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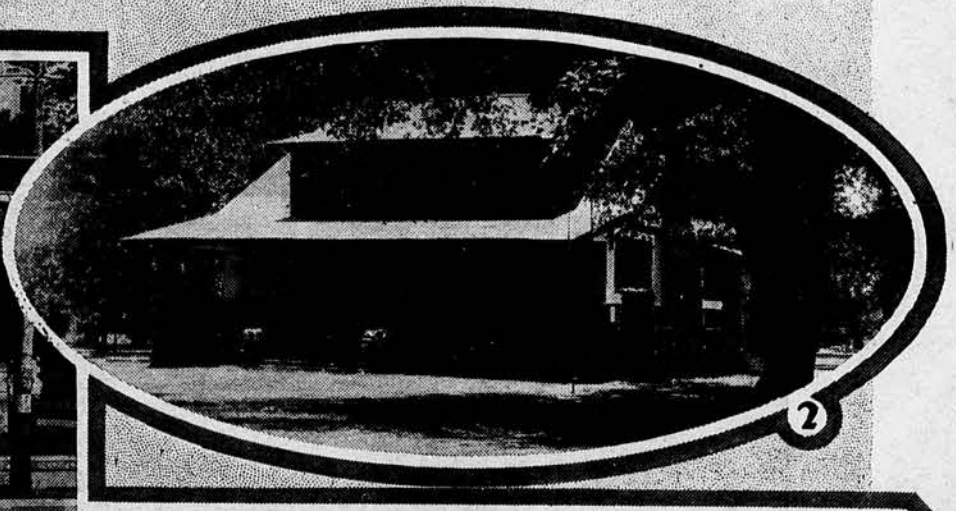
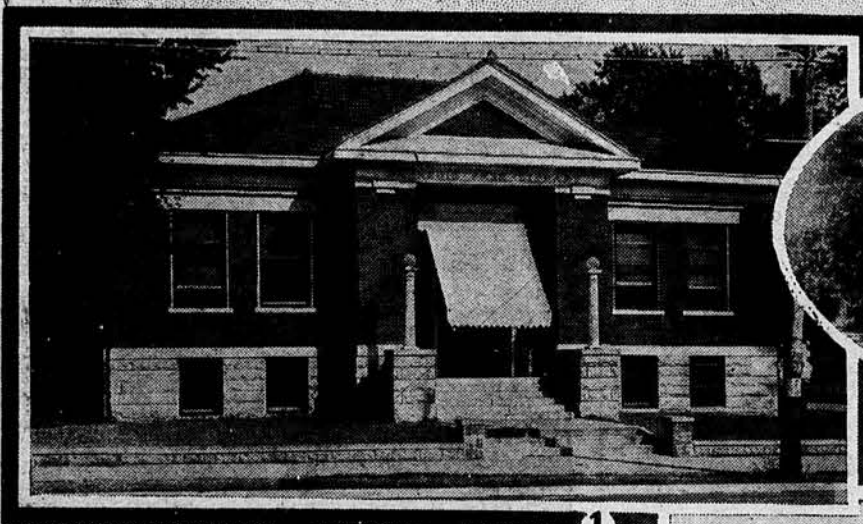
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 68

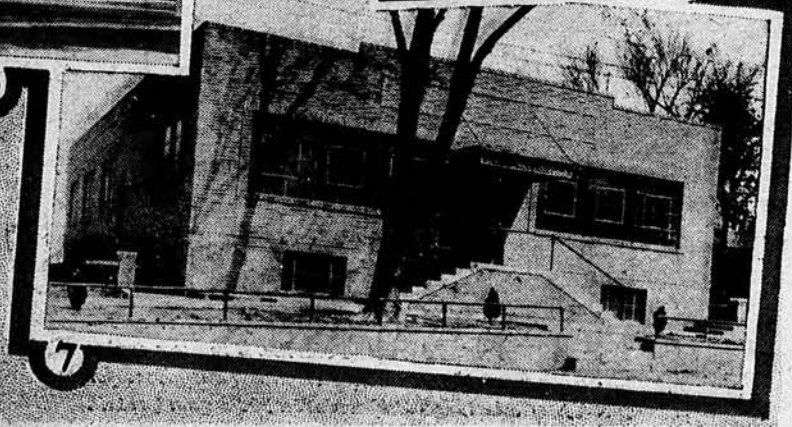
May 17, 1930

Number 20



Scenes in Burlington, Kan.

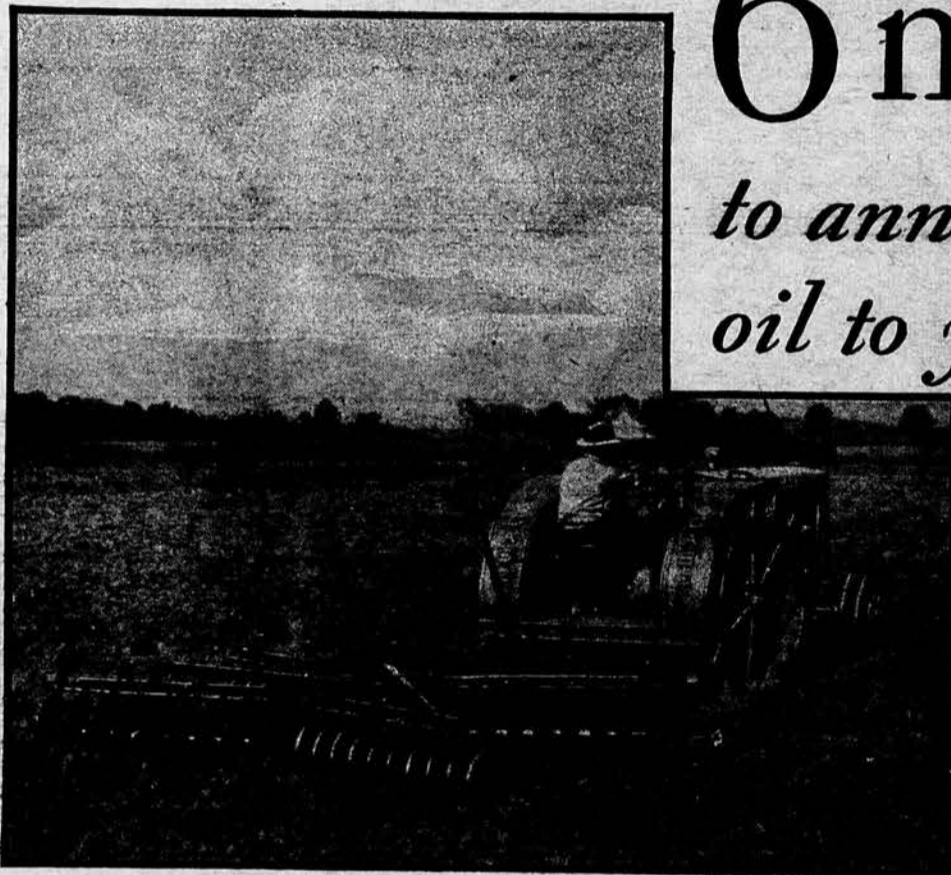
1. City Library.
2. Burlington Country Club.
3. A Burlington Poultry Picking Plant.
4. Neosho River at Burlington.
5. High School Building.
6. Grade School Building.
7. New Home of Burlington Daily Republican.



Burlington Believes in its Future!

(See Page 12)

Why we waited 6 months to announce this new oil to you . . .



NEW POLARINE is a "pure bred" oil. It isn't blended as most oils are with undistilled parts of the crude. It has a starchy body just as it comes from the still. This gives it qualities never before combined in a single oil. As a result it cuts upkeep and adds to the life of an engine.

LAST OCTOBER, after a year of research, a new type of motor oil, made by a new refining process, was developed for our farm trade. Announcement of it was delayed until March, because we wanted to give it the most thorough tests possible in actual use.

These tests took six months to complete. This new oil was carefully checked in tractors, trucks and hundreds of motor cars.

The evidence so gathered is now reinforced with the experience of thousands and thousands of farmers. They are ready to testify to these facts:

1. New Polarine reduces the wear and tear on every moving part of the engine.

2. New Polarine retains its protecting body even when the engine is working hour after hour at full load in the broiling sun.

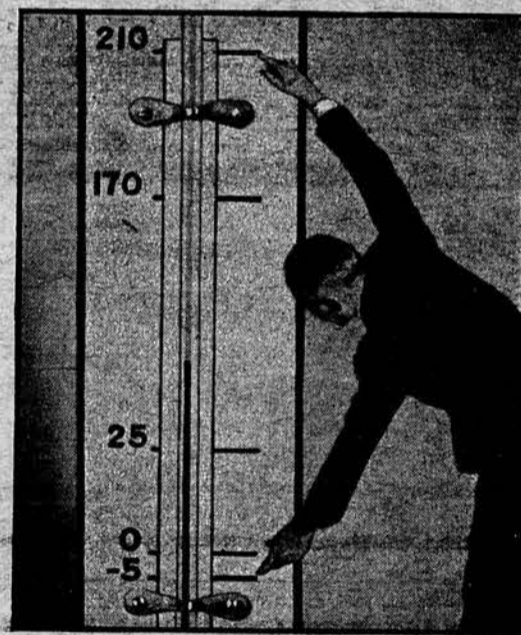
3. New Polarine provides proper lubrication at low temperatures and prevents scored cylinders in starting when the motor is cold.

4. New Polarine results in a radical reduction of carbon deposit—far less carbon than with even most premium-priced oils.

ISO-VIS "K" is made especially for kerosene tractors. It lubricates thoroughly not only when first put into your crankcase, but right up to the time you drain it out, because Iso-Vis "K" will not thin out. Consequently, it prevents much motor trouble and costly delays.

All of these points are of prime importance for proper lubrication. Yet never before have all these qualities been combined in one motor oil.

Put New Polarine to the test. Check its higher lubricating value in your engines.



THE WIDE REACH of this new type oil is important to farmers. Some oils do not stand up under intense heat and others are stopped by the least chill, but New Polarine is on the job at both top and bottom of the thermometer.

New POLARINE 25¢ a quart at retail

New Iso-Vis—recommended for motor cars—never thins out. Like new Polarine, it reduces engine carbon formation, makes starting easier and gives safer lubrication at high temperatures. 30¢ a quart, retail.

Motor Oil



STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Indiana)

KANSAS FARMER

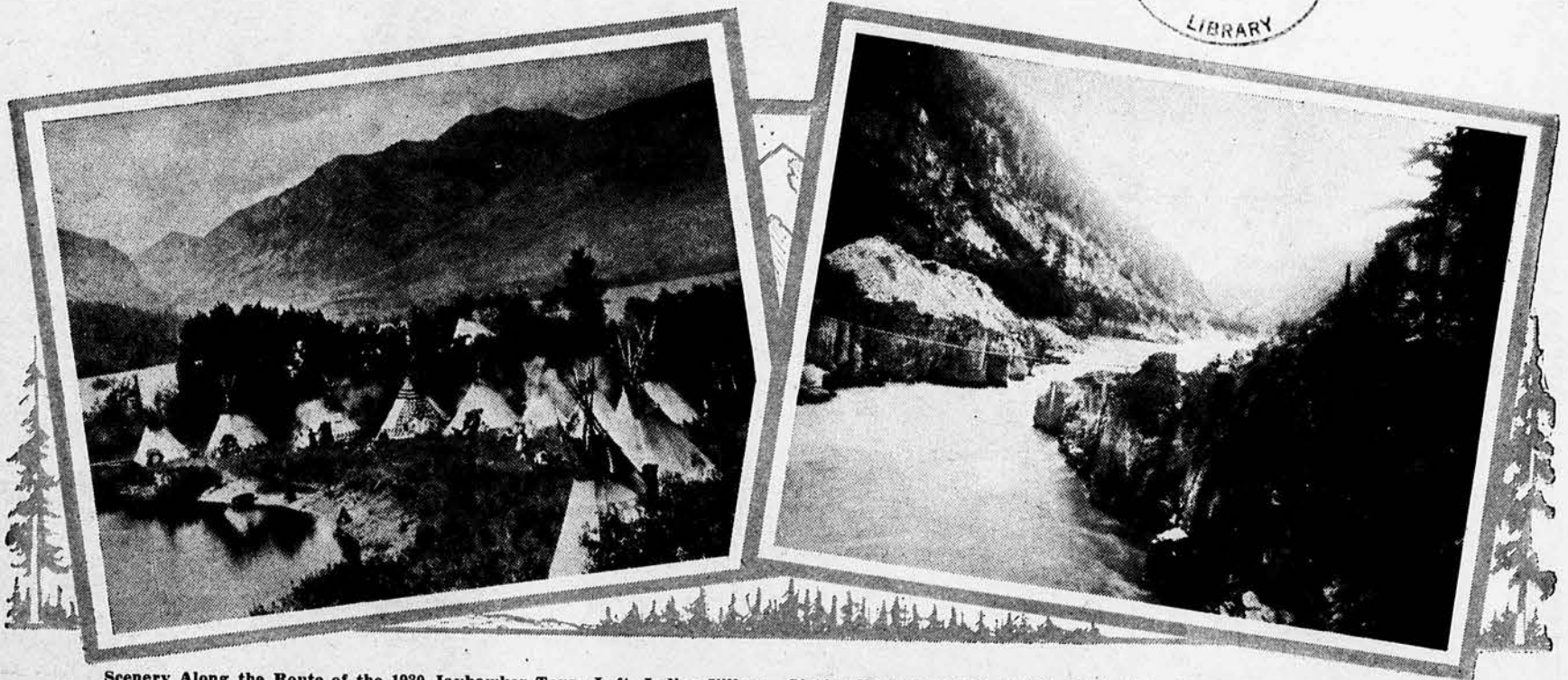
By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 68

May 17, 1930



Number 20



Scenery Along the Route of the 1930 Jayhawker Tour: Left, Indian Village, Glacier National Park; Right, Hell's Gate, Frazer River, British Columbia

Hit Northwest Wonder Trail With Us!

You Should Make Plans Now for 5,500-Mile Jayhawker Tour

By F. L. Hockenull

Here's Your Personal Invitation

COME, be our guests on the Jayhawker Tour of 5,500 miles to the Pacific Northwest and Canada in August. We will see to it that you have the finest trip of your life—a trip of beauty, adventure and romance. Plan now to pack up and go!
KANSAS FARMER.

A TRAIL of almost 6,000 wonderful miles by land and ocean, out to the Pacific Northwest Coast thru nine American states and back thru the western half of Canada, with a swing northward nearly to the Arctic Circle, is waiting for you to travel in August on Kansas Farmer's 1930 Jayhawker Tour.

Kansas Farmer has sponsored this Tour for the last two years. Five-hundred Kansas folks—some of them your neighbors—already have taken it. Now, this summer, the Jayhawker Tour will be bigger and better than ever, and we want you with us!

Have you ever sailed the sea? No? Then go with us and smell the tang of salt water. You'll see the gulls awheel. You'll glory in the flying spray as our great ship breasts the grey Pacific. You'll thrill at the smoke of distant steamers from China, Alaska and the Islands of the South Seas as they plow toward Vancouver, lying low on the horizon far to the northward.

Does your rover's blood sing at the thought of the "Land of Beyond"—the country that lies just over the hill, out beyond the sunset? Yes? Then let's go, out to the ragged edge of the continent. You'll see silent mountains thrilling to the stars, peerless and pure and crowned with shining snow. You'll see granite-ribbed valleys, flooded with flaming sunset hues, where snake-like rivers crawl and beg you to explore them. You'll visit the Far North where moose wade among the lake-side lilies, where the great wood-bison paws the sand, and where bears and deer and beavers, unafraid of your presence, are over-bold. You'll walk the streets of distant cities, eat foreign food, and rub elbows with strange people from the ends of the earth. The Jayhawker Tour takes you to a wonderland of charm and romance and mystery.

And the cost? Can you afford it? Yes—by all means! The entire Jayhawker Tour, made in sumptuous special trains and by steamer, covering 5,500 miles thru nine states and four Canadian provinces, with all necessary expenses included, costs as low as \$199.75.

Of course, whether you take an upper berth, a lower berth, a compartment, or a drawing room in the Pullman car, makes a little difference in the price, but this is the only difference. You have your choice of Pullman accommodations, paying accordingly, but everything else is just the same. The price of your ticket includes every necessary expense.

Do I mean that? I certainly do. This is an all-expense tour. When you buy your ticket you pay for everything that is necessary—your railroad and steamer fares, your Pullman fare, all meals, sight-seeing trips—even tips. Of course, if you wish you can spend a

little extra on stamps or souvenirs or things like that. But, when you buy your ticket, you do not need to spend a dime more unless you really want to.

The 1930 Jayhawker Tour of the great Northwest is wonderful. Don't take my word for it, or the word of T. A. McNeal or Roy Moore or the rest of the Kansas Farmer staff, but ask any of the 500 men and women who were with us the last two summers. We have had passengers from almost every county in Kansas. You probably know some of them. They will tell you they would not have missed the trip for twice the price of it. The people who have been with us on the Jayhawker Tour the last two years are our best advertisement.

And listen! Scenic beauty and joy of travel

aren't everything about the Tour. In the company of other Kansas men and women you will form warm friendships that always come when congenial people travel together for weeks. These friendships will last the rest of your life. The Jayhawker Tour packs the pleasure of 5,500 glorious miles into two wonderful weeks. Everything about the Tour is the very best—crack trains, best hotels, wonderful food, cheerful service. You will roam the rim of the continent and will go north to the edge of the Arctic. Every single detail is planned for you. You are joyously free—free to taste the thrill of travel, of happy days and sparkling nights.

Women are just as welcome as men, and so are children. The Jayhawker Tour is for the whole family, young folks, old folks, everybody.

Lone woman, teen-age child, grandma or grandpa, don't hesitate to go adventuring. We'll look out for you. We'll show you the time of your life. And, don't hesitate if you haven't traveled much and are not "travel-wise." All you need to do is to tell us you're going, join the party in the Union Station at Kansas City, August 10, trust us, and then forget that you have a care in the world. We'll bring you back two weeks later singing praises of the Tour, just as did the people who were with us in 1928 and 1929.

Here is a sketch of the route of the Jayhawker Tour: The first night out of Kansas City we will cross the rich farming country of Northern Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota. The first day will be spent in St. Paul and Minneapolis, a wonderful day with sight-seeing trips and entertainment galore. After an entire day and evening in the Twin Cities, the special trains will leave at midnight and will cross the great plains of North Dakota. Then comes a stop at Minot, a hustling town of the far West, and the rest of the day the trains will follow the Upper Missouri River thru Montana to Glacier National Park.

After a day in Glacier National Park, including a welcome by the Blackfoot Indians, will come Spokane, Wenatchee, Seattle, and Longview, Wash., Portland, Ore., and the Columbia River country, the Pacific Ocean with an entire day's ride on a great steamer, old-English Victoria, and Vancouver, the Canadian Rockies, Mt. Robson and Jasper National Park, almost within the shadow of the Arctic, Edmonton, and Winnipeg.

The glamour of adventurous days still lingers in the Northwest. Relic towns and cities of the gold-rush days of '49 still are there. You still will see in Seattle and Victoria and Vancouver bearded miners fresh from the diggings in Alaska. Down along the ocean—
(Continued on Page 33)



Kansas Farmer Representatives Who Will Accompany the Jayhawker Tourists to the Pacific Northwest and Personally Look After your Wants: Floyd Hockenull, T. A. McNeal and Roy E. Moore

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I AM IN RECEIPT of an interesting letter to Capt. P. H. Coney from George W. Perkins of Leavenworth, an old soldier. The letter is too long to publish in full in the limited space at my command, but here is the substance of it. Perkins joined the regular army in July, 1866, a little more than a year after the close of the Civil War. He was then a youth of 18, just arrived at military age.

He became a member of Co. A, 2d Battalion, 11th Infantry, in which he served an enlistment of three years. In the same company were two enlisted men from Richmond, Ky., one named or at least serving under the name of Frank Lamont, the other Willie Bailey. "They were both," says Perkins, "fine looking, educated men." Both were made sergeants. As Perkins, as he says, was only a lad of 18, he had to wait for two years before he attained the dignity of a sergeant. "At that time," says Perkins, "Lamont and Bailey were perhaps 24 or 25 years old. Lamont may have been a few years older than that." They were always together, Perkins says, but neither ever spoke of their past lives except perhaps to each other.

"Bailey," says Perkins, "was a jolly, good-natured sort of fellow, but I don't think I ever knew Lamont to laugh, and he seldom smiled. He would talk freely about anything but himself or his past life, and seemed to prefer to sit or lie in his bunk and think.

"It was not unusual at that time for men to enlist in the army under assumed names, but most of them did so to hide the fact from their friends at home that they were in the army. There were others who no doubt found the army a good hiding place from the law.

"The three of us," continues Perkins, "were discharged on the same date, July 24, 1869, at old Fort Totten, Dakota Territory, located on the south shore of Devil's Lake in what is now North Dakota. There was no way of getting back to civilization except in the same way we came, by walking. The nearest place inhabited by whites was old Fort Abercromby on the Red River, 180 miles away; from there we could get a stage to St. Cloud, where we took a train to St. Paul, got our final papers cashed, got outfits of civilian clothes and then we parted company, I going back to Ohio and Lamont and Bailey going to Memphis, Tenn. I never saw or heard from either after that.

"Some four or five years ago I got hold of a copy of the Liberty magazine. It contained an article on the assassination of President Lincoln. On the first page of the article was a picture of John Wilkes Booth. As I looked at the picture I found myself looking squarely into the eyes of Frank Lamont, formerly sergeant of Company A, 11th Infantry. The likeness was perfect. I remembered then that I had a photograph of him given me at Baton Rouge, La. I hunted it up and laid the two pictures side by side. They were identical except a difference in the coats worn when the different pictures were taken. This identification was startling to me.

"I then remembered how he used to sit for hours at a time lost in thought; how he never spoke of his past life; how he never laughed or smiled, always lost in thought. It seemed to me at once that a mistake had been made in the identification of the man whom Boston Corbett killed; that Booth had escaped and reached Richmond; that he had been concealed by friends for more than a year till he could bear it no longer, and then sought a new hiding place in the United States army. Just what connection Billie Bailey had with the assassination of Lincoln, if any, I am unable to figure out; that he at least knew who Lamont was I have no doubt. Just who was killed by Boston Corbett, I do not know, but I am satisfied it was not Booth.

"Some 10 or more years ago a man appeared in Oklahoma and died there, declaring he was John Wilkes Booth. Is it not possible that knowing that he was about to die, he decided to make a clean breast of it and declare his identity? I should have liked very much to see that man. If it was Frank Lamont I believe that I would have recognized him even after all those years.

"Up to the time I saw the picture in Liberty, I had never seen a picture of John Wilkes Booth."

This is a remarkable and interesting story. I have no reason to doubt the veracity of Sergeant Perkins. I do not know him personally, but Captain Coney says that he has been a prominent citizen of Leavenworth for many years.

However, it seems to me entirely unreasonable that a man of the temperament of John Wilkes Booth should have joined the regular army and served even under an assumed name under the flag which he so bitterly hated. It is also extremely improbable that if the soldier enlisted under the name of Frank Lamont was really J. Wilkes Booth he would have given Mr. Perkins a picture of himself, for he would have assumed that the young soldier had seen the picture of the assassin, or at any rate he would have feared that he had, and would not have given out a picture that might be used to identify him. If his conscience was troubling him he would in all probability have gotten out of the United States. There were plenty of other countries in which with his histrionic ability he could have made a success even under an assumed name. It seems



scarcely reasonable either that Booth could have gotten a substitute to act for him who not only appeared like him and acted like him to the end but who also was suffering from a broken ankle and whose body after death was identified by members of his family as that of the mad actor, J. Wilkes Booth. Striking resemblances between pictures of different persons are not at all uncommon, and in this case no doubt there was a striking resemblance between the picture of the soldier, Frank Lamont, and that of the assassin, J. Wilkes Booth, so striking that Mr. Perkins believed they were pictures of the same person.

Bessie Has Her Say

BESSIE BARTHOLOMEW of Canton, Kan., evidently does not have a high opinion of our present brand of liberty; at any rate I gather that from the following remarks: "Liberty is a phrase that has kept the world in a vale of tears ever since mankind became conscious of its significance.

"Just what liberty is or where it can be found is not definitely known. Like shadows, it comes and goes from whence to whither. As I glance thru the Kansas Farmer one article after another on the subject of liberty comes to my notice.

"I read in the Wichita Eagle that a new league fighting for liberty has come into existence, known as 'The Tax Revolters' League,' born on account of the oppression, selfishness and extravagance of our public officials.

"A hike in the tariff brings to my notice 1,000 economists representing 179 colleges joining in a protest against high duties. Cities and towns are bonded for generations to come, and there is no choice in the matter of paying off the obligations.

"People who have not exercised the right to vote now find that our public officials do not consult their victims but blindly and thoughtlessly

keep plunging the country deeper and deeper in debt.

"Twenty years ago the crisis the Revolters' League is meeting was predicted. The unjust, selfish spirit that is manifested in conducting public affairs reaches from the country village to the White House. There seems to be a reason for the liberty leagues coming into existence. It is oppression.

"The time seems to be fast approaching when we will have an airmeter fastened around our necks and will have to drop a nickel in the slot before we can breathe.

"This is the spirit that precipitated the French Revolution. What shall we do, Mr. McNeal? Do you have a better solution for these problems than these organizations?"

I am somewhat flattered, Bessie, by your appeal to me for a solution, but modesty deters me from undertaking to answer right off the bat so momentous a problem.

If the situation is half as bad as Bessie seems to think, it is hard to say just what ought to be done.

I have no objection to the organizations; they may not accomplish much, but at least they will give quite a number of people an opportunity to blow off steam, and incidentally they may furnish jobs for quite a number of folks.

I have before me a list of some 900 organizations, most of them formed ostensibly for some high and noble purpose. I do not know how many comfortable jobs they furnish, but I do know that the number mounts up to a good many thousands. My waste basket is running over with pamphlets and circulars setting forth the work done and the objects sought by various enlightening and uplifting organizations. Quite a number solicit contributions. There is scarcely a day in the year which is not celebrated by the gathered delegates of some organization bearing on their breasts the various colored badges designating the noble brotherhoods or sisterhoods represented. I do not think a few more organizations will do any particular harm, and it seems to me that the "Revolters' League" is rather a fetching title. There are a great many people who would like to revolt about something, and this may be their chance.

By the way, I want to congratulate Bessie on at least one paragraph. Of course there are several that are pretty fair, but this one appeals to me: "The time seems to be fast approaching when we will have airmeters fastened around our necks and will have to drop a nickel in the slot before we can breathe."

I may want to use that one myself some time.

Are the Employees Discontented?

WRITING from his home at "The Cottonwoods," near Dodge City, Henry L. Carey says: "Thruout the Southwest people generally have a great regard for the Santa Fe Railroad, and justly so. However, if you have ever donned overalls and cap and worked, as I have, for a brief period, you would be amazed at the undercurrent of discontent and bitterness often manifested even by well-paid employees. This sentiment of course goes deeper than mere unemployment conditions, having its wellspring in natural causes going back to the beginning of civilization in the eternal warfare between the 'haves' and the 'have nots,' the man on foot and the man on horseback, the 'ins' and the 'outs.'"

I have mingled a good deal with employees of the Santa Fe and must say that I have heard very little criticism and few expressions of discontent among them. Possibly if I had mingled with them as a fellow employe my slant on the situation might be different. Speaking generally, my observation has been that employes who are justly and generously treated are pretty loyal to their employers; of course there are exceptions to this rule.

Must Obtain a License

How would a person obtain a license to cut hair in his own home and what would it cost? H. P.

I suppose if you make a business of cutting hair and do other barbering work, and charge for the service, it might be held that you are practicing the business of barbering. The law requires that any person who desires to follow the business of barbering in Kansas shall make ap-

plication to the Board of Barber Examiners for a license. He is required to pay an examination fee of \$5 and present himself at the next regular meeting of the board for examination. Address a letter to the secretary of the State Barber Board, Topeka, Kan., for information.

Needn't Fence the Highway

Is the Government required to fence the right of way on a United States highway when this highway does not follow the section line? The highway is in Colorado. This road was opened before the land was homesteaded. B. W.

The United States Government cannot be compelled to build a fence along this highway. The probability is, however, that on investigating this matter you will find that the United States Government does not claim this highway at all, that whatever rights it had in the matter it surrendered to Colorado so far as this public road was concerned. My understanding is that neither Colorado nor the county could be compelled to fence a public highway.

A Suit in Oklahoma

A sued B for divorce. The court ordered B to pay \$25 a month for the support of his two children. B went to Oklahoma and now says the court cannot make him pay because he is living in Oklahoma. A is in Kansas. The divorce was granted in Kansas. What can A do to make B pay? L. W.

It is true that B is not now in the jurisdiction of the Kansas court. The only way in which B might be made to pay would be to get a transcript of this judgment from the Kansas court and bring a suit on it in Oklahoma against B.

Two Different Arrangements

What is the difference between a divorce and separate maintenance? Does an arrangement for separate maintenance have to go thru court or can that be settled by a lawyer? Can a woman obtain the custody of minor children and the father be required to pay for their care? S. E. N.

A divorce is a proceeding in the court of jurisdiction in the county in which the party applying for the divorce resides. There are certain requirements in a case of this kind. The person

applying for the divorce must be a resident of the state for a period of a year prior to the time of filing his or her suit for divorce. He or she must set up one of the 10 causes which are set out in our statute as grounds for divorce. In an action for divorce the property rights of the parties are determined by the court trying the case, also the question of the care and custody of the children if there are any. After a decree of divorce has been granted if there is no motion filed to set aside the decree it becomes absolute in six months and either party at the end of six months would be permitted under the statute to marry again.

Separate maintenance is not necessarily a court action. It might be determined by private agreement. That is to say, the parties could draw up an agreement by which the wife should be allowed a certain amount. This, of course, can only be done where both parties are agreed to such an arrangement. Under this the husband and wife might by private agreement provide for the care and custody of the children. Neither of them in such case would have any right to remarry. In other words, the marital relations still exist.

In case of divorce, as I said before, the care and custody of the children is determined by the court. The court might give the care and custody of the children to the mother and at the same time require the father to pay for their care.

Didn't Pay the Bills

1—Can a person garnishee a county for a store debt owing by an employe of the county? 2—If a city of the second or third class is owing a party who is not an employe of the city but who owes a store bill can such city be garnisheed by the party to whom the bill is owed? C. C. Z.

Yes, to both questions.

Does Not Pay Pensions

Does the state of Kansas pay all widows pensions who have children under school age? If so, how much does each child get and how much does the widow get? H. F.

The state does not pay widows pensions, nor pensions to children of any age. We have what

is termed a mother's pension law which provides that mothers who have children under 14 years of age, dependent upon the mother's labor for their support, are entitled to pensions not to exceed \$50 a month to be paid by the counties in which they reside. Such mothers must have been residents of the state of Kansas for two years and residents of the county for one year.

Write to Clothiers' Secretary

Will you please advise me whether you know of any organization that is against chain stores except Mr. Henderson of KWKH at Shreveport, La? Will you kindly advise me as to the address and name of the organization? Reader.

Write to O. A. Sterle, Abilene, Kan. He is secretary of the Kansas Retail Clothiers' and Furnishers' Association.

Should Write to Washington

I filed on land two years before I was married. Can I prove up under my maiden name or will I have to make proof under my husband's name? Would it be unlawful to try to prove up under my maiden name? Subscriber.

You had better write to the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., for their ruling on this matter. My impression is that it would be all right to prove up either under your maiden name or under the name of your husband. Of course, there would be nothing unlawful in my judgment in your attempting to make proof under your maiden name, altho in making the proof the fact should be stated that you are now married.

The Court Would Decide

If a husband obtains a divorce how long should the wife wait before remarrying if all the parties always have lived in Kansas? Could she get alimony if he got the divorce? Or would his obtaining the divorce prevent the court from allowing alimony? B. A. T.

Neither party to this divorce would be permitted to marry for six months after the decree of divorce was granted. The question of alimony and division of property is up to the court granting the decree. The mere fact that the husband obtained the divorce would not deprive the wife of alimony if in the judgment of the court she was entitled to it.

Why I Voted Against Parker

IN ONE respect there is nothing unusual or mysterious about the rejection by the Senate of Judge John Parker for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

First the lawyer committee of the Senate, the Senate Judiciary Committee, voted 10 to 6 against his confirmation; then the Senate concurred by a vote of 41 to 39.

There were several valid reasons for this action. One paramount reason is that our government is becoming too one-sided for the good of the country. The influence that is placing property rights above human rights is too preponderant—too dominating. When so-called property rights conflict broadly with human rights, such property rights should no longer be considered rights, and in fact are not rights at all. Human values must be considered above property rights.

On vital questions of national polity as embodied in legislation, the Supreme Court has the final say. Therefore it is necessary that the members of this high court be selected with great care, that so far as may be they shall be men of exceptional fitness in the humanities as well as in the law.

I voted against the confirmation of Judge Parker because I felt I could not do otherwise under my responsibility to the people of Kansas and of the United States.

I cast that vote with regret, and only after careful deliberation of the issues and principles which it seemed to me were involved in the question his nomination presented. In the 11 years of my service in the Senate I have supported every presidential nomination for justice of the Supreme Court, including the late Chief Justice Taft, the present Chief Justice Hughes, and Justice Stone. I have supported every previous nomination sent to the Senate by President Hoover, executive and diplomatic as well as judicial.

I do not question the good intentions and high motives of President Hoover in naming Judge Parker. But much as I wish to stand by the President, I could not support the Parker nomination.

Judge Parker's high character and integrity are not questioned in my mind. But there were other questions raised, the answers to which, if all other doubts were resolved in favor of Judge Parker, seemed to me to lead to but one conclusion, which was that I could not conscientiously as a senator from Kansas give my support to his confirmation.

There were three outstanding considerations that largely determined my decision, after most of the other questions raised had been resolved in Judge Parker's favor.

Two of these questions involved the viewpoint of the man himself on fundamentals of public policy; the attitude of mind of a Supreme Court Justice in interpreting the constitution and the laws in their relations to human rights is one of

the most important matters to be considered in approving an appointment for life on the highest court in the land.

It seemed to me that his attitude toward the colored man and toward labor under present day conditions, are not such as to assure him that degree of absolute public confidence that the people should have in this highest tribunal, our Supreme Court.

In the speech he made as a candidate for governor of North Carolina, in which he discredited the colored man and belittled his capacity to participate in public affairs and government, it seemed to me that Judge Parker labeled himself as more of a politician than a jurist. It seems obvious that he was pandering to race prejudice in that contest, under the guise of trying to avert racial feelings.

Labor is unanimously of the opinion that Judge Parker is a reactionary, as shown by his decision in the "Red Jacket" injunction approval, in which he seemed to go out of his way to protect the interests of the big coal mining companies in West Virginia. It is claimed for Judge Parker, and this position was well and ably argued on the floor of the Senate and elsewhere, that in this case he followed the United States Supreme Court. But, in my opinion, it also was shown conclusively that he disregarded other decisions of the Supreme Court which would have enabled him to make his own decision more compatible with industrial conditions as they are today.

Thru compulsion and other duress the workmen were compelled to sign the so-called "yellow dog" contract in order to obtain work. The obvious purpose of this contract is to prevent labor from ever attaining and using collective bargaining power in dealing with the collective bargaining power of well-organized and powerful employers; its effect would be to reduce the workers of the country to the place where each workman would have to pit his puny individual strength against organized capital. His power to work for higher wages, better working hours and conditions, would be absolutely destroyed.

The "yellow dog" contract is fundamentally wrong and thoroly repugnant to the social and industrial conditions of this day and age. It is absolutely opposed to the best public policy. And Judge Parker went out of his way to enforce this contract, in my judgment.

It did not seem to me from the arguments advanced in support of the confirmation that any real claim was advanced that Judge Parker is an outstanding jurist. He has had less than 5 years' judicial experience. He stands well at home, but not many of his supporters declared that he is Supreme Court size. His decisions as quoted and commented upon do not seem to indicate an outstanding legal intellect, and in the "Red Jacket" case he did not arise to the occasion, in my judgment.

A letter from ex-Senator and Governor Joseph M. Dixon, now Assistant Secretary of the Interior, placed in the record, urged "the appointment of Parker for the Supreme Court would be a master political stroke." The idea in the letter was that this appointment would assist the cause of the Republican party in North Carolina. This letter was in the files of recommendations received at the White House, tho there was nothing to indicate that the President ever saw it.

I have no sympathy whatever with this view, especially as applied to appointments to the Supreme bench. I do not believe for one minute that President Hoover had any such idea, but it seems to have been in the minds of more than Mr. Dixon who urged this appointment, even if they may have had no influence in getting it. Republican leaders have asked me to vote for confirmation on the ground it would help the party in the South. It is to be deplored that so many of those urging Judge Parker apparently had given more thought to increasing Republican political prestige in a Southern state than to the fitness of the man for the Supreme bench.

In fact, Judge Parker's accomplishments before his appointment to the circuit bench seem to have been more political than judicial. Granted he worked his way thru college and is personally honest and industrious, the fact remains he has had only four years' judicial experience. He was prominent in Republican politics in North Carolina; was a candidate for several state offices, including attorney general and governor; was Republican national committeeman and was named assistant attorney general by Harry Dougherty.

It is not so much the fact that the colored man and the laboring man are opposed to Judge Parker for the Supreme bench, as it is the cause of their opposition—his very apparent reactionary attitude on the relationship of persons and property. This makes it easy to understand why so many corporation representatives have worked so hard for his confirmation. Like labor, these seem to feel that in the last analysis here is a man who places property rights higher than human values.

The foregoing sums up in a general way my reasons for voting against confirmation. I have no quarrel with those who differed from myself in measuring Judge Parker's qualifications. Nor do I assume any infallibility of judgment for myself. But under the circumstances I could not have voted conscientiously to place him on the Supreme bench for life.

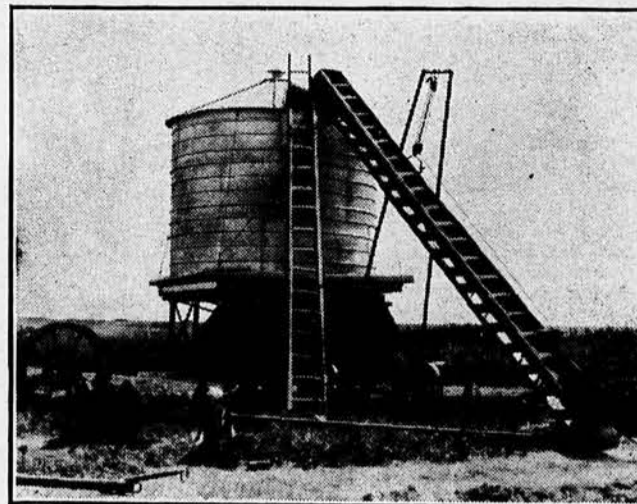
Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Rural Kansas in Pictures



Left to Right: David Sharp, Bernerd Hodgkins, Loraine Burns, with Coach H. L. Murphy at Back, All From the Chase County Community High School. This Team Won the President's Prize, a Parchment Certificate, Awarded for Making the Highest Total Score in Judging All Classes of Poultry, Grain, Dairy Cattle, Beef Cattle, Hogs and Sheep in the High School Judging Contest Held at the Agricultural College, Manhattan



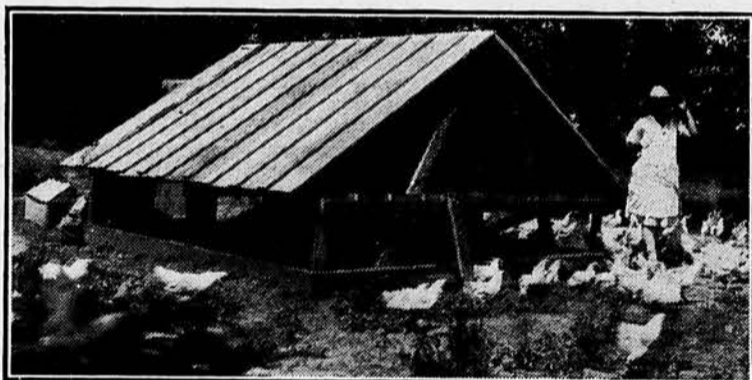
Carl W. Kraus, Ellis County Master Farmer, Needed Storage Space on Wheat Land 4 Miles from Home. A 500-Bushel Steel Bin Answers the Purpose. He Bolted It to the Frame of a Worn-Out Tractor so It Can Be Moved at Will. A Portable Elevator Fills the Bin and a Spout Empties It

Pictures You Take Worth \$1

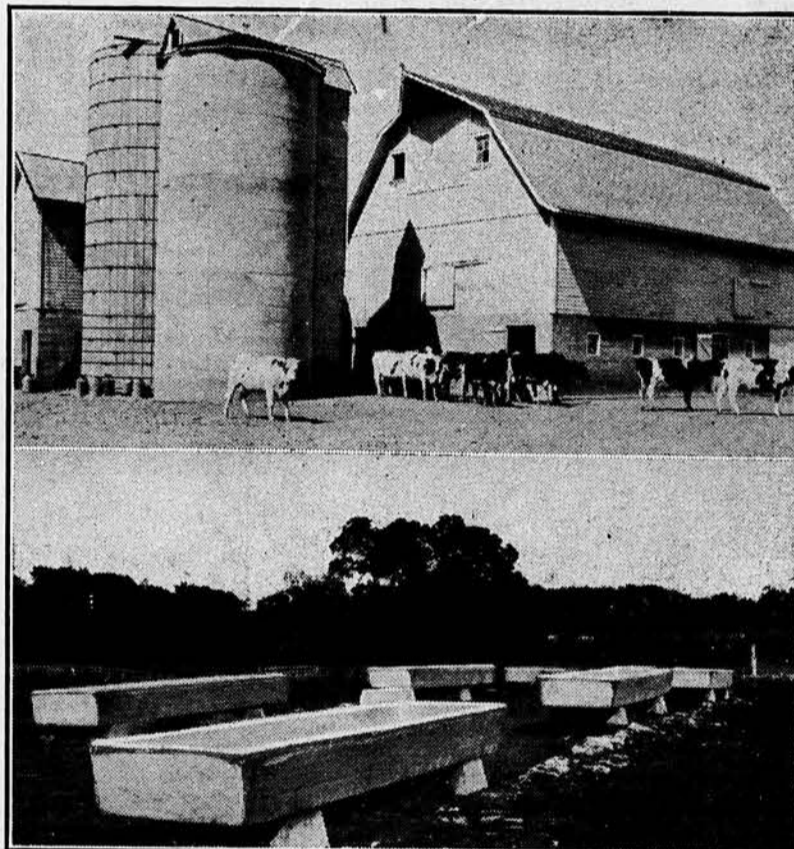
FOR eight weeks Kansas Farmer has used pictures on this page that tell stories about Kansas agriculture. This has proved such a popular feature that it will be continued. And readers are urged to send in pictures they take.

You will receive \$1 for every one you send in that is used. So get out the camera and snap the interesting things about your farm. Naturally we want the most up-to-the-minute and newsy pictures you can take, and enough information about them so they can be accurately described.

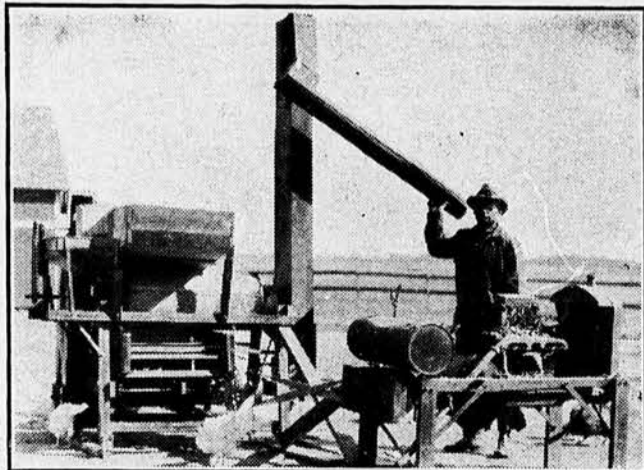
There is no limit to the number of pictures anyone may submit. If you think yours tell something worth-while or are unusual, send them in. You have a wide range of subjects: Cute pictures of children—you bet! Winning individuals or teams, outstanding livestock, useful homemade things, smart methods of farm advertising or selling, beautiful farmsteads, efficient farm buildings; all of these are good. Please address photos to Picture Page Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



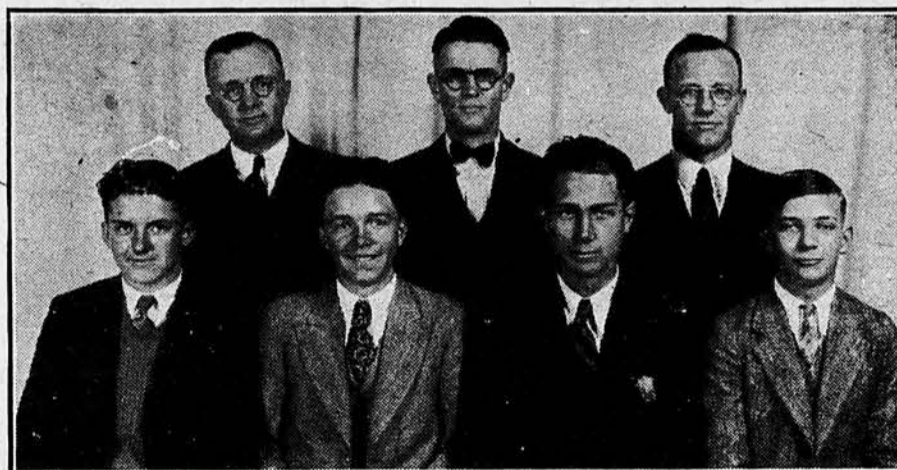
Summer Range House That Helps Mrs. Harry E. Barnes, Marion County, with Her Poultry Flock. It is Cool for the Summer and Provides Good Protection Against Marauding Varmints. The Birds Run on Clean Ground All Day and Spend Their Nights Unmolested. Mrs. Barnes Was the First Farm Bureau Co-operator in the County to Build One of These Shelters



At Top We See Some of the Safe, Lasting Structures on the Cox Dairy Farm, Near Sedgwick. A Good Barn Adds to the Efficiency and Sanitation in Milk Production and Silage Holds Down on Feed Costs. Below Are Concrete Feed Bunks on the Arnold Burns Farm, Near Peabody, Made 10 Years Ago and Good as New Today. Mr. Burns Has 100 of These Bunks and Feeds Several Hundred Head of Cattle Every Year



To Guard Against Wheat Troubles F. R. Frank, Reno County, Purchased This Recleaner and Treating Machine and Rigged up an Old Motor Car Engine to Operate It. The Outfit More Than Paid for Itself the First Year. "I am Eager to Have the Very Best Equipment When It Will Pay for Itself," He Assured



New State Officers of the Future Farmers of America. Back Row, Left to Right, Prof. A. P. Davidson, Executive State Adviser; L. B. Pollom, State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture; Dr. W. E. Grimes, State Adviser. Front Row, Lewis Evans, Washington High School, President; Byron Brownell, Concordia High School, Vice President; Morris Humes, Beloit High School, Secretary and Treasurer; Frank Saver, Atwood High School, Reporter. These Officers Were Elected at the Manhattan Meeting

As We View Current Farm News

Early Calves That Are Creep Fed Make Rapid, Low-Cost Gains

KANSAS farmers will have another opportunity to try their skill in a beef production contest this year. You may recall that Bruce Saunders of Holton was the state champion last year. He had 16 Hereford calves that weighed 721 pounds after having made a daily gain of 2.57 pounds for a period of 182 days. These calves dressed 59.9 per cent and sold for \$16.25 on November 4, which was a dollar above any other cattle on the market. After deducting from the sale price of these calves the cost of feed, Mr. Saunders had \$93.63 to pay for keeping the cow and for the marketing costs.

Rules for this year's contest may be obtained by writing the Agricultural Department of the Kansas City, Missouri, Chamber of Commerce, which, co-operating with the Stock Yards Company and Livestock Exchange, and the Hereford, Shorthorn and Angus cattle breeders' associations, sponsors the contest.

Prizes offered in Kansas are: First, \$200; second, \$150, and three prizes of \$100 each for the next three placings. The project is in furtherance of the work being carried in this state by the agricultural college to encourage the utilization of all rough feed and pasture in keeping a cow herd and producing calves on the farm where they are to be fed. These calves are marketed in fat condition by the time they are 1 year old.

Some changes have been made in the rules which governed the contest last year. Those who won in the contest of 1928 and 1929 are not eligible to compete for the cash prizes, but will compete with one another for gold, silver and bronze medals.

Calves entered in the contest must have their initial weights taken by June 15, and they must be marketed by February 1. The market weights will be taken as the final weights. The contest during the last two years has demonstrated that early calves are the most profitable and the committee expects to change the date for the contest of 1931 so as to eliminate late calves. An entry must consist of a herd of beef cows raising 10 or more calves.

J. J. Moxley, livestock specialist at the Kansas State Agricultural College, says the practice of creep feeding young calves before they are weaned is increasing rapidly. There were 19 Kansas entries in the Beef Production Contest last year and it is expected that this number will be exceeded for 1930. Farmers believe that the production of their calves eliminates a great deal of speculation usually involved in buying feeder cattle on the market. The rapid gains that these young animals put on by running with the cows and eating from a creep feed are made at remarkably low costs.

Profit From Unusual Flock

WHEN folks start thinking about getting into the poultry business they look around for a standard breed which seems to fit their needs best. Of course, that is the thing to do as a rule. But sometimes being different pays a good profit. Take the case of Mrs. W. F. Kennedy, a Morris county farm woman, who has been raising Dark Cornish game chickens for 33 consecutive years.

While living on a farm in Illinois in 1897, Mrs. Kennedy sent to Philadelphia for four hens and a rooster. That was her start with this variety. The family moved to Kansas in 1908, and a flock of 40 of the chickens was brought along. Mrs. Kennedy sells eggs only, and never has missed a year in making sales. She finds that a little advertising pays, and uses newspapers and magazines. Last year she sold 5,000 eggs to Iowa customers.

During the 33 years she has made shipments of eggs to every state in the Union, to three Canadian provinces and to the Hawaiian Islands. The Kennedys farm a half section near Wilsey, and this year Mrs. Kennedy has a flock of 250 hens.

Real Treat Feeders' Day

FEEDERS' DAY at the Kansas State Agricultural College this year, which will be held on Saturday, May 24, will be marked by the usual instructive presentations of experimental results by the college specialists, and in addition there will be a banquet in the evening held in recognition of the 25th anniversary of the organization of the Department of Animal Husbandry as a separate department.

The evening program will hold many features of interest including: "Animal Husbandry Work at K. S. A. C. from the Viewpoint of a Kansas Tax Payer," by Clyde Miller, president of the Miller Livestock and Investment Co., Topeka; the same work at the college as viewed by an outsider, will be presented by W. C. Coffey, dean of agriculture and director of the Minnesota Agri-

cultural Experiment Station. Dean L. E. Call, of the Kansas college, will tell of animal husbandry work at the college previous to the organization of a special department.

The organization and history of the department will be traced by R. J. Kinzer, the first professor of Animal Husbandry, from 1905 to 1911, now secretary of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association; W. A. Cochel, the second professor of the department, 1912 to 1918, and by Dr. C. W. McCampbell, who will bring it up to the present. Dr. J. T. Willard, dean of the Division of General Science and vice president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, will bring a fitting close to the program with "Fifty Years on the Campus at K. S. A. C." This is a program that should appeal to every former student of the school, and to farmers all over the state who have watched its growth.

Our Road Work Took Lead

LEADING every state in the Union last year in miles of improved highways, Kansas is preparing to wage a campaign for tourist travel. Figures in the American Highway magazine credit the Sunflower state with the improvement of 1,917 miles of roads during 1929.

Outdone only by Iowa in plans for the present year, Kansas is preparing to improve 1,300 additional miles. With these new highways in use, Kansas is in position to combat the unfavorable criticism that her roads have attracted during the last few years.

The Kansas Chamber of Commerce is making plans to take a lead in the campaign to swing the tide of tourists thru Kansas. A plank in its recently-evolved five-year development plan is devoted to this activity.

Under the program mapped out by the chamber, information regarding the highways, scenic advantages and historical data of the state are to be prepared by a bureau of the organization. These facts are to be printed in booklets for distribution in states from which tourists are likely to originate. A full-time director is to be in charge of this bureau. In addition to handling tourist information, the director will be in charge of a publicity campaign that is to be carried on thru newspapers and magazines.

Backed by the figures on improved highways, the chamber is planning to attract 1,000 additional tourists to the state each day during the tourist season. With this increase in travel, tourists are expected to spend 20 million dollars in the state during the season. The committee in charge of the preliminary survey for the chamber, estimated that \$1,200,000 additional gasoline taxes would reach the state treasury from the tourist traffic.

The total mileage of roads in the state is second only to that of Texas. More than three times the circumference of the earth is included in the roads of Kansas. Of this total, 8,690 miles are under the state system. At the present time, 6,847 miles have been improved. Altho only 1,098 miles of the system are hard surfaced, the excellent condition of the soil in the western half of the state insures good roads in all seasons of the year. In addition there are 2,897 miles of sanded or graveled roads, according to the American Highways.

Talking on the Run

AN EXPRESS train roaring over the rails at 70 miles an hour between Toronto and Montreal, was connected by telephone the other day with Ottawa, Washington and London. Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, who was aboard the train, lifted the transmitter and spoke to the operator. In about the same time it takes to make an ordinary telephone connection, he was talking to Secretary of Commerce R. P. Lamont in Washington. It was the first public use of the new system of communication on the Canadian National System, which will enable travelers enroute to telephone to all parts of the United States, Canada and Great Britain.

Now it probably won't be long until some smart dealer starts selling combines, tractors and other farm equipment with telephone attachments, so he can call his customers in the field when he has something to sell 'em.

But Well Worth Trying

MAYBE there is a pointer for us humans who sometimes allow troubles to submerge us, in the story of a cat in the vicinity of Florence, that according to a recent report lost her kittens but quite promptly adopted five baby coyotes that George Ginivan captured. Kitty is said to

spend much of her time mothering her strange brood, and sometimes her new youngsters get too rough for her. Maybe we ought to gather a lesson from this to the effect that when disappointments and troubles come we should just make the best of things by tackling something new that is so big in its possibilities we'll be too busy to think of our aches and pains. Of course, it isn't always easy to do, but it certainly is worth trying.

So Gossip Is Taboo

BE IT RESOLVED: That beginning tomorrow and continuing thereafter, we bind ourselves severally and collectively to a spirit and disposition of optimism and good will toward firms and individuals of Arkansas City, that we keep our mouths and ears closed to all kinds of gossip and criticism of the town.

This is gossip among business men taboo in Arkansas City. At a meeting the local business men all vowed to refrain from passing on any scandal about their next door neighbor's financial condition, et cetera.

But the thing goes farther. A similar meeting for farmers of the vicinity is to be called soon, as well as one for women.

Now, folks, don't you see that you already have broken your vow? You indicate that farmers need to guard their secrets, and we ask you, isn't that gossip?

And the ladies! Dear brothers, you just don't seem to know 'em.

Or could it be that you waited until "tomorrow" to put this pledge into operation, so you would have time to get in one more good gossip about the ladies and the farmers?

A Real Source of Pride

IT HAS been our opinion for some time that students at the Kansas State Agricultural College know better what they are there for than is the case with a good many similar institutions of the country. As exhibit A, we quote a recent special news item coming from Manhattan: "Nearly 400 Kansas State Agricultural College students were given public acclaim here in the seventh annual recognition day services held during the Saturday chapel period. All students, both undergraduate and graduate, who have won divisional or departmental honors, were presented publicly to the student body and other Manhattan persons."

There doesn't seem to be much foundation in facts of this nature, for the exponents of gloom to declare that "all colleges think of now-a-days is football and wild parties." K. S. A. C. is an institution that we can be proud of, and is directed by a conscientious staff.

Our Roads Are "Orriable"

ONE Lord DeClifford of Comb House, Gloucester, a British nobleman and sportsman, is said to have passed thru Lewis, Kan., the other day enroute to California. And this same British subject denounced the roads of Kansas as the most "orriable 'e hever 'ad driven" in his life. His car was a long, streamline job selling at \$8,000, and was covered with mud. He declared that the only place he could hit 90 miles an hour was between Kansas City and St. Louis.

But, me Lawd, those are rippin' roads, doncha-know, when the weather isn't inclement. And when muddy they just slow tourists down so they can see the real beauties of rural Kansas.

Try New Club Plan

THE Goodluck and Petersburg 4-H Clubs in Bourbon county are planning to finance their work this year thru two agricultural projects. One has a garden and the other a corn field. The garden land is provided by one of the leaders and the other leader will supply the seed. Other expenses will be met out of the club treasuries and the net profits returned to them. This is believed to be a new type of club financing.

New Color Scheme Next Year

ALMOST before we get used to having two tags on our automobiles, state officials are ready to announce the color scheme of the next set of twins our cars will boast. Tags for 1931 will be bottle green with white figures, according to Victor L. King, state vehicle commissioner. The new plates will be larger than the present tags, the dimensions being 4½ by 14½ inches, and they will be made of heavier metal. Green, no doubt, because 'tis said green things grow, and that is what the state would like to see happen to the motor license revenue.

We Are a Nation of Music Lovers

At the Turn of the Dial WIBW Brings You the World's Best Talent

THERE is nothing on the air that appeals to more folks than music. Of course, there is a type for every mood, and that is one reason for its wide popularity. But since the advent of the radio we have become a nation of music-lovers more than ever. And the present demand is for more good music.

In an effort to provide this, WIBW and the Columbia System bring you such artists as we introduce on this page. There is Dr. Hollis Dann, head of the department of music education at New York University, who directs the High School Chorus broadcast on the "American School of the Air." Lois Bennett is the charming soprano of the "Philco Hour." This program is broadcast over WIBW every Wednesday night at 9 o'clock.

Sonia, the feminine member of the accordion duo, Kish and Sonia, contributes several selections with her musical teammate during the broadcast of "Majestic Theater of the Air," which you may get over the Capper Publications' station on Sunday nights at 8 o'clock. One of the

- 3:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 4:30 p. m.—The Gauchos (CBS)
- 4:45 p. m.—Rabbi Levey's Question Box
- 5:00 p. m.—The Globe Trotter (CBS)
- 5:30 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 5:45 p. m.—The World's Business—Dr. Julius Klein (CBS) Courtesy Columbia Securities Co.
- 6:00 p. m.—Bob and Monte-Renton Company Program
- 6:15 p. m.—News—Baseball Scores
- 6:20 p. m.—Leslie Edmonds Sport Review
- 6:30 p. m.—Arabesque (CBS) Courtesy Kansas Power and Light Co.
- 7:00 p. m.—Majestic Theater of the Air (CBS)
- 8:00 p. m.—Pipe Dreams by a Kansas Poet
- 8:30 p. m.—Barnsdall Oil Company Program (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Robert Service Violin Ensemble
- 9:30 p. m.—The Crystal Gazer
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Coral Islanders (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 10:45 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)

- 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.—The Serenaders
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—Topeka Federation of Labor
- 7:30 p. m.—Sod Busters
- 8:00 p. m.—Capper Club Skit
- 8:30 p. m.—IGA Home Towners
- 9:00 p. m.—Kansas Authors' Club
- 9:30 p. m.—Paul Specht and his Manhattan Towers 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)

MONDAY, MAY 19

- 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

TUESDAY, MAY 20

- 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.—Sunshine Hour
- 9:15 a. m.—Skelly Oil Program
- 9:30 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—Harmony Boys



features in the "Publix Night Owls' Frolic," which comes to you every Tuesday night at 10:30 o'clock from WIBW. Is the entertainment provided by Elsie Thompson, the "singing organist." After receiving her musical education at the University of Minnesota, she entered theater work, subsequently appearing in many of the country's larger motion picture houses.

Another great favorite is Adele Vasa, former leading soprano with the American Opera Company, who now is an exclusive Columbia soloist. She is featured on the "Grand Opera Concert" over WIBW on Wednesday nights. So you have all of this talent at your command, simply thru the turning of your radio dial to the point that brings in the station with the four friendly letters.

Of course, there are many other features aside from musical programs, available from WIBW. You may rest assured that whatever is new and worth while will come to you from this station. Just watch the program from week to week as each issue of Kansas Farmer brings it to you, and you will be sure to get in on current things of real importance.

WIBW's Program for Next Week

SUNDAY, MAY 18

- 8:00 a. m.—Land O' Make Believe—Children's Hour (CBS)
- 8:50 a. m.—Columbia Commentator—Dr. Fleischer (CBS)
- 9:00 a. m.—Morning Musicale
- 10:00 a. m.—Musical Vespers
- 10:30 a. m.—London Broadcast (CBS)
- 12:00 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 12:30 p. m.—Ballad Hour (CBS)
- 1:00 p. m.—Watchtower IBSA
- 1:30 p. m.—Conclave of Nations (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Cathedral Hour (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—Joint Recital—Toscha Seidel, violinist, and Kenyon Congdon, baritone (CBS)



From Left to Right at Top, Dr. Hollis Dann, Director of the Department of Music Education, New York University; Lois Bennett, Charming Soprano of the Philco Hour, and Sonia, Member of the Accordion Team of Kish and Sonia. Below, Elsie Thompson, the "Singing Organist," and Adele Vasa, Former American Opera Company Soloist, and Now With the Columbia System

- 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.—Sunshine Hour
- 9:15 a. m.—Senator Capper's "Timely Topics" from Washington (CBS)
- 9:30 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 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.—Torres Family, and Rosa Rosario, soloist
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 p. m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—Women's Forum
- 2:30 p. m.—Coora B. Lanham's Dramatic Program
- 2:30 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 3:45 p. m.—Aunt Zelena (CBS)

- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum—Rachel Ann Neiswender, Aunt Lucy
- 11:15 a. m.—Spick and Span Program
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 p. m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Torres Family, and Rosa Rosario, soloist
- 2:30 p. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 3:45 p. m.—Bert Lownd and his Orchestra (CBS)
- 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.—The Serenaders
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—Mardi Gras (CBS)
- 8:00 p. m.—Farm Bureau
- 8:30 p. m.—Lights and Shadows
- 9:00 p. m.—Ted Weems and his Orchestra (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—Charlie Straight and his Orchestra from Chicago (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Anson Weeks and his Hotel Roosevelt Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 10:45 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21

- 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.—Sunshine Hour
- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Zorada Titus, Aunt Lucy
- 11:15 a. m.—The Torres Family, and Rosa Rosario, soloist
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 p. m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—On Brunswick Platters
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 3:45 p. m.—Aunt Zelena (CBS)
- 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

(Continued on Page 27)



When tractor *Oil* won't take the PUNISHMENT tractor *Engines* must

LUBRICATING a tractor is one of the toughest jobs that oil has to do. Under intense heat, it must withstand the severe wear and tear of a tractor's powerful, relentless plugging.

If it fails, the engine itself must take the wear and tear. Heat puts in its terrific blows. Engine parts burn out. The tractor breaks down. Work is delayed and costs go up.

With Shell Tractor Oil, you are certain of complete lubrication . . . of faithful protection for your hard-working power machinery . . . of freedom from breakdowns and lost tractor time.

Shell Tractor Oil is equal to heaviest duty. In refining, it is never subjected to the strain of intense heat. It reaches your tractor engine with its full vitality and stamina.

Shell refining employs an exclusive low-temperature process which retains the fresh, natural lubricating quality of selected virgin oils. As a result, Shell Tractor Oil has a far greater capacity for resisting heat and friction . . . a capacity which ordinary heat-treated oils have either lost or never possessed.

Shell Tractor Oil costs much less in the long run than ordinary oils, because it gives you not only improved tractor performance but reduced tractor upkeep.

SHELL PETROLEUM CORPORATION . . . ST. LOUIS

The Sign of the Shell is on the Air . . . Every Monday evening, 8:30 Central Standard Time

**SHELL
TRACTOR OIL**

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The story of a dirt farmer and his experience in raising turkeys and caring for shotguns and farm machinery. Your copy of this amusing, common-sense booklet mailed free.

GASOLINE . . . MOTOR OIL . . . KEROSENE . . . TRACTOR OIL . . . GREASES

A Vast Waste of Manure!

By-Products on the Average Corn Belt Farm Are Worth \$595 Annually as Fertilizer

BY LEWIS P. EAST

RECENTLY much has been heard about what capitalists are going to do to help farmers "cash in" on their wastes. We are told that paper and synthetic wall board soon will be manufactured on an extensive scale from cornstalks, straw and the like. Chemists have already worked out the processes pretty well for laboratory and semi-commercial conditions. Scientists also are studying other uses to which farm wastes can be put.

Just how far this conversion of farm wastes may be developed commercially remains to be seen. At least the farmer is going to have to wait until the capitalists choose to erect these manufacturing plants, and past experience has taught most of us that things may not be done readily, if some one else is relied on to do them.

Farm manure offers another possibility. A farmer can actually realize a profit from this waste right on his own farm and with the aid of no one but himself. On a farm having four horses, six cows, 10 brood sows and 150 chickens, it is not unreasonable to expect 164 tons of manure to be produced in a year's time. This is worth approximately \$595 at present prices for commercial fertilizers, or \$3.62 per ton. In arriving at this value for the manure, available nitrogen was valued at 20 cents a pound, phosphoric acid at 7.5 cents and potash at 6.5 cents. In other words, the

tem of feeding is used. Most of the manure is exposed directly to the weather and the loss may be greater, if the lots are located on a hillside where the elements are likely to be carried away by erosion. This greatly impoverishes manure. A three-year test at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station showed that fresh manure gave a 40 per cent greater increase in crop yields than did leached manure.

'Tis Entirely Soluble

Around one-half of the manurial value of the voidings of animals is in the liquid form. Since this is entirely soluble in water, it is readily leached away. Much care must thus be exercised if this material is to be conserved to its fullest extent. Enough bedding should be used in the stables and sheds to absorb the liquid before it has time to leach away or ferment. Better still, concrete floors should be used in the stables and sheds wherever possible.

At the Ohio station it has been found that the manure from a 1,000-pound steer for six months was worth

over \$2 more when produced on concrete than when produced on a clay floor. Leaching of manure may be prevented largely by hauling it directly to the field or by proper methods of storage. Where possible, it is better to haul manure direct to the land as soon as it is produced. Then the leachings are carried into the soil by rain water rather than lost in the drainage from the feed lot, outside manure piles or stables. Next to letting the animals pasture the fields to be treated, this offers the best way of getting the most value out of manure.

Greater returns a ton are secured by light applications evenly scattered over a large area instead of heavy irregular scattering over a smaller acreage, according to leading agricultural experiment stations. Of course it may be desired to give one field or one crop an extra heavy dose, but in this case, even distribution continues to be important for best results. Experience has proved that the spreader is the most satisfactory means of scattering manure. In addition to spreading it evenly, it saves work and makes it more likely that the manure will be saved and scattered promptly.

To Reduce the Leaching

If it is impractical to haul manure direct to the field as soon as it is made, it is advisable to store it in such a way as to reduce the loss from leaching as much as possible. This may be accomplished best by keep-

ing the manure under cover. It may be kept in stalls or sheds where it will be tramped down, or it may be piled in a shed built for that purpose. When manure is piled in a shed it should be packed down well and kept moist to prevent "fire-fanging."

Where no shed is available, what is considered to be the best method of storing in the open is to make a compact pile with the sides nearly perpendicular. The top of the pile should be kept flat so that it will absorb the rain water rather than allow it to run off. This lessens the amount of leaching and helps keep the manure moist, thus reducing fermentation. A concrete pit or floor having raised edges, where all the leachings can be saved, is practical where it is necessary to store large quantities of manure in the open. Manure should never be thrown out under the eaves of the roof or into loose piles where leaching and fermentation will cause heavy losses.

It should be said that the direct fertilizing effect of manure is by no means its greatest influence. In the first place, as it rots in the ground, manure produces humus. This humus increases the absorptive capacity of the soil. In clays it promotes granulation, while in sands it acts as a binding agent. Under all conditions it promotes granulation and tilth. In fact, manures were at one time supposed to pulverize the soil, and the French word "manoeuvrer" from which manure comes, implies to work with the hand.

The capacity of a soil to resist

THE waste of manures on the farms of America stands out as one of the great preventable losses. It is especially bad in Kansas. There is no reason why much of this should not be eliminated. In this article, which appeared originally in The Indiana Farmer's Guide, the author shows that the value of the manures produced on the average Corn Belt farm is \$595 annually, based on the cost of commercial fertilizers. They should be handled with more care than they now receive.

amount of fertilizer that can be produced on a farm stocked with this many animals would amount to a crop of 743.5 bushels of corn priced at 80 cents a bushel. Thus manure is really one of the most valuable crops on the farm.

Wouldn't Waste the Corn

Now the farmer that has \$595 worth of corn in the crib will not sit by willingly and watch rats, mice and other rodents destroy half of it. Yet that is what farmers are actually found to be doing with their manure crop. Authorities state that the average farmer returns only about 50 per cent of the fertility contained in manure, while many men fall far short of that. Manure is one of the most perishable farm products, and under ordinary conditions it is not possible to return all the plant food it contains to the soil. Only by careful handling can practically all of its fertilizing value be saved.

The decrease in value of farm manure is due to several causes, but leaching away of soluble material during rains is one of the most common sources of loss. Where manure is exposed to the weather for five or six months, no less than half of the fertility is lost. On the average, a farm animal voids the biggest portion of the mineral it consumes, 80 per cent of the nitrogen, 75 per cent of the potassium and over half of the phosphorus. These elements, especially the potassium and nitrogen, are very soluble and are readily leached away by rain water.

Probably a greater loss from leaching occurs where livestock is fed in open lots than where any other sys-



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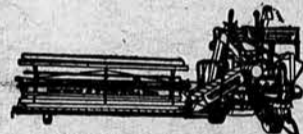
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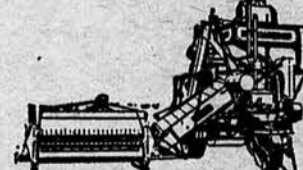
KEEPS RUNNING

KEEPS THRESHING

KEEPS SAVING



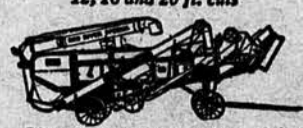
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drouth is raised; its aeration is increased and drainage is promoted when manure is applied. Manure in the soil tends to increase organic acids. These render soil minerals more easily available. Millions of bacteria are added by an application of manure, and the activity of those already in the soil is greatly stimulated by a fresh acquisition of this humic material. The residual effect or that long-lasting effect which manure has probably is greater than for any other fertilizing material. This residual effect is due mostly to the slowly decomposable nature of manure, only a small percentage being recovered in the first crop after it is applied.

Ordinarily profitable increases may be obtained from manure from two to five years or longer after the application. Of all fertilizers, farm manure appears to be the most lasting, lends the most stability to the soil and is a most excellent soil builder.

By proper attention, practically all the manurial losses on farms can be prevented. If the livestock produces \$595 worth of manure in a year's time and 50 per cent or more of that is lost thru needless leaching, it will either greatly increase the fertilizer bill or else the soil will suffer and soon become depleted. If only half of that which is now wasted could be saved, it would amount to a good-sized fertilizer bill.

Tools for Farm Shops

BY W. C. DORR

A simple, well-arranged farm shop is a money saver no matter where one lives, if he is willing to do his own simple repair jobs. An aptitude as a good mechanic in this day and age pays with so much machinery used on the farm.

A farm shop need not be expensive to equip if judgment is used in selecting only the most needed equipment, and then later adding a less needed tool now and then.

There is no need for a person to buy tool cabinets, work benches, saw horses, nail, bolt and screw cabinets, and the like for he can make them more cheaply himself. The nail, bolt and screw cabinets may be built in between the 2 by 4 upright studding in the shop. The work bench should have a heavy top at least 30 inches wide. A wood-working vise may be at one end and a metal working vise at the other. The bench should be near a window.

A forge and anvil are almost essential if one is to do all necessary repair work. A good home-made forge with a geared blower is not very expensive. It should be placed where light can come in from two sides so the various colors may be noted in all tempering work.

A good post drill and a hoist of some sort are always needed when heavy repair work is to be done on machinery. Some farmers advocate the construction of a pit as a convenience in speeding up the work when there is considerable tractor and motor work to be done. It should be adequately drained.

Every farm shop should have good devices for sharpening tools, as the tool grinder and oilstone. A foot power or hand-power grinder are the types most generally used. Triangular files should be had if one is to do saw filing.

Now for the smaller equipment. One may have small sets of tools for specific purposes such as harness repairing, soldering, glazing or cutting of glass, and babbitting work. A stitching clamp, which fits into the jaws of the wood-working vise, is needed for all leather work or harness repairing. A sewing awl, gauge knife, tubular belt punch, needle and thread, wax, and riveting machine are other needed equipment. Then there often is use for taps and dies.

Soldering equipment includes a gas blow torch, a 1½ pound copper, a pair of tin snips, a riveting hammer, and two bars of acid solder.

Many a piece of good farm machinery has been thrown away or ditched just because it needed a little repair work done on it, and it wasn't done because there was no place to do it and no tools with which to do it. A little farm shop repair might have made the machinery as good as new.

Kansas needs more alfalfa.

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3073

You Will Like Burlington

Floods Have Been Eliminated in This Modern "Forest City" of Kansas

BY JOHN REDMOND
Editor, Burlington Republican

BURLINGTON, on U. S. 75, is one of the older towns in Kansas, yet it is one of the most modern. There are 27 Burlingtons in the United States, only three being larger than Burlington, Kan.—and none of them better!

The city proved its faith in itself by rebuilding its business district following two disastrous floods on Rock Creek; and then proved its progressiveness by doing flood prevention work which will prevent future floods in Burlington. In this work five concrete bridges and two 2-story brick buildings were razed, and the channel of Rock Creek widened, deepened and straightened on plans of engineers at a cost of nearly \$100,000. The channel constructed under these plans is declared by numerous consulting engineers to be adequate to handle the heaviest rainfall of record in Kansas. The capacity of the channel was increased three times, and the velocity of the water was increased five times. Rains equal to those which brought the water into the stores prior to the flood prevention work did not fill the new channel more than one-third full.

A Rich Farming Country

The scenes on the cover page of this issue, according to Burlington people, do not begin to show the beauty of Burlington, and they invite you to visit Burlington, which is located on U. S. 75 and K57, and see for yourself.

Burlington is the birthplace of the first American officer killed in the World War, Lt. William T. Fitzsimmons, for whom the Fitzsimmons veterans' hospital at Denver, Colo., was named.

Burlington, county seat of Coffey county, is the center of a rich farming country watered by the Neosho River and numerous large and small creeks.

The soil is peculiarly adapted to raising alfalfa.

Two large poultry packing plants are taxed to their capacity much of the time, Burlington being one of the largest primary egg markets in the country.

An outstanding record for milk production for one year was made in 1929 by the Holstein herd of H. A. (Bert) Dressler, on his farm north of Burlington. The Holstein-Friesian Association, which made the official test, reports that the average milk production a cow was 17,883 pounds for the entire year, with 658 pounds of butterfat a cow. The herd includes the first and only cow in Kansas to produce more than 1,000 pounds of butterfat in one year, and three full sisters that average over 1,050 pounds in one year—another state record. And again, the only cow in Kansas with two daughters averaging more than 31 pounds of butter and 650 pounds of milk in one week. And the remarkable part of it is that Mr. Dressler's herd of 15 cows has made this amazing record under ordinary Coffey county farm conditions.

The Burlington free public library, housed in a modern structure, is one of the largest in the state in towns up to 5,000, and one of the oldest, and is used by an increasing number of people every year.

The People Are Friendly

"You'll Like Burlington," and you'll like Burlington's friendly people, splendid schools and modern school buildings, her churches, her beautiful trees and public parks, and comfortable and attractive homes.

The Country Club has a beautiful and commodious club house, larger than usually found in cities of 10,000 and over, and the golf course is so sporty that in 12 years only two players ever made 18 holes in par!

The quality of the high school is indicated by its enrollment of more than 300 students in a county of 14,000 with five other high schools and with four others just over the county line. The grade school enrollment has jumped from 292 to 386 in two years.

With a population of considerably

less than 2,500, Burlington supports a business district equal in size to that found in most towns of 5,000.

Natural gas from wells about 10 miles from Burlington with emergency connections to other pipe lines gives Burlington an abundance of natural gas, and the city also is well provided with electricity for industries as well as for light and power. The city has an unfailing source of pure water sufficient to supply any demand.

The opening of the Coffey county oil field southwest of Burlington brings the oil field to within 10 miles of Burlington and the development is coming toward the town.

The name "The Forest City," was given Burlington many years ago because of the many beautiful shade trees, and especially the great elms. The city has four parks: Kelley park with its 45 acres includes the football

and baseball fields, children's playground and a tourist camp, besides the big brick house. Other parks are Floral Park, Katy Park and the Children's Playground.

"Runt Park," one of the most interesting spots in Kansas, altho the home of Most Easy Budd, the printer, is open to the public, and hundreds of folks visit it every year. It is worth a trip to see. It is just east of The Daily Republican's new building.

One of the reasons for the progressiveness of Burlington is that the Burlington Commercial Club, organized in 1910, has been steadily on the job ever since, and that there is a retailers' association and a recently organized Women's Civic Club. All three are working for the good of the town and surrounding territory, and co-operating with the various farm organizations.

Close Shaved Lawns Now

In his book, "These Changing Times," E. R. Eastman, a well-known farm writer and editor, comments thus: "In the better farming sections and along the main roads there has been a great increase in well kept lawns." Twenty-five years ago, he points out, the use of a lawn mower around the country home was exceptional. Now the farm lawn that is

not so mowed is the exception. Among other things this statement clearly brings out the fact that an ill-kept lawn is behind the times. Neat lawns indicate pride in one's home.

Ordinary lawn mowers are as economical for trimming lawns in the country as in towns, and last just as long. Since ball bearings and other friction reducing methods are now commonly used, the modern lawn mower is particularly easy to operate. Boys can mow the lawn as well as grown-ups, and will take kindly to the job because it appeals to their interest in mechanical things. If a grass catcher is used, valuable green feed can be thus obtained for small chicks not yet on range.

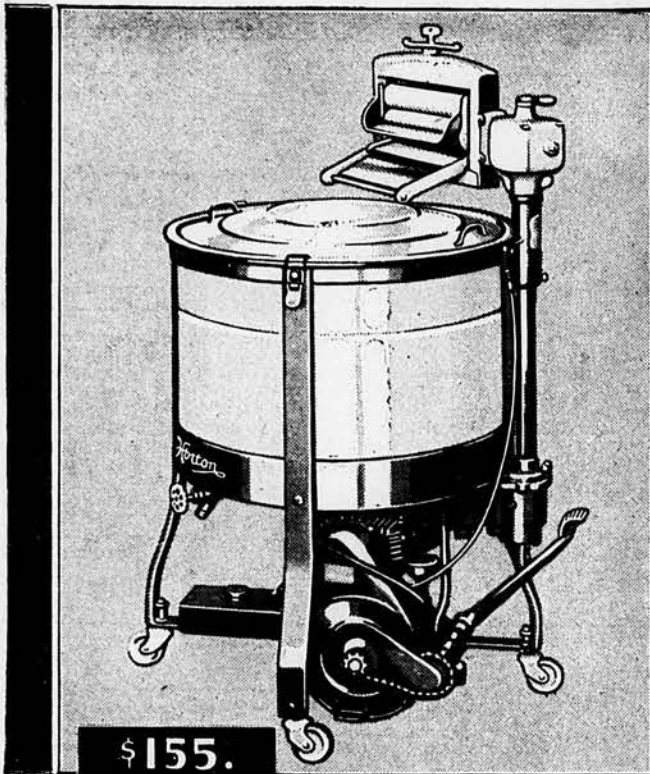
Where larger areas than most farm lawns are to be clipped, motor power is applied. Small outfits, slightly larger than hand mowers, are mounted with small gas engines and both the wheels and the blades driven by power. For large lawns, golf courses or church and school yards, these machines are ideally suited.

When one is near public parks, cemeteries and similar places, a common sight these days is a lawn mowing outfit, composed of a walking garden tractor equipped with mower bar. This makes a compact, and hence speedy machine.

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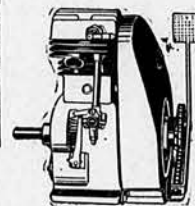
America's first washer was a Horton—59 years ago. Today, America's finest washer is the new Horton Perfect 36-83. It blazes a new trail—sets a new standard of doing washing easier, quicker and infinitely better than by previous methods.

Horton pioneered the sealed, silent mechanism, for trouble-free, quiet performance. Horton pioneered the porcelain tub with its sturdy, long-wearing quality and gleaming beauty. Horton was first to sponsor the pressure cleanser, the wringer that cleans thoroughly and positively.

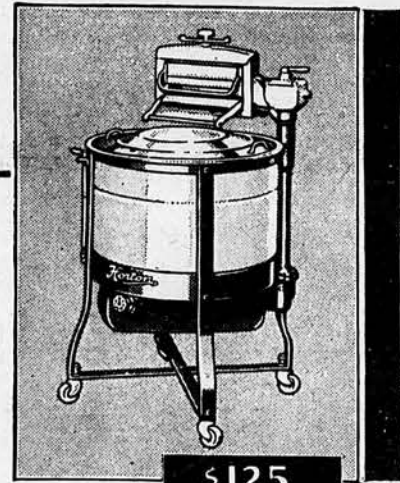
You receive greater dollar value, with the guarantee of quality, in the new Horton. Compare it, feature for feature. Your dealer will gladly arrange a free demonstration. Write for descriptive literature and dealer's name.

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- NEWEST MODEL BRIGGS & STRATTON 4 CYCLE GASOLINE ENGINE
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4 Cycle Engine**
The latest and finest achievement of this well-known maker is standard equipment on the Horton Perfect 36-83. Exceptionally easy to start. Quickly detached for other farm work.



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The Perfect 36-83 Electric model, supplied with motor to meet any current requirement, 32 volt, 110 volt, D. C. or A. C.

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Sunday School Lesson

BY THE REV. N. A. McCUNE

To have prohibition or not to have it is the question. The agitation against it does not grow less. Having entered the Promised Land of Decency we are now confronted with the proposition of turning back to the Wet Wilderness, and devious wanderings therein. It is the only thing to do, say many sapient citizens. The dry law is impossible of enforcement, it is corrupting the youth, promoting crime, making hypocrites of church members, destroying the spirit of honesty. In short, prohibition is hopelessly bad.

This idea of turning back is interesting. As a college youth would say, it is intriguing. The Bible records some experiences with turning back which have always been regarded by the wise as symbolic. When the vast host of emigrants from Egypt arrived at the frontier of the Promised Land they were scared out by the lugubrious report of the scouts who had been sent on ahead. There were giants in the Land of Promise, said the scouts, huge men who made us look like grasshoppers. After hysterical scenes of mob fear in which the stamped immigrants cursed their imperial leader, Moses, the vast army of men, women and children turned back, and no further attempt to advance was made until that generation died off. What awaited them was worse than the bitter experiences which they could possibly have encountered had they boldly pushed on into Canaan. Plague swept off thousands of them. A rebellion led by hot-heads brought many more to their death. An invasion of poisonous snakes spelled death to hundreds more. But even worse than these were the depression and discouragement which always bring sickness and death to great numbers in a retreating army.

Yes, this turning back from the Land of Promise is interesting. It makes a fascinating chapter for the gentle reader, seated in his easy chair. It probably is not so fascinating for those who go thru it. The book of Proverbs compares the man who turns back to a dog returning to his vomit. It is not exactly an elite metaphor, but it is the only kind of language that some people understand.

Just what seems to be the difficulty? Once, a brave little army went forth to battle. Without influential friends and with slender funds it fronted a powerful enemy, asked no quarter and gave none. Defeated in one election, it arose and battled again. Repulsed in one community it marched into another, only to return later. Successful at last in one state the little army (by this time strengthened by many recruits) marched into state after state. Laughed at by politicians, others were elected with a more enlightened sense of humor.

Then came the great day when for the first time in history a great nation dethroned King Alcohol and declared him an outlaw and a felon. The Great Dismal Swamp, which had drowned unknown thousands in appetite and smothered others in the miasma of temptation, or poisoned them by the misdeeds of their ancestors, was drained dry. At last it was drained dry. It was enough to make the 'angels' choir around the throne of God sing the hallelujah chorus for a week straight.

But something has happened. The old fighting spirit is gone. The self-forgetfulness which drove the enemy from the field has been succeeded by softness; the native hue of resolution is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of self-pity, and the high heroism of those fighting days has been dissolved in mush. Happily this is not true of all. That it is true of great numbers of one-time prohibition stalwarts is obvious. A man with wooden eyes can see it.

Once a mob stormed a court house and demanded that a certain notorious prisoner, a murderer and highwayman, be released. "We want Barabbas," it yelled. "Bring out Barabbas!" This mob was consistent. It knew its kind, and it wanted a leader like its own members. During the French Revolution "The Commune of Paris instituted an atheistic festival in the ancient cathedral of Notre

Dame where a harlot was enthroned as 'Goddess of Reason.' The mob got its murderer and the French got their "goddess." People usually get their own kind, in the end.

And today many Americans are imitating both the mob in front of Pilate's court and the French. Only the Americans are going them one

better. As murderer Barabbas is a novice compared to the skilled and bloody hands of King Alcohol. And as for harlots, Alcohol has been the father of harlots since time began.

Turning back from the Land of Promise—for this!

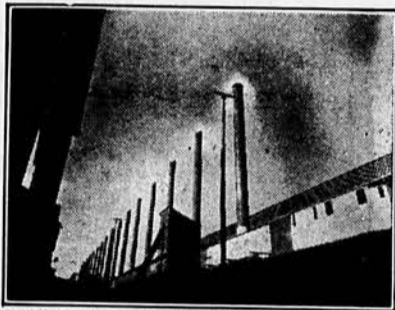
Lesson for May 18—Who Is a Good Citizen? Matt. 22:1 to 23:39. Golden Text—Matt. 22:37-39.

While psittacosis is causing alarm, the worst disease that parrots have caught from human beings is logorrhea, or talking too much.

True, street widening is making the sidewalks narrower and narrower, but it is also making the pedestrians fewer and fewer.

COLORADO
STEEL PRODUCTS
Colorado Fence News

Matters of Interest to Western Farmers and Ranchers... Published by The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company



SENTRIES OF STEEL—Erect against the sky, these slim stacks symbolize the uniformity and strength in steel. This photograph was taken at the C.F. & I. steel works, Pueblo, Colorado.

Opportunity to see Steel Works

IF YOU go thru Pueblo, Colorado, this summer on your vacation, you have a standing invitation to visit The Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. steel works. Special guides will be available at all times to conduct you thru this gaint plant of the west's greatest industrial organization.

If you have never seen roaring blast furnaces, ponderous rolling mills, and seething open hearth furnaces, then you have missed one of the greatest thrills of our modern life.

The C.F. & I. management wants its friends thruout the west to see this great steel works that covers 600 acres of ground and produces nearly three-quarters of a million tons of steel products a year. They want you to see how raw iron ore is transformed into fence, barbed wire, Silver Tip posts, nails and the many other products that you and your friends buy.

So stop off at Pueblo this summer, if you can, and get the thrill of your life by going thru The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company steel works.

Uncle Charley Sez:

These fellers that buy any ole fence as long as it's th' cheapest, give me a big pain...They wouldn't buy the



cheapest seed or the cheapest clothes...Quality in fence is jest as important as in other things...And quality fence is cheapest in the long run...Why be foolish for a couple o' cents a rod? say I.

Farmers Who Keep Records Find Fence Pays For Itself

Cold Turkey

Recent surveys by the Farm Fence Institute show that a great portion of all standing fence needs immediate replacement. But, like most of us humans, the average farmer keeps putting it off. "I'll do it next week" he keeps saying...and the first thing he knows, the ancient rotted fence has cost him a lot more than new fence. "Do it now" is a good, timely motto for the farmer and rancher who need new fence but who 'haven't got around to it yet.'

Death Claims Prince Domino

Famous Hereford Sire Goes to His Maker after 15 Useful Years

CATTLEMEN are mourning the passing of Prince Domino, world's most famous Whiteface bull, who died early in April at the age of 15 years and six months.

Sons and grandsons of this spectacular bull are heading the strains of more Hereford establishments than any animal that ever lived. He was early mated with the daughters of Beau Aster, and it was the outcome of this cross that produced the low, stocky, quick-maturing class of Hereford that has proved so popular in recent years.

Prince Domino was owned jointly by Fulscher and Kepler of Holyoke, Colorado, and the Ken-Caryl Ranch Co. of Littleton, Colorado.

A strong wall of steel fence is absolutely essential in keeping prize stock from harm. Play safe and put yours behind COLORADO fence.

"Pleased with Both"

Says W. J. Lytle of San Antonio: "COLORADO fence is used extensively on my ranch in southern Texas. The woven and barbed wire make a wonderful fence and COLORADO poultry netting is very satisfactory for the chicken yard and chicken house. I am pleased with both."

Pasturing Stock on Legume Field Brings Increased Yield That Pays for Fence

UP-TO-DATE farmers who keep careful records of their expense and income testify that new fence will pay for itself within two or three years.

For example, let's take a 20-acre plot and fence it hog-tight. This will take 160 rods of COLORADO fence and 160 Silver Tip posts, the total cost of which will run about \$160 (depending on the locality.)

We plant this field to legumes and pasture our livestock thereon. Then we plow this field under and put it in corn.

The increased fertility of this field, due to the legumes and livestock, will increase our corn yield several bushels per acre. This additional yield will, if sold on the hoof, bring back to us most of the cost of the fence the second year.

And the fence will keep right on doing its work for years to come, bringing us added profits every year that will pay many times over for the original fence investment.

As Uncle Charley says, "Good fencing ain't an expense...it's a gilt-edge investment."

If you were a White Leghorn...



wouldn't you feel entitled to safe, pleasant living conditions?

Of course you would!

Chicks are happier and safer when protected by COLORADO poultry netting or fence.



COLORADO HEXAGON MESH NETTING

COLORADO Fence

THIS IS A COLORADO FENCE YEAR

Honor to 19 Club Folks

Every Member Is Expected to Read and Report on a Number of Government Bulletins

BY J. M. PARKS
Manager, The Capper Clubs

SOMETIME ago we announced that the boy or girl who reported the largest number of new club members from each county would be awarded a championship ribbon at the close of the enrollment campaign. In case of ties, two or more ribbons were to be awarded in the same county. On checking over the results, we have found that the following 19 members deserve the special honor of being known as "county champion

won loyalty ribbons. At least 32 teams are nearing the A-1 goal. Perhaps one of the Marshall county teams will be included after it is determined which club the new members will attend. We say, "nearing the goal," for while a sufficient number of applications have been received to entitle each of these teams to a kodak, the prize is not to be awarded until the different members have filled out their entry blanks. In case you have not turned in your blank, you can help put your team in the lucky list by doing so now. This is the list of the prospective A-1 teams: Bourbon, Brown, Butler, Cloud, Decatur, Dickinson, Doniphan, Douglas, Edwards, Greenwood, Jackson, Johnson, Kingman, McPherson, Miami, Montgomery, Norton, Ottawa, Phillips, Pottawatomie, Reno, Republic, Rice, Scott, Sedgwick, Seward, Shawnee, (Auburn and Berryton), Sherman, Stafford, Sumner, Trego, Washington. In point of numbers, Shawnee county heads the list with 73 members, Marshall county second with 57.

If you have not yet received a number of Government bulletins giving information on the care of your project, please notify the club manager. It is our intention to have a supply of bulletins sent to every member as soon as his entry blank is filed. Of course, it is possible that occasionally one may be overlooked, hence our suggestion that you file a complaint promptly.

Just keep in mind that one of the easiest ways to win points in the pep race is to review bulletins. A bulletin review "kills two birds with one stone." It helps you acquire information that will be of use to you in caring for your project, and it puts your team 10 points nearer the pep cup.

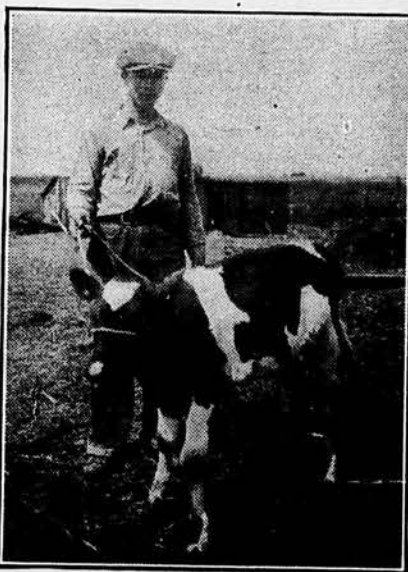
Now, look out folks! Here's a challenge from Trego county, winner of (Continued on Page 28)



The County Championship Ribbons Are Purple, With the Above Design Stamped in Gold

booster for the Capper Clubs." Ribbons will be sent to these at once: Della Garrison, Norton; Lorraine Nordstrom, McPherson; Elmer Dreier, Shawnee; Elva Ruppe, Trego; John Brown, Florence Brown, Ben Briley, Edna Dunn, Reno; Selena McMillen, Washington; Ernest Baxa, Republic; James Hesler, Rooks; Russell Yaeger, Rush; Clarence Foster, Cowley; Faye Boose, Douglas; John Ary, Edwards; Ruth Zirkle, Finney; Leslie Thompson, Jefferson; Benson McGaw, Johnson; Henry Fossenberger, Marshall.

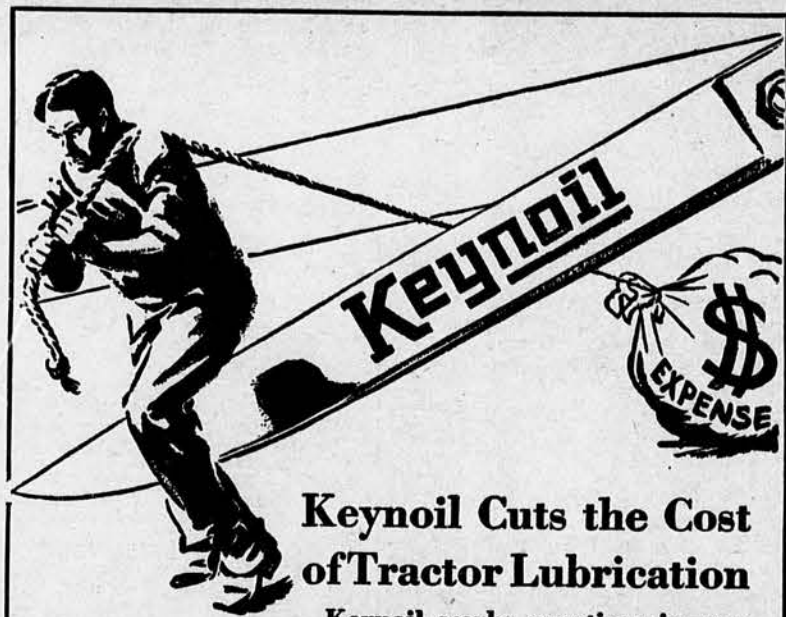
In order to encourage club folks to send in snapshots of their projects, we promised to award a kodak to each A-1 team. To become an A-1 team, last year's membership must be doubled, or in case of a new team, one-half of the members must have



Here We Present Fred Moffet of Berryton, Shawnee County, and His Capper Club Project in the Dairy Calf Department



This is a Scene From the State High School Judging Contest Which Took Place at Manhattan Recently. A Number of Capper Club Boys Participated



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Why Not Now?

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Crops Are Growing Rapidly

Cattle Were Turned on the Pastures May 5, the Latest in 34 Years

BY HARLEY HATCH

AFTER nearly a week of showers and light, misty rains the sky has cleared and we are having the best of weather. In all something like 2 inches of rain fell in this locality, and the good it did may be seen in the growth and color in meadows, pastures and the wheat and oats fields. Pasture was very late in starting, but grass now is coming along fast. We did not turn the cattle out on pasture until May 5, which was the latest date for opening the pasture gates on this farm in 34 years. There was good pasture before that date, but we had corn fodder and hay on hand which would have been worthless had it not been fed this spring. So we let the grass grow and kept the cattle on dry feed a week longer. The earliest date on which we have turned stock out to good blue-stem pasture was April 8, in 1908. It was fortunate for the thin Texas cattle in the Flint Hills that this series of showers came and that the weather was warm, for they were not in condition to stand much extra grief.

Good Stand of Corn

The corn on this farm all appears to be up to a good stand, and there will be no replanting except possibly on one 9-acre creek bottom field. Having lots of calls during our seed corn campaign for a yellow corn suitable for rich soil, we thought we would plant this field to a yellow variety and chose Reid's Yellow Dent. The seed seemed to come fairly well, but it was planted very early and was up in time to get the full benefit of a hard frost, which nipped the tender corn badly, while on the upland the corn was not hurt. I think this field of corn got so badly pinched that it is not going to come out; it is still there but it is making no growth. We probably will have to list up this 9 acres and plant it to white corn. I note that most of the fields where corn is up seem to have a good stand; in fact, some seem to have a stand and a half. It is a bad mistake to plant corn so close on our upland. One stalk every 18 inches is plenty thick enough, and there often are seasons when 24 inches apart on our higher ground would be all that was needed. Last year conditions were so bad at planting time that we put in a large size plate and got a stalk every 12 to 14 inches; every kernel seemed to grow, and all that saved our bacon was two good showers that fell just in the nick of time. We would have had more corn had the stalks been 20 inches apart.

Shouldn't Help the Farmers?

I think the United States Chamber of Commerce is showing a very poor spirit in antagonizing the efforts of the administration to help the farmers market the surplus wheat. Whether this effort proves successful, it does show one thing: an effort is being made in a friendly spirit to help the farmers of the country, which is a new thing in our scheme of politics. Before this the farmer got words and plenty of them while the railroads, the industrial world and labor got all they asked for, the industrial world in particular having the help of Congress in getting its arms in clear to the elbows in the pockets of the farmer, and this was done by means of a tariff which gave industrial capital everything it asked for. But to help the farmer, really help him, oh, no! That would be unconstitutional and a whole lot of other things. These tariff grabbers in condemning the administration remind me of the Widow Douglas in "Huckleberry Finn." She made life miserable for Huck because he smoked, but, at the same time, she dipped snuff, which, as Huck said, was all right, "because she done it herself." It is all right to give Government favors to every other interest, but it will not do for the farmer "because it wouldn't be good for the country."

An Even Bunch of Calves

It seems that we should have a much even bunch of calves than we

did one year ago. Then the calves were strung along from February to July, but this year out of 50 cows to have calves there already are 46 and the other four will not long be delayed. One thing that has much to do in bringing calves before May 1 lies, I think, in feeding considerable grain to the cows for the three months before they go out on pasture. Then they go out on grass in a strong, vigorous condition and begin to gain from the first day they go on grass. Then keep the males away from them until the proper time and I think a good start will have been made in insuring March and April calves. And if one has a clean cow herd I think it very unwise to buy or

bring on the farm any females from outside unless it is an absolute certainty they are free from abortion, which has caused more loss to catlemen in this part of the state than almost all other causes together. If you have a clean herd why run even the slightest risk?

Fine Outlook for Oats

For a time it appeared as if oats were to be a failure this year, but evidently there was a good root system for a start, for I have never seen a better or more thrifty growth than they have made in the last 10 days. The color could not be improved upon; what the full growth will be cannot be told until later; the oats on this farm were sown very early, the drill being started February 17, so it has been a long time since they were put in the ground. Possibly this may result in a short straw growth, but just now it does not seem like it. Many fields which were sown later did not start until moisture came, and some folks say that at this time, the first week in May, oats sown early in March are just nicely up. Wheat on

this farm is "in the boot," and the heads will be out very soon, which would indicate a fairly early harvest if we have normal weather for the next 30 days. The earliest we ever cut wheat on this farm was June 13, when it seemed to ripen prematurely, but the yield that year was good and the color and quality of the berry the best we ever raised. It is not often we raise dark hard wheat here in Eastern Kansas, but we did that year.

Away With the Horns

One of the jobs on Jayhawker Farm this week was the dehorning of 46 calves, ranging in age from 3 days up to 60 days. Other operations also were performed which have to be done sooner or later, and which too often are deferred until fall. In dehorning we use caustic potash, and in the past have had good success in its use. Last year out of 42 calves—84 horns—we found just one horn growing. This year out of the 46 head we found two calves which had buttons so large that we concluded the potash would not work, so we let them go, as we intended to sell them this fall.

Ohio

Cut Wheat Growing Costs at Both Ends



Angell "One-Way" Disc Plow cuts the costs of seed bed preparation.

One way to make a profit on wheat is to cut the cost of growing it.

The Angell "One Way" Disc Plow was invented by a practical wheat farmer for just this purpose. Five years ago we purchased it and have since made thousands of them for farmers throughout the wheat belt. The record of this machine in reducing the cost of seed bed preparation is well known.

This year we introduce the Sunshine Combine. This machine has

a proven record as a reducer of harvesting costs in the big wheat fields of Australia and Canada. It is a self propelled harvester-thresher and can be operated by one man.

The combination of Angell "One Way" Plow and Sunshine Combine is one that will make money for the wheat farmers—by cutting costs at both ends of the wheat crop.

Write for a descriptive catalog of both implements.



Sunshine Combine cuts harvesting costs.

THE OHIO CULTIVATOR CO., Bellevue, Ohio

Convenient branches throughout the wheat belt.

Cost of Seed Bed Preparation

WHEAT GROWING COSTS

Harvesting Costs

Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

Some Strawberry Variations That Will Prove Pleasing

WE WANT to enjoy strawberries to the utmost while the all too short season is with us and luckily they seem to be a favorite with everyone. There are many interesting ways of using strawberries. Sauces, preserves, jams, pies, shortcake and on ice cream, are perhaps the most common methods of serving them. And whether a woman cans much or little, she usually includes strawberries in the canning budget. This is as it should be, for there is nothing more delicious on crisp winter days than this luscious spring fruit.



Are you serving strawberries this spring with the bran flakes and other breakfast cereals? If the children and adults seem to tire of their breakfast foods, try topping the dish of crisp cereal with red-ripe berries. They enjoy the dish, for strawberries are extra-delicious served in this way. This also makes a nutritious lunch or evening dish for the children.

Children will also enjoy the fresh strawberry sandwiches. Make them by creaming $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter and adding 1 cup confectioner's sugar. When well blended, add 1 tablespoon lemon juice. Mix in 7 to 12 ripe but firm strawberries, depending upon their size. These must be well washed and drained. Set in refrigerator to harden for 3 hours. Spread on butterless whole wheat or fresh white bread and serve at once.

Try icing your next cake with fresh strawberry icing. You will be delighted. Crush 10 strawberries with a little sugar and a few drops lemon juice and let stand until juicy; then mix in gradually 3 cups confectioner's sugar, or sufficient to spread easily. Put between layers and on top of cake. Another suggestion is to make a jar of strawberry sirup and set in the refrigerator to be used from time to time as an addition to your fancy drinks. Make a sugar sirup by boiling equal parts of sugar and water 5 minutes and cool. To each quart of sugar sirup, add 1 cup strawberry juice and the juice of 1 lemon.

Suggested recipes for the further use of strawberries are given below.

Washington Strawberry Pie

| | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar | $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla |
| 2 tablespoons butter | 1 cup sifted flour |
| 1 egg | 2 teaspoons baking powder |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk | $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt |
| $\frac{3}{4}$ cup berries, washed and hulled | $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar |
| | 1 cup whipped cream |

Cream butter, add sugar and beaten egg. Sift dry ingredients and add to first mixture alternately with milk. Add flavoring and bake in round cake pan in moderate oven. Turn out and let cool. Spread top with berries mixed with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar. Cover with whipped cream.

Strawberry Tapioca

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 pint berries | 3 cups hot water or berry juice |
| $\frac{3}{4}$ cup minute tapioca | 1 tablespoon lemon juice |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar | 1 teaspoon butter |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt | |

Crush berries, sweeten to taste, and let stand 1 hour. Cook tapioca, butter, sugar and salt, in water or juice in double boiler 15 minutes or until tapioca is clear, stirring frequently. Remove from heat; stir in berries and lemon juice. Chill until firm. Serve with sweetened whipped cream. Serves eight persons.

Strawberry Ice Cream

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 quart thin cream | 1 cup sugar |
| 1 tablespoon vanilla | $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt |

Mix all ingredients without cooking. Stir occasionally until all sugar is dissolved. Put in freezer. When partly frozen, stir in 1 quart mashed strawberries mixed with 1 cup sugar. Freeze until firm.

Strawberry Bavarian Cream

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1 package strawberry-flavored gelatine | 1 cup boiling water |
| 1 tablespoon lemon juice | $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar |
| 2 cups strawberries | 1 cup cream, whipped |

Dissolve gelatine in boiling water. Add lemon juice and sugar to strawberries, crush slightly and let stand $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. Drain off juice and add to dissolve gelatine. There should be about 1 cup juice; add water to make 1 cup if necessary. Cool until mixture begins to thicken, then set in

By Grace Carlson Fowler

pan of cracked ice or ice water and beat with egg beater until it will hold its shape. Fold in strawberries and whipped cream. Turn into ring mold or individual molds which have been dipped in cold water, and chill. Serve with whipped cream and garnish with whole berries.

Improving a Churchyard

BY MRS. TOM OSBORN

OUR COUNTRY is dotted over with little churches. Some are painted and have well kept grounds. More are unpainted and neglected. Yards have grown up to weeds and brush. Most of them have a few trees and shrubbery now grown wild, showing that in years past someone loved them enough to spend a little time in trying to make them pretty.

Montgomery county farm bureau women studied landscape gardening in 1929. Miss Fairbairn, the home demonstration agent, landscaped yards for those who wished to take up this work, and made a plan of the work to be done. The women then planted shrubs, trees and flowers as they could.

The women's clubs became interested in this

work and this year each club chose some community project to landscape. One chose a neglected cemetery and others chose school yards. The Sycamore Valley Club chose the Sycamore Valley Church. As there are members in this club belonging to other churches it was decided to ask for public subscriptions to get the needed money instead of using club funds. Miss Fairbairn landscaped the church grounds and made a plan of planting. A committee was appointed to have charge of the work and an announcement was made at Sunday School that subscriptions were wanted. In a short time \$19 was secured and the Ladies' Aid added \$10 to this to buy trees.

The club set a day to meet at the church to clean and dress up the grounds. The men helped. The yard was burned over and the trash that wouldn't burn was hauled away. An old maple that was nearly dead was cut down to allow a young sycamore to grow. Spirea Van Houttei was set on three sides of the church with Forsythia, Thunbergia, and Tamarix at the corners of the church. Shrubs were planted at either side of the steps and walk, and also at the road entering the church grounds. When the evergreen and sugar maples ordered by the Ladies' Aid arrive, the club will meet to finish this landscape project. There is to be a group of evergreens and another sycamore set out and a group of five redbuds is to be planted at the back corners of the church grounds.

Sun-Suits Assure Sun-Tan

By Ethel J. Marshall

THE PRESENT social requirement is that a child shall be healthy, happy and wise, and to be that way the child must have sunshine. This is merely an admission that the ancients knew whereof they spoke when they proclaimed the sun as a source of health and happiness. For this "sunshine fad" doesn't even claim to be something new under the sun. It is an old, old thing, dating back 2,400 years, even before Hippocrates, father of modern medicine, advocated the use of sunshine to secure health. It might have been that Hippocrates and his followers went too far in their claims for sunshine and that was the reason the idea was discarded along with old fables and superstitions. And now, for years, no medical authorities considered seriously the idea that sunlight possessed definite curative powers for human physical ills.

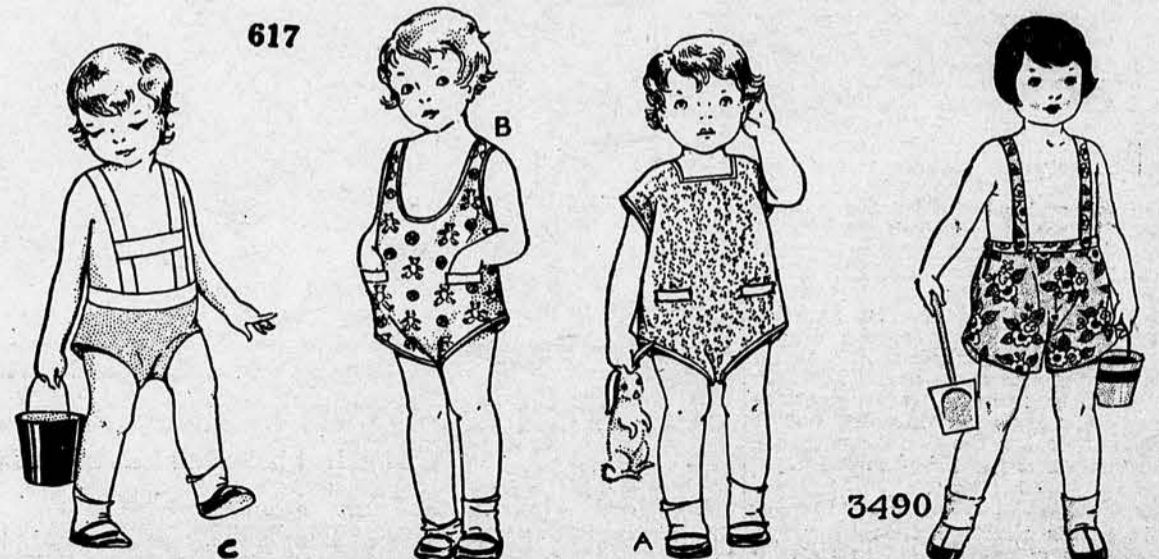
People have always associated gloomy, sunless weather with grouchy, irritable dispositions, but that was believed to be merely a matter of mental reaction to sunlight or its absence. Now we know that those mental reactions have an actual physical basis. People deprived of sunlight become gloomy and irritable because they are deprived of the vitamin D which sunlight produces in the skin and which helps to keep the nervous system in balance. When Vitamin D is absent the body becomes unable to assimilate minerals properly. Then nerves, muscles and bones suffer. The child—or grownup—becomes fretful and quarrelsome and sometimes unable to sleep. There may be digestive upsets and intestinal disturbances. Muscles deteriorate and weak hearts develop. Bones and teeth lose their minerals, and the dis-

ease of rickets develops if the deficiency is long continued. Resistance to disease is lowered and the way is opened for colds and even tuberculosis. Restore the body to sunlight, or supply vitamin D thru food in which the vitamin has been produced by the ultraviolet rays of sunlight, and these conditions may be corrected.

Many mothers have read of marvelous cures of rickets and of tuberculosis in sunshine clinics and have not connected the cures with the idea of daily use of sunshine as a preventive. Some have even gone thru the regular routine of seeing that baby chicks had their cod liver oil in cloudy weather, and have not realized that children, too, need the oil when deprived of sunshine.

Some mothers have had their children out in the sunshine all winter. Others began sending them out for a few minutes on the earliest warm sunshiny days, clad only in shoes and socks and in little sun-suits designed to meet the demands of modesty and offer protection against chilling the abdomen. By gradually increasing the time or number of sunbaths each day there is little danger of over-exposure either from cold, heat or sunburn. Sun-suits may be made of left-over material. Any of the styles shown here are comfortable as well as attractive.

Either of these sun-suit patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Style 617 is adaptable to the three different suits as pictured, A, B and C. Style 3490 is a separate pattern. The price is 15 cents for either number.



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If you have electricity on your farm, save food, time, and health by installing a General Electric refrigerator. Its trouble-free, guaranteed mechanism is sealed in a *permanent* supply of oil. It is automatic in operation, extremely quiet and economical, and it always maintains a temperature under 50 degrees. The shelves have plenty of space to keep a

good supply of foods.

Of the same years-ahead design is the General Electric milk cooler. It pays its way in added milk profits by preventing rejected milk and retarding bacterial growth.

Other General Electric products such as MAZDA lamps, G-E motors, G-E cleaners, and Hotpoint heating appliances and electric ranges can do many of your hard tasks quicker, better, and cheaper than they were ever done before.

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on a nation-wide N.B.C. network*

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Are You Making Your Garden Pay?

A Little Bookkeeping Shows Where Profits Are



IF YOU have a large family a garden is a handy thing to have. Mrs. C. E. Hermann, of Bourbon county, has known this for a long time. She has 10 children and has always had a garden, but not until last summer did she realize what it meant to her in dollars and cents.

Because she is a skillful gardener she was asked to be adult demonstrator to the 4-H club of her community in its gardening project. In order to keep with her charges it was necessary for her to have itemized records of the costs and profits. At the end of the seven months' period from March 20 to November 1 her books showed that her garden had netted her an average of \$71.93 each month.

Mrs. Hermann went about her accounting in a business-like manner. She made no allowances for the fact that she was living on her husband's farm and that there were teams of horses and

By Marianne Kittell

arately, and by the way, out of all this outlay, only one jar spoiled.

Mrs. Hermann is a forward-looking soul and cannily saved seed for next year. Beans, lettuce, pumpkin, sweet corn, and tomato are the seeds she preserved and she valued them at \$3.80, again using her grocer as authority.

Totalling these three sets of figures we have the gross income of the garden to be \$561.74 and when the costs, \$57.93 are deducted, there is a profit of \$503.81. Think of it! More than 800 per cent interest on her original investment! Sounds too good to be true, doesn't it?

Perhaps you would like a glimpse of the Hermann family itself? Besides the father and mother there are 10 children ranging in ages from 2 to 22 years. All are living at home except the eldest son, who is in the Philippines. The children all are strong and sturdy looking from the smallest toddler to the stalwart sons who help their father in the fields, and have rented acreages as individual projects. Mrs. Hermann laughingly remarked that her children needed no urging to eat carrots and spinach and their ruddy complexions certainly show it.

The oldest daughter, Cleo, is 17 and also a good gardener. She won the title of champion gardener of 4-H clubs in Bourbon county for 1929, and was presented with a wheel hoe as prize. Last summer she canned 312 quarts of fruits and vegetables from her gardens and not one of them spoiled.

The Hermann garden did not produce more this year than it ordinarily does but Mrs. Hermann has the satisfaction of knowing exactly what her gardening efforts are worth.

I stopped at a tile and pottery plant, and while browsing thru I found an attractive blue cookie jar. It is excellent for keeping lettuce fresh, too. Having a new cookie jar I immediately had to fill it, of course. I used a sugar cookie recipe—the one which won first prize in the cookie contest—and added 1 cup of breakfast whole bran. The cookies were really good—the jar is empty again.

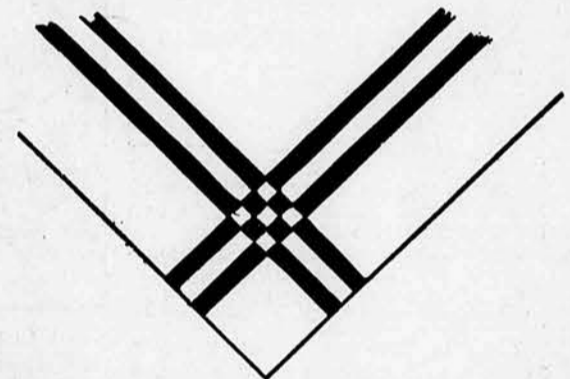
Our farm house is a "much-added-to" style of building. The dining room has more doors than are necessary, and one opening onto the back porch detracted from the dignity of the room. Not wanting to shut off the light from that source I got some creamy glass paper in conventional design and covered the glass of this door. It is a happy solution, and I have carried out the same idea on the window of the bath room.

We have been much amused the last week by the musicians who have come to our lily pool—the frog family en troupe. There seems to be the usual bass, a contralto, and one or two boy sopranos. They do give us the loveliest concerts in the evenings, with their soft, trilly singing.

A Tablecloth You'll Like

BY MRS. EDWARD BRUNE

SINCE the return of cotton feed sacks brings so little in cash, it is far more economical to use all of them that one possibly can. However, they are nearly all of one size when opened and laundered and it may baffle many to know



what to make of them. Tea towels, underclothing and pillow slips are suggestions. It is stimulating to me to design and create articles all of which look unpieced. I always feel so thrifty.

The illustration shows one corner of a 54-inch luncheon cloth made entirely by machine in one afternoon, without any basting but by pinning instead. The material required is three white sacks and one yellow one. Directions will be sent, if you wish. Address Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. A 2-cent stamp is all you need to send to receive them.

Women Are Organizing

BY LEONARD F. NEFF
County Agent, Washington County

THE WOMEN of the Ashcreek community met at the home of Mrs. J. W. Graves last Friday afternoon and organized the first Farm Bureau Women's Unit in Washington county. The Women's Organization Committee, according to Mrs. F. C. McNitt, chairman, plans to continue work until May 15, when it expects to have at least 10 units. Miss Conie Foote, Nutrition Specialist, will be scheduled into Washington county to work with the organized units as soon as the minimum of 10 units of 100 members is formed. Mrs. J. W. Graves was elected president of the Ashcreek Farm Bureau Women's Unit; Mrs. Otis Combs, vice-president; Mrs. George Clasen, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Charles Bell, assistant treasurer; Mrs. Louis Forbes, reporter, and Mrs. F. C. McNitt, project leader. Other members of the club are Mrs. W. A. Erickson, Mrs. Frank Trumbo, Mrs. O. S. Anderson and Mrs. Will Good. This is the Home Bureau creed:

To maintain the highest ideal of home life; to count children the most important of crops, to so mother them that their bodies may be sound, their minds clear, their spirits happy, and their characters generous.

To place service above comfort; to let loyalty to high purposes silence discordant notes; to let neighborliness supplant hatreds; to be discouraged never.

To lose self in generous enthusiasms; to extend to the less fortunate a helping hand; to believe one's community may become the best of communities, and to co-operate with others for the common ends of a more abundant home and community life.

This is the offer of the Home Bureau to the homemaker of today.



Mary Ann Says:

When the children seem more irritable than usual, check up on yourself. You'll probably find that you need a day away from home, in town shopping, or attending a show, or visiting with a friend. And strange to say, everyone's dispositions will seem to improve after this little rest.

husky sons at hand to help her. Rather, she charged herself with rent on the land, fertilizer, team work, hand labor, seeds and plants, time for canning, storing and equipment. Five dollars an acre she paid as rent for the land, \$4 a day for a team and one person's labor, 25 cents an hour for hand hoeing, and 25 cents an hour for the time she spent in canning and storing the vegetables. Her total expenses on the garden for the summer were \$57.93.

When it came time to harvest the fruits of her labor she did not sell them. There was her family to feed and she wanted her cellar shelves stocked with fruits and vegetables for the months when green vegetables are scarce on a farm. So as she took the vegetables from her garden she kept a careful check of them. Every Saturday when she went to town she obtained the retail price of each. She used the retail price rather than the wholesale price because she was charging herself with the costs.

When one goes out in the garden and pulls a bunch of onions for supper or digs a peck of potatoes for the next day, it is difficult to realize what a garden of an acre and a half yields during a year. But when each item is recorded, totaled and one sees that 148 pounds of onions worth \$6.26, 30 pumpkins worth \$4.50, 309 pounds of potatoes, worth \$12.36 were taken from the plot the aspect changes and it becomes a real money-maker. These are just a few of the items in Mrs. Hermann's book. There were 77 dozen radishes, 292 pounds of green beans, 343 pounds of tomatoes, 144 muskmelons, 135 dozen sweet corn, rhubarb, blackberries, peas, sweet potatoes,

Have you heard about our club letters? We are sending a club letter every month to any Kansas club woman who desires one. The suggestions are for roll-call, for program material, for entertainment and for refreshments. If you want your name on the club list, send it in to Rachel Ann Neiswender, Editor Home Department, Kansas Farmer. We're happy to serve you!

peppers, swiss chard, cabbage, squash, beets, turnips, whose total value was \$198.58.

Mrs. Hermann has more than one accomplishment. One has to be to be a farm mother. She is a good cook and a most successful "canner." From her garden she canned 950 quarts of fruits, vegetables, fruit butters, and 100 glasses of jelly. According to a grocer's estimate this lot would be worth at least \$359.46 taking each item sep-

Adorning the Windows

BY JANE CAREY

WINDOWS that look out on country gardens and meadows are pictures in themselves. Don't over-curtain them. They call for hangings of a fresh, light simplicity. Flowered chintzes, after the English fashion, are delightful for the country cottage. The bright, bloomy designs make up attractively with a top heading and a wide hem. They are at their best hung plain and straight.

An English woman whose chintzes always have a jaunty air tells me it is due to her method of laundering them. She boils 2 pounds of rice in 2 gallons of water until it is well cooked. When it is about lukewarm the pieces are dipped into the mixture, and the rice is used as soap. The pieces are then rinsed in cold water. The chintz will be slightly stiff and look as good as new.

Crettonnes with black backgrounds make lovely summer curtains, but they are often disappointing after they have been washed. The black will not get a bad color if the material is soaked in cold starch, dried and washed afterwards in moderately warm soap flake suds, then put thru thin warm starch.



After winter departed and spring finally came to us this farm has been such a busy place that I have had a maddening desire to run away. And I did, last week. I just packed up and rode away, and had three days of perfect pleasure. The funny part is that the family got along just fine here without me! I had been holding myself up as a necessary appurtenance around the farm. It just goes to show that too many of us are inclined to keep our noses everlastingly to the grindstone, most times to our own detriment and to those around us. I have a sneaky feeling that I am appreciated more, too, when I do run off occasionally.

I picked up many useful hints and helps on this little jaunt. I also brought back some lovely large violets, and shooting stars, and dainty anemones from the Ozark's fairy land. I planted these in shady spots around the bird baths and among the foundation shrubbery. And speaking of shrubs, I tried unsuccessfully several times to grow some shrubs around the laundry house foundation. I finally resorted to buck brush, nuisance tho it be in pasture lands, and the result is highly pleasing.

Puzzle Fun for the Little Folks



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

His Dog's Name is Ring

I am 9 years old and in the third grade. I go 2 miles to Lone Prairie School. My teacher's name is Mrs. Eleda Dulin. For pets I have a dog and a pony. Their names are Ring and Pet. I have two brothers and one sister. Their names are Lyle, Carl and Beatrice. Albert Leslie Marker. Scott City, Kan.

We Hear From Charles

I have a pet prairie dog. I go to school and like my teacher very much. My father is a farmer. His main crop is corn. The pheasants come up in our yard. I like to watch them eat in the morning. I like your puzzles very much. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. Akron, Colo. Charles Sloane.

Jack and Toby Are Pets

I go to Reading school. I am 9 years old. For pets I have a dog, a pony and a calf. My dog's name is Jack, my pony's name is Toby. I like to ride horseback. I ride to school on the bus. We live 5 miles from town. There are 24 pupils that ride on the bus. There are two buses that come to Reading school. My teacher's name is Miss Marshall. I like her very

much. There are 24 pupils in our room. We live on a 160-acre farm. Reading, Kan. Wayne Jones.

We Hear from Verla

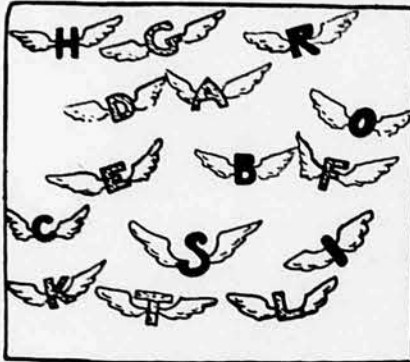
I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I have light hair and blue eyes. I am 4 feet tall and weigh 84 pounds. I go to Pleasant View school. My teacher is Miss Dettmer. I have three sisters. Their names are Thelma, Pauline and Bernadene. I go 2 1/2 miles to school. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys. Cedar, Kan. Verla Byfield.

Enjoys Young Folks' Page

For pets I have one dog, three cats and a calf. My dog's name is Tricks, my cats' names are Snowball, Tom and Babe and my calf's name is Peggy. I am 8 years old and in the fourth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Thomas. I go to Pleasant Center school. I enjoy the boys' and girls' page very much. Elva Nelms. Newton, Kan.

Maxim Puzzle

Using the winged letters as many times as necessary, spell a proverb or maxim that refers to birds. Can you tell what it is? Send your an-



swers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

Likes to Go to School

I am 8 years old and in the fourth grade. I like to go to school. My teacher's name is Miss Jarboe. For

pets I have a coyote, a dog and two cats. I live just across the road from school. I have two sisters and two brothers. Their names are Lucile, Myrtle, Gene and Lawrence. I enjoy the Children's page. I wish someone would write to me. Marie Moore. Orion, Kan.

Rhubarb for Little Cooks

Dear Little Cooks; You know, don't you, that you should eat rhubarb in generous amounts because it is so healthful. But do you eat it? Maybe the reason is that you don't like to see it prepared in the same way time after time. Baked rhubarb is a little different and possibly after you've prepared it yourself and eaten it, you'll discover that you like this food after all. Are you willing to try? Here's the recipe:

2 parts rhubarb 1 part sugar

Wash the rhubarb, cut into 1/2 inch lengths, retaining the skin. Bake in a moderately hot oven, being sure to keep it covered to prevent drying. The product will have a rich, red color, and be attractive as well as delicious.

I would like to hear from you and know how you like the new location for the little cooks. I think it is fine. Your little girl cook friend, Naida Gardner.

A Test for Your Guesser

Why is a watch like a river? Because it won't run long without winding.

What is the difference between a watchmaker and a jailer? The one sells watches, and the other watches cells.

Why are washerwomen the greatest travelers? They are continually crossing the line and going from pole to pole.

Why is a washerwoman like Saturday? Because she brings in the clothes (close) of the week.

What is a put-up job? The paper on the wall.

Why are washerwomen the silliest of women? Because they put out their

tubs to catch soft water when it rains hard.

You can hang me on the wall, but if you take me down, you cannot hang me up again. Wall paper.

Why do we look over a stone wall? Because we can't look thru it.

Why should potatoes grow better than other vegetables? Because they have eyes to see what they are doing.

What is that which you can keep even after giving it to somebody else? Your word.

On what side of a church does a yew-tree grow? The outside.

Which tree commands the most respect from its fellows? The elder.

If a tree were to break the panes of a window, what would they say? Tree, mend us (tremendous).

Word Square Puzzle

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

1. To permit the use of; 2. A big lake; 3. Good; 4. An act.

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

Has Plenty of Pets

I am 8 years old and in the second grade. My sister's name is Wilmuth. My teacher's name is Miss Brown. For pets I have two cats named Tiger and Dirty Nose, a dog named Buster and five white Bantams. I enjoy the girls' and boys' page.

Mildred Louise Huber. Centralia, Kan.



"My kid brother swallowed a nickel!"
"That's too bad!"
"I say it is! It was my nickel!"



The Hoovers—Dotty Rings Up a "No Sale" With Her Air Gun



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

An Electrical Device May be Able to Help Your Sense of Hearing Greatly

IF YOU are deaf, deafened or simply "hard of hearing," you will be glad to know of the existence of the American Federation of Organizations for the Hard of Hearing, which has its office at 1601 35th St. N. W., Washington, D. C., and has for its chief object the protection of deafened persons from becoming the victims of those fake "cures" for deafness from which so many unscrupulous sharks are getting rich. This association makes a point of testing out every device for the relief of deafness that is put on the market, and is ready at all times to give information to those wishing to know as to the dependability of such devices.

People who are interested in helping deafness speak only of those born without hearing as "deaf" persons and apply the word "deafened" to the others. Most of those who have had good hearing at one time and later have become deafened still retain at least a slight vestige of the faculty of hearing, and are able to take advantage of one or other of the many devices that are on the market for assisting them to hear.

Unfortunately, that great body of mercenary wolves who prey on the public thru the sale of patent medicines were quick to find out that a deafened person will try almost anything in the hope of regaining hearing. Therefore, it soon developed that any number of forms of apparatus were offered for sale, making all kinds of promises and being able to deliver very little in the way of performance.

Being myself one of the "hard of hearing," I have a live interest for deafness cures. I have come to the conclusion that a deafened adult owes it to himself to make at least one visit to a first class ear specialist to find out if the deafness might be due to impacted wax in the ear or similar removable cause. If not, he should waste no time or money on "cures" or "treatments." His money is better spent on buying an electrical device which amplifies sound so that the slight sense of hearing which his ears still have will do him good service. It is possible now to buy such a device, to get a free test before purchase, and to secure an instrument so inconspicuous that it does not shout to all the world "this person is deaf," thus tempting the world to add "and dumb!"

Avoid a Sudden Strain

Please tell me the cause and remedy for shortness of breath. I am 70 years old. I have fine health except for this shortness of breath on any strenuous exertion. S. R. W.

I met a man the other day who said that he would never be very well again because he had the "seventies." In addition to this, I think you will find if you submit yourself to a good physician that you have a valvular leak of the heart. This may not make any serious trouble for you so long as you live without strenuous exertion, but I apprehend that your days will have to be spent on a level, without undertaking sudden strain or heavy lifting.

Better Watch the Diet

I have heard that boils are due to germ infection, but why do some people get them and others escape? Why does a big crop come at one time? What diet is best? L. L.

Boils are due to an infection of the skin by pus germs. But this infection must take place at a time when the patient's blood is poor in its qualities of resistance. A single boil may develop when one is in good condition, but boils coming in crops always indicate internal disorders. The most important treatment therefore is systemic. Diet should be carefully selected. Fat meats, pork and cream are bad foods for this condition. Fresh vegetables, whole wheat bread, fruits and foods rich in vitamins are

desirable. Perhaps this is why yeast often seems helpful. In stubborn cases the administration of an autogenous vaccine carefully prepared by your own doctor is a good thing.

Just Get Good Care

I am a woman 34 years old, but have been married only a few months. Would it be likely to go very hard with me if I were to become a mother? R. J.

There is no particular reason why a woman of 34 or even older should not bear children with comparative comfort. She will have a little more difficulty than she might have had 10 years earlier, but a skillful doctor can make up for that by his extra care. There is nothing to dread at all.

I Put Aside My Prejudice

BY MRS. J. M. MAXSON
Liberty, Kan.

I always had bought eggs, or set eggs from our flock every spring, sometimes getting eggs that had been chilled; then the hatches would be very poor or the chicks weak. I thought I preferred that method to the one of buying day old chicks, but last spring I was bedfast several days, convalescing slowly, and spring work coming on. I was very discouraged, having no desire or the strength to bother with setting the incubator; yet I wanted early chicks. What was I to do?

As if in reply to my question, a baby chick catalog came to me thru the mail, giving the different breeds and the different prices. I put aside my old prejudice about purchasing day old chicks, and said: "I guess if I get any early chicks this spring, I'll have to order them from the hatchery." The more I thought of it, the more determined I became to send for 100 baby chicks for a trial, at least.

I picked on Brown Leghorns, and it proved to be a successful venture; only one was dead when they arrived at their destination. They were bright, thrifty little fellows, thriving right from the start. Never did one of those chicks get sick and die, but one was killed now and then accidentally. I succeeded in raising the greatest majority, they proved to be about half pullets, half cockerels. We used the cockerels for home use when they became the broiler size and kept the pullets; they have been laying well and we are very proud of them.

I intend to send another order soon to the hatchery for my earliest fry and fall layers. I will set my incubator later in the spring, however, for I could not discard it entirely. But I do believe the blood tested or certified chicks from the hatcheries have a better chance of reaching maturity than those of a neglected home flock.

A good many farmers and their wives are quite careless concerning the home-grown flock, thinking, "if the chicks live, all right; if they die, all right, the eggs are not worth much." They little realize the commercial value of those eggs if they had taken them to market, instead of setting them only to lose two-thirds of their hatch.

I have become a great advocate in getting your day old chicks from a hatchery. It is so convenient for a busy housewife with all her spring work on hand, to be able to send for her baby chicks. And it is a profitable venture also. The chicks from a certified flock are free from disease and with good care are almost sure to reach the point of maturity.

Chilly Treatment

Facetious One—"Why so gloomy, old chap?"

Gloomy One—"Just heard my uncle has cut me out of his will. He's altered it five times in the last two years."

"Ha! Evidently a fresh-heir fiend."

Want Something Different in Coffee?



PUBLIC SQUARE in a typical Central American city. Rare coffees grown on nearby mountains are brought to market here on mules.

(PUBLISHERS PHOTO SERVICE)

Then Try the Rare Tang and Mellow Richness of Coffees from the West Coast of Central America



FROM tiny volcanic districts along the West Coast of Central America come coffees with a flavor unlike any known before. They have a piquant tang and full body that experts concede

are not duplicated anywhere else in the world. brand of coffee to another. That is because over 70 per cent of all the coffee entering the United States comes from one common region—where Nature gives it the same common taste.

Folger's flavor comes from an altogether different type of coffee grown in a different place—rare coffee grown in the brilliant mountain sunshine of Central America.

A Simple Test

Because Folger's flavor is so distinctively different, we make an unusual offer. Buy a pound of this coffee today. Drink it tomorrow morning. Next morning drink the coffee you have been using. The third morning serve Folger's again. If for any reason you do not choose Folger's, your grocer will gladly refund the full price. We'll pay him. That's fair, isn't it? Why not try it today?

FOLGER COFFEE CO.
Kansas City San Francisco Dallas

are not duplicated anywhere else in the world.

We don't attempt to describe this coffee. We want you to taste it instead. To see for yourself why it is captivating the taste of the world. Years ago we first introduced Central American coffee in the famous Bohemian restaurants of San Francisco. Travellers who first tasted it there wrote back for shipments. For it was obtainable in no other way.

Today, however, your grocer brings it to your door packed by Folger in flavor-tight vacuum tins.

Like No Other Coffee

Ordinarily you note little real difference when you change from one



Vacuum Packed

Speaking of Farm Families

A Few Reasons Why Rural People Are More Successful Than Their City Cousins

BY AMY KELLY
State Home Demonstration Leader

MASTER FARMERS, Master Farm Homemakers and 4-H Club Champions are all expressing success in some activity. Will they all, when put together, make a successful family?

What is success, and can a farm family be successful? According to Noah Webster, success is the favorable termination of anything attempted. Consequently, the family to be successful must carry on over a period of several years. Since we have defined success we ought to set up a standard for a successful family. The up-to-date Home Economics Departments of our agricultural colleges are giving courses in child training and parental education. They have included in their measurements of a successful family some of the following: Good health and adequate finances, which are always accepted as the foundation stones of family life and require little discussion as much time has been spent upon them already, but the intangible factors

grow up. They teach them to work. There is not a farm man that cannot recall holding a childish figure in his lap and teaching him when to say "Gee" and "Haw" as he held the lines for the first time. He cannot remember when he taught Johnnie to plow, milk, or put the bridle on the tough-bitted pony. All he knows is that day by day he has encouraged, cajoled, scolded and joked with his sons as he has taught them to work. He does not have to create artificial tasks for his children. Milking has to be done, crops harvested, chores every morning and night. These are self-evident. There is no hesitation about doing them because they must be done. He has the joy and comradeship of growing children. He puts the thoughts they are to think in their heads and has the privilege of sharing their joy of accomplishment.

Into Many Pieces

There is a story told of a Kansas City man who sent his son to Colorado to work on a farm. This boy was recuperating from a long illness and needed to work outdoors. He was sent out to harness a team and take it into the field. Of all the complicated things to handle, a double harness in the hands of a green boy is the most difficult. He came breathlessly into the house and said, "I have tried every buckle and snap on that harness and I can't get it on the team." The farmer went out with the boy, and to his amazement the boy had unfastened every buckle and the harness was scattered all over the barn floor. The only remark the farmer made was, "I didn't think it was possible to get a harness in so many pieces." The father of the boy tells this story with many a laugh. He was a country boy and his pleasure would have been unbounded if he could have taught the boy how to harness that team. Instead he had to leave it to others.



Farm Mothers and Daughters Work Out Their Problems Together

On the farm the child has parents, both father and mother. The father is not only responsible for the living but also for the growth and development of his children. In town it is necessary for men to be away most of the day and the children are the mother's responsibility. Probably no farmer says to his wife, "Mary, look what your child is doing."

which shall be discussed are not so frequently written about—probably because they are intangible. A successful family allows for the development of each individual; that is, no one member of the family is developed at the expense of others. We are all acquainted with instances where one member of a family has shown some particular talent and the rest of the family have sacrificed and saved that this individual be given the opportunity to develop this talent. The outcome of this sacrificing has not always been justified and bitter resentment has developed in the hearts of the other members of the family.

A Faith in Higher Powers

Also, the successful family must have the ability to work together, the ability to argue amiably, and respect for the mutual interests of the members of the family. There should be a sufficient faith in the Higher Powers to carry on the spiritual life of the home and a stable mind and nerves to keep a balance in the crises of family life. These are the goals of the successful family, and it would appear that the average family has every opportunity for realizing them. Sociologists tell us that the only family that has an ideal setting is the farm family. If we look at the strenuous efforts town parents are making to set up conditions similar to those on the farm for their children, we can agree that the sociologists are correct in their statement. The farm family with its father, mother and children all interested in each other and familiar with all the family activities have a privilege that many town and city families would pay highly for if they could be had in the same degree.

Farm men have a rare privilege. They are with their children as they

The mother on the farm is a doubly blessed woman. She not only enjoys the responsibility of caring for her children and home but also has the opportunity to use all her business ability in assisting her husband. She is a partner. She must feed the men and in times of shortage of help, assist in the field. Many times she helps to manage the dairy herd and almost invariably she has complete charge of the poultry. Her husband discusses with her any improvements to be made, the purchase of the new tractor, land that is to be rented, and the crops that are to be put in. She is a necessary factor in the running of the farm. If she were in town, she would become officious if she were to take an active part; that is left for the stenographer in the office. If a town woman wishes to try her wings she must leave her children, go away from home and develop an interest that separates her from her family. At present the magazines are filled with stories discussing the effect on this woman's husband and her children when she attempts to assert her individuality outside the home.

A Mother Is Necessary

The farm woman is fortunately placed and as a rule she is most happy. Very few rebel at the tremendous amount of hard work to be done and wish to move into town to have modern conveniences and a more comfortable home. This does not mean that farm women are contented to lead a life of drudgery. The expression of 17,000 farm women in

(Continued on Page 27)

Ball bearings protected against rust and corrosion as well as 6 other important improvements

on the **New Golden Series**

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

Ball bearings throughout, protected against rust and corrosion, are only one of seven new features which make these new De Laval the world's finest separators. You never took hold of a separator that turned so easily—try one and satisfy yourself. And when it comes to clean skimming, convenience of operation, beauty of design and finish, and durability, nothing can approach these new "3,000,000" Golden Series De Laval.

Other new features are trailing discharge bowl, "V" shaped channels on spouts to guide streams straight, self-aligning worm wheel and spindle, improved oil overflow, extended shaft for attaching motor or power drive, and two-length crank on the larger sizes.

These new De Laval must be seen to be appreciated. Your De Laval dealer will gladly let you try one. Trade in your old separator as part payment on one of these new machines and you will be set for life on cream separators.

The De Laval Separator Company

New York 165 Broadway Chicago 600 Jackson Blvd. San Francisco 61 Beale Street

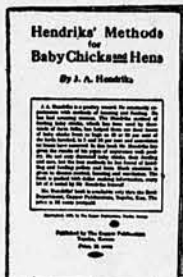


After you read your Mail & Breeze, hand it to a neighbor who is not a subscriber. He, as well as you, can profit by the experience of others engaged in similar work.

Hendriks' Method of Raising Baby Chicks—Hens

The Hendriks Method of Raising Baby Chicks has been so popular with thousands of poultry raisers, who by following the method have reduced chick losses almost entirely, that a 20-page booklet has been prepared. This not only covers baby chicks but the best methods of handling and feeding pullets and hens. Much attention is given to disease control, housing and ventilation.

- Air and Sunshine
- Feeding Chicks
- Don'ts in Chick Raising
- Crowding
- Brooding
- Feed Costs
- Starter Mash
- Sour Milk
- Wild Lettuce
- Brooding Equipment



- Feeding Laying Hens
- Housing Hens
- Green Feeds
- Minerals
- Mashes
- Diseases
- Sanitation
- Broilers
- Grains
- Vitamins

This 20-page booklet is printed on good paper, the covers being on durable stock that will stand the wear of constant handling. The book is packed with dollar-making information, every bit of it tested by Mr. Hendriks himself. The price is 25c a copy postpaid and may be secured only from

THE CAPPER BOOK SERVICE, Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

The Capper Book Service, Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas. K.F. Enclosed find 25c, for which please send me Hendriks' Method for Baby Chicks and Hens.

Name.....
Address.....
Town..... State.....

What the Folks Are Saying

REGARDLESS of whether it pays to store wheat on farms, a certain amount of it is absolutely necessary. There will be a sufficient number of combines in the Southwest this year to harvest 80 per cent of the wheat crop, making this much of the crop ready for the market within three weeks from the time harvest begins. The equipment of railroads and local elevators will be sufficient to handle about 50 per cent of the crop direct from the combines, and the other half will have to be stored on the farms.

Much farm storage space already is available, but a large part of it is not suitable for combine wheat. Almost any kind of a waterproof construction is suitable for storing thoroly dry wheat, but much of the combine wheat carries too much moisture for safe storing unless special provision is made for drying it. Properly ventilated bins will take care of ordinary wheat, but if it contains a little too much moisture it will require a re-handling system, thru which the grain can be cooled and dried while it is being moved from one bin to another.

While it is true that slightly damp wheat may be reconditioned in well-ventilated bins, it is a very risky and dangerous practice. The degree of dampness of grain usually is no more than a guess so far as the farmer is concerned, and if it happens to be a little too damp no system of ventilation will reduce the moisture quick enough to prevent the grain from heating or getting musty. The safest and most practical way of storing wheat is thru the use of farm storage units which provide for drying and cooling of the grain by moving it.

Whether wheat seems dry or not, it is not safe to store it and trust to luck that it will keep. It should be constantly watched, and if it starts to heat, it should be moved from bin to bin until it cools and dries, or it should be disposed of before it becomes damaged.

H. M. Bainer.
Kansas City, Mo.

Plenty of Funds for Lending

The Federal Land Bank of Wichita is well supplied with cash and early-maturing and quickly-convertible securities, having more than 2½ million dollars available for the prompt closing of acceptable loans as rapidly as applications for farm loans are received, appraised and approved. The bank, however, is limited in the making of loans, and can lend not to exceed \$25,000 to any solvent owner-operator of a farm who will give adequate first mortgage security.

Wichita, Kan. John Fields.

A Future for Soybeans

The folks in Wilson county appreciate greatly the publicity you have given to the soybean development in our county. We think that this crop will be of increasing profit to Southeastern Kansas.

S. H. Wiley.
Fredonia, Kan.

A Good Livestock Report

You certainly carried a mighty fine write-up of the convention of the Kansas Live Stock Association. We have always appreciated the excellent co-operation you have given our organization.

Will J. Miller.
Topeka, Kan.

To Boost Farm Advertising

I wish to thank you very much for the story on our farm that you printed recently. I hope it will have some effect in boosting the effort toward more intelligent farm advertising.

John C. Stephenson.
Cawker City, Kan.

And Incomes Are Higher

The value of co-operation is more striking to the people outside of Washington county than it is to those living in the county and who profit by the activities of the co-operatives in the county, whether members of them or not. Coming into this county from an adjoining county, as the writer has, it is at once noticeable that there is an advantage in price of 3 or 4 cents a pound for butterfat, and that this price advantage is an

encouragement to the producers to keep good cows and care for them well. This advantage is a direct result of the co-operative activity of farmers thru the Washington county cheese factory and the Washington County Co-operative Creamery.

Despite the price advantage to all farmers thru these co-operatives, considerable quantities of cream and milk are sold into competitive channels to these worthwhile farmer-owned and farmer-controlled organizations. It would be an eye opener to those in the county who do not support their own co-operatives to take their residence elsewhere for a year or so and to realize just what it means to live with neighbors who are active and intelligent enough to create good markets, not only for themselves, but for their neighbors as well. Such an experience would drive home the old adage that, "God helps those who help themselves." The farmers of this county can help themselves by delivering their products to the co-operative cheese factory and creamery.

L. F. Neff.
Washington, Kan.

Flood Control Administration

A little over a year ago the Kansas legislature enacted a number of flood control acts, the principal law being known as the "Conservancy Act of Kansas." During this brief period some information has been accumulated which enables us to discern what appears for the most part to be ignorance of its existence and in other instances a lack of proper understanding as to its function.

In view of these revelations it seems desirable to give more general publicity to Section 71 of that act dealing with administrative duties incumbent on the chief engineer of the Division of Water Re-

sources. In substance it states that no person, corporation, drainage or levee district operating under any of the drainage or levee laws of Kansas shall construct or maintain any levee or other such improvement which will control, regulate or otherwise change the flood waters of a stream without first obtaining the approval of plans by the chief engineer.

The act is an outgrowth of the experience gained from and needs revealed by the working of the several drainage and levee laws previously enacted. It is based on the experienced testimony and advice of competent authority from within and without the state. The floods of recent years by their destruction of lives, crops and property and the interruption of business have forced our people as a whole to study the problem on a broader scale. The chief sufferers, however, need immediate relief, and may proceed to erect levees, build dikes or construct cutoffs while unaware of the provisions in the law.

Another law, "Regulating the placing of obstructions in streams and rivers" perhaps is violated more frequently and is perhaps less known than the Conservancy Act. The substance of it is that the consent or permit in writing of the chief engineer is necessary before any change in the river channel can be made, that the application must be made in writing accompanied by the necessary documents and plans to enable the thoro study of the proposed change.

To provide for the maintenance of any levees or other works which were in existence when the law was passed, pending the time when a general plan or improvement is adopted, the chief engineer may give temporary approval for the repair or maintenance of any works in existence before the act was passed, but such approval, the law requires, shall be given without prejudice to the right

to withdraw it when a general plan is adopted.

The accumulation of stream flow records, the records of channel capacities, maximum, minimum and average velocities, the capacities of soils to resist bank erosion, the maps and plans that now are filed and being added to his collection all serve him in forming a balanced judgment and safeguarding the interests of those concerned.

During the last year a number of plans have been checked over. By incorporating suggested changes savings were made in costs of construction. Curiously enough, at the same time improvements in design and efficiency of performance were obtained. The office has a knowledge of all legitimate construction and maintenance going on over the entire watershed. Frequently a visit to the levee or cutoff site is sufficient to satisfy the engineer that the proposed work or repair is necessary and the permit is granted forthwith. The office has acted as mediator to the advantage of contending parties.

There is a tendency for applicants to expect immediate service. The perfunctory issuance of permits is not possible because of the desirability to investigate each case and protect all people concerned. Perhaps this tendency will die out after it becomes generally known that permits are required and ample time allowed for procurement.

To those who are purposely evading the requirements of the law, it can be said that no permanent advantage can be gained. The department does not maintain a sleuthing or detective service nor does it desire to do so. Its ambition is to be helpful and considerate and not arbitrary. The orderly growth of proper demands more than keep the limited personnel fully occupied.

J. B. Spiegel.
State Board of Agriculture,
Topeka, Kan.



Store your grain in a
PERFECTION
ALL STEEL
GRAIN BIN

WILL you take a chance this year on selling direct from the combines, leave your wheat on the ground and risk bad weather, railroad congestion, car shortages and the low prices of a glutted market?

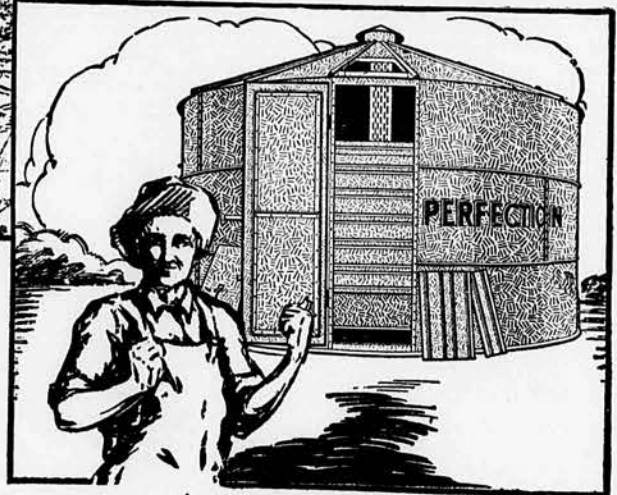
Or will you store your grain in a PERFECTION All-Steel Grain Bin? That's the safe way—the way that will protect you from serious loss—the way that will net you a larger profit in the long run.

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Play Safe!
"Galvanized Sheets Protect"



SEE YOUR DEALER

Ask your dealer to point out the special features which make PERFECTIONS stronger, handier, more efficient in curing your wheat. Ask him to show you the latest modern-to-the-minute PERFECTION improvements. The new solid all-the-way-to-the-roof door. The new smooth bottom. The new hatch cover that lifts off. The new triple thickness side ribs that effectually shed water. Decide today to see this better bin that assures safety and better quality for your grain crop.

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Please send me at once your FREE Literature containing complete information about the PERFECTION Grain Bin.

Name

R.F.D. City State

I have acres in wheat.

"I'll Take My County Agent's Advice Next Time"



"If I'd used Chlorate Weed Killers, as he recommended, I would have saved my crops. Instead, that patch of weeds has spread and spread—and ruined my field. Next time I'll take my County Agent's advice."
"Now I'll enlist in the war on weeds." Kill the weed patches!

Fight WEEDS with CHLORATE WEED KILLERS

Recommended by Experiment Stations and Farm Agencies, used on thousands of farms for the eradication of all noxious weeds, including

- Wild Morning Glory (Blind-weed)
- Quack Grass
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Chlorate Weed Killers are packed in 3 1/2 lb. sifter cans for dusting on small areas and in 50, 100 and 200 lb. drums for use in standard spraying and special dusting equipment.

Crops can be grown next season on treated soil. Non-poisonous to livestock and people—non-corrosive to metal. Costs only 10c-25c per square rod.

Write for booklet—Ask your County Agent about Chlorates

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Manufactured by Chipman Chemical Engineering Co. Inc. Bound Brook, N. J.

Chicago, Ill. Houston, Tex. Palo Alto, Calif.
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Kill Rats Without Poison

A New Exterminator that Won't Kill Livestock, Poultry, Dogs, Cats, or even Baby Chicks

K-R-O can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with absolute safety as it contains no deadly poison. K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, under the Connable process which insures maximum strength. Two cans killed 578 rats at Arkansas State Farm. Hundreds of other testimonials.

Sold on a Money-Back Guarantee. Insist upon K-R-O, the original Squill exterminator. All druggists, 75c. Largest size (four times as much) \$2.00. Direct if dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

K-R-O KILLS-RATS-ONLY

GRAIN BIN and GRAIN LOADING ELEVATOR AGENTS WANTED

In territory where we have no dealers. To take orders for the well known MID-WEST LINE—LIBERAL COMMISSION. Big demand—Write for full details Now. MID-WEST STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY 106 American Bank Building, Kansas City, Missouri

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Cut twenty to thirty acres a day. Models for use with McCormick-Deering 10-20, Fordson, Caterpillar 10 & 15. United and other tractors. Write for particulars. DETROIT HARVESTER CO., Detroit, Mich.

BOOK DEPARTMENT

Alec Waugh Describes Fascinating Tropical Islands in His New Book, "Hot Countries"

BY D. M. HARMON

"HOT COUNTRIES," the Literary Guild selection for May, has been described not as a travel book but as the romantic wanderings of a vagabond in tropical islands. Alec Waugh, the author, is one of the youngest and most extensive travelers. He is always visiting strange countries, not in search of adventure, not in search of material, but simply to satisfy his complete restlessness of spirit. Tho Mr. Waugh has been called one of the most sophisticated young men of the present time, the effect he gives in "Hot Countries" is the very opposite of sophistication: an unspoiled zest for life.

His new book is, first of all, a narrative of personal experiences. The hot countries described are fascinating tropical islands pictured without exaggeration but with a keen appreciation of their beauty and strangeness. The gaiety of the natives, their untroubled lives, their simple, intense pleasures, the shimmering heat and the abundant color of these places are offered.

There are several unforgettable scenes, such as the arrival of the mail steamers, the midnight automobile rides along moonlit beaches and the motion picture performance for the natives of Tahiti. Mr. Waugh tells of the native dances in La Martinique, of carnival days in the West Indies, of love in Tahiti, of the white elephant in Siam, but more than that, his words capture an atmosphere of gray-green ferns, of brown skinned children in red and white pareos, of snatches of song, of blue skies and of frothy waterfalls. The book is illustrated by Lynd Ward.

Unknown Soldier Is Inspiration

The origin of the title of both play and novel, "Journey's End," has just come to light. Mr. Sheriff, it seems, had completed his play without having decided on a title. While stopping at a small Sussex sea-side village, he recalled a certain dugout near the front line in France, on which some wag had scribbled in chalk the words, "Journey's End." This title, for which some unknown soldier was responsible, is now as well known in 20 different languages as it is in English.

"Peace in the Heart," by Archibald Rutledge, has been awarded the John Burroughs bronze medal given annually by the John Burroughs Memorial Association for the best literary work in the field occupied by the great naturalist during his life. Mr. Rutledge is a member of the faculty of Mercersburg Academy, but spends his summers in South Carolina, and has transmitted in "Peace in the Heart"

not only the beauty of its swamps and woodlands but also the serenity of spirit that he has found in them.

One of the most prolific and versatile of modern writers is Carolyn Wells, author of mystery stories, fiction, humor, verse and articles. Miss Wells is a woman of vitality, capable of engaging in half a dozen occupations at once. In addition to writing humorous verse and two or three mystery stories a year, she is an ardent bridge player, and is said to play for 12 or 24 hours at a time. She also is a collector of old furniture and first editions. Miss Wells has never seen a puzzle or trick which she could not solve immediately. Difficulties only make her the more determined. The most complicated magic mechanisms fall apart in her hands readily. Her peculiar analytical powers are perhaps responsible for her leaning toward detective stories. She also is an ardent student of handwriting, and usually finds little difficulty in describing a person's characteristics from a note or even a signature. Miss Wells's latest Fleming Stone detective story is "The Doomed Five." A revised edition of her textbook on writing of mystery stories has appeared recently.

McGrath Writes a New Mystery

"The Green Complex," the new novel of Harold McGrath, is an amusing and swift moving romance centering around Handsome and Porky, two doughboys with too much money, off on a vacation in Paris, where they do not belong. Handsome, the son of a wealthy New York family, has been jilted by a Follies beauty, and Porky is the product of the Lower East Side, whose chief occupation has always been eluding the police. Each has a nose for mystery and a passion for green, and it is not long before they scent something thrilling. A girl's green dress and a string of priceless emeralds lead them into many and devious adventures, and their disillusionment and extraction from the difficulties of the green complex come only after much excitement, including encounters with the French prefect of police.

Edna Ferber, whose latest novel, "Cimarron," the story of the Oklahoma Run and the settling of the last frontier, is one of the season's best sellers, has just returned from a Florida vacation spent drifting off Palm Beach. The drifting was done in, Jerome Kern's houseboat, "Show Boat," named for Miss Ferber's novel of Mississippi River show people, for which Mr. Kern wrote the lyrics when it was produced as a musical comedy.

Books Recently Published at 75c

RECENT and popular books are constantly being added to the list of reprints which sell for 75c each. The books listed below until this spring have sold for \$2 and \$2.50. Remit 75c for each title you want, and your order will be mailed to you postpaid.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Silver Slippers | Temple Bailey |
| Condemned to Devil's Island | Blair Niles |
| The Children | Edith Wharton |
| Giants in the Earth | O. E. Rolvaag |
| A President is Born | Fannie Hurst |
| Forever Free | H. W. Morrow |
| The Interloper | E. P. Oppenheim |
| The Bishop Murder Case | S. S. Van Dine |
| Points West | B. M. Bowers |
| Kitty | Warwick Deeping |
| Flying With Lindbergh | D. E. Keyhoe |
| Now East, Now West | Susan Ertz |
| The Flying Squad | Edgar Wallace |
| Texas Man | W. M. Raine |
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Same Price for over 38 years

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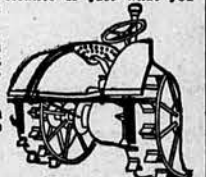
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Bull Dog Wheel Scraper

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



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

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Remove Soft Swellings

with Absorbine. It is remarkably effective but does not blister nor remove the hair. You can work the horse at the same time. \$2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Write for horse book 4-B free.

A user writes: "Had one horse with swelling on both hind legs. One bottle Absorbine cleaned them off. Horse now going sound and well."

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Hog Cholera

Vaccinate your own pigs with fresh, government inspected PETERS FAMILY

Peters' Serum

Your check for \$31.50 brings 8000 c.c.s of serum and 150 c.c.s of virus (enough for 85 to 100 pigs). We send FREE two syringes with double strength glass barrels and directions. Write for our free, illustrated Veterinary Guide. Peters Serum Co., Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo. World's First Hog Serum Company

Save \$10 to \$20

on every saddle or harness. Buy direct from the factory. No middleman's profit. Send for free catalog—maker to consumer. Justin's Boots of Lowest Prices

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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.

Arbitration Assures Fair Adjustment of Hail Insurance Losses—Policies Define Coverage

WHEN the settlement offered by the adjuster is not considered fair, most hail insurance companies provide for a satisfactory adjustment of the loss thru arbitration or appeal to the state insurance department. The insured selects one man of an arbitration committee of three, the insurance company selecting another and these two naming a third, who have authority to determine the loss.

Coverage Clearly Defined

In addition to improving their adjusting methods, hail insurance companies have introduced a number of changes in their policy contracts which define more clearly the cov-

erage. During the season, the company must prorate its loss and pay a like portion on all losses accepted for payment. Because of this risk mutual company rates are considerably less than the rates charged by stock companies. Stock companies, however, must pay in full all losses accepted for settlement.

An important thing to keep in mind when buying hail insurance from an unknown agent is to make sure that the company he represents is admitted to do business in this state, is responsible and strong enough financially to meet its loss fairly. If a hail loss is experienced, sign no paper that will release the insurance company from making a satisfactory settlement. Remember, the insurance you buy is not governed by anything that the agent might tell you, but that the insurance policy contains the whole written contract between you and the company. The same holds for all forms of insurance.

Cancel Securities Permits

The licenses of about 100 security concerns to sell in Kansas have been revoked during the last year, according to Carl Newcomer, state blue sky commissioner. About 400 more companies that have failed to "come clean" when their financial dealings were investigated by the blue sky department may be put out of business in Kansas.

Attorneys for some of the companies now under investigation have threatened court action. The reply they have received is that the state banking and blue sky departments will take their chances in lawsuits promoted by such companies. The moral is, "Everything is not gold that glitters."

Damage granted. Damage from causes other than hail is more specifically excluded. Restrictions have been adopted as to the time when liability attaches and terminates on various crops. The contract now in use fully protects the insured against actual hail damage at times when the crops may be severely damaged but, at the same time, there is eliminated inconsequential damage which formerly was allowed, because of the indefiniteness of the policy contract.

These changes were made necessary by the terrific moral hazard of the hail insurance business. As in the case of fire insurance, the honest man was contributing a higher rate than he should have paid. Considerable progress has been made toward eliminating the individual who, when money is scarce and crops are poor, mails a hail loss report when, in fact, no material damage really had been done. The 10 per cent deductible hail loss clause which may be attached to the policy to make the hail insurance cost about 20 per cent less is effective in minimizing the moral hazard. Following is an example of the operation of the 10 per cent deductible hail loss clause:

Ten Per Cent Clause

If any crop insured is not damaged to the extent of more than 10 per cent no insurance will be paid. If the damage exceeds 10 per cent, then 10 per cent of the amount of insurance covering this crop under this policy will be deducted from the amount of the adjusted loss and the balance will be paid.

Before insuring learn from the hail insurance agent whether he represents a mutual or a stock company. In Kansas, if the original premium collected by a mutual company will not pay in full the losses reported for

Interested in Cucumbers?

In Growing Cucumbers for Pickling, just published by the United States Department of Agriculture as Farmers' Bulletin 1620-F, J. H. Beattie of the Bureau of Plant Industry gives simple and practical advice for growing the crop. "Cucumbers for pickling occupy approximately 75,000 acres every season in the United States," says Mr. Beattie, "and the yield has a value to the growers of about 3 million dollars annually. Successful growers often obtain a gross return of \$150 to \$200 an acre. This is a cash crop which is well worth attention in sections where it can be grown and handled." Anyone interested may obtain a copy of Farmers' Bulletin 1620-F by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Hogs Weighed 229 Pounds

The hogs received on the St. Joseph market last month weighed 229 pounds on an average, as compared with 245 pounds in April, 1930.

Wool production should have made a good record during 1929. The Wall Street clip is said to have been unusually heavy.

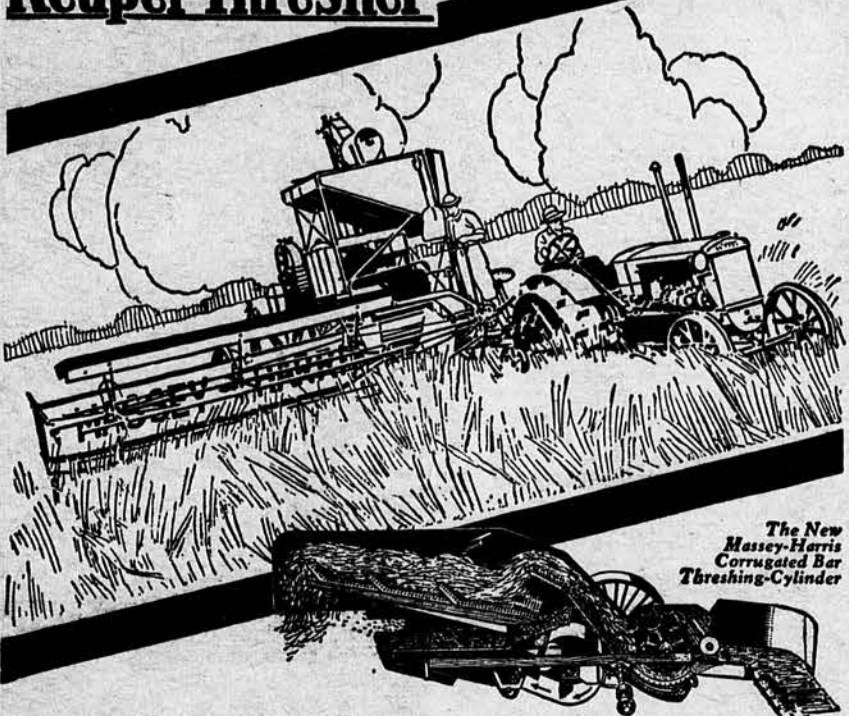
Prohibition can never be given its trial until more of its violators are given theirs.

A New Idea in Graft

Warning was issued last week by the State Board of Agriculture against high-pressure salesmen who have been victimizing farmers in Kansas. Some of these gyp salesmen have posed as Government officers, carrying printed cards supposedly substantiating their claims. One of these cards, confiscated when two salesmen were arrested, bore the amazing statement that "this sales person is not subject to the restrictions of local or state laws or ordinances."

Two such salesmen have been arrested. The next best thing for Protective Service members to do, next to taking a pitchfork to them, if any of these crooks show up in the future, is to call the sheriff or local law officer immediately.

The New MASSEY-HARRIS COMBINED Reaper-Thresher



The New Massey-Harris Corrugated Bar Threshing-Cylinder

Regardless of Conditions or Nature of Crops—

IT DOES THE JOB!

BUYING a combine today is like investing money in bonds. How sure? — how much in returns or interest? — those are the questions you would ask. In the field next summer, the Massey-Harris Combined Reaper-Thresher will pay big returns.

It will handle any crop — wet or dry — standing, or the most tangled, matted field you ever saw.

It will get the largest number of bushels per acre.

It will thresh clean.

And, it's built to stand the gaff; to do the job regardless of conditions — a safe, sure investment.

The outstanding success of the Massey-Harris is the result of advanced, engineered construction — the famous —

33" Corrugated Bar Threshing Cylinder

and adjustable full-width concave which threshes all kinds of grain without stopping the machine for adjustment. No teeth to loosen. Separating surface is 6258 sq. inches. Simplicity of design, greater separating capacity, length of travel of straw, tailings re-threshing cylinder, weed screen, over running fan, sturdiness of construction, ease of operation — exactly the features you want are found in the new Massey-Harris. Two sizes — 12 ft. and 15 ft. Also Swathers — 2 sizes — 12 ft. and 15 ft. end delivery. Pick-up Attachments. See your Massey-Harris dealer now or write for complete information.



Rubs Out the Grain — Gets it all!

WALLIS Certified TRACTORS

Since 1915, in the refinement of the original light weight Tractor, Wallis engineers have built in the following features:

- Power, Durability, Renewability, Accessibility, Balance, Economy, Simplicity, Ease of Operation, Light Weight, Oil-Tight and Dust-Proofness.

Wallis "Certified" Tractors are built in 2 sizes — 12-20 and 20-30. The Wallis is "The Measuring Stick of the Tractor Industry." Its outstanding performance has established new standards. When you buy a Wallis you have made a sound, profitable investment. Get complete facts now.

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We Can't Help You Prevent an Accident, But—

We can protect your income in case of accident through our program of life and property protection. Accidents are on the increase and every day the chance of slipping through without an accident is becoming less. This is only natural in this age of machinery and high-speed production and in spite of all your precautions, you may be next. There is no way to remedy this risk. The next best thing to do is to plan for your family's protection when the time comes. The Kansas Farmer can give you this protection through its

New \$10,000 Federal "FARMERS SPECIAL" Automobile Travel and Pedestrian Accident Insurance

\$2.00 per year is the total cost of this protection. It is worth many times this amount to know that when the inevitable happens, your family may continue on with the comforts of life which it has been your privilege and pride to give them. That, in their grief stricken moments they will not also feel the pang of an empty purse. This protection to your family is life's greatest debt. DON'T LET IT GO UNPAID. Send for application today giving full particulars on this protection.

Kansas Farmer, Insurance Dept., Topeka, Kansas.

Speaking of Farm Families

(Continued from Page 22)

Kansas in a home economics program denies that, but perhaps if the situation were to be analyzed—why this woman was happy—it might be something like this: "This family can't get along without me. I must help John figure out a way to get more money off this place." Her active mind is necessary in the farm program. She is not only a mother but also a business partner. This farm woman understands her husband's business thoroughly, perhaps better than her husband; she it is who must practice the economies, persuade the children to do without, and she it is who puts courage into their hearts to look forward to the next year.

This strength of character, this courage in the face of difficulties is due partly to the fact that this woman has had her chance for expression and freedom of action which is denied many women who must live in town. This working together of the father and mother, this need for each other, is the foundation of home life. We are all appalled by the many divorces. Something is wrong somewhere. A college professor said recently that if one out of every 10 business houses failed the best economists in the country would be called into consultation, yet the proportion of divorces in the United States is one out of every 10 marriages. We hope that this is not true of farm homes. If it is not, it may be due to the fact that mothers and fathers have an opportunity to develop along side by side with mutual interests instead of far apart, as many professional people are forced to do.

When Crops Start to Grow

The children on the farm are particularly well situated. No greater privilege can be given any child than to learn to work. The farm child has this opportunity. All the natural phenomena of creation are brought to his attention every spring when the crops begin to grow and the animals are born on the farm. He is a part of the working machinery. He depends on his brothers and sisters for play, and, if he is a regular farm boy, he learns to fish and hunt, and in so doing he becomes observing, reliant and resourceful. The girl works with her mother or father, wherever she is needed most. Perhaps she enjoys outside work more than boys do house work, but at any rate this girl is with her mother, and if she is one of the older children she looks after the younger ones on the way to school, and thus she is taught responsibility. Farm children have an opportunity to develop strong nerves. On a rainy day they do not have to stay around the house and make life miserable for their elders. There is the barn with the hayloft where they can play.

If success means a favorable termination, it should be possible for Master Farmers, Master Farm Homemakers and 4-H Champions to accomplish this. A family with good health, adequately financed, the members of which can play together, work together and argue amiably ought to be able to develop a race of sturdy men and women. This can be accomplished if such a family is well located. The farm offers an ideal location and can be the homes of successful families if all the farm champions continue to extol the advantages of farm life.

We Are Music Lovers

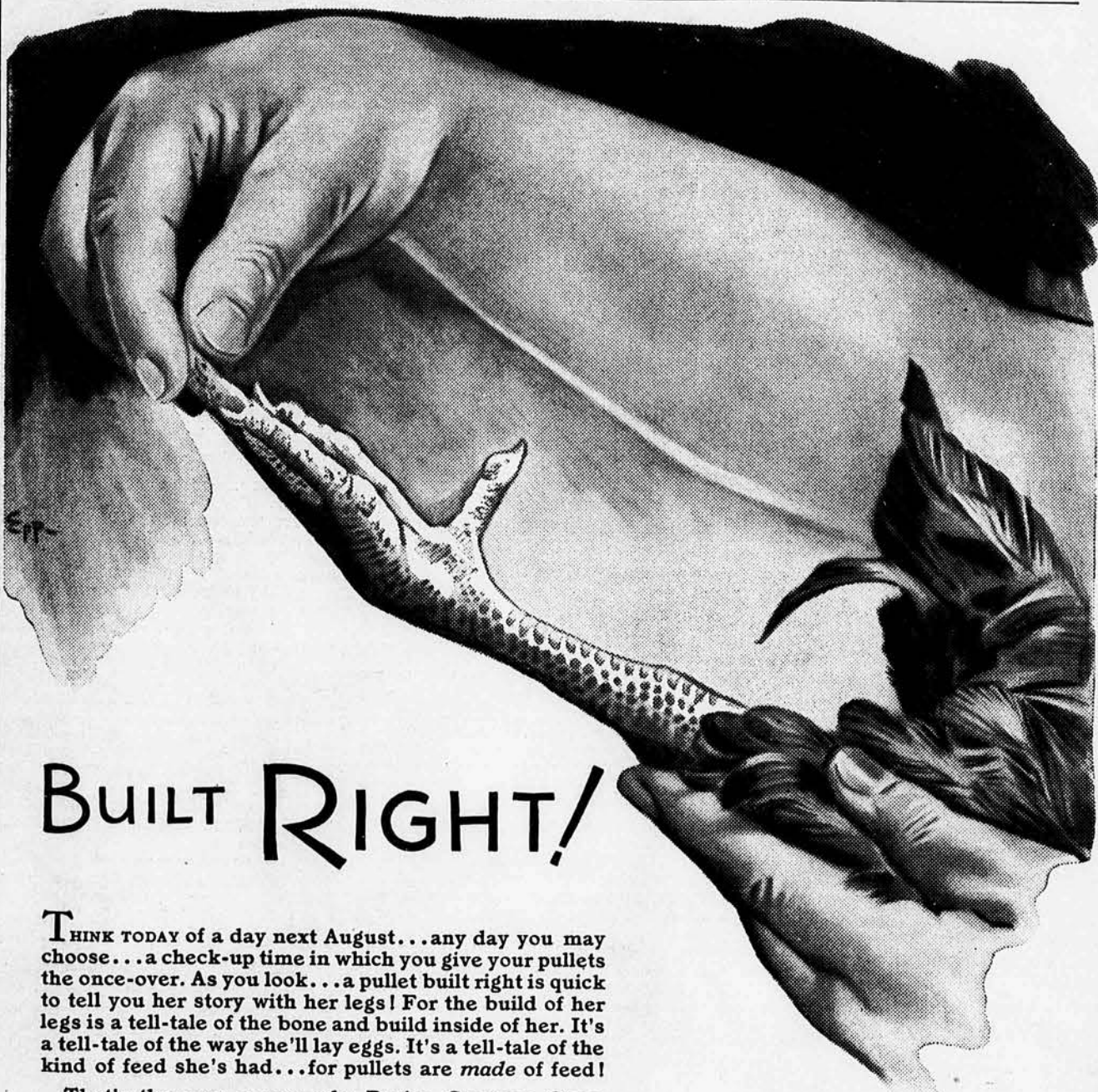
(Continued from Page 8)

- 6:00 p. m.—In a Russian Village (CBS)
 - 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
 - 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
 - 7:00 p. m.—Jayhawkers
 - 7:30 p. m.—The Sky Boat
 - 8:00 p. m.—The Sod Busters
 - 8:30 p. m.—The Media Grotto Chanters
 - 9:00 p. m.—The Merry-makers (CBS)
 - 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
 - 10:10 p. m.—Paul Specht and his Manhattan Towers Orchestra (CBS)
 - 10:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys
 - 10:45 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)
- THURSDAY, MAY 22**
- 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.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
 - 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
 - 9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
 - 9:30 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
 - 10:30 a. m.—Harmony Boys
 - 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum, Julia Kiene
 - 11:15 a. m.—Spick and Span Program
 - 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports

- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
 - 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
 - 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
 - 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information
 - 2:00 p. m.—The Torres Family, and Rosa Rosario, soloist
 - 2:30 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
 - 3:00 p. m.—The Book Parade (CBS)
 - 3:15 p. m.—The Letter Box
 - 3:25 p. m.—The Harmony Boys
 - 3:40 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Orchestra (CBS)
 - 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.—The Vagabonds (CBS)
 - 6:15 p. m.—The Political Situation in Washington (CBS)
 - 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
 - 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
 - 7:00 p. m.—Women's Club
 - 7:15 p. m.—Harmony Boys
 - 7:30 p. m.—Story in Song
 - 7:45 p. m.—Sikely Oil Program
 - 8:00 p. m.—The Sod 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's News
 - 10:10 p. m.—Anson Weeks and his Orchestra (CBS)
 - 10:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys
 - 10:45 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)
- FRIDAY, MAY 23**
- 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.—Sunshine Hour
 - 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
 - 10:30 a. m.—Harmony Boys
 - 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum, Ada Montgomery, Aunt Lucy
 - 11:15 a. m.—The Torres Family, and Rosa Rosario, soloist
 - 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
 - 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
 - 12:25 p. m.—State Livestock Department
 - 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
 - 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information
 - 2:00 p. m.—Light Opera Gems (CBS)
 - 2:30 p. m.—Thirty Minute Men (CBS)
 - 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
 - 3:15 p. m.—Harmony Boys
 - 3:45 p. m.—Aunt Zelena (CBS)
 - 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
 - 7:00 p. m.—Jayhawkers
 - 7:30 p. m.—The Sereaders
 - 8:00 p. m.—Kansas Farmer's Union
 - 8:30 p. m.—Studio Program
 - 9:00 p. m.—Will Osborne and his Orchestra (CBS)
 - 9:30 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Orchestra (CBS)
 - 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
 - 10:10 p. m.—Duke Ellington's Cotton Club Band (CBS)
 - 10:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys
 - 10:45 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)
- SATURDAY, MAY 24**
- 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.—Morning 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.—Sunshine Hour
- 10:00 a. m.—Adventures of Helen and Mary (CBS)
- 10:30 a. m.—Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum, Julia Kiene
- 11:15 a. m.—Young's Restaurant and his Orchestra (CBS)
- 11:30 a. m.—Harry Tucker and his Hotel Barclay Orchestra (CBS)
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Vocational Department
- 12:30 p. m.—Radio Fan Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information
- 2:00 p. m.—The Torres Family, and Rosa Rosario, soloist
- 2:30 p. m.—French Trio (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 3:45 p. m.—Dr. Thatcher Clark—French Lesson (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 4:30 p. m.—Ted Husings Sportsplants (CBS)
- 5:00 p. m.—Melo Maniacs (CBS)
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Exploring the Jungle for Science (CBS)
- 6:15 p. m.—Industrial America (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons's Show Boat (CBS)
- Courtesy National Reserve Life Co.
- 8:00 p. m.—Paramount Public Hour
- 9:00 p. m.—Hotel Paramount Orchestra (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—Anson Weeks and his Hotel Roosevelt Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Biltmore orchestra (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)
- 11:00 p. m.—This 'n That



BUILT RIGHT!

THINK TODAY of a day next August... any day you may choose... a check-up time in which you give your pullets the once-over. As you look... a pullet built right is quick to tell you her story with her legs! For the build of her legs is a tell-tale of the bone and build inside of her. It's a tell-tale of the way she'll lay eggs. It's a tell-tale of the kind of feed she's had... for pullets are made of feed!

That's the very reason why Purina Growena Chow (mash) and Purina Intermediate Hen Chow (scratch) will show you so much difference on your August check-up day! These Purina Chows contain every single thing your pullets need to build themselves right. These many ingredients... a number of them rare... are put together in just the right proportion... mixed over and over 960 times!

That's why they do more than build a pullet which will lay in 16 to 20 weeks... they build a pullet which will continue to lay through October... November... December... January... February... with never a stop! These are the months eggs are worth money... these are the months for you to make money! Feed Purina Poultry Chows now... it'll show up next winter in extra cash... with which you can do many things!



SOLD AT THE STORE WITH THE CHECKERBOARD SIGN

Waite is Capper Orator

Next Contest to be Among Representatives From Twelve North Central States

BY J. M. PARKS

COMPETING against nine opponents who had survived local elimination contests over Kansas, Kenneth Waite of Winfield High School was declared winner of the state Future Farmers' oratorical contest held at Manhattan, April 29. Thus, young Waite made a second safe landing in a three-stop oratorical flight which is to end at the American Royal Stock Show at Kansas City during November.

The Future Farmers' public speaking contest is a national affair. In the near future the winners from each state will meet for four regional contests. Kansas and 11 other states form the north central region. Only one contestant from each region may go into the finals at Kansas City.

This contest, which is being conducted by the state supervisors of agricultural education, is sponsored by Senator Arthur Capper, who will award the following prizes to the four winners. First prize, \$500; second prize, \$300; third prize, \$200, fourth, \$100.

Hill Presents Certificate

In presenting the certificate of award, Prof. Howard T. Hill, head of the department of Public Speaking at K. S. A. C., said in part: "Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, with his usual broad outlook upon vocational and cultural affairs, has sponsored a contest in public speaking among the future farmers of America. Writing upon subjects close to the vocational interest, these young folks are presenting their addresses before groups of selected judges at the agricultural colleges or other appointed places in each of the states. After a series of eliminations, the national finals in this contest will be held this fall in Kansas City.

"Now I have the privilege of requesting Kenneth Waite of the Winfield High School to come forward to receive the first place award. Kenneth, you have done yourself high credit in achieving success in this contest, and it is my honor to present to you at this time this certificate of first place award in the Future Farmers' Public Speaking Contest and with it my congratulations."

Talks on Farm Taxes

The subject chosen by the Winfield orator was "Equalization of Taxes As a Farm Relief Measure." Following is the winning speech condensed:

"Under a blistering sun, an old man and a few straggling followers plod along the dusty Indian highway toward the sea. Unclothed save for a loin cloth, weary and sick, this band of rebels under the leader Gandhi persist in their pitiful gesture against an outrageous tax levied on the peasants of India by the British government. Trudging behind Gandhi, trying their utmost to follow him in act, word and thought, 10 disciples were stricken with fever. With the fever thus trudging, hand in hand with them, they pushed forward that they might be liberated from an unjust salt tax levied by the British government. Arriving at the beach, they set up their crude stills and prepared to extract a few pitiful grains of salt from the sea. Their results are meagre and unpalatable; their suffering nearly beyond endurance. But what will man not suffer in a struggle against injustice? Only 7 cents a year for each man in this desperate band is the salt tax, but in their poverty that is a stupendous sum. Bowed down by centuries of toil and poverty, steeped in ignorance and superstition, the followers of the Indian, Gandhi, have yet the spirit to fight against injustice.

"I do not mean to compare the American farmer with the Indian peasant. I do not foretell that the American farmer will be forced to use such pitiful measures as Gandhi for redress of his grievances. But what I do say is that there is a tax injustice in America which cries loudly for redress as does the Indian

salt tax. The American farmer is sharing an unequal burden in the tax of our government. * * * *

"Business and industry represent the farmer. Business and industry control our Government. Business and industry propose farm relief without knowing what farm relief is. Many plans, such as diversified farming and improved methods, have been proposed. They have sought farm relief by subsidizing the farmer thru the Farm Marketing Act.

"It has not occurred to these interests that a reduction of the heavy tax burden which the farmer must support would better enable the farmer to execute some of these suggested practices. So long as money which should be reinvested as work-



Left, Professor Howard T. Hill, Head of the Department of Public Speaking, K. S. A. C. Delivering the Certificate of Award to Kenneth Waite, Winfield High School, Winner of the State Future Farmers' Public Speaking Contest Sponsored by Senator Arthur Capper

ing capital on the farm has to be taken out of the business and paid into the coffers of the tax budget, no kind of farm relief is possible. * * * *

"We can raise our revenue by the income tax. We would then be able to lower the high tax on land. This would aid the agricultural situation, and a prosperous agriculture is necessary to national welfare.

"There would not be the objection to the income tax that there is to the general property tax. The income tax would come only when people are making money, when people are able to pay. There would be no selling of land for taxes. No one would be borrowing money to pay taxes, and yet money would be raised to support the government.

"With the income tax every person would help pay taxes instead of the property, and real estate holders of our country paying from 90 to 96 per cent of the entire tax.

"The farmers have stood the burden of the tax for more than a century. Why not reverse the tax? Let the person with the ability to pay go on paying the tax. Everyone recognizes that taxes should be levied according to the ability to pay, and still the farmer who makes little or no income above expenses is forced to pay the taxes to keep up the expenses of our government. * * * *

A Demand for Justice

"As an advocate for the American farmer I appeal to you. What of the future of the American farmer? Will we remedy this palpable injustice? Will we lift the burden of taxation from the weary back of the American farmer? Will we allow him to use this tax money as capital funds for the improvement of his farm, for the increasing of his material well-being, for the prosperity of the American nation? Will we aid him in the only

way in which he may be aided, by removing the dead weight of injustice and oppression from his long suffering back?

"The American farmer cries out for relief, not aid. He demands justice in the place of injustice, a share and a stake in his government. He asks that he may be allowed to save himself, once the shackles of oppression are removed. He asks only the inalienable right of all Americans, an equal chance together with the other industries of our land. An ancient and fanatical Indian rebel cries out in the only way he knows against an ancient injustice. Friendless, starving and suffering, he keeps doggedly at his task on the ocean's shore, gathering the few crystals of salt in defiance of the power of a mighty Government, sustained only by his faith in his cause, his eternal belief in justice and the right.

"Modern sober American farmers ask only that right prevail over wrong, that justice take the place of injustice, that they be no longer denied the inalienable right of all Americans, an equal chance, an equal opportunity to realize the destiny that was meant for him.

"Our faith in the innate sense of justice and fair play that is a part of the make-up of every American citizen buoys up our hope in this, the darkest hour of American agriculture. We look forward to the day when American agriculture, relieved of its tax burdens carried too long, will go forward in confidence and prosperity so that it may never be said of the American farmer as Edward Markham said of the man with the hoe:

'Bowed by the weight of centuries, he leans Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground, The emptiness of ages in his face And on his back the burden of the world.'

Honor to 19 Club Folks

(Continued from Page 14)

the last year's pep cup. What are you going to do for their 1930 plans? Read this message and decide for yourself.

"Here we are at the beginning of another summer. The beautiful warm spring days make us think back to last summer. Boy, what fine times we had at the club meetings, and we decided at our last club meeting that we'd make the year of 1930 a more peppy one yet.

"We also decided that if you other 'fellers' don't watch we are likely to get that pep cup again. We have the pep of a Missouri mule.

"We kept our old motto—'Climb tho the rocks be rugged,' and we surely are doing so. Well, we sign off now, and let some one else talk awhile."—Harold Neptune, Assistant Editor, "Static From Trego Ramblers."

A Safe Investment

A letter from you will bring you information regarding an exceptionally attractive investment opportunity. Funds may be withdrawn at any time upon 30 days' notice. Demoninations of \$100.00 and \$500.00 are offered, rate of interest, 6 per cent, payable semi-annually by check. This investment is backed by unbroken record of 28 years' success in one of the strongest business concerns in the West. I shall be pleased to give full information to anyone who will write me.—Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kansas.

85,000 Bushels of Wheat!

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON

C. P. Schnellbacher of Colby, one of the largest wheat growers of Western Kansas, with an experience of 20 years to guide his operations, says that summer following every third year will increase wheat production at least a third. He farms 5,000 acres. Last year he produced 85,000 bushels of wheat, which he sold for an average price of \$1.12 a bushel. He uses 10 tractors and nine combines. Mr. Schnellbacher will market his wheat this year thru a co-operative association.

Wood preservative will make fence posts last more than twice as long.



You get 24 extra eggs from each hen for less than a nickel a year... by feeding this young, tender oyster shell that supplies the shell-building material your hens need.

Reef Brand
REGISTERED IN U.S. PATENT OFFICE
PURE CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL
FOR POULTRY
Gulf Crushing Co. New Orleans, U. S. A.



The Jayhawk
Combination Stacker & Hay Loader
PORTABLE—ON WHEELS
No Ropes, Pulleys or Stakes.
Works in High Wind. Places the Hay Where it is Wanted. Saves Half the Labor, Time, and Expense.
STEEL or WOOD Frame
Fine for Alfalfa or Any Other Crop You Mow.
Use Team or Tractor
THOUSANDS IN USE—YOUR DEALER CAN SUPPLY YOU
Write Now For Full Information—Get FREE Picture Story of "Jayhawk" at Work
The Wyatt Mfg. Co.
605 N. 5th SALINA, KANSAS

Hog Worms

Expel large, round worms from pigs safely and surely with

Peters' BALLOON CAPSULES

3,000,000 sold. Look like white grapes; slip down pigs' throat easily as balls of butter; they get the worms. Your check for \$5.00 brings 50 Balloon Capsules, free water gun, free jaw opener and directions. Order from this ad. Our 96-page, illustrated Veterinary Guide, free upon request.
Peters Serum Co., Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.
World's First Hog Serum Company

AVAILABLE

7%

INVESTMENTS



The ideal investment is one upon which the cash can be realized promptly if an emergency comes. The 7% Preferred Stocks sold by The Public Utility Investment Company have always found a ready market. Ask for details. Dept. K.F.

The Public Utility Investment Company
Salina, Kansas

LUMBER

MILLWORK and general building material at 25% OR MORE SAVING to you. Don't even consider buying until you have sent us complete list of what you need and have our estimate by return mail. No money down. We ship quick and pay the freight.
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Lock Joint, Concrete, Stave
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Scientifically made concrete. Erected by us. Freight paid. Big discount now.
INTERLOCKING CEMENT STAVE SILO CO.
Wichita, Kansas

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

Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

Cleanliness Is Next Door Neighbor to Profit in the Poultry Business

THE spread of poultry diseases is quite a costly problem. And it seems that sickness will hit a flock, despite all the precautions that can be taken. But eternal vigilance pays. From the many poultry plants we visit during the year we get numerous ideas about sanitation. In a few cases we find baby chicks trying to get a start on old, contaminated ground. On three different occasions we were with county agents when they were answering calls to "come see what makes our chicks die." And in each case the county agent named the source of the trouble right away. Careful examination of dead chicks proved the diagnosis correct—troubles contracted from range that was death to chicks.

Clean ground is essential to a good start for chicks. Clean houses, clean feed and numerous other things should be added. You know them as well as anyone. But if chick troubles do come, check up on your system of management more closely. See whether there are any leaks. If a surgeon operates on a patient and the wound becomes infected, immediately that surgeon, if he is a good one, will "check up on his technique." He does that so he will not make the same mistake again. So if baby chick troubles develop, your poultry technique, if you please, should be checked up.

Baby chicks, those a few hours or a few days old, however, are not the only ones that are subject to disease.

years. With no small amount of disappointment, I have fully decided it is better to buy day old baby chicks if one can buy from a reliable person, who sells good healthy purebred chicks and the breed of chicks one wants. My reasons are that I have a good laying strain of hens that are too busy to hatch chicks.

If one counts the cost of hatching equipment, oil and loss thru eggs that do not always hatch, they had better invest their money in healthy day old chicks.

Mrs. O. R. Mize.
Wetmore, Kan.

We Hatch at Home

I have such good luck with my incubators, and I find them such a great help in the poultry business, that I would not think of doing without them and going back to sitting hens again.

I also tried buying baby chicks from the hatcheries, but we found we did not have as good luck raising them as we did our own, so I got more incubators, and I now raise all I want and also hatch for my neighbors. I test all eggs before setting and only set those with good air cells and good shells. I can find any with small cracks and blood spots on the yolks that way, and as a result I get a better hatch.

I use a flashlight and test each egg as I place it on the tray. I also mark the eggs on one side and turn them over each time. I turn them twice a day the first four days, then three

Answers to Questions on Page 26

1. Kansas took its name from the Kansas tribe of Indians. It is said to signify, "People of the South Wind."
2. As the birthplace of William Shakespeare.
3. Eight.
4. Zachary Taylor.
5. 200.
6. The parrot.
7. Jefferson Davis.
8. 21 days.
9. Saturn.
10. Boll weevil.
11. Basketball, by Dr. James Naismith, for many years athletic director of Kansas University.
12. The cow.

The same eternal vigilance in your technique is necessary with older birds—clean houses, clean range, clean feed that is properly balanced. Why, cleanliness is next to profit with poultry. It is one of the big points from baby chicks to market eggs. But after you have done all you can at home, and despite all your efforts disease creeps in, then what are you to watch? It may be superfluous to mention these two additional things, but they bear watching.

And here they are: Be careful in bringing new birds to the farm, and make visitors understand that they can carry disease germs on their shoes from one farm to another. It is a good plan to keep new birds off to themselves for a while just to be on the safe side. Old shipping crates, if not properly disinfected, also may be a source of disease germs. Only a week or so ago we visited a farm in Marshall county on which we observed signs on poultry yards indicating that visitors were to get permission from the owner before they entered the poultry yards and houses. And why not? Step into a city factory and you'll see signs galore that say: "Private, Keep Out," or "Positively no Admittance." If you were to step into one of those private offices it is likely that you wouldn't do anything more than disturb the occupant just momentarily. But on the other hand, if someone steps into your poultry yards and disease and losses result from that visit, your entire plant may be disturbed and your year's efforts go for nothing. You most certainly have a right to protect your flock.

My Hens Are Too Busy

My experience with baby chicks extends over a period of almost 22

times a day for the rest of the hatch, the last time, about 8 o'clock in the evening when I air them from 20 to 30 minutes. Then I do not have to look after them during the night. I always clean and fill the lamps in the afternoon, and I have them adjusted before the last turning and airing. They seldom, if ever, run up in the night.

I think an incubator pays for itself several times over each season, at least mine do. I have four small ones, all bought at sales, and each year after hatching my chicks, I hatch several hundred for other people with them. Last year I set 1,600 eggs and hatched 1,408 chicks. I set them four times. I kept the first hatch and sold all of the rest at 10 cents each.

We keep the chicks in the house the first few days, then put them in the chicken house with a stove in it to keep them warm thru the day and in boxes at night, and we lose very few of them.

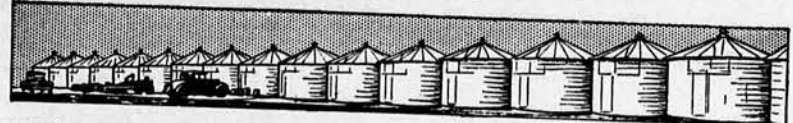
Mrs. Helen M. Duff.
Scott City, Kan.

I Like Started Chicks

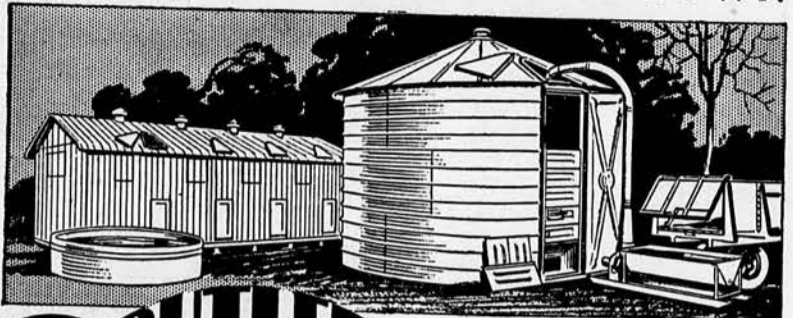
As I usually have purchased day old chicks, I experienced my greatest loss in the first two or three weeks. In 1929 I purchased 300 Leg-horns at 2 weeks old, and my loss was very small. These chicks weighed 1 pound at about 6 weeks, and I never have raised a more lively bunch before.

After this, I always will purchase started chicks. They do not require as much heat and can be turned out immediately. They may be started earlier hence earlier pullets, and they do not need the pampering of day old chicks. Also a greater per cent is raised so they are cheaper in the end.

Sedgwick, Kan.
Mrs. Luther Phillips.



HANDLE GRAIN ON THE FARM AS CHEAPLY AS TAKING IT TO TOWN



BUTLER BUTLER READY-MADE FARM STORAGE FARM ELEVATORS

"Keep wheat on the Farms—there is no other place one can store it cheaper", says Chairman Legge of the Federal Farm Board.

Owners report Butler galvanized steel bins 20 years old still in use.

Such records of durability cut the bin cost down to nearly 1/2¢ per bushel per year. 1/4¢ per bushel per year (or less, depending on quantity handled), invested in a Butler-Dixie Farm Elevator will handle grain in and out of storage, turn it whenever necessary or



load it into freight cars. Three-quarters of a cent per bushel per year for the best of equipment, plus a minimum of labor cost, handles grain on the farm.

Butler Ready-Made Steel Farm Storage improves condition of all grains, preserves its protein value, regulates moisture content, cuts shrinkage, shields against rats, fire and weather. Butler's thirty-year-old reputation is your pledge of quality galvanized steel, outstanding construction and structural strength.

DELIVERED PRICES
500 Bushel . . . \$85.50
1000 Bushel . . . \$126.00

Freight prepaid to any freight station in Ark., Okla., Mo., Kan., Ia., Neb., Ill., Wisc., Minn., N. & S. Dakota. Write for delivered prices in other states and on larger sizes. Compare with any other storage. You'll find no better values.

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1204 Eastern Ave., 904 Sixth Ave., S. E.
Kansas City, Mo. Minneapolis, Minn.

Please send FREE BOOK on farm storage, elevators and tanks.

Name _____
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You Can Learn Music by this simple home extension method



Join the thousands of people between the ages of six and sixty who are learning to play the piano, organ or violin through the improved course of training offered by the American College of Music.

During the past 24 years of satisfactory service this institution has enrolled fully 50,000 pupils. You can enroll no matter where you live.

Write for full particulars. Read what students and parents say about results. Address

American College of Music
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1322 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

Used Machinery

Can be sold or traded by using classified advertising in KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE which is read in over 60% of the farm homes of Kansas.

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.

Do Your Shopping In Kansas Farmer

The latest and best in merchandise and all farm and home equipment are announced every week.



Sell thru our Farmers' Market and turn your surplus into profits

Buy thru our Farmers' Market and save money on your farm products purchases

RATES: 8 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues, 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders...

TABLE OF RATES: A table with columns for Words, One time, Four times, etc., and corresponding rates.

RATES FOR DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIS PAGE: A table showing rates for different ad sizes (Inches, Lines).

RELIABLE ADVERTISING: We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable...

POULTRY

Poultry Advertisers: Be sure to state on your order the heading under which you want your advertisement run.

ANCONAS: ANCONA CHICKS AND EGGS. KANSAS Certified A flock. Eggs from hens with official records over 200 eggs now half price.

BABY CHICKS: BABY CHICKS \$8.50, 2 WEEKS OLD \$20.00, postpaid. Tucker Hatchery, Weaubleau, Mo.

STANDARD CHICKS: WHITE LANGSHANS, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes 9c, Leghorns 8c, Assorted 8 1/2c. Live Delivery.

PAY ONLY FOR CHICKS YOU RAISE. WE refund full price paid for all normal losses first three weeks.

JUNE CHICKS: LEGHORNS 8c, ROCKS, Reds, Orpingtons Wyandottes, Rhode Island Whites, Langshans 9c.

GUARANTEED TO LIVE CHICKS, 6c UP. Big boned husky stock. Bred on Missouri's largest trapnest breeding farm.

TIMM'S PURE BRED SCIENTIFICALLY hatched baby chicks. Disease free, from disease free flocks.

BETTER BABY CHICKS THAT ARE GUARANTEED TO LIVE. Electric hatched in our own plants from blood-tested flocks.

McMASTER'S REAL QUALITY CHICKS— that live and grow. Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, R. C. Reds, \$12.00-100.

FOR SALE—CHICKS GUARANTEED TO live ten days if given reasonable care.

CHICKS, TUDOR'S SUPERIOR QUALITY, all large breeds and White Minorcas.

BABY CHICKS, PURE BRED, HEALTHY free range flocks. Barred, Buff and White Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Minorcas.

PRICES CUT ON STEELE'S BIG, STRONG, livable Electric Hatched Chicks.

Baker's Chicks advertisement featuring a cartoon character and text about quality chicks and hatchery services in Abilene, Kan.

Steinhoff's Blood-Tested Chicks advertisement with an illustration of chicks and text about guaranteed health and quality.

ROSS CHICKS advertisement: Guaranteed 95% Pullets True To Breed Guaranteed To Live 10 Days.

Salina Hatchery Quality Chicks advertisement: Big reduction in prices for May and June chicks.

CHICKS 200 EGG BRED advertisement: At Cost of Ordinary Chicks. State Accredited, 100% live delivery.

CHIX C.O.D. Summer Prices advertisement: From hens laying over 50 per cent this Jan. 75 per cent of chicks sold to old customers.

NEW LOW PRICES ON SUPERIOR CHICKS advertisement: Superior guaranteed, 100% live delivery.

COMPARE THESE PRICES advertisement: Where can you beat them? \$1 per 100 deposit.

Sunflower Chicks advertisement: May Prices. S. C. Reds, White, Barred, or Buff Rocks.

NEW LOW PRICES Scheckel's Certified Chicks advertisement: White and Buff Leghorns and Heavy Mixed.

Guaranteed-to-LIVE CHICKS advertisement: Pedigreed Stock. Big boned husky chicks bred on Missouri's Largest Trapnest Breeding Farm.

STANDARD EGG FARMS advertisement: Box 126, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

BABY CHICKS advertisement: KANSAS ACCREDITED, BLOOD TESTED, Electric Hatched Chicks.

BABY CHICKS advertisement: BABY CHICKS, SUMMER PRICES, STATE Accredited, Barred, Buff or White Rocks.

STATE ACCREDITED CHICKS, REDUCED price beginning April 28th. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns.

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

DUCKS AND GEESE advertisement: PRIZE WINNING STOCK—LARGE, WHITE Pekin ducks.

DUCKS AND GEESE—EGGS advertisement: LARGE TOULOUSE GOOSE EGGS, 30c EACH.

GUINEAS advertisement: WHITE AFRICAN GUINEA EGGS, 17-150 Postpaid.

HAMBURGS advertisement: SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG CHICKS, \$12.00-100 C. O. D.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS advertisement: BEST QUALITY GIANTS, QUANTITIES OR small lots.

LEGHORNS—WHITE advertisement: SALE—BREEDING PEN ROSE COMB WHITE Leghorns.

WHITE LEGHORNS advertisement: WHITE LEGHORNS HENS AND MALES NOW half price.

BLOOD TESTED advertisement: flock S. C. W. Leghorns, large type, heavy layers.

STEWART advertisement: 1000, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$8.50, \$9.00, \$9.50, \$10.00.



CONOCO'S CHALLENGE CONFIRMED!

on America's Greatest Motor Proving Ground

PIKE'S PEAK!

Now it can be told... the true story of motor oil merit! For this was a test of America's representative motor oils in competition! A daring thing for CONOCO to do, done in confidence. Confidence based on the now-proven advantages of Germ-Processed oils... These tests brought out facts about motor oils which should affect the pocket-book of every motorist... Facts which we believe should force a swinging to Germ-Processed Motor Oils by every reader of our message.

Three Other Popular Oils Were Tried... Side By Side With CONOCO Germ-Processed

Other oils often have been "tested" on speedways, in cross-country dashes, and over the ocean. But they were "tested" only against operating conditions! CONOCO'S Germ-Processed oil was proven against operating conditions, and in comparison with other oils as well!



Pike's Peak Tests Conducted Under AAA Supervision

American Automobile Association observers purchased all oils used in the open market, placed them in separate containers, marked them with a code letter, and locked them up. All crankcase fillings were made by AAA observers who then sealed the inlets and outlets of each motor. All gasoline allotments, every temperature reading, every micrometer measurement, every test was checked by an AAA observer. During every moment of the test, an AAA observer was riding in each car. The records of this test were initiated by an AAA observer as each entry of fact was made, and will be shown to any person on request to the company.

The CONOCO Germ-Processed oil proved its superiority in the Pike's Peak Tests and with such finality, that now all motorists will know the facts... know how the wearing grinds up to the top of Pike's Peak and down again, up and down again, and again, showed each oil in its true colors... and how the Germ-Processed film so defied the clawing talons of friction that test thermometers showed lessened water and oil temperatures, to the amazement of disinterested engineers!

CONOCO'S Superiority Was Proven Under AAA Supervision

Lubricity means slipperiness, smoothness, and lower co-efficient of friction, as compared to another oil. The Extra Lubricity of CONOCO'S Germ-Processed oils is due to its amazing ability to penetrate metal surfaces! Thus, we believe Germ-Processed oil brings a lubricity, a minimum of friction to your motor because it becomes a part of the motor metal.

Motor Parts Were Measured After Each Oil Was Tried

Cylinders were measured with a micrometer, at top and bottom, pistons likewise, and the cylinder taper accurately recorded, after each oil was tested. These measurements were accurate to one ten-thousandths of an inch. This is what the reports of the test developed. Comparing the wear with the use of CONOCO Germ-Processed oils against average wear with the other oils, showed a decrease in wear in favor of CONOCO Germ-Processed oils of 76.4%.

CONOCO gives you facts... The Pike's Peak Tests reveal that your automobile motor can last longer that your operating expenses can be lowered!

Will you drive in today, at the Sign of the Red Triangle?

CONOCO GERM PROCESSED 35¢
PARAFFIN BASE MOTOR OIL
Per Quart... for All Grades Except Special Heavy and Extra Heavy

Sold by CONOCO Trucks, Stations and Dealers

MAIL THE COUPON for free booklet giving detailed narrative of Pike's Peak Tests with charts and photographs.

