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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
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Number 17



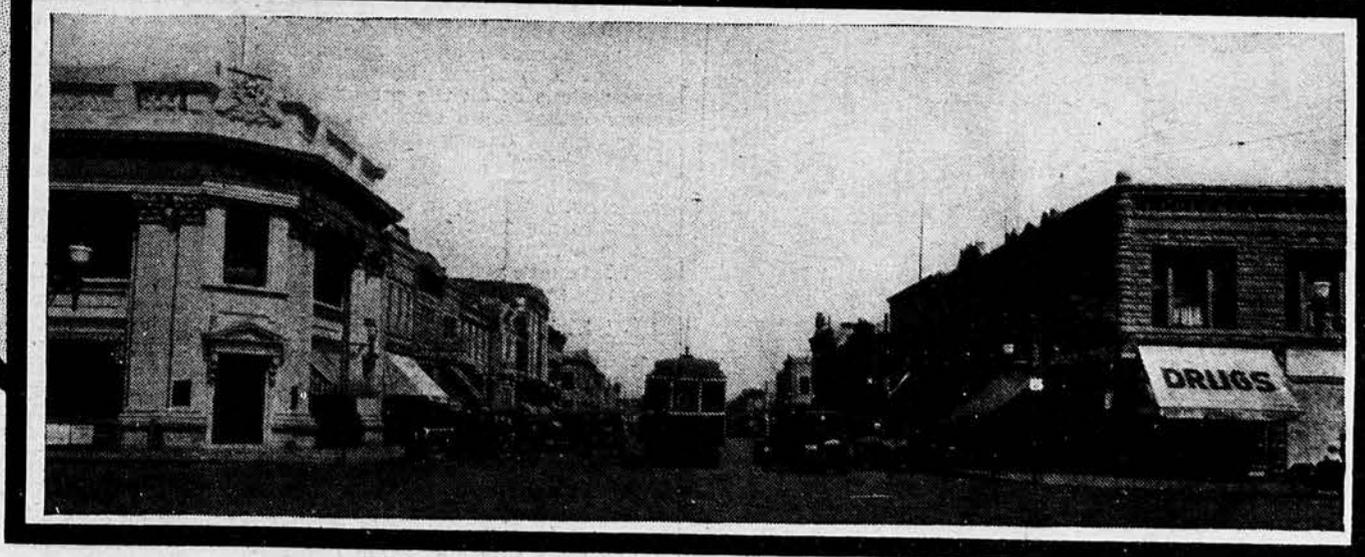
Above: An airplane view of city

Upper Left: Geary County court house

Left: One of Junction City's fine homes

Right: Civil War Memorial

Lower: Washington St., the city's main thoroughfare



Junction City—Geographical Center of U. S.

(See Page 24)

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8 Cents for Fuel and Oil

Acre Costs Can Be Reduced Greatly in Listing
by the Use of Distillate

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE boys on the farm have been carrying on a 6-day tractor fuel experiment during the last week. Prior to that time we always had used gasoline as tractor fuel, but a few days ago a dealer persuaded us to take out 50 gallons of distillate; this was a high grade distillate, being almost as white as kerosene. We did not expect much from it in the general purpose tractor, but to our surprise it delivered as much power, gallon for gallon, as did gasoline. The tractor does not seem to run any hotter and no more water is required in the radiator. The distillate costs 7½ cents a gallon delivered on the farm, which virtually cuts fuel costs right in two. The boys have been watching the effect of the new fuel very closely, and can see no difference in the effect on the tractor. Something may develop later to cause us to discard the distillate, but it has not shown up yet. Both distillate and oil have been carefully measured during the 6-day test, and the boys say the average fuel and oil cost of listing an acre is 8 cents. Of this slightly more than 5 cents is for distillate and the remainder for oil. Every morning ½ gallon of oil is run out and is replaced with fresh oil, and each 60 hours a complete change of oil is made. If the distillate proves good it will mean no more claiming of gasoline rebates, and that will help to calm the fears of the state road commission.

Enough Feed for Stock?

The weather has been very hot and dry here during the last week; on four out of the seven days all records for high temperatures for this season were broken. Had there been plenty of moisture in the soil a great crop growth would have resulted; as it is, oats have made no growth at all, wheat very little and prairie pastures are coming on very slowly. I know of no pastures with grass growth enough to support stock; even the bluegrass appears as it often does during a hot, dry August. Of course, such a condition would immediately improve should rain in any quantity fall. Farmers do not like to see such a condition so early in the season; they like to go into the summer with the subsoil filled with moisture. In this locality no rain has fallen in 1930; our sole supply of moisture was the January snow and that supply is dwindling. There is dry feed enough to carry stock until about May 1, and there is a good chance for moisture before that date.

'Tis a "Lotta Bunc"

I have seen nothing of the farm for the last week, having been called on to serve time on the jury. It seems to me as if there was room for considerable reform in judicial procedure; the courts and lawyers have changed little or none in the last 100 years; alone of all the professions it seems to make no effort to change outworn and obsolete practices. The legal language is prolix and involved, and legal papers when read in court carry little to the average man. It seems to me that this outworn jargon is a survival of the time when such language could be used to overawe the man who could not understand, to make him think the legal profession was in possession of mighty secrets which the average man must not know. The law of evidence seems calculated to suppress the facts instead of bringing them out. One side or the other is all the time trying to prevent the witness from telling the truth. In a case on which I sat this week the jury was out two days when all that was needed to make things plain was a slight bit of evidence that was not allowed to appear. In other words, the thing we were called on to decide was not allowed to be brought before us.

'Rah for John Redmond

Last evening the Pomona Grange of Coffey county had an installation

meeting in Burlington, and at the end a "banquet" was served consisting of sandwiches, the center of which contained a slice of what the boys call "dog;" not little dog, but big dog. In addition, coffee and pie were served, all of which was not any too good for the chap who was shortly to go to bed. But the meeting alone was not what I wished to call to your attention. The main fact was that it was served in the spacious rooms under the newspaper office of The Burlington Republican. The publisher of this paper, which, by the way, is a daily which goes into nearly every Coffey county home and which costs no more than the average country weekly, conceived that he owed it to the people of the county to provide them with a meeting place which would be open at all times to the public free of charge. In addition to the large reception room, there is in connection a kitchen fully equipped with a gas range, hot and cold water and dishes of every description, electric coffee percolators and everything needed to prepare a meal. All this is free to the public, and I believe that the publisher of the paper, John Redmond, likes to see it in use.

Good Start With Corn

This is being written at the exact middle of April, and at this time there have been 129 acres of corn planted on Jayhawk Farm. The first was planted nine days ago on a field of 23 acres consisting of loose open soil containing some sand. This is naturally moist soil and there seems plenty of moisture present to germinate all the corn. In fact, most of it is just ready to break thru the ground. A late frost may play havoc with this corn, but that is a chance we must take with early planting. This leaves about 21 acres of corn yet to plant; this is on the field which was terraced and it must be top planted, as the lister would destroy a lot of the terracing. All our corn but this field was planted with the 2-row lister; much of the ground had been plowed, but that which had not had been thoroughly disked some time ago, and so retained considerable moisture. If it does not rain soon, the dry dirt is going to be a menace to the planted seed, for often there is moisture enough to swell the seed and then carry it no further.

A Trade is the Solution?

In talking with a real estate dealer this week he remarked on the scarcity of cash transactions. Virtually all farms that change hands do so on trades, and the dealer added that a trade was the correct solution of many financial difficulties. By this he meant that the owner of greatly encumbered land, if the acreage was large, often could by means of a trade come out with perhaps 80 acres in the clear, while perhaps the man who traded with him had help and capital to carry on the larger farm. If a landowner can see no way clear for years to come he often would be much better off with the small farm than to put in a lifetime paying interest and taxes. And in speaking of land sales, this dealer also noted that the farm close to town, which years ago seemed so desirable, is now worth little, if any, more than the farm some distance from town. Once a load is on truck or car it does not make much difference if the distance to be traveled is 2 miles or 6 miles. Often, too, a farm some distance from town is more desirable than one close by, for reasons that will appear at once to many farmers.

Mum's the Word

Child (to young man who has called)—"Sister told me to entertain you till she comes down."

Young Man—"Oh, she did, did she?"

Child—"Yes—and I'm not to answer too many questions."

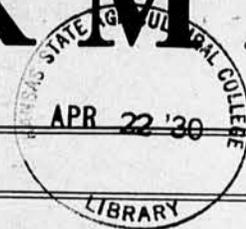
KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 68

April 26, 1930

Number 17



Parsons Boy Wins Capper Essay Cup

The Cream of Kansas Rural Youth Believes in Future of Agriculture

FRANCIS GRILLOT of the Parsons Senior High School is the winner of first place in the second annual state-wide Capper Essay Contest which closed recently, according to the decision of the judges, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, L. E. Call, dean of agriculture at the Kansas State Agricultural College, and L. B. Pollom, state supervisor of Vocational Agriculture in Kansas high schools.

Every year Senator Arthur Capper offers five cash prizes for the best 500-word essays written on the subject, "Why I Plan to Stay on the Farm." Participation is limited to vocational agriculture students in high schools affiliated with the national Future Farmer Association. In the rivalry just closed, 35 future farmers ran into the finals after local elimination contests had been held in 22 high schools. The \$105 in cash prizes is to be distributed as follows: First prize of \$50 to Francis Grillot of the Parsons Senior High School, second prize of \$25 to Wayne Anderson of the Ottawa High School, third prize of \$15 to Deane Seaton of the Abilene High School, fourth prize of \$10 to Clinton Acheson of the Auburn Rural High School, and fifth prize of \$5 to Emory Morgan of the Ottawa High School. In addition to the money award, Francis Grillot will receive a silver trophy cup valued at \$50, which will bear this inscription: CAPPER ESSAY CONTEST, 1929, PRESENTED BY ARTHUR CAPPER to FRANCIS GRILLOT. To the Parsons school, from which young Grillot hails, will go an especially designed future farmer shield, 15 by 18 inches in size, containing appropriately inscribed plates which will reveal the history of the contest at a glance. The shield is to remain at Parsons until the contest is won by a student representing a different school.

Farmers by Choice

Before presenting the entire winning essay, we quote below representative paragraphs from several entries.

"When a person says, 'Why are you taking Vocational Agriculture?' and 'Why are you going to be a farmer?' my answer is—Times will be better, and the future is ahead of me."—Francis Grillot, Parsons Senior High School, winner of first prize.

"There are people who seem to delight in speaking of the farming industry as one of drudgery. No occupation is drudgery to a man who is deeply interested in it, manages it skillfully, and realizes a profit."—Wayne Anderson, Ottawa High School, winner of second prize.

"Vocational Agriculture has given me a working knowledge of the many sciences that enter into the farming occupation. It is a pleasure to enter upon one's life work knowing why, when and how, to do the many tasks. The things to be studied on a farm are full of interest, beauty and utility. Where is a field more varied and vital than the one which includes soil, air, light, plants, germs, insects, birds and domestic animals? One is told to keep close to nature for physical, intellectual and spiritual strength and growth. I have learned to love nature thru my school work and my life on the farm. I know that this love will continue to grow and that I shall become a better man for its growth."—Deane Seaton, Abilene High School, winner of third prize.

"I have had farm training and experience, and three years of Vocational Agriculture in addition.

By J. M. Parks

Capper Essay Contest Editor

All these will be valuable to me as a farmer. If I took up another business, I would have to learn it from the ground up, and would derive no benefits from my past training. I have considerable investment in my sheep project, and by thrift and economy I can increase my investment. I hope some day to own a farm, and I think my chance of doing so is excellent."—Clinton Acheson, Auburn Rural High School, winner of fourth prize.

"Some people say that farming is much work for little profit. I disagree with them. The farm is the most economical place that has ever been known on which to live. The farm returns a greater percentage of profit than any other business pursued by the average man. The products of garden and dairy furnish him a cheap source of living. There is much progress to be made on the farm. Opportunities for hastening the prog-

place to live, I think I am justified in planning to remain on the farm."—Billy Kilian, Dickinson County Community High School, Chapman.

"I plan to stay on the farm because there I can combine an outdoor life with a business career. A successful farmer must be both physically and mentally capable. Working conditions outside give the best physical development so that better health and longer life can be enjoyed. The planning of the business of the farm, the putting in of crops, the purchasing and managing of stock and implements and tools, and the selling of products, all keep a progressive farmer mentally alert."—Edward Wahlstrom, Shawnee Mission Rural High School, Merriam.

"One of the things that convinced me I should stay on the farm came to me thru my course in vocational agriculture in high school. Thru this course, I have learned that it is possible for me to live a busy, worth-while life on the farm, and it takes just as smart a man to be a successful farmer as it does to be a successful business or professional man. This, together with the environment I have always been used to, and my love for the out-of-doors are the reasons why I plan to stay on the farm."—Archie York, Manhattan High School.

"It will be necessary for someone to farm. Agriculture is necessary for any nation to continue and prosper. Boys who grow up on the farm, as I have, are better fitted for that occupation, if they like it, than any other. The future outlook for agriculture is favorable because many farmers are moving to town, thus leaving a better market for future farm products. Farmers are beginning to co-operate in marketing. They have less expense in selling their products, and they receive better prices when they co-operate."—Donald Cornelius, Westmoreland Rural High School.

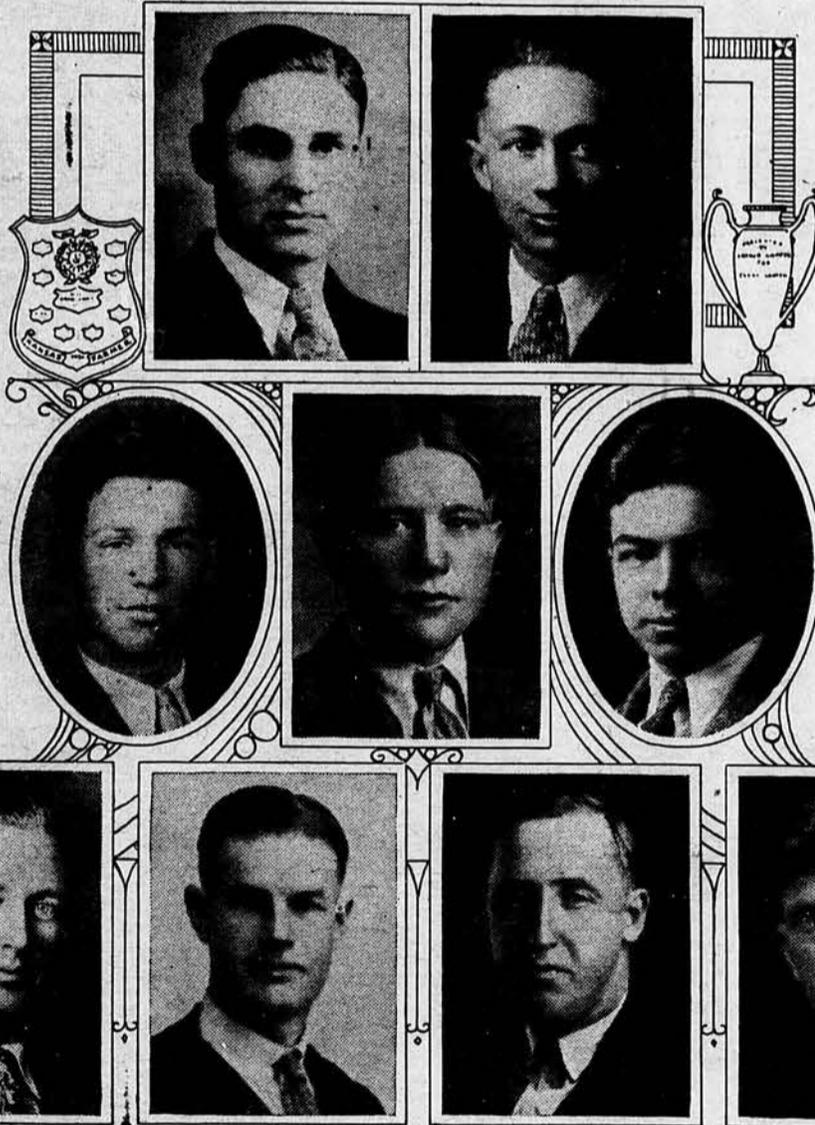
They Accept Challenge

"I plan to remain on the farm because farming holds a charm for me. It is the life upon which all other lives depend. Agriculture is the basic industry of the world. I love agriculture with a love which is deep and true. I want to be a farmer because of the good I can do in my community, and, indirectly, in the nation. To help put agriculture on an organized and stable basis is my aim. The Federal Farm Board and extension co-

operative organizations are starting this movement, but it will take co-operation of the farmers, and it will be a great work to aid in this. Farming in a few years will be on this basis, and the sooner it comes, the better it will be for everyone."—Robert Paige, Manhattan High School.

"I plan to remain on the farm because I believe in the future of the agriculture industry over the entire world as well as in the United States. Agriculture is the oldest industry in the world, and it will continue because the rapid increase in the population of the world will demand more necessities of life, such as food, clothing and shelter. The farm produces all these necessities. For this reason there will be better and a greater amount of farming done than ever in the past, and the recent development of efficiency in the increase of production, controlling of diseases, and the making of modern machinery will enable the farmer to produce his products at a lower cost, therefore making more profit for him."—Virgil

(Continued on Page 10)



Kansas Farmer and All of its Readers Join in Congratulating These Five Future Farmers, Winners in the Annual Capper Essay Contest. Subject—"Why I Plan to Stay on the Farm." Upper Row, Left to Right, Francis Grillot, First Prize, Parsons Senior High School; Wayne Anderson, Second Prize, Ottawa High School; Middle Row, Left to Right, Deane Seaton, Third Prize, Abilene High School; Clinton Acheson, Fourth Prize, Auburn Rural High School; Emory Morgan, Fifth Prize, Ottawa High School. Lower Row, Vocational Agriculture Instructors of the Winners, Left to Right, L. N. Jewett, Parsons; C. O. Banta, Ottawa; Fred D. Allison, Abilene; Thomas W. Bruner, Auburn

ress of agriculture are found on every hand. Anyone who helps promote the progress of agriculture will make a name for himself. Do I plan to stay on the farm? Yes."—Emory Morgan, Ottawa High School, winner of fifth prize.

"There is still another reason why I plan to remain on the farm. I like the nature and kind of work. I like to handle livestock and work with soil. The work is varied and thus it is not tiresome. Now, if I can accomplish something in the future, along with what I choose as a desirable

tion of the world will demand more necessities of life, such as food, clothing and shelter. The farm produces all these necessities. For this reason there will be better and a greater amount of farming done than ever in the past, and the recent development of efficiency in the increase of production, controlling of diseases, and the making of modern machinery will enable the farmer to produce his products at a lower cost, therefore making more profit for him."—Virgil

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

REPUBLICANS of the sixth district are urging Frank McIvor of Sheridan county to enter the race for state auditor. Sixth district Republicans are claiming for McIvor that he is the logical man for that office; that he is not only a very capable man but is especially qualified for that place by experience in the duties of the office and that he is just the kind of a man that the state needs to discharge the duties of the office. If he should get into the race, his friends from all over the state will come to his support because of his large acquaintance gained while a member of the state senate and as sergeant of the state senate the last two terms.

Corporation Farming Will Grow?

IFREQUENTLY am asked what my opinion is of the corporation farm business that has been started in Kansas. Will it be a success? Is it desirable? Of course, I do not know whether it will be a success. If the corporation is honestly and efficiently managed, it seems to me it should be a success. I have been advocating corporation farming for a long time, but this plan is not the plan I have in mind. There are several desirable things I would hope to see result from the plan I have been advocating. One is that farming and stock raising would become a scientific business; it would do away with our present rental system, which in my opinion is an almost unmitigated evil. It would make every worker on the corporation farm a part owner of not only the land embraced in the farm, but also of the livestock and equipment. It would, I hope and believe, bring about an ideal social condition of agriculture. It would correlate education with the business of agriculture, horticulture, floriculture and all the kindred activities of country life.

It would enable the employment of the most improved machinery and the most economical and scientific methods of conducting the varied business on the corporation farm. It would enable the workers to live comfortably and even luxuriously, not in a community house but in separate homes. It would minimize the chances of failure and make life on the corporation farm the most ideal that can be imagined.

Here, in brief, is my plan. I have stated it before, but evidently a good many readers of the Kansas Farmer do not yet know what it is, and some of them seem to think it is almost identical with the plan now being worked out by the recently formed farm corporation.

My plan would call for a compact body of land, say 10 miles square; in other words, a hundred sections. If a reasonable per cent of it were good farming land there would be room for 800 families, meaning a total population of say 3,200 persons.

These families would be housed in a town in the center or as nearly as possible to the center of the farm. Every resident would be a stockholder in the corporation. If any stockholder should desire to sell his stock he must first offer it to the corporation, and if he sold it to an outsider the sale must be approved by the board of directors of the corporation. There would be no stock held by outsiders. No stockholder would be permitted to hold more than 5 per cent of the entire capital stock. In the election of a board of directors each stockholder would have only one vote.

The business of the corporation would be under the direction of a board of directors, who would have the power to select a general manager who in turn would have the authority to select as many assistants as might be necessary. Salaries or wages would be determined by the board of directors in conjunction with the general manager. Insofar as it would be profitable and practicable to do so, manufacturing plants would be established by the corporation to turn the raw material into the finished product; these probably would include flour mills, canneries, creameries, packing plants and possibly tanneries.

There would be a complete laboratory in connection with the corporation for the testing of soils, and all sorts of experiments in connection with the farm operations. Financially the corporation would be managed much on the same principle as other successful corporations with the exception that there would be no outside stockholders; all the profits of the corporation

would go to the resident stockholders who with the exception of those disabled by age, sickness or accident would be workers on the farm. The plan would provide for accident, sickness and old age benefits, altho the dividends on stock with the accumulations thru the working years probably would be sufficient to provide for those who became too old and feeble to work.

My opinion is that the working period of life would be greater by many years on the average than the average working period of life under



present conditions. There would be no crop failures in the sense that all crops would fail, first because there would be wide diversification of crops and second because irrigation would be provided to supplement the natural rainfall. With reasonably efficient management I believe such a farm corporation would succeed.

Too Much Verbosity?

SOMETIMES when a brilliant man takes his pen in hand he seems to get lost in the mazes of his own verbosity. He sacrifices clearness of thought to elegance of diction and hypnotizes himself by his startling phrases regardless of the fact that they may contradict.

In the January number of Harper's Magazine is an article by Harold J. Laski on "Can Business Be Civilized?" Mr. Laski is supposed to be one of the most brilliant living scholars in the science of government. He acknowledges himself that he is, and the editor of Harper's says that he is; so that ought to settle the matter. He used to be a lecturer on history at Harvard, but at present is connected with the London University as professor of political science. He is 36 years old and as dogmatic as a man of that age who has reached the conclusion that he knows all that can be known about the science of government can be.

The Pioneer Woman

A solitary figure—like none the world has known, Neglected—almost forgotten, is now coming to her own. For centuries in the forefront, leader of the van That made wilderness and prairie a fit abode for man.

Hardship and privation, she endured without complaint, But today, the Pioneer Woman is being crowned a saint. Faith served her as an anchor in turmoil and in strife; Hope buoyed her lonely spirit and gave a zest to life.

The little mound beneath which rests her first born baby dear Has now grown green and sacred by the Pioneer Woman's tear. Hope and fear commingled, but her courage never fled; She labored for the living, but ne'er forgot her dead.

Her star of Hope oft hidden behind Despair's dark cloud Shone brightly on her pathway when she prayed for help aloud. God bless the Pioneer Woman, when her work on earth is done,

May she receive her just reward beyond Life's setting sun. Chickasha, Okla. Jonas Cook.

Undoubtedly he has a rather marvelous command of language and an attractive style of writing, but he does not edit very carefully what he writes or he does not expect his readers to study what he writes.

He lands hard and plenty on the modern business man, claiming that he completely dominates our present civilization and that we have elevated him to a place equivalent to that given the saints in the medieval ages. But apparently he becomes himself enmeshed in the mazes of his own logic and flatly contradicts himself.

I quote herewith two paragraphs from his article.

"The scene has changed. The business man has emerged from his obscurity, and he occupies the center of the stage. Our lives are subdued to the medium in which he works. Men like Mr. Ford are known as few statesmen, and certainly no creative artist or thinker, have ever been known. Their autobiographies are recorded for them with the funereal solemnity proper to the rules of the earth. Their very thoughts are news. Their wishes create new industries and alter completely the standards of taste in the old. Granted only success of an enduring kind, they live upon the same exalted eminence that the Middle Ages reserved for their saints. There is no sin they may not be forgiven, no honor they may not receive. They are patrons of churches, founders of universities, creators of a new aristocracy. Whatever their past, they are certain of social idolatry in the measure of their wealth. And upon the saving condition that they keep it, they are held up to the coming generation as patterns to be emulated. Their appearance becomes almost a sermon, and their speeches take on the solemn form of a religious liturgy, a gospel that in the end they come to believe themselves. And the elegant minuet they perform with society as an obedient and enraptured partner is undisturbed so long as society respects their supremacy in the partnership."

If that does not mean that in our present civilization the successful business man is regarded as little less than a god, then I cannot understand his language. But further along in the same article he seems to have forgotten what he said about the power, influence and adulation showered upon the successful business man and writes as follows:

"No one, I think, can survey the temper of the working class today and honestly conclude that the business man retains the allegiance of the multitude. Some regard him with hate; most regard him with indifference. No considerable section thinks of him as genuinely concerned for the purpose a state must serve. He has lost the power to move his fellows in terms of a moral appeal."

As will be seen, these paragraphs directly contradict each other, and yet this brilliant writer seems entirely unconscious of the manifest inconsistency.

Now the fact is that our present civilization is very imperfect; there is a great deal of injustice and selfishness in the world. A good many of the criticisms made by Mr. Laski are deserved, but after all that has been said it seems to me that our present civilization, especially here in the United States, is superior to any that has preceded it. Business is more responsive to the demands of humanity, more alive to the fact that the prosperity of the workers is essential to the general stability and well-being of society than ever before in the history of the world.

Observations, Wise or Otherwise

MY OPINION is that a correspondent, N. B., does not want advice. What he wants is approval of what he has already made up his mind to do. I very often hear people say that what they want is the truth. As a matter of fact very few people want to hear the truth unless it happens to suit them.

Most people are more dogmatic and intolerant about things they cannot prove than about things that can be demonstrated.

J. N. You ask me to explain why if God is omnipotent and omniscient, there can be evil and injustice in the world unless He wishes them to

be here. My dear sir, take your question to a theologian. He gets paid for answering or at least trying to answer that kind of questions; I do not.

A complaining husband writes that after living with him for 40 years his wife has become dissatisfied. I am wondering whether she is a woman of most astounding patience or remarkable lack of perception.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford celebrated the 42nd anniversary of their wedding the other day. Henry acknowledges that it was a case of love at first sight with him and with equal frankness Mrs. Ford declares that the first sight of Henry made no impression on her. It was a watch that he invented with two sets of hands that told both the standard and sun time that first attracted her attention; and Henry to this day isn't certain whether she fell in love with him or the watch.

A Valid Contract

A and B are husband and wife. Both had real estate property before their marriage. B has children by his former marriage, but A, the wife, has no children. Before their marriage they enter into a contract that in case B should die first A should inherit only a child's share of B's property. After B's death can A break the written contract and inherit one-half of B's property? Would their marriage make the contract invalid because it was made previous to the marriage?

No. A prenuptial contract if properly drawn and properly executed is a valid contract.

Could Move to Town

I am requested to be a candidate for county commissioner next fall. I live on a farm, but when school begins in September I want my children in high school in the county seat. If elected could I live in town during the school year or would I have to be on the farm? The school is not in this district which I would represent.

X. Y. Z.

The mere fact that you are elected county commissioner would not give you any rights of residence in the county seat. You can if you see fit move to the county seat with your family and establish a residence there and this would give you the right to send your children to school at the city high school or to the city schools generally.

The law in regard to the residence of county commissioners is somewhat indefinite. It does provide that when a vacancy occurs in the office

of commissioner the remaining commissioner or commissioners and county clerk shall appoint some one resident in the district to fill the office until the next general election. This might seem to indicate it was necessary that the commissioner reside in the district from which he was elected. But the law does not so state, and my opinion is that he might have a temporary residence in the city or county seat without losing his voting residence in the district, and that his temporary



SCARING THE CHILDREN

residence in the county seat would give him the right to send his children to the county seat schools. So far as I know this question has not been settled by the courts.

Could Head the Bank

Can a foreign born man be president of a national bank if he has never taken out his naturalization papers? After a person has applied for naturalization papers how long is it before he can get the final papers?

Mrs. B. A. J.

I know of no law that would prevent a foreign born citizen from being elected president of a

national bank, even tho he might not have completed his naturalization. It requires five years after the filing of the first declaration before the foreigner can become a fully naturalized citizen of the United States.

Parents Are Responsible

Can you tell me who is responsible where a child's eye is put out with a bow and arrow by a school boy on the school grounds? These children had been playing for several days with bows and arrows at school. This happened a year ago. This boy has not been able to attend school this term on account of the other eye being weak.

J. E.

The parents of the boy who shot the arrow which destroyed the sight of this other boy may be held responsible unless the boy who was injured was guilty of contributory negligence. And the question as to the liability of the boy's father would be a question of fact to be determined by a jury. Such an action must be brought within two years after the injury occurred.

Couldn't Come Back

C has a farm and puts A and B on this farm and furnishes everything. After living there several years A and B "pulled out," without giving any notice, and left C to take care of the stock during the cold winter. Now A and B wish to come back in the fall. Does C have any right to keep them off if he wishes to? A and B have no lease on the farm.

M. C. F.

Certainly if A and B abandoned the farm without notice to C, they have no right to come back on the farm as occupants without C's consent.

Bridge Might Be Best

I have charge of 80 acres of land that I farm. Running thru this farm is a ditch which also runs thru another man's farm adjoining me. Last fall I hauled straw and filled this ditch to stop it from washing out any deeper so that I might cross it. My neighbor set out a fire along the line fence which burned all the straw I put in the ditch. As the ground is loose, when the spring rains come I am certain it will wash so deeply that I will have trouble in crossing it with my team. Not wishing any hard feeling between myself and my neighbor, please tell me what would be the proper thing to do.

T. T. O.

If this was a regularly laid out ditch draining both farms, you would not have a right to put straw or other material in the ditch which would tend to fill it up and back the water up on your neighbor. I do not know, of course, whether the straw that you did put in the ditch had that effect. It would seem to me the proper thing to do is to put a bridge across the ditch.

What Was Accomplished at London

From a Statement by Senator Arthur Capper Broadcast From Washington Over the Columbia Chain

THE world is passing another milestone on the path toward world peace. We have not fully attained our goal at the London naval conference, according to advance reports of what the three-power treaty will be, but we have made notable progress toward that end. It always is well to remember that high peaks of achievement are not scaled in one jump, but in a series of forward and upward marches; and those marches generally are long and arduous.

Three great naval powers, the United States in the Western Hemisphere, Great Britain in Europe, and Japan in the Far East, are writing an agreement that they will end the fatal and destructive race for naval supremacy among themselves. The agreement will apply not only to battleships, as the Washington conference did, but also will apply to cruisers and submarines.

It is regrettable, of course, that France and Italy are unable at this time to enter into the same agreement. But we must remember that their problems are different. I look forward confidently to the time when France and Italy will adopt policies in harmony with the world policies which the English-speaking peoples and the Japanese are trying to work out.

I believe President Hoover states it correctly when he declares the London conference a "great accomplishment for peace." I am greatly encouraged by the President's positive assurance that the agreement will save taxpayers a thousand million dollars that would have been necessary if the United States were to retain parity under the terms of the Washington agreement.

In other words, we see peace, parity and profit coming out of the London conference.

The United States, Great Britain and Japan are to retain parity thru cutting down their tonnages of battleships, cruisers and submarines, not thru increasing tonnage. This is a long step in the right direction.

The United States will scrap two battleships, the Florida and the Utah, and transform either the Arkansas or Wyoming into a training ship.

Great Britain will scrap the Marlborough, the Emperor of India, the Benbow and the Tiger,

and make a training ship of the Iron Duke. Japan will transform the Hiyei into a training ship.

It is gratifying to know that these nations will scrap and not replace nine battleships, with a tonnage of 230,130 tons. It is equally encouraging that there will be a reduction of 250,000 tons in the destroyers of the three powers, and a reduction of 68,000 tons in submarines, according to Secretary Stimson's preliminary report on the accomplishments of the conference.

In cruisers the United States is in line for a slightly increased tonnage, Secretary Stimson informs us. It is explained that we have been idle in cruiser building for nearly 10 years. Great Britain has agreed to reduce her cruiser tonnage by 20 cruisers, to reach parity with us, and Japan will not increase the number of her cruisers.

The cruiser reduction of the three powers, Secretary Stimson says, taking in cruisers built, building and appropriated for, will amount to 460,000 tons—a greater tonnage than the entire Italian fleet at present.

A merely casual glance at the situation as I have outlined it seems to me to justify the claims of President Hoover and Secretary Stimson that the London conference has been at least a measurable success.

But even more important, in the long run, than tonnages and expenditures are what might well be termed the moral side and the psychological effect of the conference on world public opinion. In this field it appears that the conference may have scored a big success. Time will show whether this confidence is justified. I believe that the future will show it is. For the present such a conclusion is a matter of opinion, and I state it only for what it may be worth as such.

Taking into account the distrust and suspicion that had started the great powers on a competitive cruiser and submarine building contest, it is heartening to know that these three great naval powers can get together in conference and reach an agreement that will tend, at least, to allay distrust and suspicion.

That this tacit understanding among the English-speaking peoples will be used for the welfare of the world, for the betterment of all mankind, is our belief. When the other nations of the

world come to a full realization of this fact—whether they ever do depends on the magnanimity and wholeheartedness with which we English-speaking peoples carry out that policy—the other nations will experience the feeling of security that will enable their governments to enter into a really effective program for world peace.

As to the terms of the treaties that will come from the London conference, we only know these in a general way at the present moment. On the basis of that general knowledge, it is to be hoped that the Senate will approve the treaty. I believe that it will, if the facts are as we understand them to be.

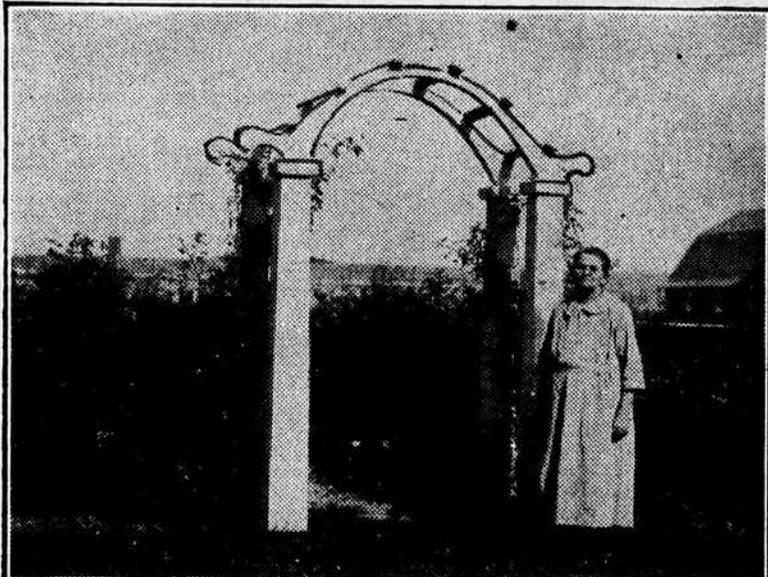
Final action by the Senate on whatever treaty is brought in may not reasonably be looked for until next winter, according to my information. The Senators and the country as a whole will want to study the terms of the proposal, digest its meanings and their implications, and discuss the proposition thoroly from all angles before registering a final decision.

The people themselves probably will, and certainly should, make the decision. It is the people, not the governments, who pay the price of war, both in blood and in treasure. It is the people, as taxpayers who pay for preparations for war, who pay the price of war on the field and in the homes, and who pay the enormous war debts after the war is over. It is therefore just and right that they should have and take the time to pass on important treaties, coalesce public sentiment, and require their governments to express that public sentiment in final action.

Undoubtedly there will be some opposition in the Senate to whatever treaty is brought in. If the treaty coming from the London conference is what it now appears to be, I believe the people of this country will give it their indorsement, and that indorsement will be registered by the Senate of the United States at the proper time.

I would like to urge every American, every father and mother, every youth and maiden, to give earnest thought to the results of the London conference, which may mean so much to their own futures and to the future peace of the world.

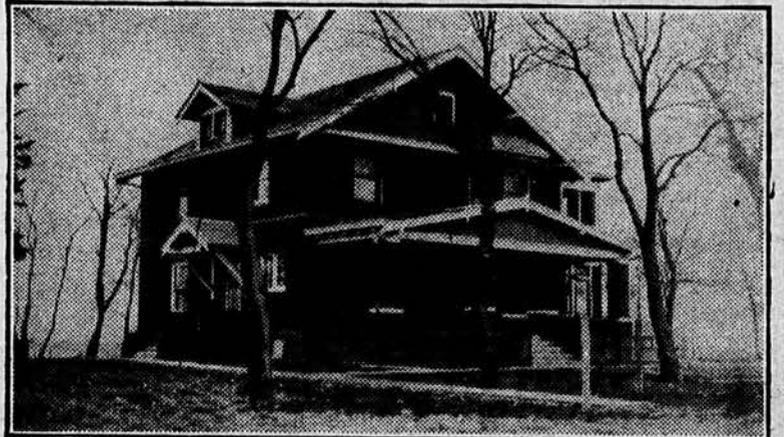
Rural Kansas in Pictures



A View of the Front Yard on the Farm Owned and Operated by Mrs. Pauline Kuhrt and Her Family, in Sherman County, Just Before the Flowers, Shrubs and Vines Took on New Spring Growth. Until Late Fall Every Year This Is a Colorful Show-Place of Western Kansas. Arbor, Fountain and Arches Are Made of Concrete. You Will Recognize Mrs. Kuhrt in the Top Photo



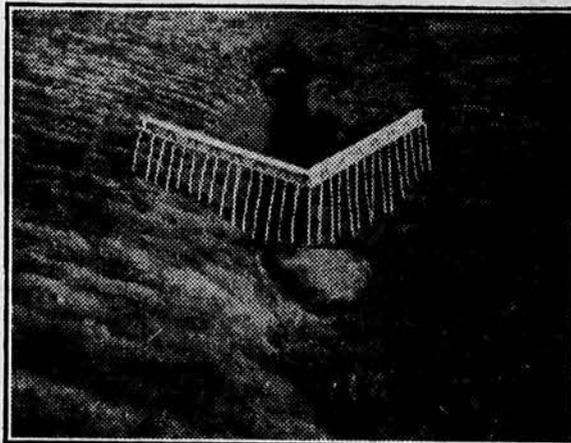
C. L. Myers, Jewell County, Snapped This Airplane View of His Farmstead While on a "Hop" with His Son, Who Is an Aviator. If You Don't Think It Is Difficult to Take Air Photos Just Try It. Mr. Myers Owns and Operates 560 Acres, Making Sure That More Fertility Goes Back Into the Soil Than He Removes in Crops



Beautiful, Modern Farm Home Owned by the Harlan Deavers of Brown County. It Is Complete in Every Detail from Breakfast Nook and Efficient Kitchen to Laundry. Mrs. Deaver, Who Has Been Named a Master Homemaker, Designed the Home and Her Father Drew the Plans. Mr. Deaver Is a Master Farmer



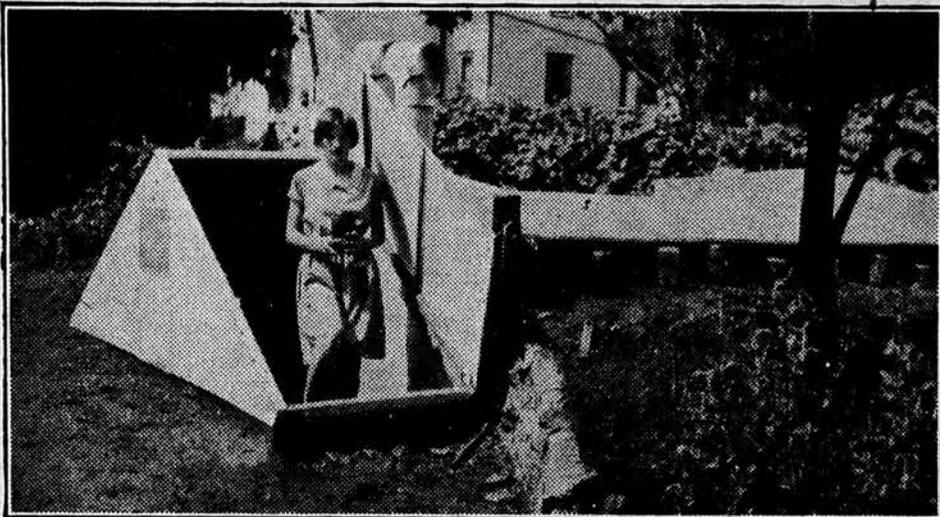
John F. Hogan of Franklin County, with a Heifer He Has Selected as Good Enough for Breeding Stock. He Owns the Calf and with It as a Start Very Likely Will Build up a Profitable Herd



Here Is a Ditch-Check Installed in a Field on the J. M. Allison Farm in Brown County. With the First Rain It Proved Its Ability to Stop This Nuisance. These Land Scars, if Left Unchecked, Cost Time and Soil



Here We See Charles Morilla of Bourbon County, with One of His Playmates, Rover. Kansas Has Much to Offer Little Folks Who Grow up on Her Farms and Stay with Agriculture



New, Flat-Top, Concrete Storage Cellar on the Farm of Francis Blubaugh, Bourbon County, Built in June Last Year. It is 8 by 10 Feet and Is Proving Very Satisfactory in Every Way. Note the Convenient Arrangement of the Door. One of the Blubaugh Girls, a Successful 4-H Club Member, Is Seen Coming up the Stairs



Efficient Farm Home Built by William J. Adams, Leavenworth County, Which Seems to Nestle Comfortably Into Its Fine Setting of Trees and Shrubs. This Is Evidence That a Diversified Program Is Making 160 Acres Adams Owns Return a Profit

As We View Current Farm News

Kansas Is Making Excellent Progress as a Farm Bureau State

KANSAS agriculture continues to get better, and as in other business, farmers now feel that it is important to study their job to get the most out of it. One of the most effective means of doing this is thru Farm Bureau work. From time to time we see reports of counties being added to the Farm Bureau list. Here for example, is Ellsworth county with a new organization and N. L. Rucker as full-time county agent. Mr. Rucker comes from Sherman county to the new job. D. M. Howard, a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and since 1920 a vocational agriculture instructor in Illinois and Georgia, and for the last two years a farmer near Coldwater in this state, will fill the Sherman county position.

Then a few nights ago some 44 farmers from seven of the 11 townships of Wabaunsee county were guests of the Eskridge Chamber of Commerce, and at the meeting a temporary Farm Bureau was formed, with C. G. Nash of Eskridge as its president. Wabaunsee is one of the two counties in the eastern tier of Kansas without a farm agent. Out of the 105 counties in the state, 72 have Farm Bureaus.

They Begin at Home

DAIRYMEN thruout the Corn Belt are planning a national campaign that will deal a blow to the inroads of vegetable oils in the dairy market, reports indicate. First of all, these farmers propose to "set their house in order." It is alleged that farmers have been hurling cocoanuts and similar objects at the very cows that are feeding them.

Take the case of Michigan. It is said that rural tables there contributed heavily to the consumption of butter substitutes last year—almost 20 million pounds. At the same time there were 3 per cent more cows on Michigan farms than the year before, and 6 per cent more heifers.

Importation of copra and coconut oil last year increased the production of butter substitutes some 40 million pounds last year over 1928, dairymen say.

May Boost Wheat Consumption

AT THE request of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Federal Farm Board, Dr. C. O. Swanson, head of the milling industry department at the Kansas State Agricultural College, has been granted a five months' leave to make an extensive study of the utilization of American wheat in European countries. Since becoming head of the department in 1923, Doctor Swanson has built up the milling department to a point where it has gained an outstanding reputation thruout the country. He goes to Washington first to lay plans and to visit mills in the eastern part of the country before he sails. Undoubtedly this is a good idea. Commercial concerns continually are sending their experts into new fields to see how their products will fit best, so why shouldn't agriculture do the same?

Then It Was News

JUST like the melodrama of old, the mortgage on the "old homestead" was coming due and something had to be done about it. So Charlotte Worley, of Nebraska, dropped her practice of law, donned a pair of overalls and went to work growing potatoes on her mother's ranch. All of which wasn't news until it was learned that this lady-lawyer-farmer recently realized \$64,000 from 30,000 bushels of certified seed potatoes. Obviously the homestead is safe. We couldn't learn whether the practice of law is to be resumed. Our guess is in the negative.

Look 'Em in the Eye

WHAT the telephone of the future probably will be was shown in New York recently in the first practical demonstration of two-way television by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Seated comfortably in arm chairs in tiny rooms that bore little resemblance to the ordinary telephone booths, users of the device, described on a tiny sign as the "iconophone," looked each other directly in the eye as they conversed, altho they were 2½ miles apart. This was a demonstration of the progress the Bell Telephone Laboratories have made in approaching the day when it is hoped that folks will be able to see those to whom they are talking at the other end of the line. No telephone was visible, for the apparatus consisted of a microphone and a loudspeaker hidden behind the

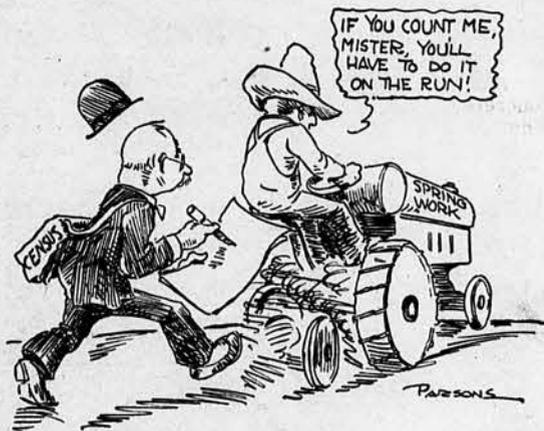
screen which concealed the television set. One just talked, looked, listened and acted as natural as possible under the circumstances.

When that day arrives we'll have to be sure our face looks as sweet and friendly as our voice sounds, when we call a neighbor and politely request him to kindly remove his chickens or cattle from our pet garden patch, when we don't feel in that mood at all. And it probably will come to pass that considerably more visiting will be done over the phone. But with all due respect to science, that future day won't hold a candle to present-day neighborly visits around the dinner table, when you can say "youbetcha," to your host's "have some more fried chicken." It may be possible to get the appetizing odor of spring fries turning brown in the skillet, but we'll wager they'll never pass the platter over the wires. And speaking of eating, these guys who tell their sweeties they could "teast" their eyes on 'em forever will have to be eliminated.

They Do Kansas Justice

HIGHEST excellence in leadership achieved in 1929 is the basis for Olga Larsen, Lincoln county; Jeanette Gamble, Montgomery county; Gaylord Munson, Geary county and Albert Pease, Bourbon county, being named the four delegates representing Kansas 4-H Clubs at the National 4-H Club Camp to be held in Washington, D. C., June 18 to 24.

Each of the four young people are known state-wide in 4-H Club work. They have been forceful leaders in their respective communities and counties for the last two to four years. At first they were project leaders, later assuming



community leadership duties. They have been largely responsible for the success of the home club and the home county 4-H program. They have been and are general assistants to the county agents in camp programs, achievement days, county 4-H council organizations, and many such county-wide 4-H activities.

Besides Kansas, 42 to 44 other states will be represented at the National 4-H Club Camp. Their camp will be pitched in the heart of Washington on the knoll in front of the United States Department of Agriculture building in the shadow of the Washington Monument and neighboring with the White House. Lofty ideals of service and leadership will permeate the life at the camp because of the quality group selected.

These boys and girls will go to Washington with a desire to learn the principles of leadership and carry them back to their communities and states to put into practice for the furthering of the movement that has meant so much to them. The program will include conferences, seeing some of the best of America's art, visits to places of historical interest, and meeting the President of the United States and other nationally known leaders.

The trip for the 4-H Club members attending from Kansas is provided thru the generosity of the Kansas Bankers' Association.

Just Looked Innocent

AN INNOCENT-appearing amendment inserted in the Kansas highways laws as an afterthought during the 1929 session of the legislature, will prevent the state highway commission taking advantage of the additional Federal aid voted in a bill just passed by congress.

Kansas will receive an additional \$1,300,000 Federal aid from the 50 million dollars voted by congress. However, the 1930 program already has been made and authorized, including about 80 miles of concrete slab, or permanent highways. The Morse amendment inserted in the highway

bill prohibits the highway commission from building more than 100 miles of permanent highways in any one year until the entire state system is surfaced with gravel or sand.

The state already receives about \$2,058,000 Federal aid annually. This sum has been apportioned on the projects to be constructed this year. If the law did not prohibit taking on more concrete paving the entire additional Federal aid might be available. The limitation prevents contracting for more than 20 miles additional, and this on highways that probably would not be approved by the Federal engineers.

However, the picture isn't as gloomy as it looks on the surface. W. V. Buck, state highway engineer has a way out. He expects to place the additional Federal aid in the 1931 program, both for this year and for 1931. The 1930 allotment must be matched by state highway funds before July 1, 1931.

Hence, \$2,600,000 additional Federal aid will be available for the 1931 program, which would help build about 140 miles of high-type road. At present it is doubtful whether the highway commission could withdraw enough money from its 1930 program to take advantage of the new Federal aid, because of the high cost of maintenance on the sand and gravel surfaced highways.

First Aid to Safety

THE Bureau of Public Roads has been making trips to town and vacation tours more safe by doing away with railroad crossings. A total of 385 were eliminated in 1929. Bridges, subways and relocations did the job. Relocations eliminated 13 crossings in Kansas on Federal-aid highways, while going over and under tracks takes care of 15 more. Since 1917, the records show a total of 4,676 grade crossings weeded out on Federal roads in this program. Now the only thing needed to make walking or driving along country roads safe, is an automatic device that will stop the cars of speed demons at a reasonable number of miles an hour. Or maybe highways would be more safe if pell-mell drivers were refused the right to operate motor cars.

Trees to Boost Value

ADODGE CITY realtor, H. Schmidt, has set as his goal a million trees planted in Southwestern Kansas by 1940. He does not believe this to be impossible, and points to the record of the Pratt Lions' Club, which has achieved its object of planting 10,000 trees a year for three years in Pratt county. Trees will include the Chinese elm, box elder, all cedars, oak, ash, cottonwood, hackberry and willow. The real estate board has gone on record in favor of extensive tree planting as an important means of raising real estate values. And right there is a tip for Western Kansas land owners.

No One-Crop Country

THE county Farm Bureau agent, John H. Shirkey, has been instrumental in organizing a dairy herd improvement association in the territory around Meade, Plains, Fowler, Montezuma, Ensign, Minneola and Ashland. The board of directors elected are: E. Bassinger, Missler; John Paden, Meade; Arthur Cummings, Fowler; J. V. Crane, Ashland, and Charles Bullock, Ensign. The association will employ a competent tester to help improve the herds in the territory. All of which goes to prove that Southwestern Kansas can do more than grow wheat.

Good Yield of Corn

STEVENS county feels eligible to join the Corn Belt. This section of the state is prominent in wheat, broomcorn and maize production, but results obtained by A. E. Hagaman, near Hugoton, with corn growing seems to indicate great possibilities for this crop, also. Mr. Hagaman gathered 6,000 bushels from his farm, and it is estimated it made 35 bushels to the acre. Farmers of this section are giving corn growing more attention every year and, of course, the acreage is increasing.

'Twas a Hard Catch

APAWNEE county resident recently went fishing and returned with a carp almost 2 feet long and 6 inches wide. But being petrified it was scarcely edible. It was located in a ledge of rock on the creek bank. Well, we've felt as if we were about petrified at times waiting for a nibble.

State Officials Talk Over WIBW

The Daily Farm Service Program Is Winning Favor Thruout Kansas

THE Farm Service Program over WIBW is rapidly winning acknowledgment of all the country as one of the most outstanding broadcasts from any radio station. This program is produced with the co-operation of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, the Kansas State Livestock Association, and the State Department of Public Instruction.

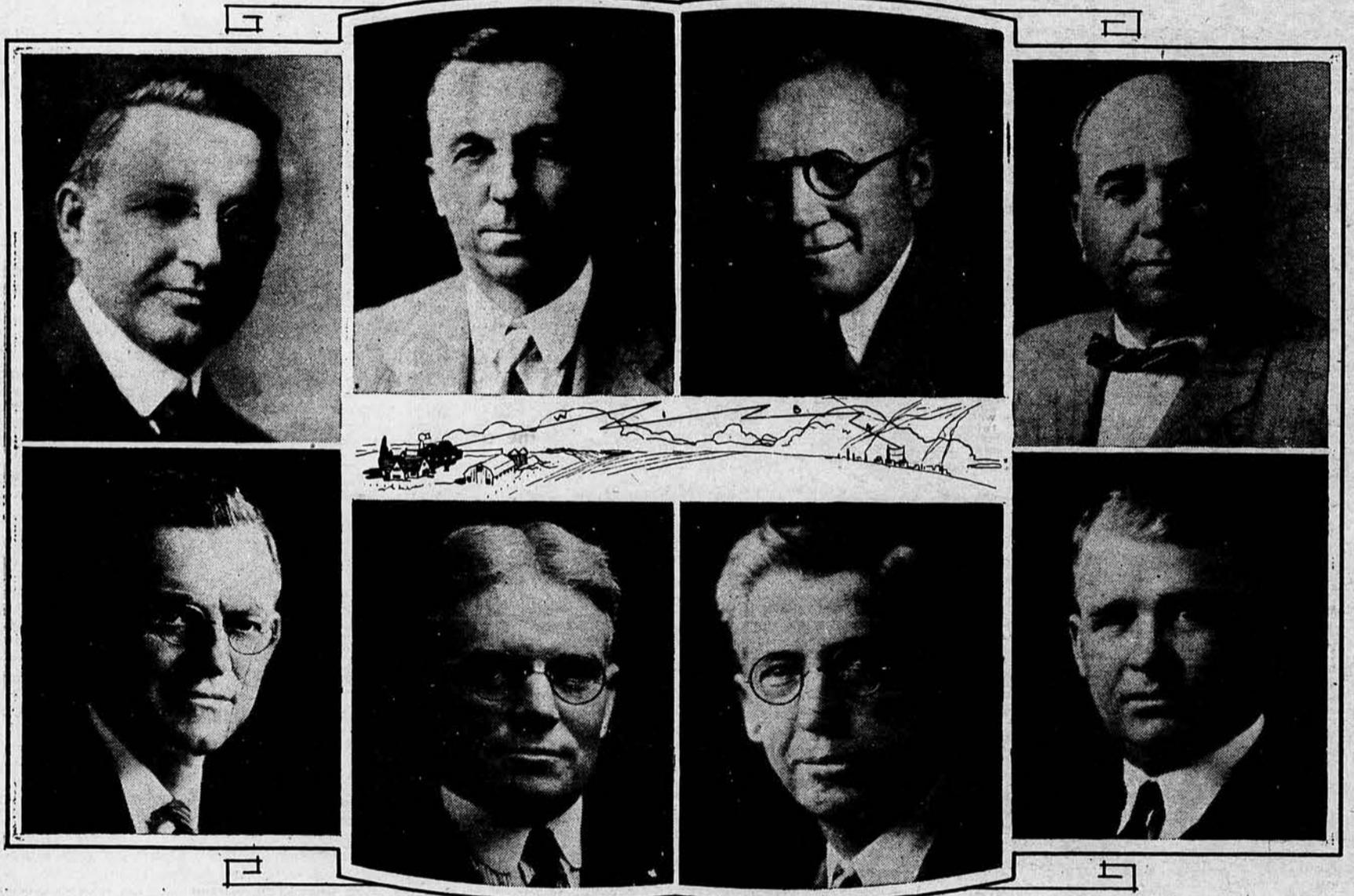
Daily at 12:25 p. m. representatives of these various departments speak over WIBW directly to farmers of Kansas and adjacent states. Speakers include J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture; J. H. Mercer, secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association; George S. Allen, Jr., state superintendent of public instruction; E. C. Paxton, head of the department of agricultural economics; George S. Knapp, chief engineer, division of conservation of water resources; C. E. Buchanan, head of the control di-

6:45 p. m.—Leslie Edmond's Sport Review
 7:00 p. m.—The Music Hall
 8:00 p. m.—Pipe Dreams of the Kansas Poet
 8:30 p. m.—Arabesque (CBS) Courtesy Kansas Power and Light Co.
 9:00 p. m.—Robert Service Violin Ensembl
 9:30 p. m.—Rock Home Hour from Buffalo (CBS)
 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
 10:10 p. m.—Coral Islanders (CBS)
 10:30 p. m.—Midnite Melodies (CBS)

MONDAY, APRIL 28

5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
 6:00 a. m.—News, weather, time
 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
 7:30 a. m.—Blue Monday Gloom Chasers (CBS)
 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
 9:05 a. m.—The Massey Family
 9:15 a. m.—Senator Capper's "Timely Topics from Washington" (CBS)
 9:30 a. m.—The Massey Family
 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour
 10:30 a. m.—Leo and Bill—Harmony Boys
 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum

10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
 10:30 a. m.—Harmony Boys
 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
 11:15 a. m.—Spic and Span Hour
 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
 2:00 p. m.—The Sunshine Hour
 2:30 p. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
 3:00 p. m.—Rhythm Kings (CBS)
 3:30 p. m.—The Letter Box
 3:40 p. m.—Harmony Boys
 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
 4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
 5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
 6:00 p. m.—Jayhawkers
 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria—Five Musical Masseys
 7:00 p. m.—Old Gold—Paul Whiteman Hour (CBS)
 8:00 p. m.—Farm Bureau
 8:15 p. m.—Sod Busters
 8:30 p. m.—Lights and Shadows
 9:00 p. m.—Ted Weems and his Orchestra (CBS)
 9:30 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Orchestra
 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
 10:10 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS)



These Men Co-operate With WIBW in Giving the Daily Farm Service Program. In the Top Row, Left to Right, J. C. Mohler, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture; George S. Knapp, Water Conservation Chief; E. C. Paxton, Department of Agricultural Economics; and J. H. Mercer, Secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association. Bottom Row, George S. Allen, Jr., State Superintendent of Public Instruction; O. J. Gould, State Dairy Commissioner; C. E. Buchanan, Control Division Head, and C. M. Miller, State Director of Vocational Education

vision, state board of agriculture; O. J. Gould, state dairy commissioner, and C. M. Miller, state director of vocational education.

It will be noted that these speakers who talk every week over WIBW hold high positions in the agricultural, vocational, educational and livestock departments of our state government, and represent the most outstanding speakers in their respective fields to be obtained in Kansas. WIBW and the Capper Publications feel that their program should be of interest to everyone in the state who is interested in agriculture.

WIBW's Program for Next Week

SUNDAY, APRIL 27

8:00 a. m.—Land O' Make Believe (CBS)
 8:50 a. m.—Columbia's Commentator (CBS)
 9:00 a. m.—Morning Musicale
 10:00 a. m.—Musical Vespers
 10:30 a. m.—London Broadcast (CBS)
 12:00 m.—Pennant Cafeteria—Five Musical Masseys
 12:30 p. m.—Ballad Hour (CBS)
 1:00 p. m.—Watchtower Program IBSA
 1:30 p. m.—Conclave of Nations (CBS)
 2:00 p. m.—Cathedral Hour (CBS)
 3:00 p. m.—Quiet Harmonies (CBS)
 3:30 p. m.—Leo and Bill—Harmony Boys
 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
 4:30 p. m.—The Gauchos (CBS)
 5:00 p. m.—The Globe Trotter (CBS)
 5:30 p. m.—Rabbi Levey's Question Box
 5:45 p. m.—The World's Business (CBS) Courtesy Columbian Securities Co.
 6:00 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria—Five Musical Masseys
 6:30 p. m.—News

11:15 a. m.—The Sunshine Hour
 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
 1:30 p. m.—Women's Forum (CBS)
 2:00 p. m.—Coora E. Lanham's Dramatic Club
 2:30 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
 3:00 p. m.—Don Bigelow and his Orchestra (CBS)
 3:30 p. m.—The Letter Box
 3:40 p. m.—Harmony Boys
 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
 4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
 5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
 6:00 p. m.—Jayhawkers
 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria—Five Musical Masseys
 7:00 p. m.—Harmony Boys
 7:30 p. m.—Sod Busters
 8:00 p. m.—Capper Club Skit
 8:30 p. m.—I. G. A. Homesteaders
 9:00 p. m.—Kansas Author's Club
 9:30 p. m.—Paramount Orchestra (CBS)
 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
 10:10 p. m.—Will Osborne and his Orchestra (CBS)
 10:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys
 10:45 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)

TUESDAY, APRIL 29

5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
 6:00 a. m.—News, weather, time
 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
 6:55 a. m.—News, time, weather
 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
 7:30 a. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
 9:05 a. m.—The Massey Family
 9:15 a. m.—Skelly Oil Program
 9:30 a. m.—The Massey Family

10:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys
 10:45 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30

5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
 6:00 a. m.—News, weather time
 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
 6:55 a. m.—News, time, weather
 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
 7:30 a. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
 9:05 a. m.—The Massey Family
 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
 10:30 a. m.—Harmony Boys
 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
 11:15 a. m.—The Sunshine Hour
 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
 2:00 p. m.—Musical Album (CBS)
 3:00 p. m.—The Grenadiers (CBS)
 3:30 p. m.—The Letter Box
 3:40 p. m.—Harmony Boys
 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
 4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
 5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
 6:00 p. m.—Jayhawkers
 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria—Five Musical Masseys
 7:00 p. m.—Serenaders
 7:30 p. m.—The Crystal Gazer
 8:00 p. m.—The Sod Busters
 8:30 p. m.—The Modocs
 9:00 p. m.—Esbridge High School Orchestra
 9:30 p. m.—The Roustabouts (CBS)
 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

(Continued on Page 11)

Farms—a Basis of Wealth

The Five-Year Plan of State Development Will Boost Agricultural Prosperity

RECOGNIZING that Kansas farms are the basis of the state's wealth, the State Chamber of Commerce has devoted a large share of its proposed new five-year plan of state development to a sincere effort toward agricultural prosperity. Industrial leaders have agreed that if the state as a whole is to prosper, the combined resources of industry and agriculture must be thrown together in a common cause. Committees of representative men from both groups united on a program of industrialization that is designed to bring markets closer to the farm and at the same time offer a wider market for raw materials of the farm. Tentative plans for such a program were worked out after nearly a year's study by outstanding leaders of the state. These plans will be presented for approval at a state wide meeting held in Topeka, May 1. This meeting is open to everyone, and farmers of the state have been especially invited.

A Decline in Population

For several years forward looking leaders of the state have been growing alarmed at the steadily decreasing Kansas farm population. During the last 20 years, while the nation has grown steadily, the population of Kansas has remained stationary. Editors and statesmen several years ago began to talk of "selling Kansas to Kansans." It remained for the State Chamber of Commerce to take a lead in the matter.

Employing an experienced organization man, Sam Wilson, the chamber set out to determine whether a program of development that the entire state could support was practical. Wilson and David Bailey, secretary of the chamber, traveled 6,000 miles interviewing more than 1,000 farm and industrial leaders. Data and suggestions from these interviews were carefully compiled. In checking over the suggestions and eliminating those already covered by existing organizations, a program with seven planks was evolved.

One hundred and thirty-five men from all lines of business and all parts of the state were selected to make detailed suggestions on each of the seven planks. This work covered several months, and it resulted in a program that is expected to open a new era of prosperity for the state.

Agents in All Counties

This program calls for the extension of county agent systems to every county of the state instead of only 75. The Kansas State Agricultural College is to make a county-by-county survey of the state to determine what crops and products are best suited to each community. The University of Kansas is to make a complete geological survey of the state so that accurate data concerning mineral resources may be available.

Special studies of soil utilization and improvement are to be made. Irrigation projects are to be carefully studied and flood control practices are to receive consideration. Wherever practical specialization in stand-

ard graded farm products is to be encouraged. Tenant problems are to be studied with a view to obtaining sound agricultural practices. Improved conditions that affect reliable farm labor are to be studied and farm laborers are to be encouraged to own farms.

While the agricultural committee was preparing its reports, industrial leaders were drawing up plans that seemed to them the most workable and profitable scheme of development for the state. The opening paragraph of this committee report stated that it was a generally accepted fact that the economic future of Kansas lies in the direction of industrial development and that the greater part of such development will be the processing of farm products and natural resources.

The committeemen felt that a bureau for the promotion of farming interests along with a survey of the state's resources both rural and urban to be of prime importance. Adopting the agricultural committee's recommendation that the state be developed thru an opportunity bureau, the industrialists suggested that the two bureaus be placed in operation as a unit under the direction of two trained men. Special emphasis was placed on the development of higher quality products from dairying and poultry. A poultry canning plant was among the suggested new factories for the further processing of the farm products.

To Sell Quality Products

Among the suggested duties of the development bureau were:

1. Assemble and distribute information regarding opportunities in Kansas for persons who wish to acquire or lease farm lands, establish factories for manufacturing plant or animal products or develop new plant or animal industries.
2. Support the surveys of the University of Kansas and the Kansas State Agricultural College.
3. Ask the college to prepare a state analysis, by counties, indicating for each county the type of farming best suited for that county.
4. Encourage the beautification of rural homes thru improved design and construction and improved landscape treatment.
5. Support the practice of buying farm products on a quality basis.
6. Support the efforts of the Federal Farm Board and improve marketing methods with a view to increasing the proportion of the consumer's dollar that finds its way back to the producer.

With data, collected from every source concerning the possibilities of Kansas, the bureau is to start a campaign of "selling Kansas to Kansans." At the same time, literature telling of the state's wonderful resources is to be sent out over the nation to persons who might be interested in the development of Kansas enterprises.

Working in connection with the bureau, a department of publicity and advertising has been recommended. Active advertising campaigns are to be held back until accurate information as to the best plan of procedure has been determined. Once a plan has been evolved the machinery for bringing that thing to Kansas will be set in motion.

Along with the development program, a committee on research recommended that an organization be set for a study of taxation problems. The agricultural and industrial com-



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

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

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



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



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



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

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

Send me literature on bean combines and threshers.

Name

R. F. D. City State

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 originated the expression, "Kansas Grows the Best Wheat in the World"?
2. What and where is "Old Faithful"?
3. Who wrote: "Alas for him who never sees
The stars shine thru his cypress trees"?
4. What state furnishes the largest number of cattle on the Kansas City market?
5. For what do the initials "A. P." stand at the beginning of newspaper articles?
6. What four Kansas counties touch the Missouri River?
7. By a recent vote of the United States Senate, what change was made in the censorship of foreign printed books?
8. Who was the first native born Kansan to become governor of Kansas?
9. Who is Leon Trotsky and where is he at present?
10. From what weed does Thomas A. Edison expect to obtain rubber?
11. Who was the first secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture?
12. For what discovery is Madame Curie famous?

(Answers are given on Page 21)

mittees were agreed that the tax rates on real property are too high for the advancement of the state. It was suggested that a non-partisan, non-political department of research be formed to study, in co-operation with government officials, plans for a more equitable distribution of tax burdens.

The possibilities of tourist travel also were pointed out in the committee reports. By acquainting tourists of the actual condition of Kansas highways, it is believed that thousands of additional travelers may be routed thru the state annually. The committee estimated that 1,000 tourists a day thru the season would leave 20 million dollars in Kansas. Gasoline taxes from this travel would amount to \$1,200,000 annually.

Real System of Lakes

Plans for the planting of trees in Western Kansas and the reforestation of the state were recommended. The conservation committee in charge of this section of the program pointed out the advantages and possibilities of Kansas as a recreational section once the system of state lakes has been completed and reforestation gets under way.

A thoro study of the educational system was recommended with a view to raising the already high efficiency of Kansas schools. It is believed that by careful study, overlapping departments can be eliminated, thus lowering the educational costs and yet increasing the standards of education.

The high type of Kansas men who served on the committees during the months of study that were necessary to formulate the program of progress, is looked upon as the most promising sign that has been manifested in many years. The following men drew up the agricultural plank:

Ralph Snyder, chairman, Manhattan; Dr. W. R. Barnard, Belleville; Dan Casement, Manhattan; C. C. Cogswell, Kingman; F. W. Dixon, Holton; Dr. F. D. Farrell, Manhattan; John Fields, Wichita; E. E. Frizell, Larned; R. A. Goerz, Newton; Carl A. Grant, McPherson; Frank Haucke, Council Grove; J. F. Jarrell, Topeka; T. M. Jeffords, St. Louis, Mo.; M. A. Limbocker, Burlington; T. V. Lowe, Goodland; G. D. McClaskey, Topeka; George Marble, Fort Scott; H. J. Meierkord, Linn; J. H. Mercer, Topeka; C. B. Merriam, Topeka; J. H. Mohler, Topeka; F. B. Nichols, Topeka; C. A. Ward, Salina; W. H. Weeks, Kansas City, Mo.; B. A. Welch, Kingman; John Vesecky, Wichita.

Parsons Boy Wins Cup

(Continued from Page 3)

Baer, Dickinson County Community High School, Chapman.

"There are a great many reasons why I plan to stay on the farm. What is better than all the fresh air you breathe? No tall buildings to check the breeze and obstruct the view from all the beauties of Nature. No cod-liver oil to take, for we have lots of ultra-violet rays."—Frank Sawyer, Atwood Community High School.

"The final and perhaps most important reason why I plan to stay on the farm is that I want to be a 100 per cent American and in the whole world there can be found no better place for rich and vivid living than on the American farm."—Paul Huey, Kingman High School.

"A farmer's work is a constant challenge, building in him a character that makes him one of the nation's staunchest citizens. A city man's work is the same thing over and over. His labor becomes monotonous and gets to be a drudgery."—Donald Tillman, Auburn Rural High School.

"Since I have entered the Winfield High School, I have carried home work as my agriculture project. These projects have taught me the value of keeping records. I have learned to solve my own problems as well as to study my own projects, and I feel that I am more competent to meet the challenge which a farm offers. Yes, a farm is a challenge in that it tests one's initiative, perseverance and ability. I hope to succeed and be a booster for American agriculture."—Wesley Keasling, Winfield High School.

Francis Grillot's Essay

Here is the entire essay which was awarded first place.

"There are several reasons why I plan to stay on the farm. During the last few years I have talked to people about the future of farming. When a person says, 'Why are you taking Vocational Agriculture?' and 'Why are you going to be a farmer?' my answer is: 'Times will be better and the future is ahead of me.' Farming requires study and experience, the same as any other business. I like farming, and I believe I can make a success of it. The farmer who knows how to do his work, and does it, is the only farmer who will be in business 25 years from now.

"My reasons for staying on the farm are: First, I am interested in farming, second, I am preparing for future farming, third, I believe I can make a success of it, fourth, the farmer is his own boss.

"I am interested in farming. I was born and reared on the farm. I knew of nothing but farming until I enrolled in high school and studied the various vocations a person might take up. Altho I like to study other subjects and things a young man might study, I have found that I like agriculture better than anything I have studied. I like to take a project such as chickens, pigs, cows or calves, no matter what it may be, and learn how to give it the proper care, how to fix a balanced ration for it and to keep records of feed and production. In this way a person knows exactly

how much money he makes or loses. A banker, a merchant, or any other business firm keeps records on all expenses and income. They make a success of their business; so can a farmer. I would not begin to farm without keeping records of all expenses and incomes.

"I am preparing for future farming. I have thought of the future of agriculture. I know when I start out farming I must start right. First, I must plan my future jobs that I will have to contend with, second, I must study these plans, not just by studying bulletins, but by studying the methods of the successful farmers in my community. The best way for a boy to do, I think, is to start the way I have started. Join the nearest 4-H Club if possible, and enroll in vocational agriculture. I am beginning on my second year in 4-H Club work, and I am president of the club. I have almost completed my second year of vocational agriculture. By studying, working, and saving, I am the owner of two registered Holstein heifers, one Guernsey heifer, and a registered Hampshire sow. I also have enough feed bought to feed them several months.

"I believe I can make a success of farming. The reason I think I can make a success of farming is because I have learned to feed dairy cows according to production. I have learned to keep little chickens off the ground for the first few months. I have learned to raise pigs on clean ground. I have learned that calves

fed balanced rations do better than calves fed on just skim milk, and I have learned to save money. I have a pretty good start to begin with."

Can Protect Stored Grain

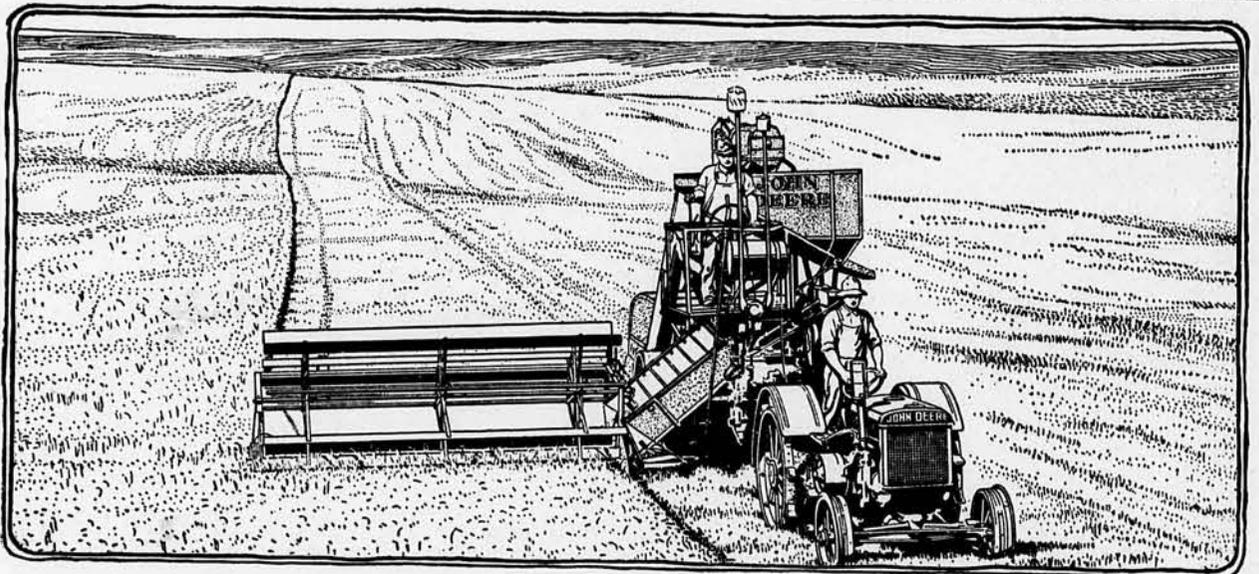
Insect damage to stored grain in Kansas amounts to millions of dollars annually, George Montgomery, extension marketing specialist at the agricultural college tells us. Much of this loss is taken from the purses of farmers and local elevator operators.

The insects which cause this loss are the weevil and grain moths which infest grain in storage. They can be controlled by fumigating the grain with carbon disulphide. The fumigant is cheap and effective, but it is highly inflammable, and the gas produced is very explosive. In using it, care should be taken to prevent fire or explosions.

The United States Department of Agriculture has been searching for new fumigants which are non-inflammable and non-explosive. Some new materials have been developed, which specialists are assured will appeal to grain dealers and elevator men who face greater fire hazards than are present in farm bins.

The whole question of control of insect damage to stored grain and successful fumigation is discussed in Farmers' Bulletin 1483F, "Control of Insect Pests in Stored Grain."

Incubators should be tested out before eggs are put in them.



New Features—New Low Costs

HARVEST at lower costs . . . widen your profit margin this year with a John Deere No. 5 Combine—the new combine that John Deere built especially for the medium-sized or small farm. You will find in it the features that mean real satisfaction, real economy at harvest time.

Ease of operation, light draft, grain-saving features and long life are outstanding qualities of this combine. Its simplicity and the convenient location of all main controls on the operator's platform provide one-man control and ease of operation you are sure to like.

Wide-tread main wheels straddle the tractor's wheel tracks . . . high, wide wheels provide more wheel area than any other combine of its type—these features, along with light weight, mean lighter draft. High grade bearing equipment at

all main friction points lighten the load for the powerful motor that operates the John Deere No. 5.

Cutting, elevating, threshing, separating and cleaning units of the No. 5 are designed to save the grain and deliver it clean to the grain tank. There is plenty of capacity in all units to handle heavy crops. Three-wheel-in-line construction provides flexibility for getting all the grain on uneven ground.

John Deere No. 3 for the Larger Farms

The big-capacity, two-shoe John Deere No. 3 Combine is built for the big wheat farms. It, too, has outstanding features that make it the leader of combines of its type. Mail the coupon, below, for further information on either of these machines.

Know the satisfaction and profit of harvesting with a John Deere Combine—**THIS YEAR.** Write today for further information. Mail this coupon—→

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(Built in 10- and 12-ft. sizes.)
 The Larger John Deere No. 3 Combine.
(Built in 12- and 16-ft. sizes.)

Officials Talk Over WIBW

(Continued from Page 8)

- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:10 p. m.—Story in Song
10:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys
10:45 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)
THURSDAY, MAY 1
5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:00 a. m.—News, weather, time
6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
6:55 a. m.—News, time, weather
7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—The Massey Family
9:15 a. m.—Skelly Oil Program
9:30 a. m.—The Massey Family
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
10:30 a. m.—Harmony Boys
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
11:15 a. m.—The Sunshine Hour
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—Sunshine Hour
2:30 p. m.—The S. Navy Band (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—The Book Parade (CBS)
3:15 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Orchestra (CBS)
3:30 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:40 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Show Hits
6:15 p. m.—The Political Situation in Washington (CBS)
6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria—Five Musical Masseys
7:00 p. m.—Jayhawk Trio
7:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys
7:45 p. m.—Skelly Oil Program
8:00 p. m.—Old Busters
8:30 p. m.—National Forum from Washington (CBS)
9:00 p. m.—Dream Boat (CBS)
9:30 p. m.—Will Osborne and His Orchestra (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow News
10:10 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and his Orchestra (CBS)
10:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys
10:45 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)
FRIDAY, MAY 2
5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:00 a. m.—News, weather, time
6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
6:55 a. m.—News, time, weather
7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—The Massey Family
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
10:30 a. m.—Harmony Boys
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
11:15 a. m.—The Sunshine Hour
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program
12:25 p. m.—State Livestock Department
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—Burlough Girls' Quartet
2:30 p. m.—Club Plaza Orchestra (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—Don Bigelow and his Orchestra
3:30 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:40 p. m.—Harmony Boys
4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Nit Wit Hour (CBS)
6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria—Five Musical Masseys
7:00 p. m.—True Story Hour (CBS)
8:00 p. m.—State Music Contest
10:00 p. m.—Fletcher College Concert Quartet (guest artist)
10:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys
10:45 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)
SATURDAY, MAY 3
5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
6:55 a. m.—News, time, weather
7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—The Massey Family
10:00 a. m.—Adventures of Helen and Mary (CBS)
10:30 a. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
11:15 a. m.—The Sunshine Hour
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
12:25 p. m.—State Vocational Dept.
12:30 p. m.—Radio Fan Program KSAC
1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—Cadet Band Manlius (CBS)
2:30 p. m.—Club Plaza Orchestra
3:00 p. m.—French trio, with Kenyon Congdon, baritone (CBS)
3:30 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:45 p. m.—Dr. Thatcher Clark—French Lesson (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
4:30 p. m.—Ted Husings' Sportsants (CBS)
5:00 p. m.—The Captivators (CBS)
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Exploring the Jungle for Science (CBS)
6:15 p. m.—Industrial America from Washington (CBS)
6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria—Five Musical Masseys
7:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons's Show Boat (CBS)
7:30 p. m.—Paramount Publix (CBS)
8:00 p. m.—Paramount Orchestra (CBS)
9:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:10 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Orchestra (CBS)
10:30 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)
11:00 p. m.—Old Time Program

Lest We Forget

From the Business Week:

When we read of the Senate holding its appropriate hearings on certain bills relating to unemployment, of the familiar testimony at these hearings, of the favorable but probably ineffectual report on some of these bills, of the committees appointed in New York and other states to plan measures to deal with unemployment, and of many other activ-

ities and ideas stirred up again by the events of the last few months, we—and surely many others who were not born yesterday—are oppressed by a melancholy thought. How much of all this piety and zeal, this conscientious concern will remain when the season is over and the occasion past?

We note with relief the slight signs of season recovery in employment. We believe with confidence that in a few months, more or less, the bread lines will melt away like the snows of yesteryear, almost everyone will be busy again and business will be once more as merry as a cash-register bell. Will we then forget all about it and file all our earnest ponderings over the problem of unemployment away with the other dusty documents in which our perplexities and plans of the past are embalmed?

We think it very likely, for memory is short and human nature is long on optimism. Yet we cannot help hoping that this time there may linger a little longer the sober realization that in this matter of unemployment we—and indeed the whole world of industry everywhere—are up against a relentlessly real problem for a long, long time, a problem that we shall meet again, at every turn of the road of progress, a problem we have so far accomplished precious little in meeting. It is the problem—

some say the chronic disease—of modern industrial society.

This is a matter about which it is easier to be casual, cock-sure or consolidating than constructive. We can't be any of these. We cannot point, as our vital statisticians do, to the increasing canny of the stork with assurance that the approach of a period of stationary population will soon spare us the problem of unemployment; for we see that, for every trip the stork misses, the machine makes up three-fold. Nor can we rest content with the usual vague references to the new industries and occupations which are said to be sure to absorb the labor released from the old. We hope they will come along, but should hate to depend upon them for a job just now. Shorter working hours and more leisure for pleasurable consumption make a natural appeal, even to us, but we cannot quite clearly enough calculate the economic stresses and strains which would be set up in our go-as-you-please business system to be sure that this noble experiment will get us anywhere either.

All that we are sure of is that business, government, and economic science must make a beginning, without delay, in studying the problem steadily and seriously from now on. We must first set up systematic and permanent machinery for gathering the bare facts about the number and

nature of the unemployed; examine the role of education, training, health, and occupation in unemployment; look into the factors affecting the mobility of labor, and the possibilities and means of stimulating and guiding the transference of labor. These are only some of the things we shall henceforth have to begin to occupy ourselves with conscientiously and continuously.

But as a first step, in the months to come, we must frankly face and refuse to forget that unemployment is a real thing, in prosperity and depression alike, always with us—and always against us.

Let's Change Pastures

BY F. W. BELL

Frequent changes of pasture for ewes and lambs will help considerably in controlling stomach worms. Stomach worms are a serious pest, and permanent pastures where sheep are grazed are very likely to be infested with stomach worms. It helps materially, in the control of stomach worms, to provide annual pasture crops such as rye or wheat pasture, Sudan grass and rape. Ewes and lambs should be changed to fresh pasture every two weeks if possible.

Until we heard about this "parrot" disease, we never knew exactly what was wrong with Congress.

Advertisement for McCormick-Deering International Harvester. Includes an illustration of a tractor, the text 'Always a Great Value... now greater than ever!', and a large headline: 'International Harvester Announces IMPORTANT REDUCTIONS IN TRACTOR PRICES'. The ad describes the McCormick-Deering 15-30 tractor as the latest, most modern triple-power tractor, and mentions price reductions. It also includes the company name 'INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY of America Chicago, Ill.' and the address '606 So. Michigan Ave. (Incorporated)'.

Must Watch Overhead Costs

On Low Markets Buyers Always Are More Discriminating in Their Purchases

BY H. E. REED
Kansas State Agricultural College

KANSAS has greatly increased her sheep industry since 1921. During that period we have seen good markets for sheep, particularly for Kansas spring lambs, which net three-fourths of the profit of the sheep industry. During the same period we have seen the hog producer have his ups and downs, and the cattleman go thru times of both high and low prices. Without question the sheep industry now has arrived at a low level of prices. What will the Kansas flock owner do about it?

First let us consider what has caused the present situation. Various agencies have predicted hard times for the sheepman for some time, but low prices did not materialize until recently. Overproduction of lambs generally is accepted as the cause of the trouble faced by the sheepman. Heretofore when overproduction seemed eminent, a short lamb crop in the range country, due to severe storms, drouths or other causes, postponed the time when we would have an oversupply of lambs. "Eat more lamb" campaigns, fostered and aided by practically all organizations interested in sheep have stimulated and increased the consumption of lamb. The stock market crash followed by the unemployment situation in the east, our great lamb consuming area, has necessitated selling lamb at a price which the consumer could afford to pay. The excellent lamb crop of 1929 accompanied by the inability or unwillingness of the eastern consumer to pay the high price which had been customary, simply means an oversupply and lessened demand, or a demand at a price.

The situation does not necessarily imply that there is overproduction of spring lambs in Kansas, but the Kansas producer of lambs undoubtedly is going to feel the effects of overproduction. The lower price levels will be reflected in the spring lamb market. Ordinarily, Kansas lambs do not come in competition with fed westerns, but they will this year, due to the great number in the feed lots and the fact that it will take longer to clean up this feed lot supply. In addition, certain parts of the range country now are able to put winter born lambs on the market early, which will make still more competition.

Situation Will Adjust Itself

What can the Kansas flock owner do about it? What will he do? Surely, the situation will adjust itself—it is natural that it should. Many no doubt will be forced out of the business and production lessened, but there apparently is no justification for increasing lamb production in Kansas at present, except possibly in those flocks where production has been highly successful and where production costs have been maintained at a minimum.

Heretofore, the Kansas farmer who has been handling sheep has not always had to watch production costs. He does now. The successful flock owners will pay considerable attention to them in the future. There are a number of ways in which the Kansas flock owners can change and improve their methods of handling their flock to advantage. The ones that make for satisfactory profits are:

First, Kansas can use a better kind of ram. Our ewe flocks are such that for either feeder lamb production in the extreme western part of the state or early lamb in the eastern part, only purebred typical rams of the mutton breeds should be used, and that implies a good ram and not a purebred scrub. The ram must, if we produce profitable lambs, have plenty of muscling—red meat—so that this characteristic can be imparted to his offspring. Too often, Kansas flock owners wait until breeding season is at hand and then start to look for a ram. By that time all of the good rams are sold and only such rams are left as must beg for owners. The result is that a poor ram must be used or the ewes go without being bred. It

never is too early to contract for next year's breeding ram. The earlier he is bought the greater is the number from which the selection can be made. There are not enough good rams in Kansas to supply the actual demand. For years we have had to depend on out-of-state breeders for rams to head Kansas farm flocks.

Will Not Increase Costs

The lower the market the better the ram should be. On low markets buyers will be more discriminating in their purchases. The use of better rams will not increase production costs. On the contrary it will lessen the costs. The better kind of rams will sire stronger, huskier lambs, the kind that will stick their noses in the feed box earlier and be ready to go to market fat by June.

The second place to improve on Kansas methods is in the handling of the ewe flock during the fall and winter prior to lambing. Bred ewes are

not a difficult class of livestock to handle if given proper feeds and attention. Each year about January 1, the Experiment Station starts to receive complaints and inquiries about great losses in ewe flocks and in the new-born lamb crop. In almost every case where it has been possible to trace the situation thru we have found the trouble has been caused by improper feed and management. The ewes may have been allowed to become too fat, but more often the opposite is true, and they are forced to go into lambing time in a weakened condition. In many cases a lack of exercise is responsible, in others a lack of necessary nutrients in the ration. Too often, the flock owner, acting under the supposition that sheep are scavengers, has forced them to eat only cheap, coarse roughages which not only tax the somewhat limited capacity of the pregnant ewe, but also fail to supply them with the needed nutrients.

It would be difficult indeed to estimate the actual loss in dollars and cents or even the loss in numbers of sheep in Kansas that are caused by poor winter handling. Suffice it to say that such losses are immense and a reduction in them would materially increase the return from our flocks. If these losses could be eliminated or at least reduced, lower prices for lamb would not affect flock owners to any such extent as they will

should these great losses continue.

Where else can we reduce production costs? Creep feeding of lambs and marketing in May and June go hand in hand. May and June marketing without creep feeding is scarcely possible. The May and June markets always have offered an excellent opportunity to Kansas farmers to market their lambs at remunerative prices. Kansas sometimes has this market all to herself. Sometimes there is competition, but never has there been sufficient competition to bear the market down to the level that it always attains later in the season. During those two months fed westerns are out of the way and the summer marketing of range lambs has not started, at least not to any such extent as will come in later months.

Creep Feeding Will Help

Grain in creeps and their mothers' milk will make little lambs ready for the early market—ready at a time when the market wants them. Spring lambs will pay more for grain than any other class of farm animals. Creep feeding will aid in eliminating the "cull" lamb.

Early marketing avoids the possibilities of further losses. Kansas has its share of stomach worms and it is during the summer months that this pest gets in its work. Feeding lambs which are infested with stomach

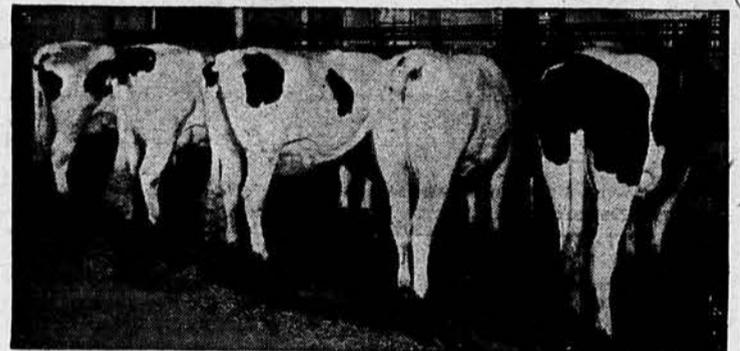
AT CALVING TIME!

Cows must freshen properly to reach maximum production

High-bred cows fed concentrated feeds often develop trouble at calving time. Frequently the calf is lost. Worst of all, the cow's producing capacity is impaired. When a cow goes off on her milk, due to calving troubles, she doesn't come back. The loss runs from 25 to 50%, and is felt throughout the entire lactation period. That is why the following comparisons from a calving experiment conducted at the Research Farm of Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., are being published.

THE 10 cows shown here were purchased in Jefferson County, Wisconsin. They were divided into 2 groups and put under observation on our Research Farm. All of them were tested for contagious abortion—found negative. All were fed a good dairy ration. All were handled alike. But the cows in Group 2 got one thing that those in Group 1 didn't get . . . Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic for at least 60 days before they calved.

The Wisconsin Herd Improvement Association records for 1927-28 showed that the cows in Group 1 had produced 4189 pounds more milk than Group 2. So unquestionably the



Group 2—Received Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

cows in Group 1 were the better milkers the preceding year. Here's what happened during this test year.

Every cow in Group 2 (remember they're the ones that got Stock Tonic for at least 60 days before they calved) freshened properly. Three out of the 5 cows in Group 1 (no Tonic) retained their after-birth.

Group 2 got Stock Tonic regularly while they were in milk. This kept them in milking trim throughout the lactation period and gave them an added advantage. At the end of 8 months' lactation, they had produced 11,472 pounds more milk and showed a profit of \$319.18 more than Group 1.

In the many tests conducted on the Dr. Hess & Clark Research Farm, every single cow conditioned with Dr. Hess Stock Tonic has calved in top shape.

It costs but 2 cents a day per cow to condition your dairy herd with Improved Stock Tonic. See your local Dr. Hess dealer.



Group 1—Did not receive Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

A Conditioner and Mineral Supplement

RESEARCH FARM—DR. HESS & CLARK, Incorporated—ASHLAND, OHIO

worms is not a profitable operation. The extreme heat of Kansas summers is not conducive to good gains with lambs. Both worms and heat cause losses—if not death losses—in any case they make for expensive gains. Early marketed lambs are not so bothered.

The farm flock owners in the Corn Belt have been accused of sending 75 per cent of their lambs to market without docking or castrating them. Such a practice simply makes for more cull lambs. Operators on the market have stated that the demand for good lambs can be increased. The cull is the "drug" on the market. A saving of feed can be made by trimming lambs, because trimmed lambs will do better and take more finish on the same feed than untrimmed lambs. It is true that heretofore, the seller of untrimmed lambs often has been able to sell his lambs without a dock in price. Never has he been able to do this when there has been a heavy run of receipts. And what will happen to the cull lamb when an adequate or an oversupply is available? Regardless of supply, operators on the Kansas City market have stated their intention of penalizing untrimmed lambs \$1 a hundred weight in 1930. Certainly, with this warning coming from them, the owners of flocks should act accordingly.

And finally, why not give this lamb market a little more help ourselves? Is the producer of lambs justified in expecting better markets if lamb never is served on his table? The price is not prohibitive at present. Why not do a little home butchering on some of these plump spring lambs—serve them on your table and give the family a treat? Tell your neighbors how good they are. Urge your butcher to stock lamb. Talk lamb and eat lamb. Perhaps when all is said and done, one of the great advantages that will come from the low market will be the fact that a great many more people will learn about lamb as a food and give considerable stimulus to its consumption.

Soil Needs Come First?

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON

During the last 50 years millions of dollars in wealth have been taken from the farms of Southeastern Kansas. This wealth has been used to build towns and pave streets, erect magnificent homes, churches and schools. Roads have been graded and paved and large bank deposits created.

Farming was the first enterprise, and whatever else has been accomplished has been due largely to the wealth derived from agriculture. The first settlers farmed on a small scale. Their needs were few and a surplus beyond the wants of their family was not considered important.

But as the country developed, the demand for more comfortable homes, pianos and better schools came. Then they broke out more land and farmed better in order to have a surplus to sell to keep pace with the new standard of living.

Agricultural colleges, farm papers and bankers urged greater production. Salesmanship developed and farmers bought modern machinery, broke out the cow pastures and grubbed up the trees in the woodlot, and production reached its peak under the urge of the Government and other high prices that prevailed during the World War.

Then the business men and farmers awoke to a realization that they had hauled away its fertility from the land. Tons of soil had washed away and filled the beds of the creeks and rivers, and now they faced two very serious problems; one of soil building and one of flood control. They began to understand that farms, like abandoned gold mines, are worthless when the fertility has been used up. The intelligent citizens, mostly sons of the early settlers, knew without being told or using a pencil that homes could not be rebuilt and painted, taxes paid and country and town go forward to prosperity together unless something was done to rebuild the soil and check the flood menace.

Fortunately the business men of this part of the state are farmer minded. Many of them came from the farm, and most of them have an understanding of farm problems. They said to one another, "come let us reason together," and out of this reason-

ing and intelligent discussion came an organization known as Southeast Kansas, Inc.

The organization comprises an area 70 miles square, and takes in the counties of Woodson, Wilson, Montgomery, Allen, Neosho, Labette, Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee. Nine in all laying in the extreme southeastern part of the state. This organization was effected about four years ago, and already the benefits derived from part of the permanent history of this part of the state. The immediate program called for flood control, publicity, lower freight rates and dairying as the shortest route to soil building. Better sires campaigns and other activities of like nature have been carried on with enthusiasm by the special dairy committee working thru the farm agents in the different counties. One of the outstanding achievements was the sponsoring of the biggest dairy train that ever left Kansas. More than 100 farmers and business men, with Governor Reed, toured the dairy districts of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa seeking first hand in-

formation as to better methods to apply to their home problems.

There are three large milk condenseries in the Southeast Kansas counties and probably no more ideal climate for dairying could be found in the United States. This part of Kansas also leads in mining. There are more than 300 industrial plants. In this territory there are 20 towns with a population ranging from 2,500 to 25,000; there are 2,000 miles of paved roads and yet only 16 per cent of the people of the state live in the nine counties. Every one of the counties has a farm bureau and every county seat has a Chamber of Commerce.

To one who recalls the county seat wars and town fights that prevailed many years ago in Kansas, it is an inspiration to see Southeast Kansas Inc. in action in one of its big quarterly meetings. A meeting and banquet were held recently at Neodesha. A large crowd of men representing agriculture and every industry of the district was present and joined in plans and arrangements to make the work more effective than ever.

John Fields, president of the Federal Farm Land Bank at Wichita, was the principal speaker. Mr. Fields said that it now takes 173 acres of land in this part of the state to grow as much corn as 100 acres produced when the soil was new. Thirty-three per cent of the farms in Kansas acquired by the Federal Farm Land Bank thru mortgages are in these nine counties. Mr. Fields made an indirect plea for a little more old-fashioned economy and suggested that farmers as well as town people should not spend so much money before it is earned.

Banquets were held at noon and night and extensive programs were outlined for the future. And thru it all was the apparent determination that the average citizen must participate in the general prosperity of the community if success is to be obtained for any. The June meeting will be held at Girard.

An anonymous philosopher in the Atlanta Constitution observes that, instead of a rainy day, the younger generation now saves for a wet night.

FASTER BETTER CHEAPER

Do it



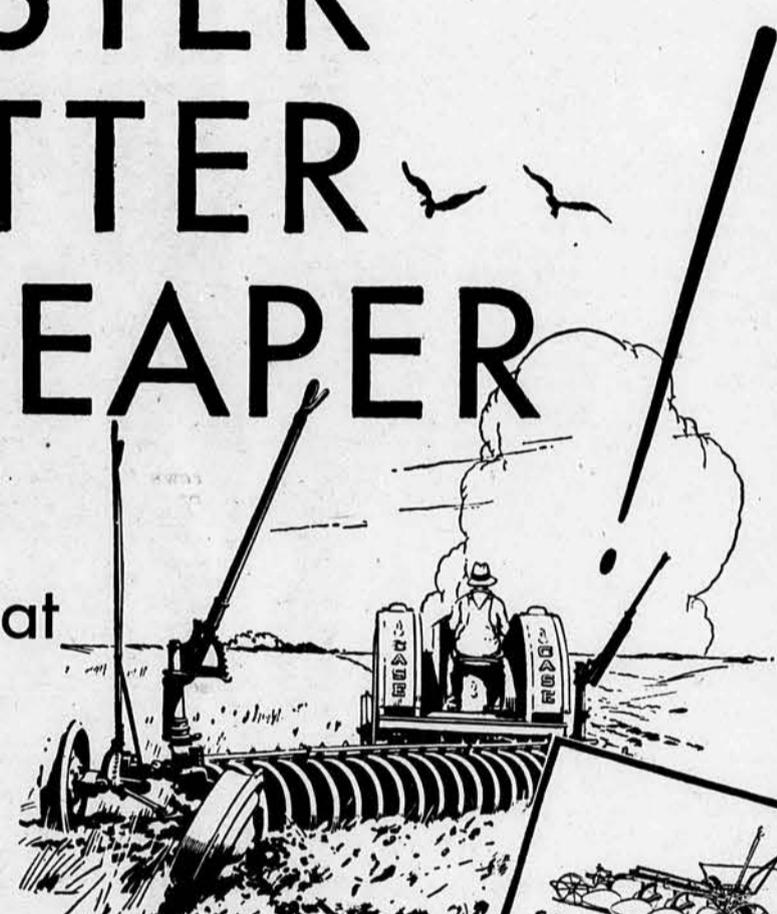
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There's a size and type to fit any size tractor. Put one of these plows to work right after the grain is cut. The soil is ideal for plowing then—moisture is conserved—and because you plow 6, 8 or 10 feet at a clip, you *finish* the job quickly and before the ground dries out.

This money-saving method leaves a money-making seed bed. It is slightly ridged to prevent blowing and hold snow—a seed bed that will give you extra bushels and bigger profits.

Case Wheatland and Great Plains Plows are built extra strong to stand up and take the toughest work you can give them—and keep on doing it year after year. See your Case dealer and ask him to show you one of these new-age plows in action. Interesting, attractive folder on request.



CASE TRACTOR PLOW has easy-scouring moldboards, quick detachable shares. Its clean covering is a feature.

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J. I. CASE COMPANY, INC., Dept. 213D, Racine, Wisconsin

What the Folks Are Saying

WITH the world wheat crop for 1929 smaller than that of the previous year, it is but natural that many folks should be puzzled over the prevailing prices. Some marketing specialists, however, feel that these may be explained in part by the fact that stocks in country, terminal and mill elevators are larger now than a year ago, while farm supplies show a corresponding decrease.

If their contention is correct, it would seem to point to the urgent need of providing for more adequate storage facilities on the farm, so that grain may be kept off the market and out of the visible supply until it is required. For as Secretary of Agriculture McLaughlin of Nebraska says: "When grain is stored on the farm, no one knows when it is going to be marketed." If safely stored, it may be held for one, two or even more years.

On the other hand, he points out, when grain is stored in an elevator "it is notice to the world that it will soon be on the market, for owners are not going to pay storage very long." The farm, he stoutly asserts, is the place to store grain.

The advantages of farm storage were emphasized recently by Chairman Legge of the Federal Farm Board, and the problem is being studied carefully by various experiment stations and state colleges. At the Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan., the storage of combined wheat is being thoroly tested, and there are indications that with proper ventilation combined grain may be stored on the farm without risk.

Modern machinery is solving the problem of keeping down the cost of producing grain; and storage on the farm, in fire, rodent and weather-proof bins should go a long way toward aiding the solution of the marketing problem. Robert A. Jones, Chicago, Ill.

Not Buck-Passing

Farm co-operative marketing — that is at bottom what farm relief is driving for. But that it implies more than many farmers at first view anticipated becomes more and more patent as time goes on and farm relief as a going concern, under the Federal Farm Board law, takes practical form. Pre-eminently what co-operative farm marketing does not mean, and this more than anything the board is impressing in all its advices to the farmer, is merely marketing after the crop is grown. It includes also prior regulation of acreage production.

From the outgivings of the Farm Board it would appear that farmers are over-producers in a wide range of products, including nearly all the great staples. Much has been said of wheat, but almost as much of cotton. Early potatoes are now included and an Interstate Early Potato Committee is abroad, laboring in co-operation with the board to stabilize planting in all the states concerned, to avoid overproduction.

In an address this month over the radio, Vice Chairman Stone, the representative of tobacco on the board, implores tobacco growers to reduce the acreage contemplated, from all reports, this year. If they plant as is now indicated, Mr. Stone warns them that on an average yield 60 million pounds more of tobacco will be produced than in any former year, and the price probably will not exceed 13 cents, a ruinous price, Mr. Stone says, for tobacco.

"I want to say," declares Mr. Stone, "in plain words, that there is no disposition on the part of the Federal Farm Board to 'pass the buck' by putting responsibility for stabilizing production upon farmers alone." The board in the very advice it is giving and urging shows that it is on its job and understands it.

It may be said by some unconvinced farmers that with curtailed production they would have no need of a Farm Board. Prices would take care of themselves. But without the Farm Board it is evident that there would be no curtailing of production.

The board is right, therefore, in insisting that demand and supply remain, as they always will, the vital point. This is a buck that cannot be

passed by anybody. The question is not whether the law of demand and supply, which is as fundamental in economics as the law of gravitation in physics, can be avoided or "got around" by some hocus pocus, but how compliance with its requirements for profitable agriculture can be effected. If the Federal Farm Board never accomplishes anything else, if it succeeds sooner or later in bringing about adjustment of farm crop acreage to supply and demand, it will have done great things for "farm relief." Harold T. Chase, Topeka, Kan.

Poor Sorghum Seed, Too

Seed of all sorghums for planting should be tested for germination this spring. Kafir, sudan, milo, feterita and sorgo or cane are all below the average quality from the standpoint of viability, according to tests of 873 samples completed at the seed laboratory of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

Tests on 376 samples of sorgo, or cane, seed received at the state seed laboratory between February 1 and March 20 gave an average germination of 63 per cent. This is 10 per cent below the average test of sorgo seed last year and 14 per cent below

the average for the four years 1926 to 1929 inclusive. Tests made of 300 samples of kafir since February 1, indicate that the germination this spring is about 7 per cent below the four-year average. Feterita is 13 per cent and milo 10 per cent below the four-year average. Sudan has given the highest test of all of the sorghum group which is 77 per cent germination for an average of 126 samples tested. This is only 1 per cent below the average for the four-year period.

There is a great variation in the viability of sorghum seed in different seasons. Records at the seed laboratory of the State Board of Agriculture show that the average germination of seed in 1927 was 61.5 per cent but the following season, 1928, the average germination was 93 per cent. Low germination may be due to delayed maturity on account of a dry summer and wet fall followed by early hard freezes. Such were the conditions over much of Kansas last year. It is therefore especially important to have seed of the sorghums tested before planting time this spring.

Samples may be sent to the State Seed Laboratory, Manhattan, Kan., where tests will be made without charge to the sender. About ½ pound of seed should be sent if both purity and germination are desired. At least 400 seeds are required for a germination test. The sample should be taken

from every sack of a small number of sacks and from several places in each sack or from several places in a bulk lot so as to represent an average of the lot.

Don't fool yourself by thinking your sorghum seed was well matured last year and has come thru the winter in good condition. The seed may have appeared good and germinated well last fall but since then it may have heated so as to destroy its viability in part at least. Why take any chance on a poor stand and light crop on account of poor seed, when you can, without charge, know the present condition of the seed you intend to plant? The old saying is still true, "Better be safe than sorry."

J. W. Zahnley.

State Seed Laboratory,
Manhattan, Kan.

We'll Be There, Too!

I want to thank you for publishing the article entitled "Poultry is Most Profitable," written by Raymond H. Gilkeson and printed in your April 5 issue. Any time any of the staff is out this way the latter part of May or later we would be pleased to have them stop and sample some fried chicken.

John H. Gilmore.

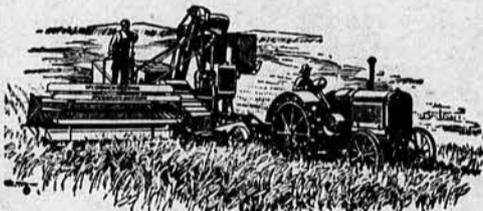
Sedgwick, Kan.

Canker worms may be controlled by putting a sticky band around trees.

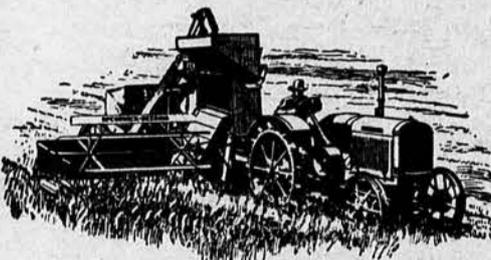
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Harvest and thresh the modern McCormick-Deering way

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Descendants of the Original Reaper, McCormick-Deering Harvester-Threshers are the products of 99 years of harvesting-machine progress. They embody all that has been learned of harvesting and threshing machinery since 1831. They represent, today, the most efficient method of harvesting and threshing grain.

The McCormick-Deering line includes four models. The No. 11 is the big machine, having a 12 and 16-ft. cut. The No. 8 cuts a 10 and 12-ft. swath. The new No. 20 is an 8-ft. combine that brings the benefits of harvesting and threshing within reach of the man who uses an 8-ft. binder 4 or 5 days a year. It is large enough to do profitable custom work after the owner's crop is harvested. The No. 7 is built especially for hillside work.

McCormick-Deering Harvester-Threshers have many exclusive features that produce clean grain, reduce costs, and increase grain profits. Don't go into another harvest without investigating them thoroughly. Your McCormick-Deering dealer will gladly tell you all about the size you can use best.

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Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. McCune

"THE love of money," said St. Paul, "is the root of all evil." It is equally true that the right use of money is the root of all kinds of good. Those people who use their money as if it were a trust, for which they are to give an account, usually are happy Christians. And the money may not be large in amount, so long as the principle is observed. On the other hand, it is equally noticeable that the more money one gets, the more difficult it seems to be to administer it as a trustee of God. A poor man is a tither, let us say—that is, gives one-tenth of his income for religious purposes. But if he makes a happy investment, or is left a lot of money, it very often happens that he loses his sense of trusteeship, and falls away from the way in which he had been dispensing his money. Would you say that is the reason Christ declared that it is so difficult for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God? You will recall he said that, more than once.

Let me now set down some principles which have been used by others in the use of their money, as Christians. This list is not original with me. It has been stated by many persons, and runs something as follows: (1) My money is mine only in trust. It belongs to God, just as I do. (2) This money is not filthy lucre. It is stored-up human power. (3) God is counting on this money for His work. It is to build His churches and preach His gospel, to train workers and send them out, to teach and to heal, and help bring in a new kingdom of righteousness. (4) To spend my income rightly is one of my first tasks as a Christian. Until I do this, my prayers and confessions will not amount to much. (5) I should set aside a definite portion of my income for the church and the service of others. I do this in acknowledgment of God's sovereignty over all of my material possessions. I do it because it is business-like. I do it to guard against my own selfishness. Giving without system does not accord with the importance of this work. (6) The proportion to be set aside must be conscientiously decided. The Old Testament set 10 per cent as the proportion, and I am receiving more from God than did the men of any former generation. I ought to give more than one-tenth if I am able. (7) I should invest this money as carefully as in my daily business, and keep strict account of this fund. I should study the church and its work, that I may give wisely. I should give systematically, and I should pray with my giving.

There are those who object to the one-tenth idea, saying that it is too literal. We should be more free and spontaneous with our giving. Well, that is the idea. We ought to give systematically and in a business-like way up to a minimum, and then freely and spontaneously above that.

However, I would not do as many people do, namely, claim that giving a tenth is a good investment, and that if you give that much you are sure to be rewarded by making more in return. No, that is little above paganism. Do not expect anything from your giving except the knowledge that you are doing the right thing. You will get plenty of reward. It has been observed that the nine-tenths that one has for his own use will go as far as the ten-tenths of the selfish person. The good old book of Proverbs has a wise word, "There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty. The liberal soul shall be made fat, and he that watereth shall be watered also himself." (11:24,25)

The use of money in speculation, hoping that we may become suddenly rich thru a rise in the price of our stocks, is what is impoverishing many people right now. They have become suddenly poor, and they have pulled down with them millions of others, so that unemployment, the slowing down of industry everywhere, and the inability to buy, have affected the entire nation. That gambling orgy in Wall Street and other places has taken a heavy toll. Can you imagine Christ playing the stock market?

One's ability also is to be considered, as well as his money. Ability is what has been invested in us, and on which we are expected to yield a fair return. It may be ability in money-making, in music, in farming, or what not. To discuss: Why is it hard to keep one's spirituality abreast of his prosperity? How can one use his money so as to pauperize himself spiritually?

Lesson for April 27.—Stewardship of Possessions. Matt. 19:1-26. Golden Text—Matt. 6:20.

Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

Some of the local farmers and census enumerators are considerably stirred up over the information asked for regarding wheat farming expense. Evidently the census folks do not know horses are not used any more in the growing of wheat. There is no place given for the costs of gasoline, oil and tires, which amounts to a great deal on the average wheat farms. The attention of the district enumerator has been called to this matter, but he insists that they answer the question as it should be,

and that they keep the machine and truck costs on a separate memorandum sheet of their own. This is a very poor method in securing accurate information. In a year or two we will be reading about the low costs of growing wheat as given in the census report, and that the wheat farmer does not need any farm relief as is evidenced from his own figures. Evidently the wrong forms have been received, but on two different forms so far received the combine is not mentioned, and there are hundreds even in this county. At any rate, the information secured about the wheat farming business will be rather hazy.

The local cheese plant has been forced to increase its capacity to 60,000 pounds of milk a day, and as soon as more improving can be done the capacity will be increased to 80,000 pounds a day. This is considerable milk to be gathered up in a wheat country. Some of the milk routes are from quite a distance. Since we have good roads most of the year it is possible for some of the trucks to go out as much as 30 miles and bring in the milk. The price this year so far paid by the cheese plant has been about 15 cents over the local cream price.

The longer we have our Chinese elms the more we are in love with them. They are in full leaf now, while

the other trees are just beginning to leaf. The earliness and lateness of the foliage makes them very desirable as well as very rapid growers.

Our chicks seem to enjoy the light in their brooder house at night. We hung the light directly over the stove and as low down as possible. There was a larger darkened circle around the hover. All times of night we have found some of the little fellows out drinking and eating. Part of the bunch would be under the hover sleeping and part out in the light feeding. We tried to turn the light off before going to bed, but that did not work. The chicks were like a child that was in the habit of sleeping with a light in the room. They would not go to sleep and be quiet. They fussed and acted like a bunch of chickens that was being weaned by the hen. When the light was turned on again they were as happy and contented as could be.

On Soil Erosion

Properties of Soils Which Influence Soil Erosion, Technical Bulletin No. 178-T, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Hoover's idea, as we gather it, is that business needn't begin staggering just because the market has taken a drop too much.

B **BARNSDALL**

THE WORLD'S FIRST REFINER

TESTED WHERE FAILURE MEANT DEATH

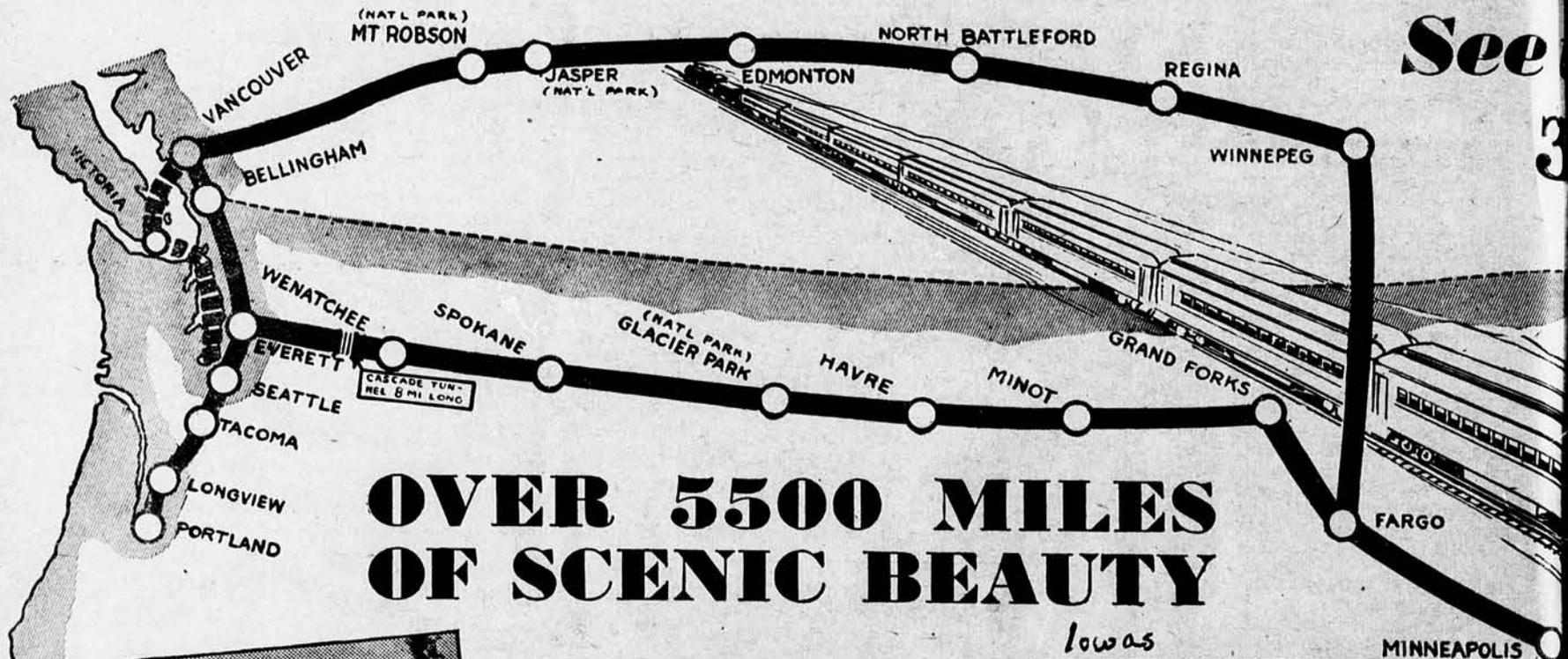
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PICTURE a place where Nature has done one of her most lavish pieces of handiwork and where man has created the world's finest resorts—that's the Pacific Northwest.

And imagine this pleasant journey that takes you to and through this wonderland—

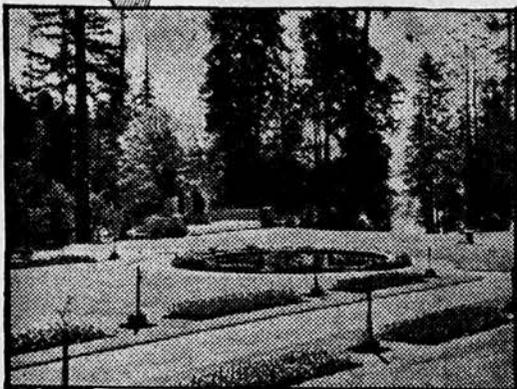
From Kansas City to the famous Twin Cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Then across North Dakota's prosperous farming communities to Glacier National Park. Then on through the Inland Empire to the famous cities of Spokane, Portland, Seattle, Longview. Next you travel by steamer through Puget Sound and the San Juan Island group to Victoria and Vancouver, B. C. Then on to Mt. Robson and Jasper National Park, through the Continental Divide to the province of Alberta, on to Winnipeg and return to the Twin Cities and later home.

Giant forests, crystal lakes, tumbling rivers, lofty waterfalls, towering mountain ranges await you all the way. Auto tours to all points of interest at dozens of stopping places will add to the joys of the trip. The eight-mile \$25,000,000.00 Cascade Tunnel, the trip to Mt. Edith Cavell, the ride to Two Medicine Lake and Trick Falls, the Indian pow-wow, the endless, ever-changing scenic splendor—all will thrill you as you have never been thrilled before!

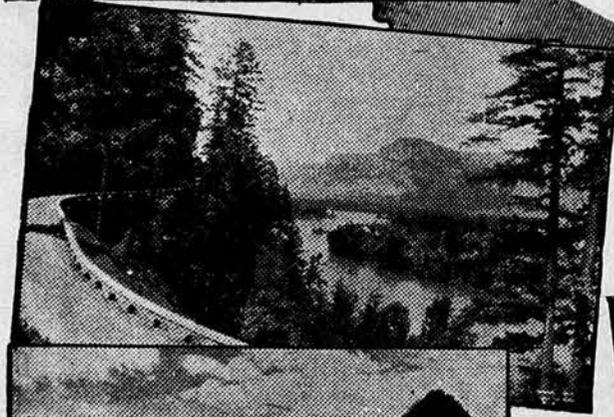
Mere words can't tell you of the real wonderment of this Jayhawker Tour. You must go and see for yourself!



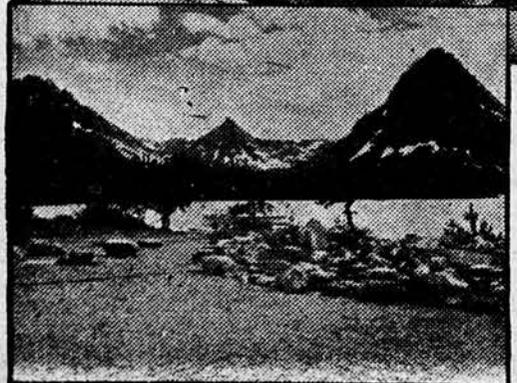
Mt. Edith Cavell, Jasper National Park



Harding Memorial, Stanley Park, Vancouver, B.C.



Columbia River Highway



Two Medicine Lake, Glacier National Park



State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.



Chief Two Guns, White Cliffs, Glacier National Park.

Iowa

MINNEAPOLIS

ST. PAUL

ITINERARY

Lv. Kansas City	C.R.I.&P.Ry	7:00 PM, Aug. 10
Ar. St. Paul	C.R.I.&P.Ry.	9:00 AM, Aug. 11
Lv. Minneapolis	Great Nor.Ry.	11:59 PM, Aug. 11
Ar. Minot	Great Nor.Ry.	2:00 PM, Aug. 12
Lv. Minot	Great Nor.Ry.	2:30 PM, Aug. 12
Ar. Glacier Park	Great Nor.Ry.	8:45 AM, Aug. 13
Lv. Glacier Park	Great Nor.Ry.	7:30 PM, Aug. 13
Ar. Spokane	Great Nor.Ry.	7:00 AM, Aug. 14
Lv. Spokane	Great Nor.Ry.	10:00 AM, Aug. 14
Ar. Wenatchee	Great Nor.Ry.	2:30 PM, Aug. 14
Lv. Wenatchee	Great Nor.Ry.	3:00 PM, Aug. 14
Ar. Seattle	Great Nor.Ry.	8:30 PM, Aug. 14
Lv. Seattle	Great Nor.Ry.	1:30 AM, Aug. 15
Ar. Longview	Great Nor.Ry.	6:00 AM, Aug. 15
Lv. Longview	Great Nor.Ry.	10:00 AM, Aug. 15
Ar. Portland	Great Nor.Ry.	11:59 AM, Aug. 15
Lv. Portland	Great Nor.Ry.	11:55 PM, Aug. 15
Ar. Seattle	Great Nor.Ry.	6:55 AM, Aug. 16
Lv. Seattle	C.P.S.S.Co.	9:00 AM, Aug. 17
Ar. Victoria	C.P.S.S.Co.	12:45 PM, Aug. 17
Lv. Victoria	C.P.S.S.Co.	1:45 PM, Aug. 17
Ar. Vancouver	C.P.S.S.Co.	5:45 PM, Aug. 17
Lv. Vancouver	Can.Nat.Rys.	12:01 PM, Aug. 19
Ar. Mt. Robson	Can.Nat.Rys.	6:40 AM, Aug. 20
Lv. Mt. Robson	Can.Nat.Rys.	7:00 AM, Aug. 20
Ar. Jasper	Can.Nat.Rys.	9:00 AM, Aug. 20
Lv. Jasper	Can.Nat.Rys.	9:00 PM, Aug. 20
Ar. Edmonton	Can.Nat.Rys.	6:00 AM, Aug. 21
Lv. Edmonton	Can.Nat.Rys.	7:20 AM, Aug. 21
Ar. Winnipeg	Can.Nat.Rys.	7:30 AM, Aug. 22
Lv. Winnipeg	Great Nor.Ry.	5:00 PM, Aug. 22
Ar. St. Paul	Great Nor.Ry.	6:30 AM, Aug. 23
Lv. St. Paul	C.R.I.&P.Ry.	7:00 AM, Aug. 23
Ar. Kansas City	C.R.I.&P.Ry.	9:00 PM, Aug. 23

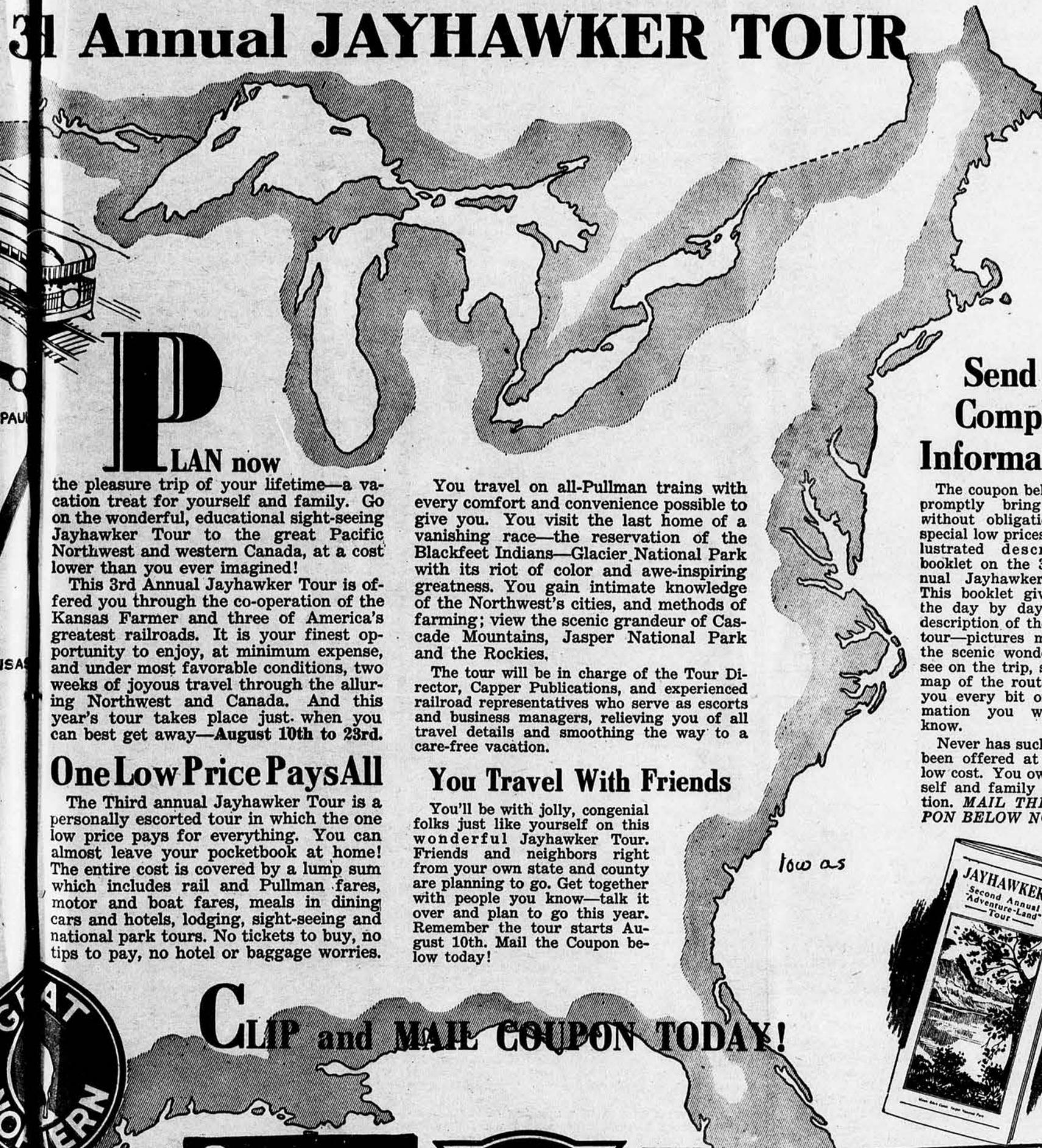
KANSAS



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3rd Annual JAYHAWKER TOUR



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The coupon below will promptly bring you, without obligation, the special low prices and illustrated descriptive booklet on the 3rd Annual Jayhawker Tour. This booklet gives you the day by day travel description of the entire tour—pictures many of the scenic wonders you see on the trip, shows a map of the route, gives you every bit of information you want to know.

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You travel on all-Pullman trains with every comfort and convenience possible to give you. You visit the last home of a vanishing race—the reservation of the Blackfeet Indians—Glacier National Park with its riot of color and awe-inspiring greatness. You gain intimate knowledge of the Northwest's cities, and methods of farming; view the scenic grandeur of Cascade Mountains, Jasper National Park and the Rockies.

The tour will be in charge of the Tour Director, Capper Publications, and experienced railroad representatives who serve as escorts and business managers, relieving you of all travel details and smoothing the way to a care-free vacation.

You Travel With Friends

You'll be with jolly, congenial folks just like yourself on this wonderful Jayhawker Tour. Friends and neighbors right from your own state and county are planning to go. Get together with people you know—talk it over and plan to go this year. Remember the tour starts August 10th. Mail the Coupon below today!

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Please send me your new booklet "The Jayhawkers' 3rd Annual Adventureland Tour."

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Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender



Club Women of Bourbon County are Mapping Out a Big Program

DO YOU enjoy second-hand journeys? If you do, you'll be interested in tagging along mentally while I tell you of my recent visit in Bourbon county. The first thing I did, on my arrival, was to hunt up Miss Grace Herr, the home demonstration agent. I found her a delightfully busy person, full of pep, patience and plans. And of course I asked her a foolish question. I asked her what she did in an ordinary day. To this she replied that there is no ordinary day in her realm of life, for every day is different. But every day is busy and full.

Miss Herr has been working with the Farm Bureau women of Bourbon county for two years. Last year she had 253 paid up members. She hasn't taken time to check up this year, but she is sure that the number is increasing every day. The women of this county are on their second year of home management. They are working on six demonstration kitchens, several demonstration gardens, storage cellars and color in clothing. The garden work includes a phase of nutrition.

On Tuesday, April 8, we attended an organization meeting of a new Farm Bureau unit at Pawnee, where Mrs. Maud Miller of Route 4, Fort Scott, was elected president, and Mrs. Maggie Dennison, Route 4, Fort Scott, was elected secretary. These new officers and the other club members immediately began to outline their plans for the new unit.

Miss Herr gave two demonstrations at this meeting, one on the stippling of linoleum and the other on the painting of kitchen containers. You might find them helpful.

Taking a well-worn piece of linoleum which had been thoroughly scrubbed, Miss Herr applied a coat of lacquer thinner, then a coat of ivory lacquer. Other paints may be used with success,

may be beautiful or terrible, you know. A linoleum that has been treated in this fashion should be varnished with a coat of thin varnish and then waxed.

The painting of the kitchen containers was equally interesting. Marshmallow and coffee cans were used. Trays may be dressed up in this fashion, also. First the can is sandpapered, not with the idea of removing the paint but so the paint will cling. Then a coat of lacquer thinner is applied. Then holding the can over one hand and working with two brushes first of one color, then of the second color, the lacquer is flowed on. It is not brushed, and one must be sure to take plenty of the lacquer on the brush. The can is turned backward and forward, so the lacquer will run together and give the mottled effect. Ivory and blue and ivory and green were fa-

J. C. Nisbet, a dairy specialist from the Kansas State Agricultural College. Miss Herr gave the demonstrations I mentioned again.

Then we hurried back to Fort Scott so that I might catch a train, and while we were saying our farewells at the station Miss Herr gave me this silver polish recipe which you might tuck away in your files:

1 cup boiling water
2 tablespoons soap flakes
1 pound whiting

1 tablespoon olive or castor oil

Dissolve the Ivory flakes in hot water, then add the oil and whiting. Stir until the mixture is a smooth paste. This may be used for silver and nickel, and it also is a good cleansing agent for other purposes in the kitchen.

I want to add a postscript to the second hand journey and tell you a bit about a storage cellar

that Miss Herr mentioned. It was built by Francis Blubaugh, north of Fort Scott, who wanted a storm refuge cellar as well as a storage cellar. At the cost of \$80.86 for material he constructed a 12 by 10 foot cellar, doing the work himself. It is shown in the picture. Directions will be sent, if you want them. I haven't the space here, but the plan is an excellent one.

Bourbon county is full of ideas. The Farm Bureau women, under

the competent direction of Miss Herr, will bring many of these ideas into happy realities that will make for better and more attractive farm homes thruout the county.

Who Wants a Lily Pool?

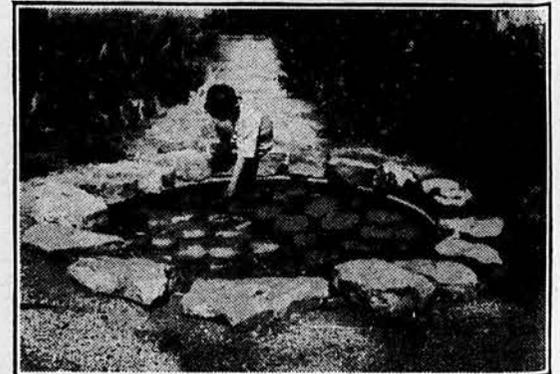
BY RUTH T. LARIMER

LOVERS of water lilies need not be hampered by the expense. A simple pool may be made by sinking barrels into the ground and filling them with water. A stagnant body of water which is a breeding place for gnats and mosquitoes may be transformed into a lovely pool, fragrant with water lilies. Black bass or goldfish clear the place of wrigglers and mosquitoes.

We made a tiny lily pool of concrete and gravel which cost us about \$5. I will be glad to send you directions if you enclose a 2-cent stamp. There is not space to give directions here.

Most hardy varieties require little care, except that they should have plenty of sun and the soil should not be sour. There are a number of hardy varieties that grow well in Kansas.

The *Marliacae albida* leads all others of its kind. It produces large white flowers with light yellow stamens. The outer petals are tinted a

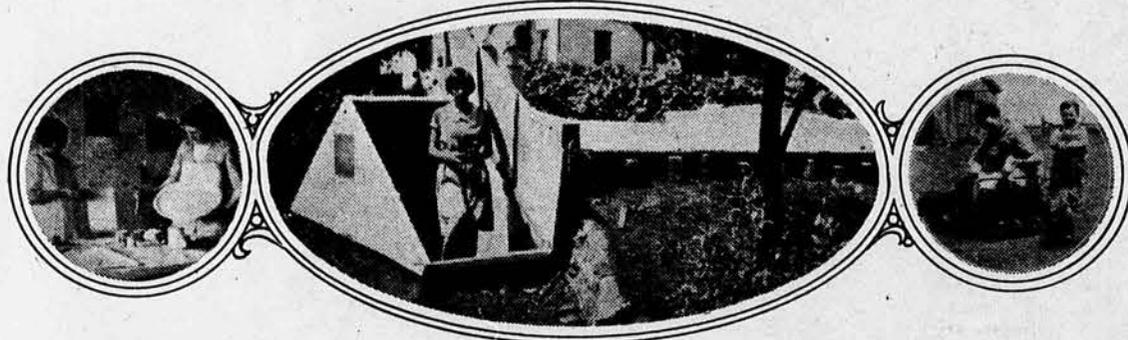


delicate pink. This lily is fragrant, and a free bloomer, producing flowers thruout the season.

The *Marliacae chromatella* has variegated leaves and the blossoms are large, often measuring from 6 to 8 inches in diameter. The stamens are deep yellow, while the petals are a light canary shade. This queen of yellow nymphaeas is one of the hardiest.

The *Marliacae rosea* is a vigorous grower, sending up rose colored blossoms in profusion. As well as being an excellent flower for the amateur, it is often used for commercial purposes.

Tuberosa rosea may be recommended for its hardiness as well as for its beauty and fragrance. It is a delicate pink and a free bloomer.



Some of the Interesting Work Done by the Farm Bureau Women of Bourbon County

vorite combinations. Orange may be added to the ivory and blue, if one is skillful enough to manipulate three brushes quickly.

On the evening of April 8, I went with Miss Herr to a 4-H Club meeting. T. R. Warren, the wide-awake club agent, is holding organized community club meetings, and the young people are being judged for a model meeting. I was reminded of my own days in Capper club work, and felt a renewed confidence in "the younger generation" as I listened to the program. Mr. Warren has 15 clubs in Bourbon county. The girls are enrolled in baking, canning and clothing, and the boys in baby beef, sheep, pig, corn and dairy work. Both are enrolled in joint garden projects, and two of these clubs are going to try to make their gardens help toward the financing of their club trips and club work.

Wednesday, April 9, will be a day I remember. It was 93 degrees in the afternoon, with a lively wind thrown in for good measure. About 9:30 in the morning, Miss Herr and I started the day, going first to the home of Mrs. W. E. Collins of Route 3, Fort Scott. We found this lady stalking a turkey hen in an effort to locate the nest, but the hen was soon left under the watchful eyes of Mr. Collins and the lady of the house and Miss Herr proceeded to outline the afternoon club program. The work was a study of the model kitchen. Mrs. Collins's kitchen is one of the six demonstration kitchens that the women of Bourbon county are working on this year. Mrs. Collins showed us the plan of improvements. This includes rearranging the furniture more conveniently, built-in cupboards and the installation of a water system, which will mean a sink. With the sink and work tables under three lovely windows Mrs. Collins will have an ideal workshop. She plans to improve the light in the room by the use of light paint on her ceiling. I hope I can go back to Bourbon county in October and see how many kitchen dreams come true.

Next we hastened to a meeting of the Uniontown Farm Bureau unit, where we found the women busy painting kitchen containers. You see two of them in the picture, owned by Mrs. Otis Bruner and Mrs. C. F. Chamberlain.

At noon we found ourselves at the home of Mrs. E. E. Morilla, near Uniontown. Mrs. Morilla is an example of a versatile Kansas farm woman. She has moved this spring, late in March. She has three incubators going, several hundred little chicks already hatched and has been feeding 12 orphaned pigs on the bottle. The sun was excellent—it would be, at 93 degrees—and so we snapped the young porkers as they took their noonday meal. With Mrs. Morilla is her young son Charles, who captured my heart immediately.

Taking Mrs. Morilla and Charles with us, we fared forth to the home of Mrs. Russell Davis of Bronson, where we enjoyed a fine meeting, talks by Mr. Warren, the club agent, and by



Are you annoyed by occasional or frequent visits of the common house pests? If you are your troubles can be checked easily if you care to read government bulletins explaining methods of exterminating them. Here is a list of useful bulletins on the subject. Any of these are free for the asking. Address your request to the Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Rat Control—1533
Clothes Moth Control—1353
Suppression of the Housefly—1408
Damage by White Ants—1472
House Ants—740
Cockroaches—658
Bedbugs—754

but lacquer is best in a demonstration because it dries quickly and the second part of the work can be done at the same meeting. When the lacquer had dried, Miss Herr took a sponge that had been cut so that one side was flat. On this flat surface she brushed some blue lacquer lightly. Then she stamped this, "hit and miss," over the entire surface of the linoleum. A third color may be added by the same method, if desired. However, it should be used more sparingly than the first color. Orange combines nicely with the blue and ivory. But be sure that the blue is light and the orange is orange. Color combinations

Have You a Notebook of Recipes?

These Foods Have Been Tried Successfully in Farm Kitchens

MEN often wonder what women talk about. One answer to this question is food. Since the time of Eve women have talked over the different methods of food preparation. We do not wonder at this because it is a task to plan and prepare three meals a day almost every day in the year. From time to time our readers send in tried and true recipes which have become favorites in their families. No doubt you'll like to keep a few of these in your recipe file. They may come in handy when you are searching for new ideas.

Tasty Raspberry Toast

Cut a large sized loaf of bread in slices, half an inch thick. Break an egg in a shallow dish, beat until very light, add $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sweet milk and a pinch salt, stir briskly, dip the slices of bread in liquid quickly, and fry in butter until crisp brown. Place on hot plates, cover with fresh berries, smother with powdered sugar and serve at once.

Maggie Clemmons.

Randolph Co., Missouri.

Delicious Apple Rolls

2 cups flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
3 tablespoons shortening
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt

2 tablespoons sugar
1 egg
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk

Sift dry ingredients, cut in shortening; add beaten egg to milk and add to dry ingredients to make soft dough. Roll out about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, spread with 4 medium sized apples which have

and boil until a straw will penetrate the leaves. Take out and drain, pour off or strain pickle juice. Put in kettle and let come to a boil. Place cabbage in a stone jar and cover with the hot juice. Tie a cloth over the jar (no paper or plate) and set aside for a few days, when you will have a delightful pickle and something different.

Wayne county, Missouri. Mrs. Blanche Rea.

Peach Island

Place 6 peach halves in a serving dish. Beat 2 egg yolks with 2 tablespoons sugar and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt; add 1 cup hot milk; cook in double boiler until thick; cool, add $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon vanilla. Fold in 2 beaten egg whites. Pour over peaches and sprinkle with coconut.

Goldie Base.

Harvey County.

Pickled Stuffed Prunes

1 pound prunes
1 cup vinegar
1 teaspoon cinnamon

2 cups sugar
1 lemon
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon cloves

Soak prunes over night. Cook after boiling point is reached for 5 minutes. Bring vinegar, sugar, lemon juice and spices with slices of lemon rind to a boil. Add prunes and cook until the sirup is thick. Pit prunes and place a nut meat in the cavity. Pack the prunes into jars and pour over them the boiling sirup. Seal at once. Allow to stand a few days before using.

Randolph Co., Missouri. Maggie Clemmons.

Smart Sports Modes for All

YOUNGER sister may look as snappy in her new sports dress for summer wear as older sister. Style No. 453 is charming with the diagonal plaited set-in adaptation to the skirt, giving an independent swing. Wide collar and cuffs are scalloped and bound with a tape of contrasting color. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

Plaits outdo flares in popularity for sports outfits. No. 463 is especially flattering to the older girl and shows the flattened hip effect by a long waist. The collarless, square neckline has a buttoned treatment to the left side and shields a short jabot. Designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

A yoked bodice and patch pockets give a jaunty air to No. 488, a typical little girl's sports dress. A collar turned back into revers gives a tailored effect. Width is given to the hem by inverted plaits at each side of the skirt. A belt



and buttons in contrasting color furnish trimming for this number. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

Any of these patterns may be ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Price is 15 cents each.

Do you remember the little girl days and the many times your mother helped you entertain your friends at gay parties? Or perhaps you were invited out, and this meant that mother spent extra hours making a party frock. Fortunate women are we who have such memories to cherish. Phyllis Lee, our entertainment editor, has planned a party for mothers. If, in celebration of Mother's Day, you are planning to entertain your mother and her friends, you'll enjoy this help. Send 4 cents to Phyllis Lee, Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

been pared and ground or chopped fine and roll into a long roll. Cut in pieces about $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 inches long, place with cut side down in hot sirup made of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar and 2 cups water. Place small piece of butter on top and sprinkle with cinnamon and sugar. Bake in hot oven until apples are done and crust golden brown. Turn out on platter; add sirup and serve with plain or whipped cream. Any fruit may be used.

Sedgwick County. Eva L. Williams.

Banana Whip

1 banana
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar

1 egg white
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup lemon juice

Run banana thru sieve. Beat egg white stiff, and gradually add sugar, lemon juice and banana. Freezing improves when served alone. May be used also as dressing for cornstarch pudding. Serves six.

Belle Sheard.

Gove County.

New Use for Orange Peel

We like the orange peel bread for a change. The peels, dried a little and then cut into small pieces, can be put into bread dough just as raisins are. Sometimes we use both together. Any such additions to bread should have flour dusted on them before mixing, to keep from sticking together in a mass. Use peel of 1 orange to 1 pint liquid in a sponge. This makes two medium loaves.

Brown County. Mrs. Ione Miller.

Farmer Loaf

1 cup bacon, fried crisp
1 cup sour apples,
chopped fine
1 cup boiled rice
Salt to taste

$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon paprika
1 cup milk
1 cup flour
2 teaspoons baking powder

Mix all ingredients together, sifting the baking powder with the flour. Beat thoroly. Bake in a greased pan 45 minutes, or the mixture can be steamed 1 hour in greased baking powder tins. Serve hot, garnished with fried apples. This is a delicious loaf that any one can prepare, and is a balanced meal in itself.

Brown County.

Spring Pickle

Take several good firm cabbage heads, medium size. Remove outside leaves. Let stand in cold water for an hour. Then cut each into four pieces, leaving a part of the center stalk in each quarter to hold leaves together. Place in vessel large enough to cook, cover with water, salt to taste

Quilts Washed Successfully

By Nell B. Nichols

FEW WOMEN think of spring housecleaning activities on Christmas morning. Yet that is exactly what I did, as I unwrapped the good-looking quilt my mother had made and sent to me. I kept wondering, as I admired new mamma dolls and story books, how the coverlet could be washed successfully. It was to be spread on the bed in the front bedroom. For this purpose it had been created rather than for useless storage in a closet. To keep it clean perpetually without an occasional laundering was a futile ambition, I knew, as do all mothers of young children.

Laundering always has been one of my pet hobbies. The quilt gave me a new incentive. I decided, while sweeping tinsel and holly ribbons from the floor, to set out on a series of experiments in the washing of bed coverings when spring came. I tried out my theories on quilts that were not cherished as much as the gift one. And the next year the favored one was washed. Successfully? Of course, for this is my story.

Selecting a warm day for washing quilts is desirable. A bit of Kansas wind is helpful in hurrying the drying along. A generous suds is made in soft water, if it is available, with a mild soap or soap flakes. If you are minus the soft water, you may soften what you have with borax. This is what I do. The quilt is immersed in this soapy bath and allowed to soak for 30 minutes. Then the washing proper may begin.

I let the washing machine do the heavy work. It is conservative of human backs. You may souse the quilt up and down in the soapy water to force out the loosened dirt, but rubbing is taboo. It loosens the cotton filling and forms lumps in it. If there are badly soiled places you may attack them with a brush dipped in soapy water.

Rinsing is next in order. This is accomplished by the use of two waters, both the same temperature as the wash water. Then the dripping quilt is hung outdoors between two lines. Wringing, like rubbing, is to be avoided. It also forms lumps in the cotton filling. No harm is wrought by careful squeezing if there is no twisting.



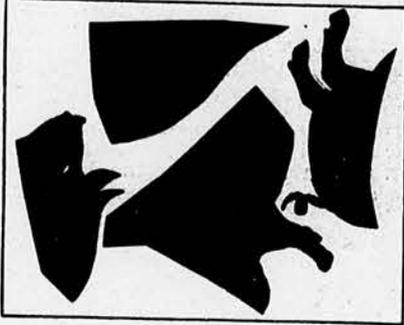
When the quilt is partly dry, I beat it lightly with a rattan carpet beater, but a small branch from a tree, stripped of its leaves may be used instead of the beater. This gentle beating helps to make the cotton filling fluffy. The quilt, when dry, may be pressed with a warm iron. It will be attractive after such a treatment, provided it is made of fabrics that do not fade. My Christmas quilt was. And it came out of the wash as beautiful as it was when it came from the tissue paper wrappings that holiday morning.

Rug beating, like child spanking, is going out of style gradually. It weakens the fibers of the rug too much for thrifty homemakers to perpetuate the practice. There are many splendid vacuum cleaners and carpet sweepers on the market, which can do an excellent job of keeping dust out of rugs. If you do not have one of these worthy appliances, you may be able to persuade the men folks or boys to carry the rugs out in the yard, where they may be spread on the grass. A thoro sweeping on both sides will get out most of the dust. When the rugs are returned to the house their faces may be washed.

This is the way I proceed. Soap flakes or soap chips, cut with a knife, are dissolved in tepid water and beaten with a wheel egg beater until a rich lather is formed. The dry lather is rubbed on the dusted rug with a soft cloth or brush. It is rinsed off by wiping with a lintless cloth dipped in a basin of tepid water and wrung very dry. All movements are with the weave of the rug, never circular. Success in this rug treatment depends on using the dry lather, rinsing it off with a cloth dipped in clean water and the treatment of small areas at a time. The rinse water will have to be changed frequently.

Rag rugs may be washed in the machine. If they are faded, I dye them. I always starch the old ones, as this gives them body and helps to keep them flat on the floor. Soap, by the way, is being recognized these days by all the leading scientists as one of most effective of all disinfectants. So housecleaning does make for health if the worker does not get over-tired.

Puzzles Every Girl and Boy Can Work



If the black pieces are cut out and properly fitted together, they will make a silhouette of an animal that is 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.

Ronald Writes to Us

I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to Beulah school. My teacher's name is Mr. Kemper. I am just 30 miles from the corners of four states — Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona.

Ronald Higman.

Cortey, Colo.

Diamond Puzzle

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

1. Stands for five hundred. 2. To drink slowly. 3. To plunge (plural). 4. Enthusiasm. 5. Stands for South. From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond reads the same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

To Keep You Guessing

What food is cause for a display of grief? Onions.
What table articles are chips from the old block? Tooth-picks.
What is the difference between one yard and two yards? A fence.
If you lose a dollar today, why

would it be a good plan to lose another tomorrow? So as to make your loss a-gain.

What is it that will run up a hill faster than it will run down? Fire.

If a man shot at two frogs and killed one, what would the other one do? Croak.

If you can buy eight eggs for 26 cents, how many can you buy for a cent and a quarter? Eight.

How to Make a Sundial

This simple little toy, if properly made, will enable you to find the correct time of the day.

Take a piece of stiff cardboard about 5 or 6 inches square and draw with a compass a large circle upon it and another circle a little inside of the first. Divide the circle into 12 equal parts and draw in neatly the figures, first in pencil and then with a

pen or small brush. Take a sharp pointed penknife and a ruler, and cut out a small slip in the face from the center to the figure XII, as nearly as possible the thickness of the card.

Then cut out another piece of card the shape of Fig. 2, and with your penknife split it at the bottom up to the dotted line, and bend the two small ends over some sharp edge. Fix Fig. 2 to Fig. 1 by inserting it thru the hole, and gum the two ends on to the back of the face. The high point of the small piece (Fig. 2) should be at the center of the circle.

Set the dial on a table in the sun. At 12 o'clock there will be only the shadow of the thin edge of the card over the figure, but as the sun goes round, so will the shadow, and will tell the correct time of the day.

Takes Music Lessons

I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. I like to go to school. My teacher's name is Miss Evy. I go to Fairview school. I have 1 1/4 miles to

go to school. I take music lessons from my school teacher. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Eulalia Loraine Keller.
Halstead, Kan.

Opinions

A gnat said to a dragon-fly "Now really, don't you think That pale green katydid would be Better looking pink?"

"By far," replied the dragon-fly, "He fairly makes me ill!"



For one who tries to sing, I think His voice is much too shrill."

A beetle heard their talk and thought, "The gossiping old friskers! The trouble is, they're jealous of Katy's fine long whiskers!"
—Edna Becker.

Lives on Large Farm

I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. My birthday is March 15. Have I a twin? I have a brother, but no sister. We live on a 320-acre farm, 10 miles north and 2 miles west of Syracuse. I like the fifth reader better than the fourth reader. I would like to get letters from some of the boys and girls. Vivian J. Compton.
Syracuse, Kan.

Dora Has Plenty of Pets

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. My birthday was November 9. Have I a twin? I was sick on my birthday. I did not go to school for two weeks. I go to Wild Cat school. My teacher's name is Mr. Thorp. There are 23 pupils in our school. I go 1 1/4 miles to school. My brother

and I ride our pony. I live on a 160-acre farm. We live 4 1/4 miles from town. I have two sisters and four brothers. Their names are Opal, Beulah, Eugene, Fred, Herbert and Stanley.

Attention Little Cooks

Have you been searching the paper for our Little Cooks' department? If so, you will be glad to know that it will appear on the Young Folks' page every week beginning May 3.
—Naida Gardner.

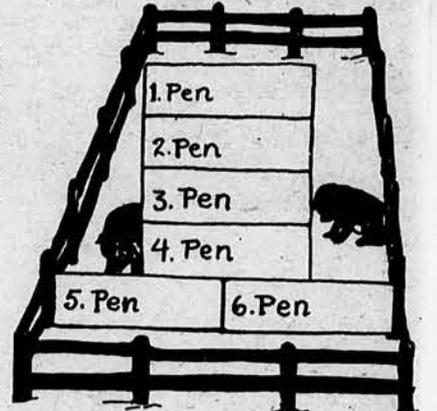
ley. Beulah, Herbert and Stanley are married. I have three pets—a German Shepherd dog named Dutchess, a cat named Pudd and a pony named Bunch. Dutchess has four little pups. I enjoy the children's page very much.
Moline, Kan. Dora Frye.

Pen Puzzle

The spaces are to be filled with words beginning with "pen." Definitions are as follows:

1. A tool for writing
2. A cent
3. A hanging ornament
4. A small flag
5. Weight on a clock
6. A web-footed bird

When you have found the answers to this puzzle, send them to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—What Should One Do With a Bear? That's the Question



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

"I Don't Fear the Operation, Doctor, But I Do Dread the Anesthetic!"

I DON'T fear the operation, Doctor; but I do dread the anesthetic!" It is a common plea, even today, despite the fact that anesthetics never were safer, and that the number of people who go safely thru serious operations under their influence is tremendous.

Generally speaking, an anesthetic is any agent capable of preventing pain sensations, especially while a surgical operation is carried on. There are two main classes: local and general. In the local anesthetic the pain deadening effect is confined to the group of tissues upon which the operation is performed, and the patient usually retains consciousness. In the general anesthetic the patient loses consciousness in apparent sleep.

Ether is now the anesthetic most commonly used, and it has won this distinction because of its comparative safety. In a record of 16,302 cases of ether anesthesia there was but one death while under the anesthetic.

It is not very easy to compute the number of deaths that may have occurred as after effects of anesthetics. They are comparatively rare when good judgment has been exercised by the surgeon in the choice and

scalp every night and have my hair cut short. This I did, but had no results. When rubbing with comb the scales come out in large numbers. I have had this trouble for years. M. S.

No, I don't think much of the vaseline treatment. Doctors do not feel very much encouraged to make careful prescriptions in such cases because they know the prescribing should be done 10 years before the trouble comes. When you get to the stage you are in there isn't much if any life at the roots, and it is almost too late to expect anything. Massage, vigorous brushing and the use of a mild antiseptic offer most hope.

Build up the Body

I have a floating kidney on my left side, palpitation of heart, and diseased ovaries. I am nervous and irritable. I live on a farm and have lots to do. R. T. W.

It may be that your symptoms are not really so formidable as they seem. Floating kidney frequently happens without producing any bad symptoms. The palpitation of the heart may be merely functional—a result of the other conditions. Try the rest cure for a good time—taking as much rest as you possibly can and letting someone else do the work. Possibly the pelvic conditions are

Answers to Questions on Page 9

1. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.
2. It is a geyser located in Yellowstone National Park.
3. John Greenleaf Whittier in the poem, "Snowbound."
4. Kansas.
5. Associated Press.
6. Doniphan, Atchison, Leavenworth, Wyandotte.
7. Censorship is to be taken from the customs agents and placed in the hands of the United States District Courts.
8. Arthur Capper.
9. Deposed leader of the Russian Soviet Army, now exiled on an obscure Turkish island.
10. Goldenrod.
11. Alfred Gray, who served from 1872 to 1880.
12. Radium.

method of administration. Here is a fact worth noting: when deaths occur it is generally because the patient was already a sufferer with some chronic ailment of the kidneys or respiratory tract. If a surgeon has reason to suspect any lesion of heart, kidneys or lungs he will generally prefer to attempt the operation under local anesthesia if it is possible. Of late years it has been found quite possible to do very serious operations, such as involve opening the abdomen, under local anesthesia. Spinal anesthesia, a process by which the anesthetic takes direct effect on the spinal cord without putting the patient to sleep, is so effective that there are few operations on the lower abdomen that cannot be performed under its influence.

Seldom is there any trouble about anesthetics at a well ordered hospital, tho there may be a slip under the very best of supervision. In general, however, it is as well to know that there is no need for anxiety about giving an anesthetic to a healthy person, be he child or adult, so long as it is done by a trained and skilled attendant.

Self-Determination Is Needed

I have the habit of eating ground coffee. I know that it is hurting my health, but when the urge comes I just cannot resist it. Have you anything to suggest? X. Y. Z.

The coffee gives you a mild stimulation and a slight increase in blood pressure. About the time the effect goes off you begin to feel rather let down and want your stimulant again. It is much like the cigarette habit. If you will insist, you can conquer, but you will have to allow yourself to be wretched for a few days. You might find a little help by substituting cocoa, which is mildly stimulating, but any cure that you get will be chiefly by self-determination.

Starting 10 Years Late

Please state in your paper what is good for itching scalp, scaly scalp, and falling hair. A doctor told me to rub vaseline on my

such as to demand a surgical operation, but it is worth while to try the rest cure first. It has disposed of many such troubles.

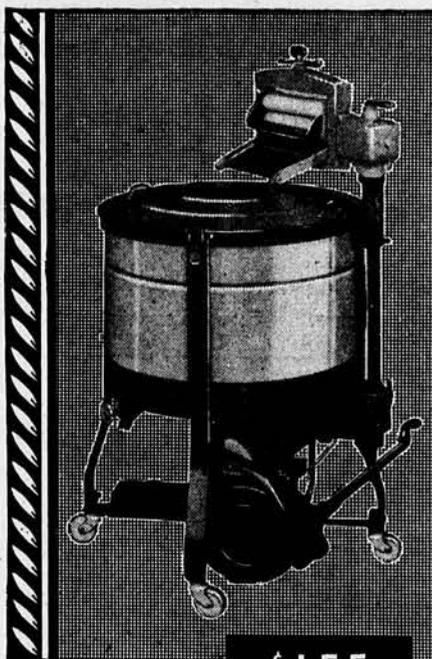
Gasoline Tax Counts Up

The 48 states and the District of Columbia collected \$431,636,454 in taxes on the sale of 13,400,180,062 gallons of motor fuel in 1929, reports received by the Bureau of Public Roads show. This includes a 12-month collection in 46 states and the District of Columbia, a five-month collection in Illinois, and the collections of eight months in New York. Illinois and New York were the last states to adopt this method for part payment of the highway bill. The pioneer states—Oregon, Colorado, North Dakota and New Mexico—led the way in 1919. Now all the others have followed, but the tax did not become effective in New York until May 1, and in Illinois until August 1.

The average fee for a gallon was 3.22 cents as against 3 cents in 1928. In the course of the year 20 states increased the rate of taxation either 1 or 2 cents. The highest tax to the gallon was 6 cents; the lowest 2 cents. At the close of the year, three states had a 6-cent tax; eight a 5-cent tax; 19 a 4-cent tax; one, Utah, a 3½-cent tax; 10 a 3-cent tax; and seven states and the District of Columbia a 2-cent tax.

In 1929 the rate for a gallon was increased 1 cent in Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming; 2-cent increases became effective in Georgia, Louisiana, Montana, Nebraska, Tennessee and Texas.

It begins to appear as if after three or four years' investigation the Law Enforcement Commission will report that there should be a law against crime.



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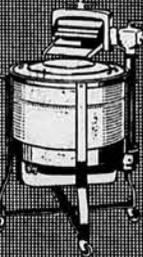
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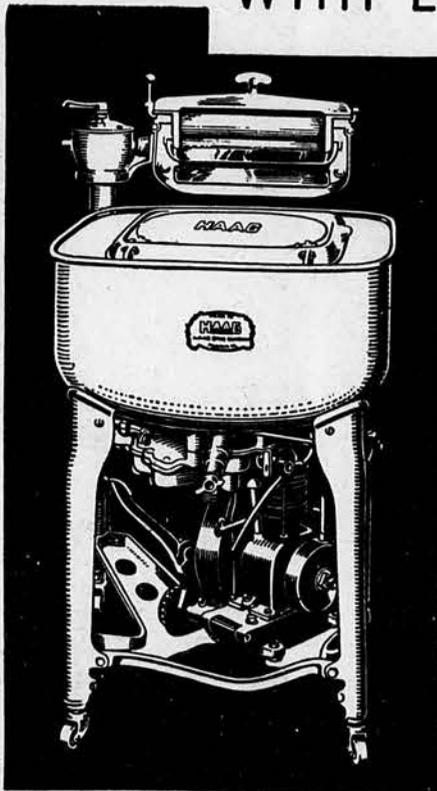
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Now for Your Entry Blanks

The Capper Clubs Are Going Over the Top, if All Applicants Get Down to Business

BY J. M. PARKS
Manager, The Capper Clubs

AT THE last minute before the Capper Clubs ship set sail on its 1930 voyage on April 15, there was a big rush for reservations. Applications were received in large numbers, in fact, they are still coming in as the ship moves away from the shore. We give here a few typical last minute requests.

"Dear Club Manager: I hope the Capper Club ship has not set sail yet. I have been so busy that I almost forgot to make out applications for membership in your club for my daughter and myself. I am leader of the poultry club in 4-H club work. Our club won a cup given by Arthur Capper for having the best entries in our county last year."—Mrs. Frank Walker, Valley Falls.

"Dear Club Manager: I am late getting these applications in, but do hope they reach you in time. I have been so busy with my chicks. I have 842 which are 4 weeks old and weigh 1/2 pound each."—Mrs. R. E. Anderson, Concordia.

"Dear Club Manager: I should like very much to enter into Capper Club work. I am a young farmer boy, a sophomore in Cambridge High School. I am taking a vocational agriculture course under John Lowe of Winfield. I have a young registered Duroc Jersey sow, and a litter of 10 pigs."—Orville Sympson, Cambridge.

"Dear Club Manager: Last night at our 4-H Club meeting, we decided to enter the Capper Clubs. We are not sure yet whether we shall organize a regular club here, or go in with the Capper Club at Lewis, which would be unhandy as it is about 18 miles from here. As president of the Willing Workers 4-H Club, I should like to know what you think about our organizing a Capper Club. My project will be a sow which has nine pigs, 8 weeks old. Yours truly."—Harold Putnam, Kinsley.

"Dear Sir: Please find inclosed applications from seven boys who wish to organize a Capper Club, to be known as the Shawnee-Mission Capper Club. Please send me a supply of application blanks, as a number of boys probably will wish to come in later. The seven boys represented are vocational agriculture students now enrolled in my department."—H. D. Garver, Vocational Agriculture Instructor, Merriam.

To accommodate all of these late arrivals and others, who may be heard from in the next few days, we have provided a few high powered motor boats which will take them on board and make a dash to catch up with the larger, but more slowly moving vessel. Of course, all who can qualify as club members are just as

welcome as can be so long as there is standing room in the boat. But, if you want to be one of us, don't wait until after May 1, for then likely you will be too late to catch up with the other folks.

Several members recently asked about bulletins. We have ordered 10 or more Government bulletins to be sent to every club member who has filled out and returned his entry blank. If you have not received your bulletins, perhaps it is because you have not sent in your entry blank. The entry blank is the sheet of paper on which you are to describe your club project, while the application blank is the one on which you state that you wish to become a member.

If all who have sent in applications actually take up club work, we shall have the largest enrollment in the history of the Capper Clubs. Of course, some who sent in applications several weeks ago have found out that for one reason or another they will not be able to carry out their plans. But we do hope that a very large percentage of those who made the start prove themselves to be good managers by finding some way to carry on thru the entire club year.

Several who started out with the intention of caring for their favorite projects have been compelled to shift to projects in other departments. This is much better than to give up the whole idea of gaining club experience.

Every year there are a number of boys and girls who receive entry blanks early in the season, and for some cause or another lose them by the time they are ready to keep records. We expect this and shall be only too glad to send a second entry blank on request. Don't hesitate to call for all the entry blanks you need.

Plow 'Em Under Promptly

BY R. J. BARNETT

Hardy orchard cover crops should not be allowed to sap the soil of moisture before being plowed under. Rye uses soil moisture very rapidly after it has started to stem. Just before the heads appear is the best time to turn it under in average years, but if the spring has been dry, earlier plowing is recommended. Winter vetch leaves the soil in better physical condition than rye and may be plowed a little later. It should be plowed as soon as it comes into bloom, altho strips 4 feet wide may be left until early July for seed.

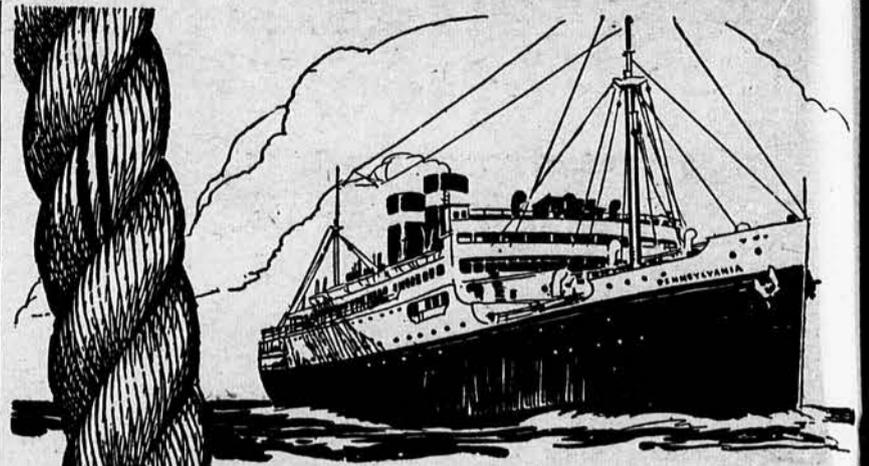
The red light is the place where you catch up with the driver who passed you at 50 miles an hour eight or nine blocks down the line.



Blessings on thee, little hen,
Singing gaily in your pen.
You must not just think of beauty,
I shall now explain your duty.

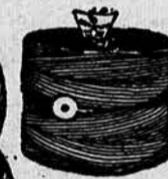
I have entered in a contest
"Joined the Capper Clubs" you know
And I must have eggs to win it.
Now, my biddies—come, let's go.

These Lines Were Written by Alberta Hammett of Marshall County and Dedicated to Erma Schmidler of Shawnee County, Who is Shown in the Picture With Her Small Pen of White Wyandottes



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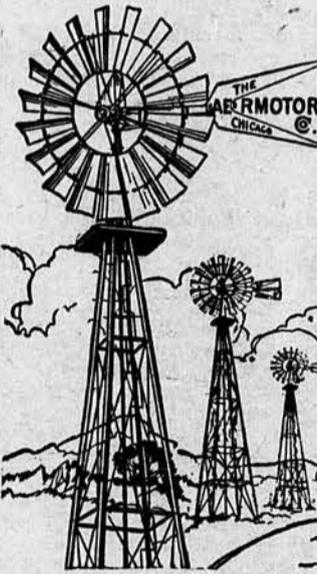
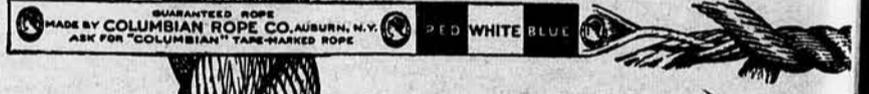
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BOOK DEPARTMENT

A Suitable Book Makes an Excellent Gift for the Convalescent

BY D. M. HARMON

BOOKS make one of the nicest gifts that can be given to a sick friend in the hospital. Yet I have heard people say so many times, "I don't know what book to send that will be interesting but not tiring." This week we are suggesting books in both fiction and non-fiction which will be ideal for the convalescent. In choosing a book one should keep in mind the patient's special interests, hobbies and authors. Besides being a remembrance, the purpose of the gift is to shorten the hours and to make the patient forget his malady. Never should a mystery story be given to a person suffering from a nervous disorder, nor should a story containing unhappy and morbid scenes be given to a convalescent recovering from a serious illness.

Lardner's Collection Is Suitable

"The Round Up," by Ring Lardner, will be enjoyed by almost any patient. This collection contains 35 stories. The span is wide, including the nurse and her girl-friend, the barber shop yarn, the garageman poet, Alibi Ike of baseball fame and many others. They are short, full of dialog, making easily their points of poignant laughter, chagrin or pity. The type is medium sized. It is a book that will be enjoyed by every patient.

"The Trail Eater," by Mrs. F. Barrett Willoughby, is the stirring story of Alaskan romance centering about the famous dog-team races over the 400-mile Sweepstake Trail. This book can be used for its romance, its picture of Nome, or for its interest in the dogs, which last suggests Jack London. There is one incident of great cruelty to one of the dogs which might disturb certain patients. It will hold the attention under difficult circumstances. It is better than most western stories.

"The Duke Steps Out," by Lucian Cary, is the story of a prize-fighter who aspired to culture and social position, and may be used for both men and women, either as a sport-story for men or as a gay, rollicking love story for women. The type is clear tho somewhat small.

Rogers as a Tonic

"Either and Me," by Will Rogers, a companion piece for "Speaking of Operations." Doctors say that if patients were given either of these two books before going to the operating table their suspense would be lessened. The state of mind before as well as after the operation is to be reckoned with. It is printed in big type and is

an excellent book for the patient who is still on his back.

Booth Tarkington's "Penrod Jashber" is a boon to anyone who can laugh—man, woman or child—for the sophisticated as well as his less difficult brother. Penrod decides to become a detective. So the card is tacked to the barn door. But a detective must have a force. Then it is that Sam and the freshly amusing Herman and Verman are let into the plan for shadowing the victim. The tongue-tied Verman is really the key-man. A delightful, chortling relief. The type, size and weight of the book leave nothing to be desired.

Poetry Is Often Appropriate

"The Winged Horse Anthology," by Joseph Auslander, may be just the book your convalescent friend will enjoy. The poetry is in well chosen selections from Homer down to the moderns. Altho large and more satisfactory for the patient who can sit up, it is not unwieldy and the type is good. The charm of a fitting phrase, a transient line of poetry is often all the convalescent, still weary and confused, is ready for.

A good detective story may be the first book to capture a patient's interest. The plot should not be too intricate to be confusing, and the murder should not be too gruesome. "The May Day Mystery," by Octavus Roy Cohen, will serve such a purpose; the type is large and the story rather short. Another good mystery story is "The Seven Dials Mystery." To the seasoned reader of detective stories, Agatha Christie needs no introduction. It is enough to say that "The Seven Dials Mystery" is one of her best. The plot and its presentation compel the interest of the reader from beginning to end. The type is large.

Still another book might be suggested, George Weston's "Around the World." It is a lively, thoroly delightful romance-mystery with the added interest of a trip around the world. It lacks the sentimentality of many novels, and makes a good book for the early stages of convalescence.

We have attempted to suggest books which will be suitable to the various patients. If a suitable one for your friend has not been mentioned, we will be pleased to have you write to us for suggestions.

Speaking of the Talking Films, is there any chance of getting the League of Nations to take up the question of Nasal Reduction?

Books for the Convalescent

THE books listed below are suitable not only for the convalescent but also will be enjoyed by anyone who likes good books. All of them can be purchased thru the Capper Book Service at the stated price, postpaid. If the book you wish is not listed here, write for our price.

- The Round Up, by Ring Lardner.....\$2.50
- The Trail Eater, by Mrs. F. Barrett Willoughby.....\$2.00
- The Duke Steps Out, by Lucian Cary.....\$2.00
- Either and Me, by Will Rogers.....\$1.00
- Penrod Jashber, by Booth Tarkington.....\$2.00
- The Winged Horse Anthology, by Joseph Auslander and F. E. Hill.....\$1.50
- May Day Mystery, by Octavus Roy Cohen.....\$2.00
- The Seven Dials Mystery, by Agatha Christie.....\$2.00
- Around the World, by George Weston.....\$2.00
- The White House Gang, by Earle Looker.....\$3.00
- Ends of the Earth, by Roy Chapman Andrews.....\$4.50
- Burning Beauty, by Temple Bailey.....\$2.00
- A Silent Witness, by Richard Austin Freeman.....\$2.00
- A Modern Comedy, by John Galsworthy.....\$2.50
- Red Silence, by Kathleen Norris.....\$2.50

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To the first 45 Protective Service members who use the coupon below in ordering their Kansas Farmer Wing Poultry Marker, the Kansas Farmer Protective Service will send a 4 by 7 inch durable pocket wallet. The postmark on the envelopes bearing the orders will distinguish the first 45 orders.

— Don't Be Too Late. Use This Coupon Today —

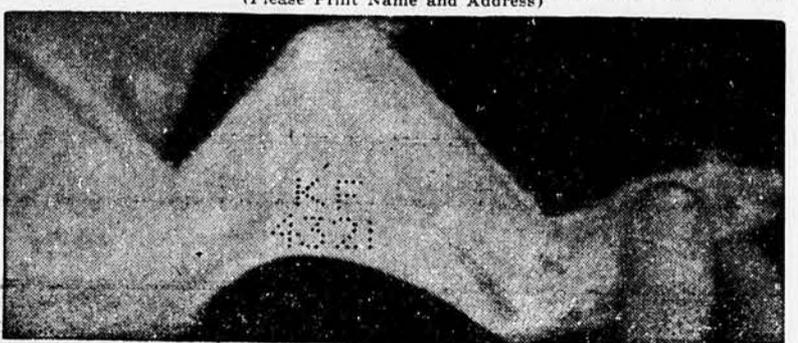
Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, Kansas.

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

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

Name.....

Address..... (Please Print Name and Address) Kansas Only.



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

Farm Crops and Markets

Livestock Is Going on the Pastures in Far Better Condition Than Usual

CROPS have been making a much better growth since the showers started over Kansas. But the dry weather came near to establishing a record for a "spring drouth." Farm work is advanced considerably past normal; much of the corn in the southern half of the state is planted. Pigs, chickens and lambs are doing well. Livestock wintered well, and the animals are going on the pastures in far better condition than usual.

Barber—The weather has been dry and windy. Livestock brings good prices at public sales. Wheat 85c; corn, 70c; kafir, 55c; hens, 20c; eggs, 19c; cream, 36c.—Albert Pelton.

Barton—High winds and warm weather in the first part of the month did considerable damage to the wheat yields in this county. The County Federation of Community Clubs held a splendid meeting recently in Great Bend. Wheat, 92c; corn, 72c; butterfat, 36c; eggs, 20c.—Alice Everett.

Bourbon—Crops are making a much better growth since the rains came; before they arrived the county was very dry, as a result of an unusual spring drouth. Wheat is now making a fine growth. Corn, 80c; hogs, \$10; milk, \$2.25 a cwt.; cream, 37c.—Robert Creamer.

Cheyenne—It seems that spring has really arrived! Leaves are on the trees and the fruit trees are in bloom. Wheat has not made as good a growth as had been expected. Spring rains are doing well. Livestock came thru the winter in good condition and the grass will soon be far enough along to pasture. We have been having local showers, and there is an abundance of subsoil moisture. The corn acreage this year will likely be less than that of last year unless the wheat does not show up favorably. Price levels for farm produce are advancing.—F. M. Hurlock.

Cloud—Recent rains have put the soil in excellent condition. Grass and other crops have been making a good growth. Potatoes and gardens are doing fine. Livestock is in excellent condition.—W. H. Plumly.

Douglas—Good seed corn is in demand; much of the corn produced in this county last year has a low percentage of germination. The dry weather was good for chicks. Quite a high proportion of the chicks on the farms of this county were purchased from hatcheries.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—The weather is still hot and dry, and crops have been suffering greatly for some time. There will be no difficulty in finding plenty of storage space for the wheat this year! Farming is at a standstill; but little corn has been planted. Wheat, 90c; corn, 65c; barley, 50c; cream, 33c; eggs, 18c.—W. E. Fravel.

Ellis—We are still having dry, windy weather; the county needs a good rain badly. The acreage of barley and oats is light. Farmers are preparing the ground for other spring crops. Wheat, 85c; corn, 65c; eggs, 19c; butterfat, 35c.—C. F. Erbert.

Graham—The weather has been dry and windy; we have had a few showers, but a good rain is needed. Worms have destroyed a considerable amount of wheat. Farmers have been busy preparing land for row crops. Livestock is doing well on wheat pasture. Wheat, 90c; corn, 65c; barley, 50c; cream, 37c; eggs, 18c.—C. F. Welty.

Harper—Most of the corn has been planted. The dry weather did a great deal of damage in this section; this was one of the worst "dry springs" on record. There was a great deal of soil blowing. Eggs, 20c; butterfat, 36c; wheat, 85c; oats, 50c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—We have had some nice rains here recently, which were of great benefit to the wheat and other crops. More moisture would be welcome. Wheat, 88c; oats, 42c; corn, 70c; alfalfa hay, \$15; eggs, 20c; butter, 40c; cabbage, 8c.—H. W. Prouty.

Haskell—Wheat has been damaged considerably by the dry weather. Chickens are doing well. The growth of the gardens has been somewhat delayed. Wheat, 91c; cream, 33c; eggs, 19c.—Mrs. Ira Lawder.

Jefferson—Much of the corn has been planted. Oats have rather spotted stands. Pastures had not made much of a growth until the showers started, and the wells were quite low. Wheat is in fairly good condition. Seed corn is scarce and is selling at from \$2 to \$3 a bushel. Considerable Sweet clover was seeded this spring. Pigs, chickens and lambs are doing well.—J. J. Blevins.

Jewell—We have been having scattered showers, but a good general rain is needed. A considerable amount of listing has been done. Wheat and oats are doing well. Gardens will be late this year. Most of the county schools closed April 18. Seed corn raised in 1929 is testing only about 60 per cent, and most of the folks are using seed from the '28 crop. Corn, 65c to 70c; seed corn, \$1; eggs, 19c; cream, 35c.—Lester Broyles.

Leavenworth—We had some good rains last week, which were much appreciated, and which have been very helpful to crops. Some broilers are ready for market and are selling for 28 cents a pound. Corn, 80c; wheat, \$1; oats, 45c; shorts, \$1.75.—Mrs. Ray Long-acre.

Lyon—Heavy rains last week were very helpful to crops and were much appreciated by farmers. Good pasture will be available in a few days.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—If we don't get more rain soon we will not need any additional storage for the wheat crop of 1930! Many of the wells are dry. Both wheat and corn prices are on more attractive levels. Corn, 76c; wheat, \$1.05; cream, 35c; eggs, 18c; seed potatoes, \$2.40; hay, \$8.—J. D. Stosz.

Mitchell—We have been having warm April weather; good rains last week were helpful in the growth of crops. Cream prices have improved. The drive that was made to increase the use of butter was of value, as the amount of butter substitutes sold in this section has decreased greatly. Wheat, oats and barley have been making a better growth since the rains came.—Albert Robinson.

Ness—The wheat was damaged here considerably during the dry weather, especially by the heat and the high winds. Yields probably will not be large.—James McHill.

Pawnee—Business is good and there is plenty of work. The wheat was needing rain badly by the time the showers started, and the wind had done considerable damage to the crop. Livestock wintered well. Wheat, 90c; butterfat, 40c; eggs, 18c.—E. H. Gore.

Neosho—Rapid progress has been made in the preparation of the ground for corn planting, and the work is far advanced. A good rain is needed. Wheat, oats and pastures are

especially in need of additional moisture. A few public sales have been held recently; everything moves at good prices. Roads are rather rough. Livestock and poultry are in excellent condition.—James D. McHenry.

Riley—We have had some showers, beginning last week, but previous to that the county is very dry. A considerable acreage of corn already is planted. Roads are in good condition. Farmers have been busy "making gardens." Corn, 75c; wheat, 92c; oats, 45c.—Ernest H. Richner.

Rooks—Farmers are planting corn. There are a good many cutworms this year. Oats are spotted, on account of a lack of moisture. Farmers are raising more chickens than usual this year. Sweet clover is supplying good pasture. Wheat, 90c; corn, 70c; bran, \$1.50.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Cold, dry weather has delayed the growth of vegetation greatly, altho it has been doing better the last few days. The top soil is quite dry. Wheat, 85c; eggs, 20c; butterfat, 33c.—William Crotinger.

Russell—Wheat was injured somewhat here by the dry weather. A good many cattle were lost this year from bloat on the wheat pasture. There is a fine demand for spring pigs. Dairy cows have been taken off the wheat pasture, which will reduce cream production. There is considerable illness over the county. Wheat, 92c; corn, 63c; kafir, 65c; eggs, 19c; butterfat, 34c; seed potatoes, \$2.50.—Mrs. M. Bushell.

Stanton—Recent rains have been very helpful to the wheat. A considerable amount of sod has been plowed here this spring. Milo, \$1.30 a cwt.; kafir, \$1.30 a cwt.; corn, 65c; eggs, 18c; butterfat, 33c.—R. L. Creamer.

Washington—Dry, windy weather recently has done considerable damage to the wheat. Oats are growing slowly. Pastures need more rain. There is a big demand for feed. Cream, 34c; eggs, 19c; corn, 80c.—Ralph E. Cole.

The 28-Hour Law

For failure to observe the requirements of the 28-hour law, which provides for the proper feeding, watering, and rest of livestock in transit from one state to another, violators have been paying penalties aggregating \$27,000 or more in recent years, the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry announces. Compliance with the law rather than penalties is the goal sought, the bureau points out in reminding carriers that violations last year totaled 415, which is a material increase over 284 cases reported for prosecution the previous year.

The law requires the unloading of animals for feed, water and rest at the end of each 28-hour period during transit, except when shippers authorize an 8-hour extension. Its essential purpose is two-fold: to insure humane treatment of animals and to protect shippers from unnecessary losses. Carriers have shown a general desire to co-operate with the Government officials and with shippers, and some carriers have voluntarily provided yards with concrete floors, shelter, and improved facilities for feeding and watering. Violations usually are the result of lack of interest on the part of railroad employes. For the information of persons concerned with shipments of livestock, the United States Department of Agriculture has issued Department Bulletin 589-D, "The 28-Hour Law Regulating the Interstate Transportation of Livestock." The bulletin contains the provisions of the law and explains them in detail. Copies may be obtained on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The Cover This Week

When it comes to a matter of "distinctions," Junction City easily heads the list of Kansas municipalities. Listen to this if you please: The geographical center of the United States falls at the edge of the city. It has the largest military post in the United States within a 10-minute ride. The city is at the junction of the state's two largest rivers. Kansas' first territorial capital is located within its trading radius. Junction City is the terminus of the first paved road in Kansas built with federal aid.

And that isn't all. It is the center of a trading area that includes about every element that ought to please every town. First in importance of course is the farm trade, and then comes Fort Riley. Furthermore, Junction City is a division point on the Union Pacific Railroad.

As the county seat of Geary county, Junction City's history dates back more than a half century.

Kansas needs more alfalfa.

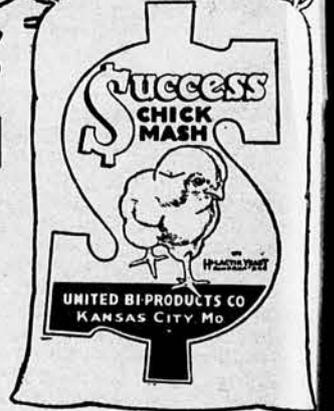


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Feed Success Chick-Mash with Hi-lactik Gluconated Yeast and Mineral Diet. It gives baby birds the vitality to resist disease. Makes them grow into plump, sturdy, healthy broilers weeks sooner.

25 Ingredients make Success Chick Mash a complete feed. It contains every nutrient, every known vitamin.

Hi-lactik Gluconated Yeast furnishes Vitamin "B"—never before so completely available in a chick feed; and Vitamins "A", "C", "D" and "E". It also aids digestion.

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The original wholesome, nourishing ingredients of Success Chick Mash combine with Hi-lactik Gluconated Yeast and Mineral Diet to make this feed unsurpassed as a health and fast-growth producer.

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Contains full information about Success Chick Mash with Hi-lactik Gluconated Yeast and Mineral Diet. Explains a new, revolutionary discovery in feeding methods. Write today!



The New 1930 "UNIVERSAL" Combination TRACTOR GUIDE

for the Farmall Tractor and all other popular makes is the greatest, simplest steering attachment ever made for plowing, listing and cultivating. This Guide will take your place at the steering wheel and steer your Tractor for you everywhere that a furrow is used, clear across or all around the field. An inexperienced man or boy can do a real job with a Tractor when equipped with a Universal Guide. Gives such wonderful performance and makes farming so much easier that after one hour in the field with this Guide you will wonder how you ever got along without it.

Bull-Dog Wheel Scraper for Farmall, 10-20 and 15-30 McCormick Deering

This remarkable wheel cleaner is just what you Tractor owners have been waiting for and is sold through established implement dealers all over the United States. The Bull-Dog will allow you to get into a wet field much sooner, permitting better traction, eliminating all slippage and will pay for itself a dozen times in just the saving of fuel alone. It has taken the entire country by storm. If your dealer has not yet received his supply of Bull-Dog Scrapers, write us at the factory direct for illustrated literature and there is no obligation whatsoever on your part.

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What you don't need some other farmer does, and you may have just what the other fellow wants if he only knew where to get it. The cost is small and results big.

Protective Service

G. E. FERRIS
MANAGER

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

After Reading This Article, Would You Give a Stranger a Check for a Purchase?

THE Kansas Farmer Protective Service repeatedly has warned its members against giving checks or paying money to anyone whom they do not know. Not all members, however, have listened to this advice, and judging from the letters received by this department, far more often than should be the case Protective Service members continue to get the "stinging" that is due them. As a further admonition along this line, the following article prepared by W. S. Morgan, inspector with the Control Division of the State Board of Agriculture, is interesting and helpful.

"I believe the outstanding thing demanded by everyone today, regardless of race, creed, occupation or political belief, is service. The question then arises, who is best able to give that service? Is it not reasonable to believe that a home individual, or business firm qualified to render the particular service in which you are interested will give you better and more dependable service than a company or individual whom you know nothing about, either as to their financial ability or willingness to carry out their part of the contract in regard to the service promised?"

"The farmer, because of his somewhat isolated place of business and lack of co-operation, appears to be a 'happy hunting ground' for a great many agents who are offering to sell a service or a so-called tonic or remedy for poultry or livestock.

"The old axiom, 'There are two poor paymasters—the one who pays in advance and the one who never pays,' probably is more applicable today than ever before. I believe this axiom to be true today because we find in our inspection work for the Control Division of the State Board of Agriculture that hundreds of persons are paying out good hard cash for so-called tonics and livestock remedies and for promises of service that they would not pay out if they had taken time to confer with their county agent or someone who was better posted than they in that particular business or profession.

Agencies to Advise Farmer

"That is one reason for specialists in every line of endeavor, and the farmer, because of the varied enterprises in conducting a diversified farm, cannot be expected to be up on every hook and crook of this ever changing and progressing age, but if he will co-operate with the agencies that are established for his benefit; the Farm Bureau, the Extension Department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, the State Board of Agriculture, his state farm publication and all kindred organizations he would be better fitted to judge the value of whatever the 'ever calling,' 'silver tongued salesman' had to offer in exchange for his good check.

"I had the opportunity recently of inspecting the activities of a certain concern that had a wonderful (?) proposition to offer the prospect and a proposition that a large number of people accepted—paying in advance \$25 to \$105 for the opportunity of accepting the service.

"When any person or company takes orders for or sells an unregistered product as defined by the livestock remedy law, then it becomes our duty to see that the law is administered and thru that phase of the activities of certain persons, the control division has filed seven separate complaints in court recent-

ly; five of these complaints have been acknowledged with a plea of guilty and a fine and the costs have been paid.

"One man expressed a good maxim by which to proceed: 'If it is a good thing, it will keep. If not, I don't want it.' Allow me to suggest two words for your consideration before you pay money to a stranger: Meditate—Educate."

Inspectors in the Control Division of the State Board of Agriculture and the manager of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service co-operate very closely. In fact, this department reports to the control division every complaint received from Protective Service members which call for investigation. If ever you have such a complaint, send it promptly to the Kansas Farmer Protective Service at Topeka. The policing done by the inspectors after your complaint is received and reported by this department is for the protection of farmers in Kansas. The following letter addressed to W. W. Bowman, secretary of the Kansas Bankers Association, by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the

State Board of Agriculture, in conjunction with C. E. Buchanan, in charge of the control division, indicates how much effort is expended to eliminate fake agents.

"The State Board of Agriculture, thru its Control Division, is desirous at all times to protect the interests of the Kansas Farmer against frauds and misrepresentation. We know that the Kansas Bankers' Association has the same interest as one of its objectives; therefore, with this interest in common, we would like to suggest a line of co-operation between us. To this end we wish to invite your attention particularly to the Kansas Livestock Remedy law, which provides that before any so-called livestock remedy legally can be sold in Kansas, it must be registered with the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and each package must show the list of ingredients and payment of required tax.

"Not infrequently salesmen go thru the rural districts of our state, selling, or taking orders for livestock remedies in the name of some manufacturing company, or selling some so-called remedy which they may have made themselves. Often times these products are not registered as required, or are otherwise sold in violation of the law. In some instances these remedies are of questionable value if not absolutely worthless. Moreover, on occasions they have been sold on misrepresentation.

"It has occurred to us that if the local bankers would call the State Board of Agriculture, Control Division, Topeka, Kan., collect, when they learn of the activities of salesmen thru the appearance of checks or other-

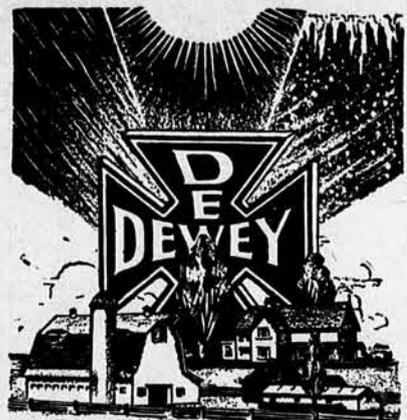
A Letter of Appreciation

We enjoy Kansas Farmer very much and think Senator Capper is doing more to help the farmers thru the Kansas Farmer Protective Service and his farm publications than they are helped by many laws. People who are not rich want to be shown how to help themselves. A self-respecting person does not want charity, but he does want what is coming to him.

Aleck A. Powell.
Junction City, Kan.

wise, and give us the name of the salesman, the firm he represents and the name of the preparation he is selling, we may be able to stop further activities of such men, if anything is irregular. If the case seems to warrant, a state inspector will be sent to the territory at once to investigate.

"Our farmers are too frequently the victims of itinerant agents and salesmen and it is our earnest desire to extend the fullest possible protection to our producers against any misrepresentation or fraud. To this end we are seeking the co-operation of your association."



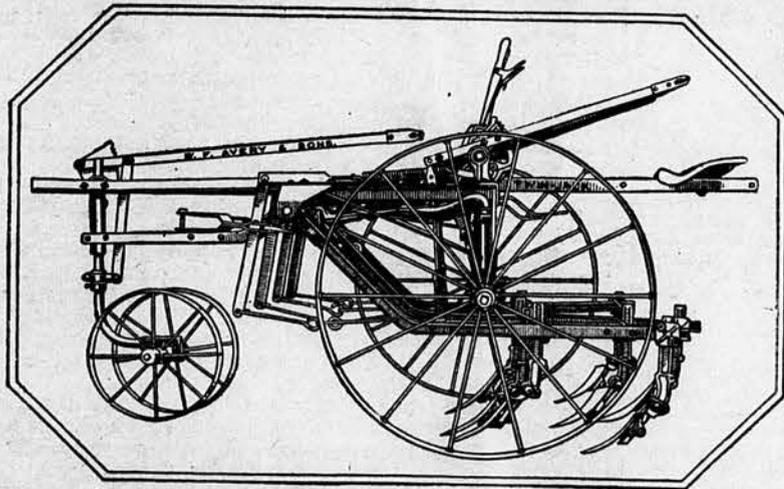
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Avery engineers did a big job in eliminating strain on the operator and lightening the work of the team when they designed the famous Jack Rabbit Cultivator. In the Twin-Jack they have repeated their success, this time in a two-row cultivator that is simple to operate—and easy on both man and team.

The Twin-Jack is sturdy, durable, flexible, easy to handle and comfortable to ride. It has a strong, rigid main frame that will not twist or sag under the hardest conditions. The frame is in perfect

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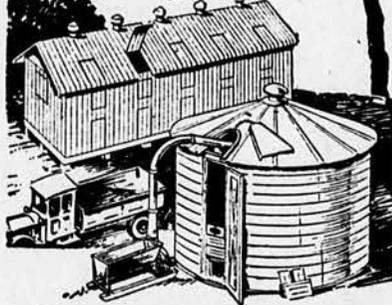
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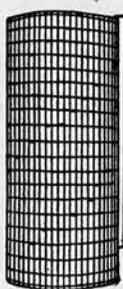
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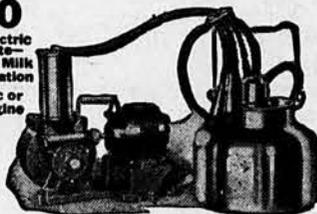
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No long pipe line to get contaminated. Ford's Milker Method produces vacuum close to cow. Less rubber touches milk than in any milker using rubber lined cups. Vacuum applied and released gradually. Easy on cows—they like it, respond freely. Finest construction, fully guaranteed. Many models.

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Ford's Milker

Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

Flock Owners Should Get This Premium the Public Will Pay for Quality

How are you going to market your eggs so they will return the greatest net profit? Many Kansas flock owners say to sell on a grade basis, and if your local dealer will not buy on that plan, find one that will. It seems quite obvious that eggs should be sold "for what they are worth." The producer who spends plenty of time and effort with his layers, to get clean, uniform eggs to market, certainly deserves a better price than the man who allows the hens to shift pretty much for themselves, eat what they can find, lay in nests that should be cleaned and roost in shelters that lack a great deal of being adequate.

Graded eggs that come from strong, healthy, vigorous stock; eggs that are laid in clean nests in sanitary straw-loft houses, and are manufactured from clean, carefully-balanced rations, are in demand by the consuming public. The flock owner who has this quality of eggs for sale, and there are a lot of them in Kansas, should enjoy the premium the consuming public is willing to pay for this quality. And he can if he sells his eggs on a grade basis. In a number of cases that come to mind, flock owners ship their eggs as far as Chicago or New York to special customers. But Kansas dealers can and should and in many cases are buying on a grade basis.

What the Market Promises

"Steady to higher poultry and egg prices may be expected during the next 30 days," according to George Montgomery of the Kansas State Agricultural College. "The receipts of poultry at the larger markets during the last three months were about 10 per cent greater than in the same period a year ago. The March receipts were 5 per cent below those of March, 1929. Cold storage supplies still are large, but lower prices moved large quantities out of storage during March. In 18 of the last 20 years, the farm price of poultry was higher in April than in March, and the upward trend continued into May in 15 of 20 years.

"The price of eggs frequently is lower in April than in March, but in 14 of the last 20 years the May price was higher than the April price. Egg receipts at four important markets from January 1 to April 1 were 6.5 per cent greater than for the same period in 1929, but March receipts were 4 per cent less than in March last year. Continued heavy into storage movement and heavy buying by breaking plants should lend strength to prices during the next few weeks."

Layers Paid Us \$758

We have a 20 by 40 Kansas straw-loft house that will accommodate 250 S. C. White Leghorn pullets, and another shed-roof style house that will take care of about 130 hens.

By closely culling the pullets from the time they are put in the large laying house October 1, until the best hens start to molt the following fall, we have approximately the proper number of yearling hens to fit the capacity of the small house. These hens are B. W. D. tested at molting time, the reactors sold and the rest used as breeders.

During the time the hens are recovering from their molt they are fed liberally on dry mash, alfalfa, wheat, oats and yellow corn and are given a 12-hour day by the use of lights one hour in the morning. We find the latter practice helpful in bringing the breeders back into condition to produce heavily during the hatching season.

The hens are allowed to come back into production gradually and are not further induced into heavy production until it is time to start saving hatching eggs, when the working hours of the hen gradually are increased to 12½ or 13 a day. Wet mash also is given at noon to aid in bringing the hens into full production.

The breeders are allowed to go outdoors or stay in thruout the winter months. Codliver oil is fed at the rate of 2 pounds to each 100 pounds of dry mash during cloudy, unsettled weather. Their range is planted to oats in February if the weather permits.

This flock of yearling hens is mated to large, vigorous, early-maturing males from our flock. This year we obtained a male bird from the Kansas State Agricultural College whose dam holds a record of 290 eggs in 365 days. We will mate this bird to about 15 of our best hens and will mark the offspring to be used for breeding stock next year.

Our Eggs Hatch Well

By handling the hens in this manner we have never had any difficulty in getting our eggs to hatch 75 per cent. By placing a small ad in our local newspaper and a running ad in Kansas Farmer, we have been able to sell all the eggs we could produce at \$5 a hundred.

Our eggs are hatched about April 1, by a local hatchery in which one incubator is used exclusively for eggs from B. W. D. tested flocks. Enough eggs are hatched to give us 500 chicks for one brooder house and 250 for another. These brooders are equipped with sanitary runways. At 8 to 10 weeks old the pullets are taken from both brooders and placed in a range house on ground where no chickens have ranged for at least two years.

The cockerels to be kept for breeding stock are placed in the large brooder and are allowed to range on a heavy growth of oats pasture. Cockerels to be marketed at this time are fed for a week to 10 days in a fattening battery, on a ration consisting of 40 pounds of shorts and 60 pounds of cornmeal made sloppy by the addition of skimmilk or buttermilk.

An all mash ration recommended by the poultry department at K. S. A. C., was fed to our chicks last year with excellent results. Granulated bonemeal and limestone were fed in separate hoppers.

Poorly developing pullets are culled out during the summer and by October we have very active, well-matured pullets to put in the laying house and usually a small flock to sell.

When the pullets are placed in the laying house about October 1, they are gradually changed from the growing mash to a commercial laying mash to which is added an extra portion of cornmeal. As soon as the birds get into good flesh or by the middle of October, the extra cornmeal is left out of the mash and the straight mash soon brings them into full production. In November and on thru the winter months, warm skimmilk or buttermilk is used to wet the mash at noon. We feed only as much of this mash as the birds will eat in 15 to 20 minutes.

The pullets are given a 13-hour day thruout the winter. An electric range alarm clock was rigged up at the light switch so it will turn the lights on at any hour.

Early Chicks Most Desirable

One of the best-paying plans we have adopted in our poultry enterprise is to hatch our chicks early enough so they can be forced into heavy production by November. This enables us to cash in on market eggs at peak prices then and on thru the holiday season. Soon after that the breeder hens come into production and the hatching season is on. This gives us a chance to sell eggs at a high average price for at least six months of the year.

Two electric-heated, automatic waterers were purchased this winter to be used in the laying house. They are big labor-savers and aid much in keeping the hens laying during the cold weather.

Same Price

FOR OVER 38 YEARS

25 ounces for 25¢

KC BAKING POWDER

Guaranteed Pure

Use KC for fine texture and large volume in your bakings

Millions of pounds used by our Government

[SPECIAL—Illustrated worm bulletins will be sent you free on request. No. 650, on Live Stock. No. 651 & 661, on Poultry. No. 652, on Dogs and Foxes.]



Hookworms Stomach Worms Large Roundworms IN HOGS SHEEP AND POULTRY

Animal Industry Dept., Desk N15D **PARKE, DAVIS & CO.** Detroit, Michigan · Walkerville, Ontario

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New Automatic Power Feeder timed with plunger saves labor, time, expense. Can be used on old Threader Hay Presses. **THREADER HAY PRESS CO.** 1481 Ottawa St., Leavenworth, Kan.

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

Feed is Money—Save It

Why waste costly feed on the ground? Economy Feeders stop waste. Hogs balance their own rations, fatten faster, cheaper. An Economy lasts a lifetime, no upkeep, 40,000 in use. Money-back guarantee. Write for Free literature and direct factory prices. **THE HARGROVE CO.** World's Largest Makers of Hog Feeders 402 N. Y. Ave. Des Moines, Iowa

Copper Engraving

WRITE for PRICES ON CATALOGS & LETTERHEADS **ARTISTS ENGRAVERS DEPT.-M TOPEKA-WICHITA**

LIGHTNING HAY BALERS
HORSEPOWER
BELT POWER
 Combined Press and Engine
 Write us
KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO.
 KANSAS CITY, MO.



Danger of Infection
Among Baby Chicks

Success in raising baby chicks is dependent upon proper care and management. Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of contaminated drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbour germs and ordinary drinking water often becomes contaminated and may spread disease through your entire flock and cause the loss of half or two-thirds your hatch before you are aware. Don't wait until you lose half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember that in every hatch there is the danger of some infected chicks—danger of diarrhea in some form and other loose bowel and intestinal troubles. Don't let a few chicks infect your entire flock. Give Walko Tablets in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. These letters prove it:

Mrs. Bradshaw's Remarkable Success in Raising Baby Chicks

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many of the little downy fellows from bowel troubles, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept 40, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko Tablets for use in the drinking water of baby chicks. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after using the Tablets and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this Company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C.M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

Never Lost One After First Dose

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

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko Tablets entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is when used in the drinking water for baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will reduce your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for a package of Walko Tablets (or \$1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Pioneer National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

Walko Tablets are sold by leading druggists and poultry supply dealers.
WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 40
 Waterloo, Iowa

Who Writes What You Read?

Kansas Farmer holds an enviable place among farm papers as regards the training and ability of its editorial staff. You probably know many of its editors personally. You have read about the others. All are highly trained, both in theory and practice, to write authoritatively on their special subjects—to instruct you, entertain you and give you a well balanced farm paper.

Since they will either lay or get fat, the laying hens are encouraged to eat all the mash they want. Those which do not lay are culled out. Grain is fed in accordance with the weather and general fleshiness of the flock. I have said little about sanitary measures but, of course, we practice them rigidly. Otherwise all our other efforts would be lost.

Our methods as outlined would be in vain if they did not bring us profits. In 1929 the hens in our laying flock paid a profit of \$2.30 each above feed costs. We sold 280 2-pound cockerels at \$120.80, netting a total of \$36 on the bunch. Other proceeds including breeding stock, hens sold on the market and setting eggs, totaled \$287.50 above costs. The grand total profit on the flock for the year was \$758.55. This is in return for an average of 2 hours daily devoted to the flock, plus an investment of about \$700 in buildings.
 Lester Frey.

Manhattan, Kan.

Hens Can't Be Spared

Buying day old chicks suits me best, for the following reasons: First, the day is past when the hen can be spared as an egg machine for the long maternity period.

Second, trapesting and all the intricate details of breeding and incubating to get first-class chicks, requires time, expensive equipment and special knowledge. The large number of hatcheries of late years, attests that many others besides myself have formed this opinion.

Third, in breeders' catalogues I find 8-weeks-old chicks listed; and as sex can be determined while danger of loss is about past that age, the saving of time, work and worry appealed to me. I figured 100 pullets at \$113 and feed for four months before I would get any production. A chick would eat something near 3 pounds in the first eight weeks, and a pullet about 15 pounds from the ninth week to production. Cracked yellow corn and wheat for scratch grain at \$1.80 and mash at \$3, would make 100 pullets cost in feed around \$36. Add \$113, which makes \$149, beside such incidentals as grit, charcoal, oyster shell and buttermilk, bringing the total to around \$150.

Fourth, even with damp weather and late-hatched chicks last spring, making my losses heavy, I sold 60 Leghorn cockerels for enough to pay for all the chicks, \$28, leaving feed and fuel oil for the brooder stove the only expense. Taking feed estimate above and adding 3 pounds to a chick at 3 cents or \$9 a hundred, which makes feed cost \$45 from day old to maturity; fuel oil, 30 gallons at 14 cents, \$4.20; cost of 100 chicks \$14. The total cost of 100 pullets to laying maturity was \$63.20.

If the cockerels weigh 2 pounds at 8 weeks, costing \$12 to feed them for that time, and sell at \$50, that means a profit of \$24 on them after figuring them to cost \$14 as chicks. Applying this \$24 profit against the cost of the pullets, leaves about 38 cents apiece against \$1.50 for the 8 weeks old pullets.

The problem does not actually work out this well, owing to losses, for, as stated, I only received \$28 for my cockerels, there were only 60 instead of 100. But after all deductions there is no doubt that baby chicks are the better-paying proposition.

This year I ordered 250 Single Comb Rhode Island Red baby chicks for February. With the early hatch and heavy breed the broilers should bring me near \$80. And while I am paying \$23 for 100 chicks, yet as the stock from which I am buying is the largest and finest of that breed I ever saw, I expect quick growth and thus a profit, despite the initial high price.

I might add that my 125 pullets are laying around five dozen eggs a day, or about \$50 a month. I do not expect Rhode Island Red pullets to do that well, but shall have both meat of the finest quality and a very good number of eggs.
 Mrs. Mary Marshall.
 Valley Center, Kan.

When Bossie Broods

Housewife—"Don't bring me any more of that horrid milk. It is positively blue."

Milkman—"It ain't our fault, lady. It's these long dull evenings that makes the cows depressed."

These now only
Famous
\$5.00
Best Sellers



Can you believe that these books you have always wanted but put off buying can now be had for \$1.00, postpaid?

STORY OF PHILOSOPHY \$1.00
Will Durant
 This celebrated work complete and unabridged, 392 pages, 7 full-page illustrations. Printed from the plates of the original higher priced edition, read by over a million people.
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 The authentic story of the world's history, backed by the authority of specialists in all fields. Intelligently analyzing the cause and significance of events, giving comprehensive continuity to the stirring epic of life, portraying the drama from the very Dawn of Time.
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Neltje Blanchan
 All about birds, their habits and how to know them.
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Neltje Blanchan
 Wild flowers and the insects that visit them.
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 The "uncrowned king of three nations," the leader, during the World War, of Arabian desert tribes which had been disorganized for centuries. The story of his career told by himself is more thrilling than that of any Arabian Nights hero.

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Arnold Bennett
 The prescription for a happy life.
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 Empire builder, explorer, scientist, linguist, painter and writer.
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 An intense story of adventure with the savages and strange gods of the jungle.
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HEAD HUNTERS OF THE AMAZON \$1.00
F. W. Updegraff
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Capper Book Service, Topeka, Kansas.

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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. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller but our responsibility ends with such action.

POULTRY

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

ANCONAS

ANCONA CHICKS AND EGGS. KANSAS
Certified A flock. Eggs from hens with official records over 200 eggs now half price. Mrs. Frank Williams, Marysville, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS—9c to 13c. SHIPPED C. O. D. GET our prices. Younkens Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED, BLOOD TESTED Electric hatched chicks. E. Keller, Pratt, Kan.

HEALTHY CHICKS; LEGHORNS, \$10; heavy breeds, \$12. Catalog free. Hamilton Hatchery, Garnett, Kan.

QUALITY CHICKS, LEGHORNS \$9 HEAVY breeds \$10. Circular free. Louis Gerecke, Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

CHICKS—AT WHOLESALE PRICES 20,000 weekly. Shipped C. O. D. prompt delivery. Alfred Young Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

WHOLESALE CHICKS: ASSORTED \$7.00 hundred. Low pure bred prices. Prepaid live delivery. Laclede Hatchery, Lebanon, Missouri.

ACCREDITED CHICKS, OUR 15th YEAR, only the best grade offered for sale, \$12.00 per 100. Eight breeds. Bowell Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS May delivery \$10 per 100, prepaid live delivery 5000 every week. Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

BABY CHICKS HEAVY BREEDS ASSORTED. \$9.00-100, shipped prepaid. Prompt, guaranteed alive. Write or wire. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

BABY CHICKS: STRONG, STURDY, ELECTRIC hatched; Rocks, Reds, and Wyandottes 14c, Leghorns 12c. Nebraska State Hatchery, Grand Island, Nebr.

GOLD STANDARD CHICKS, BLOOD TESTED flocks only. Thirteen varieties. Reasonable prices. Catalogue and price list free. Superior Hatchers, Drexel, Mo.

HARDY OZARK CHICKS—14-YEAR FLOCK culling, four years blood testing. Ozark's oldest hatchery. Catalog free. Kennedale Hatchery, Route 4, Springfield, Mo.

STANDARD CHICKS: WHITE LANGSHANS, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes 10c, Leghorns 9c. Assorted 7c. Live delivery. Postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

PLEASE YOU CHICKS—BRAHMA'S PLEASE you. Chicks are pure bred, vigorous, easy to raise; prompt 100% live delivery; write for prices. Brahma's Hatchery, Box 86D, Sturgeon, Mo.

PAY ONLY FOR CHICKS YOU RAISE. WE refund full price paid for all normal losses first three weeks. Missouri Accredited, 9c up. Free catalog. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Missouri.

STATE ACCREDITED CHICKS, ANCONAS, Brown Leghorns, Buff Leghorns or White Leghorns, 12c each. Shipped prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

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

BABY CHICKS

BAKER'S CHICKS

Baker's "World Famous" Quality, "International Winners" Egg Laying Contest, 200 to 257 egg bred, pureblood, fully tested. One of the Best and Oldest Chick Producers in the world. Prompt delivery, the Best of Quality, Satisfaction Guaranteed.

S.C. and R.C. Rhode Island Reds, Buff Rocks, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White 100 300 to 500 700 to 1000
Orpingtons, R.C. Rhode Island Whites, each..... 14c 13c 12c
White Minorcas, each..... 15c 14c 13c
White Leghorns (extra large, heavy layers), Buff Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Assorted Heavy Breeds, each..... 12c 11c 10c

BAKER HATCHERY, ABILENE, KAN.

FROM BLOOD TESTED FLOCKS Guaranteed-to-LIVE

SEX GUARANTEE—COCKERELS OR PULLETS

We have been bloodtesting for the last 5 years. This is our 3rd year to guarantee Livability on our chicks. Free Replacement. Flocks sired by males from dams with 200-300 egg records. Flocks rigidly culled by poultry judge. Cash discount. Book orders Now. 20,000 chicks weekly. Free Catalog and Chick Raising Booklet.

TINDELL'S HATCHERY, Box 15, BURLINGAME, KAN.



Buy Steinhoff's Blood-Tested Chicks Hatched From Healthy Flocks

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

STEINHOFF & SON, OSAGE CITY, KANSAS

ROSS CHICKS

Guaranteed 95% Pullets True To Breed Guaranteed To Live 10 Days

From flocks of B. W. D. Tested Breeders headed by cockerels with OFFICIAL RECORDS UP TO 290. Every bird in our flock is wearing a STATE ACCREDITED HATCHERY SEALED BAND OF APPROVAL and has been ACCREDITED and A.P.A. CERTIFIED by JUDGE W. H. SCOTT for HIGH EGG TYPE BREED TYPE, HEALTH and VIGOR. Before ordering chicks send for our PRICES AND CATALOG which shows true photos of the LARGEST HATCHERY AND BREEDING FARM in the STATE. All flocks BLOOD TESTED also THREE WEEK OLD CHICKS.

ROSS HATCHERY AND BREEDING FARM Box 10, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

SUNFLOWER CHICKS

7c up

Mayhood S.C. Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orps, White Langshans, R.I. White, R.C. Red, White English Leghorns, Buff Rocks: 100, \$12; 300, \$35.50; 500, \$59
Barred Rock, White Rock, S. C. Red: 100, \$11; 300, \$31.50; 500, \$50
White Leghorns, Accredited: 100, \$10; 300, \$28.50; 500, \$45
Assorted heavies, \$9; Assorted all breeds, \$7. One dollar per hundred books your order, balance C.O. D. If you wish, 100% alive prepaid, guaranteed. Sunflower Hatcheries are one of the oldest accredited hatcheries in Eastern Kansas. More money does not buy better chicks than Sunflower chicks. Order from this ad.

SUNFLOWER HATCHERY, Bronson, Kan.

PRICES CUT—BRED TO LAY CHICKS

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

Standard Poultry Farms Box 106, Chillicothe, Mo.

Salina Hatchery

Try an order of our big, strong, healthy purebred chicks. It will help you decide where to buy chicks in the future. Twelve breeds. Our Tom Barron and Tancred strains of Leghorns that are bred to lay and pay are real egg producers. Write for Catalogue.

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

Johnson's Peerless Chicks Reduced Prices

Johnson's chicks will live and make you sure profits because our flocks have had years of breeding for heavy egg production behind them because they are hatched right in one of the most sanitary and carefully operated hatcheries and because every bird in our flocks has been rigidly culled and standardized for type, color, size, health and production by our own flock supervisor. We hatch 18 leading varieties including White and Buff Minorcas, Rhode Island Whites, Jersey Giants and White Langshans. Our output of 9,000 chicks daily and our central location on four of the nation's greatest railways assures prompt shipping service to practically every state in the union. Write for free, instructive catalogue.

JOHNSON'S HATCHERY, 218-C WEST FIRST STREET, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

95% Pullets Guaranteed Certified Flocks

All chicks from flocks bloodtested and A. P. A. Certified. Our free descriptive circular explains fully. Send for it today.

Mid-Western Poultry Farms & Hatchery Burlingame, Kan., Dept. F.

HEIM'S HUSKY CHICKS

STATE ACCREDITED Quality Chicks at Low Cost

White and Brown Leghorns Per 100 \$9.00
Barred Rocks, S. C. R. Reds 10.00
White Rocks, White Wyandottes 10.00
Buff Orpingtons, White Minorcas 10.00
Heavy assorted 8.50
Postpaid, 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Write for Free Catalog. **HEIM'S HATCHERY,** LAMAR, MO.

BABY CHICKS

BEST QUALITY CHICKS: LEGHORNS 9c; Rocks, Whites, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Whites, Langshans, 10c. Brahmas, White Minorcas 11c; Assorted 7c. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

GUARANTEED TO LIVE CHICKS, 7c UP. Big boned husky stock. Bred on Missouri's largest trapnest breeding farm—200-320 egg pedigrees. 12 varieties. State Accredited. Catalog free. Booth Farms, Box 515, Clinton, Mo.

TIMM'S PURE BRED SCIENTIFICALLY hatched baby chicks. Disease free, from disease free flocks. Personally inspected. Bulletin on care of baby chicks. Catalogue, price list, free. Timm's Hatchery, Eustis, Neb.

BABY CHICKS HEAVY BREEDS 11c; LIGHTS 10c; Assorted Heavies 10c; Assorted Lights 8 1/2c; May all chicks 1c less. June all 2c less. Prepaid, 100% delivery. Sixteen years experience. Lingerlonger Hatchery, Weaubleau, Mo.

BETTER BABY CHICKS THAT ARE GUAR- anteed to live. Electric hatched in our own plants from blood-tested flocks. Lowest prices. Get our free catalog at once. Address Western Electric Hatcheries, 4611 Gilpin St., Denver, Colo.

CHICKS, TUDOR'S SUPERIOR QUALITY, all large breeds and White Minorcas, Grade B, \$12.00; Grade A, \$13.00. Buff and White Leghorns and Anconas \$10.00-\$13.00-\$12.00. On orders of 50 and 25, 50c extra. Tudor's Pioneer Hatchery, Topeka, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, PURE BRED, HEALTHY free range flocks, Barred, Buff and White Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, 10c; White and Brown Leghorns. Other varieties prepaid, live delivery. Roods Hatchery, Amoret, Mo.

KANSAS ACCREDITED, BLOOD TESTED, Electric Hatched Chicks, Reds, Rocks, Orpingtons, Wyandottes \$13.50-100; English and Tancred Leghorns \$11.50-100; 500-1/4c less. Prepaid live delivery. No delays. Free Thermometer, United Service Hatcheries, Pratt, Kan.

FOR SALE—CHICKS GUARANTEED WITH reasonable care to live ten days. Grow lay and pay. Price \$8.00 to \$15.00 per 100 all varieties. Kept on separate farms. You should specialize on world's best White Leghorns because these lay the most eggs. Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

RELANCE HATCHERY, CAMERON, MISSOURI offers Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Buff Minorcas, White and Barred Rocks, \$12.00 per 100; \$55.00 for 500 chicks. White and Buff Leghorns \$10.00, \$45.00 for 500. Jersey Black Giants \$15.00 per 100. Live delivery, postpaid guaranteed. Catalog free.

PRICES CUT ON STEELE'S BIG, STRONG, livable Electric Hatched Chicks. Per 100: White or Brown Leghorns and Heavy Mixed, \$9; Red, White or Barred Rocks, \$10; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, \$11; Assorted, all kinds, \$8. Quick delivery, 100% alive, prepaid. Catalog Free. Steele's Hatchery, Box 108, Wellsville, Mo.

NEW LOW WHOLESALE CHICK PRICES. 25,000 Weekly. Prompt shipments. Prepaid, 100% Delivery. White, Buff, Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Assorted, \$7.90 per 100; Single Reds, Barred Rocks, \$8.90; White, Buff Rocks, Rhode Reds, White, Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, \$9.90. Mixed Assorted, \$6.50. Midwest Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

STATE ACCREDITED CHICKS, BUFF OR- pingtons, White Wyandottes, White, Barred or Buff Rocks, Rose or Single Comb Rhode Island Red, Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites, Silver Laced Wyandottes, White Langshans, \$13.50 per 100; \$65.00-500. Leghorns, Rhode Woods English or Beal Tancred, \$12.00-100. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

GET FREE BROODER. PAY ONLY FOR chicks—Miller's amazing offer. High grade, 300, 500, 1000 chick oil brooder absolutely free with your order for 300, 500 or 1000 chicks. Without any increase in cost. Health Certified Chicks from State Accredited Flocks—all standard breeds. Immediate 100% live delivery prepaid, no waiting. 28th year in business. Get free brooder, save money—chicks at lowest prices. Write at once for catalog. Miller Hatcheries, Box 525, Lancaster, Missouri.

ENGLISH SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN chicks and hatching eggs from our thousand choice breeding hens mated to cockerels from dams with records of 300 to 336 eggs, bred to the bone winter layers, ten years' breeding for high egg production. From high egg, 18 leading varieties hatched from white eggs, producing bloodtested farm flocks are true to color and type. Big husky chicks prepaid, 100% guaranteed. White's Hatchery, Rt. 4, Topeka, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED CHICKS, REDUCED price beginning April 28th. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas \$8.00-100; \$75.00-1000. Barred and White Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Orpingtons \$10.00-100; \$90.00-1000. White Minorcas, White Langshans, Light Brahmas \$11.00 per 100; \$100.00-1000. Assorted all breeds, \$7.00-100; \$70.00-1000. Heavy Assorted \$8.00-100. If less than 100 add 1c per chick. \$1.00 per hundred books order. Order direct from this ad or send for catalogue. Nevada Hatchery, Nevada, Mo.

BANTAMS

PRIZE WINNING GOLDEN SEABRIGHT Eggs, \$1.25-16 postpaid. J. B. Willems, Inman, Kan.

BRAHMAS

LIGHT BRAHMAS, PURE BRED, MAMMOTH accredited flock. Four state winners. Eggs 7c each, prepaid. Grace Buskirk, Pender, Neb.

BRAHMAS—EGGS

FANCY LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS \$5.00 HUN- dred prepaid. Victor Pearson, Lindseboro, Kan.

BUTTERCUPS

FANCY BUTTERCUPS \$2.50 EACH; 15 EGGS, postpaid, \$1.50. Queenbee Short, Altoona, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEESSE

WHITE RUNNER DUCK EGGS \$5.00-100. Walfred Johnson, McPherson, Kan.

DUCKINGS—BUFFS OR MALLARDS 25-50. H. M. Sanders, Baldwin, Kan.

EGGS: WHITE CHINESE GEESSE, 35c EACH. Also few choice fanders. Mrs. Edith Wright, Rt. 3, St. John, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING STOCK—WHITE EMBDEN geese eggs, 35c. White Pekin Duck eggs \$1.50 dozen. Bessie Richards, Beverly, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—MOST PROFITABLE laying duck. Eggs, \$3.25-50; \$6.00-100. Prepaid. H. M. Sanders, Baldwin, Kan.

PRODUCTION, WHITE RUNNERS, FROM imported English Champions, Imperial Pekins, lay every month, 6 hundred. C. Giffen, Walton, Kan.

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SWEETSTAKE PEKIN DUCK EGGS \$1.35-12 prepaid, 10 lb. stock. Steve Tajchman, Durham, Kan.

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

BIG TYPE GIANT PEKIN DUCKS, WORLD'S Famous Warners 14 lb. strain. Prize winners. Eggs \$1.25-10; \$5.50-100. R. L. Peters, R2, Blue Springs, Mo.

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WHITE AFRICAN (LARGE LIGHTER meat) pair \$3.50. Trios \$5.00 unrelated, also eggs. Mrs. Will Skaer, Augusta, Kan.

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SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG CHICKS, \$12.00-100. C. D. Early, delivered. Bremer's Poultry Farm, Warrenton, Tex.

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

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PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS 15 \$1.50; 100-\$7. Chicks 18 cents culled prize winners. Bertha King, Solomon, Kan.

LANGSHANS—EGGS

WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS \$5.00-HUNDRED. Postpaid. Wm. Wischmeyer, Mayetta, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, flock culled for laying, \$5 per 100 prepaid. Mrs. Chas. Stalcup, Preston, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN chicks. Della Gamble, Altoona, Kan.

LEGHORNS—BUFF

"HAINES HUSTLER BUFF LEGHORNS" Quality bred for 20 years. Customers everywhere proclaim their wonderful color, type and egg laying abilities. Pens 6 females, male \$15. Chicks \$15.00-100; \$25.00-200. Eggs \$8-120. Narragansett turkey tom, \$10. Eggs 50 cents each. Mrs. Pearl Haines, Rosalia, Kansas.

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COCHRAN-TANCRED FIVE WEEKS' OLD cockerels 50 cents. Sires direct from Tom Cochran. State Accredited. Mrs. S. Murdock, Sabetha, Kan.

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APRIL and MAY

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BUFF MINORCA EGGS \$4.00-100. BABY Chicks, Kircher strain. Chas. Hoferer, Wamago, Kan.

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A World of Competition

BY ARTHUR M. HYDE Secretary of Agriculture

The program of economic equality for agriculture is a broad one. It includes many factors. The plight in which agriculture finds itself is not due to any one cause but to many. They are as complex as they are varied. Some of them are due to readjustments of modern life and industry which have been taking place since the beginning of the present century.

One element of the farm problem which has been an important contributing cause of agricultural distress is overexpansion. This is not confined to our own country. European agriculture, which suffered so severely during the World War, is struggling to regain its pre-war position. There has been a great increase in land under cultivation in relatively new agricultural countries and a tremendous expansion of tropical agriculture.

The total area under cultivated crops in Canada, Argentina and Australia has increased 200 per cent since 1900. These three countries had over 40 million more acres sown to wheat in 1929 than in 1900, a gain of over 300 per cent. Their combined wheat acreage is now greater than that of the United States, while in 1900 it was only one-third as much. The area under corn in Argentina is four times what it was in 1900. That country is now the world's largest exporter of corn. The flaxseed acreage in Argentina increased from 1,500,000 acres in 1900 to 7 million acres in 1929, and the United States is the principal market sought for this Argentine product.

Dairy products exports from the Southern Hemisphere have increased by leaps and bounds. The exports of butter from New Zealand, Australia and Argentina were in 1900 50 million pounds. They are now seven times as great. New Zealand exported 12 million pounds of cheese in 1900—175 million pounds in 1928. The exports of casein from Australia have jumped from a few thousand pounds in 1900 to 40 million pounds in 1928. In Europe, the most rapid recovery has been in livestock and dairy products.

Even more spectacular has been the expansion in the beef industry in the Southern Hemisphere. Australia, Uruguay and Argentina combined now export more than 2,000 million pounds of beef, as against 300 million pounds in 1900. Argentina alone has increased its exports from 50 million pounds in 1900 to 1,800 million pounds in 1929. American beef has relaxed its hold on the European market. Our beef exports have declined to 12 million pounds in 1928, or less than 1 per cent of Argentina's exports for 1929.

The expansion in wool production also has been great. In Australia, the world's largest wool producer, the clip now amounts to 800 million pounds, or double its production of three decades ago.

Development of refrigeration methods and facilities has enabled Australia, the South African states, New Zealand, Brazil and Chile to become important factors in the world's fruit trade. There has been a large increase in exports from those countries of oranges, grapefruit, raisins, currants, plums and apples.

Even Manchuria, in 1900 devoted to hunting, fishing and herding, now has 30 million acres in cultivation, and exports nearly 5 million tons of soybeans and bean products.

Before the war, Asia had 1,500,000 acres in cotton. During 1929, she had 2,500,000 acres.

Tropical and sub-tropical agriculture has had a remarkable expansion in recent years. Among the products which compete with the United States are sugar and vegetable oils. The production of sugar in Cuba alone increased from

a pre-war average of less than 2 1/2 million tons to over 5 million tons in recent years. Java has increased her sugar production from a pre-war average of 1 1/2 million tons to a present average of 2 1/2 million tons.

One of the most significant developments in world agriculture since 1900 has been the expansion in tropical vegetable oil production. These oils compete in use with such temperate zone vegetable oils as cottonseed, linseed, and soybean, as well as with animal fats such as butter and lard. The main items in the tropical vegetable oil crop are palm oil, copra and coconut oil. The exports of copra from the Philippine Islands grew from around 100,000 tons in 1900 to about 450,000 tons in 1927. Coconut oil exports grew from nothing in 1900 to over 300 million pounds in 1927. Exports of palm and palm kernel oil from French West Africa are 50 per cent larger than before the war.

In short, farm production has increased since the war, not only in the United States but quite generally throughout the world.

The reason is plain. During the war production increased outside Europe to compensate for reduced production in Europe. When Europe largely restored its agriculture, the other countries did not correspondingly decrease theirs. Demand has increased somewhat, thru the growth of population, but not proportionally. As a result, the world's output ran ahead of market requirements. Prices inevitably fell. Practically all agricultural countries today have an agricultural problem on their hands.

Some European countries are strongly urging a policy of agricultural expansion in their colonies in Asia and Africa. There is abundant acreage available there, as well as in Argentina and the South American countries generally.

Soviet Russia has an ambitious program for expanding agriculture. It involves three activities: (1) To encourage the smaller peasants to expand acreage and increase yield; (2) to promote the so-called collective peasant farms; and (3) to establish new enlarged government farms.

England has set up "The Empire Marketing Board," to encourage agriculture. Its work includes biological research, economic investigations, including the organization of producers associations, and a "Buy Within the Empire" campaign to promote the sale of products of the British dominions.

Other nations are striving also to emulate the efficiency of the American farmers. We hold no corner on scientific farming. More significant is the increasing use by other countries of agricultural machinery. In five years, exports of American farm machinery have nearly doubled—have risen from 60 million dollars in 1924 to \$116,350,000 in 1928. These figures take no account of the production of American owned factories located in Canada, Sweden, Germany and France. The manufacture of agricultural implements in these countries has greatly expanded since the war. Notable among them is Germany, who has almost literally beaten her swords into plowshares by turning her great Krupp Gun Works over to the manufacture of farm machinery.

Soybean Acreage Grows

BY WALTER H. EBLING

Borrowed from the Orient where it has been grown for a very long time, the soybean is a legume which has recently come into widespread use. Old records show that it was an important food plant in China as far back as 5,000 years ago. Since that time it has always been extensively cultivated in that country, as well as Japan and Korea. It is the most important leguminous crop in these Asiatic countries, and it is widely used by them as a food plant and as a source of oil, as well as for livestock feed and fertilizer.

This crop reached Europe about the close of the Eighteenth Century, but for more than 100 years it gained little headway. It is said to have reached the United States shortly after 1800, but was little heard of until about 20 years ago. Since that time it has come into rather widespread use, particularly in Southeastern United States and in the Corn Belt.

There are a vast number of varieties of soybeans, only about 20 of them being commercially important. With the large number of varieties available, a wide choice exists, which makes it possible to find soybean types suitable to a great variety of climatical and soil conditions. In general, the climatical requirements of the crop are similar to those of corn, but by careful selection of varieties it has been possible to grow them somewhat farther north. The soybean is generally somewhat less sensitive to cold than the other legumes. In addition, it seems to thrive on a wide variety of soils, which adds much to its adaptability.

While the soybean is largely used as a food crop in the Orient, it is primarily a source of stock feed and oil in the United States. American farmers use it as a forage crop; some of it is cut for hay; much of it is grazed, particularly by hogs; and some is used as a silage crop, usually with corn. Soybean hay is rather coarse and not as easy to cure as some of our other hays. It usually is cut about the time the pods are forming, and while it ranks below our clover and alfalfa hays, it is relished by livestock. Its use as a hay crop is frequently of an emergency nature, the

soybeans being grown when clovers fail and an annual plant providing a high protein feed is needed.

The oil industry using soybean seed is one of considerable promise. This began in the United States about 1910 on the Pacific Coast, where oil was manufactured from soybeans imported from the Orient. In about 1915 this industry was established in North Carolina, and since then an extensive soybean oil industry has developed in the Corn Belt. From 28 to 31 gallons of oil are produced a ton. The oil cake, which is a by-product of the oil industry, is used as a stock feed and sometimes as a fertilizer. Soybean oil is rather widely used in the industries, and also to some extent it enters into food products. Like other leguminous crops, the soybean frequently is used as a green manure crop and relied on by some farmers for maintaining soil fertility.

In a relatively short time the soybean crop has become one of considerable importance. The United States Census of 1910 reported only 2,000 acres of soybeans, whereas crop estimates for 1928 placed the United States acreage, excluding that for hay, at 1,222,000 acres, with a farm value of \$29,282,000.

Illinois is the leading soybean state, growing about 220,000 acres annually. North Carolina ranked second in 1928, with 196,000 acres. Much of the United States acreage is in the Corn Belt, where the crop seems to do especially well. Of the 1,222,000 acres grown for purposes other than hay in 1928, it is estimated that 651,000 acres, or about 58 per cent, were used for the harvesting of beans, the balance going for other uses. The hay acreage is not included in this total.

As the United States has increased domestic production of soybeans, our imports of soybeans and soybean oil have decreased. In 1923 we imported nearly 42 million pounds of beans and oil from abroad, exporting less than 1 1/2 million pounds during the same year. In 1927 our imports were less than 15 million pounds and our exports nearly 5 1/2 million. Thus our net imports of these products declined from over 40 million pounds in 1923 to less than 10 million in 1928.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

E. H. Knepper, Broughton, Kan., Clay county is offering 10 registered Jersey cows and heifers for sale. He also has for sale some Shetland ponies. Broughton is about five miles southwest of Clay Center on the Rock Island.

D. W. Brown, the successful Spotted Poland China specialist of Valley Center, Kansas, starts advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer. He has for sale choice last fall boars ready for service representing the best blood lines of the breed, also spring boars and a few gilts.

Leo F. Breeden, milking Shorthorn breeder near Great Bend, combines the best of Clay and English breeding in his herd. Daughters of Otis Chieftain out of cows carrying quite a per cent of Clay blood are making good at the pail. Just now Mr. Breeden offers some rare bargains in young bulls.

Congressman Jas. G. Strong, owner of the Strong Holstein farm at Washington, Kan., has decided to consign his now famous show bull, Carnation Inka Matador to the national Holstein sale at Denver June 6. Last year this wonderful young bull proved that he was the best show bull in America and when Congressman Strong bought him as a calf at a national sale the management stressed the point in selling him that he was the best bred Holstein bull in the world. Now that he is to be sold at auction in a national sale we will soon know what the value is of the best bred bull and the recently declared All-American bull. Here is hoping that some Holstein community in Kansas gets together and brings this wonderful bull back to this state.

Prices of purebred beef cattle, including four of the leading breeds, were steady to higher in 1929 than in 1928, according to reports from individual breeders to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. The sales reported consisted of 2,041 Aberdeen Angus, 15,767 Hereford, 780 Red Polled and 10,611 Shorthorn, a total of 29,199 compared with 22,317 in 1928. The number of breeders reporting was 3,101 in 1929 and 2,485 in the previous year. The proportion selling at auction was 15 per cent in 1929 against 13 per cent in 1928.

The trend of auction sale prices of beef cattle was slightly lower than in 1928 but this decline was more than offset by the increase in the prices of the much larger number of animals sold at private treaty.

Of the 24,942 animals sold at private sale, 57 per cent sold between \$100 and \$200 and 12 per cent above \$200 compared with 53 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively, in 1928 while 37 per cent sold below \$100 compared with 37 per cent in 1928. Of the 4,257 animals sold at auction, 29 per cent sold below \$100, 56 per cent sold from \$100 to \$200 and 15 per cent above \$200 compared with 25 per cent, 58 per cent and 17 per cent, respectively, the preceding year.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Boars Ready for Service



Well marked good individuals by sons and grandsons of Singletons Giant, and The News Boy. Also spring boars same blood and livewild. Farmers prices.

D. W. BROWN, VALLEY CENTER, KAN.

Spotted Poland Bred Gilts

Bred to a full bro. of Corner Stone 1928 International Grand Champ. No better breeding. Boars all ages. WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Henry's Poland Chinas

Fall boars and gilts. Trios, not related. Best of breeding, well grown. Prices reasonable. JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KAN.

Pearl's Poland Chinas

Fall boars for quick sale at \$25 and \$30 each. All immunized. Write me at once. ELMER PEARL, WAKEENEY, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

IMPROVE YOUR HERD

by using a good son of King Piebe 21st to head your herd, he a grandson of K.P.O.P. His nine nearest dams average 1242 lbs. of butter in one year—the highest record bull in the state for 9 nearest dams. A few choice bull calves now offered. Write at once. Fred M. King, R.R.No.1, Overland Park, Kan.

Bulls Ready for Service

Out of tested dams and record sire. We have several to select from and can furnish you a fine young bull at a very reasonable price. Write me at once. W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KAN.

JERSEY CATTLE

SHADOW LAWN JERSEYS

Third highest herd in United States A.J.J.C.C. Herd registry improvement. Four bull calves 4 to 8 months old for sale, priced very reasonable. Farm west edge town, Highway 40. T. W. KIRTON, Manager, Clay Center, Kansas

10 Reg. Jersey Cows

and heifers for sale. Also four Shetland ponies. Write at once to E. H. KNEPPER, BROUGHTON, KANSAS (Clay County)

GUERNSEY CATTLE

WOODLAWN FARM GUERNSEYS

For sale a nice two year old bull and some springing cows. Also some fresh and springing first calf heifers. Also baby bull calves and heifers. Address: WOODLAWN FARM, Rt. 9, TOPEKA, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLLED SHORTHORNS Established 1907

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

HORSES AND JACKS

Young Percheron Stallions

We have 12 young stallions with lots of bone, size and quality. All sired by CARLEUX-166144. Priced low for quick sale. Write for prices delivered to your place.

A. H. TAYLOR & SON, Sedgwick, Kansas

Seven Purebred Stallions

1 to 6 years old. Some brood mares, \$100 up. 3 young jacks, \$175 to \$350. Come and see them. C. H. WEMPE, SENECA, KANSAS

Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer

\$7.00 per single column inch each insertion. 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

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.

E. S. Bacon, Moran. Case of eggs, eight-gallon can of lard, potatoes and between 30 and 35 quarts of fruit. Broom, shot gun and shells. George Harper, Dodge City. Twenty-four Barred Rock hens. B. W. Pool, Topeka. Sixty S. C. Rhode Island Red hens. J. B. Davis, Silver Lake. Twenty-five S. C. White Rock hens. E. H. Cogdill, Menlo. Casing and rim from new DeSoto car. August Levret, Goff. White gold Elgin watch. Supreme case numbered 5,513,701 and works numbered 30,401,368. L. O. McCune, Benton. Tires: two Pathfinder 29x4.0, All State 29x4.40, oversize Pathfinder 30x3 1/2, regular U. S. Junior 30x3 1/2 and a new All State 30x3 1/2 tube. All tires stolen with tubes and rims.



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Larabee's Best Flour serves all housewives with the same satisfying results — whether for fluffy biscuits, bread or pastries.

It is distinctively a better flour with "flavor" and "quality" which combined makes the "perfect" all purpose family flour.

Say Larabee's Best to your grocer, on your next order.

If your dealer doesn't handle Larabee's Best write The Larabee Flour Mills Company, Kansas City, Mo.



"Look for the little Dutch Girl"

LARABEE'S BEST FLOUR