Logan, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Guernsey Male Calf

for sale, Thorobred, registered. Write O. MOORSHEAD, Box 259, Newton, Kansas

DUROC HOGS

WEANLING PIGS FOR SALE NOW

Out of big mature sows and sired by our grand champion, Monarch Col. and Ace of Cols. Prices will suit. VERN ALBRECHT, SMITH CENTER, KAN.

30 Great Duroc Boars

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

BOARS! BOARS!

Four good fall boars, serviceable, quick sale, price \$26. Immured. Registered. Sired by King Index. Have a splendid lot of gilts bred to Chief Fireworks. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kansas

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Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns \$2.50.

Change of copy as desired

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT

John W. Johnson, Mgr.
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas



Let's have a **SHOW-DOWN** on this matter of **TIRE COMPARISONS**

WITH all the conflicting claims published about tires, it is obvious that misleading statements are being made. The only conclusion that you as a tire buyer can draw is that either we are misrepresenting Firestone products, or that a certain mail order house is not telling the truth about theirs. Both can't be right—one or the other is misleading the public by their comparisons.

Firestone, in their advertising, only make comparisons that can be easily verified by the customer before buying tires. To attempt to substantiate the comparisons made by this mail order house, it would be necessary to go into a laboratory and employ experts.

The very reason that the comparisons made in Firestone advertising enable you to get



Go to your Firestone Dealer and see for yourself sections cut from various tires

the facts yourself, makes it unnecessary for Mr. Firestone to make affidavit on the truth of his statements or to file any complaint with the Federal Trade Commission, and then advertise it, in an attempt to lead the public to believe his statements were true.

Mr. Firestone doesn't ask you to accept comparisons about Firestone Tires and special brand mail order tires until you see the facts yourself. All we ask is that you make your own comparison.

Your Firestone Dealer has cross sections cut from special brand mail order tires purchased from stocks of mail order house and Firestone Tires—no "tricky" or misleading comparisons. See him today and *make your own comparisons for Quality, Construction, and Prices.* YOU and YOU ALONE be the judge!

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EACH
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COMPARE CONSTRUCTION

Firestone Gives You	4.50-21 Tire	
	Our Tire	*A Certain Special Brand Mail Order Tire
More Rubber Volume	168 cu. in.	159 cu. in.
More Weight	17.93 lbs.	15.48 lbs.
More Width	4.75 inches	4.73 inches
More Plies at Tread	6 plies	5 plies
Same Thickness	.610 in.	.610 in.
Same Price	\$5.15	\$5.15

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under
the
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Double Guarantee—Every tire manufactured by Firestone bears the name "FIRESTONE" and carries Firestone's unlimited guarantee and that of our 25,000 Service Dealers and Service Stores. You are doubly protected.

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Firestone

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Size	Our Dealers' Cash Price Each	*A Certain Special Brand Mail Order Tire Price Each	Our Dealers' Cash Price Per Pair	Size	Our Dealers' Cash Price Each	*A Certain Special Brand Mail Order Tire Price Each	Our Dealers' Cash Price Per Pair	Size	Our Dealers' Cash Price Each	*A Certain Special Brand Mail Order Tire Price Each	Our Dealers' Cash Price Per Pair
4.40-21.....	\$4.98	\$4.95	\$9.60	30x3 1/2.....	\$3.97	\$3.98	\$7.74	4.50-20....	\$8.55	\$9.00	\$16.70
4.50-21.....	5.69	5.69	11.10	31x4.....	6.98	6.98	13.58	4.50-21....	8.75	9.20	16.96
4.75-19.....	6.65	6.68	12.90	4.40-21.....	4.55	4.55	8.80	4.75-19....	9.70	10.25	18.90
5.00-20.....	7.10	7.10	13.80	4.50-21.....	5.15	5.15	9.96	4.75-20....	10.25	10.75	19.90
5.25-18.....	7.90	7.90	15.30	5.25-21.....	7.75	7.75	15.00	5.00-20....	11.25	11.75	21.90
5.25-21.....	8.57	8.55	16.70	Firestone BATTERIES Firestone Service Dealers sell and service the complete line of Firestone Batteries. They will make you an allowance for your old battery. Drive in and see the Extra Value.				5.25-21.....	12.95	13.65	25.30
6.00-20 H.D.	11.50	11.50	22.30					5.50-20....	13.70	14.35	26.70
H. D. TRUCK TIRES								6.00-20....	15.20	15.95	29.50
30x5.....	17.95	17.95	34.90					6.50-20....	17.15	17.95	33.30
32x6.....	29.75	29.75	57.90					7.00-21....	20.15	22.90	39.10
All Other Sizes Priced Proportionately Low								All Other Sizes Priced Proportionately Low			

Call on the Firestone Service Dealer or Service Store in Your Community and See for Yourself Sections Cut from Various Tires. — Compare Quality — Construction — and Price!