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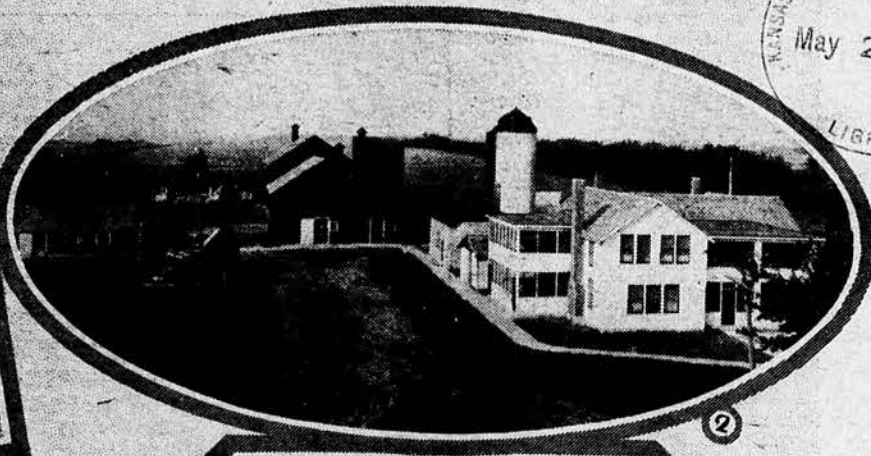
# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 68

May 31, 1930

Number 22



1. A commercial building tile plant.
2. Scene on Ransom farm.
3. Ransom Golden Dauntless — prize bull.
4. Taub Jones Hall, Ottawa University.
5. Arts Hall, Ottawa University.
6. Ward Science Hall — Ottawa University.



Ottawa, Kansas—Home of Ottawa University

(See Page 11)



# With Kansas Poultry Flock Owners

## Experience Taught Us the Dangers of Over-Crowding and Old Ground

**P**OUULTY is a sideline at our home, and a partnership affair. I raise the young chicks to maturity, and my husband feeds the mature birds, as handling the heavy feeds and mashes and cleaning of laying houses is a man's job and too heavy for the average farm woman in addition to her other farm and home duties.

We built our first laying house and brooder house 10 years ago, replacing an old shack that was only a makeshift. We had all kinds of birds and of all ages, but strangely we always had some eggs. This same year we purchased a brooder, the first we ever had seen and the first in this part of the country. We also bought 400 day-old chicks. Our brooder worked fine—a hard coal type. The chicks just grew like weeds, and they were one of the sights around here. We raised 346 of them.

The next year we again speculated, buying two 400-egg incubators, and we arranged for a sister-in-law to run them for us. This year we raised 365 chicks from our 400. We bought our eggs from neighbors, not always getting the quality we desired, but it was the best we could do.

The third year we bought 700 baby chicks, which was a very bad move, as I had 400 fine laying hens and they were too crowded. In February, 1923, we were getting 240 eggs a day when roup broke out, just a few days before my 700 chicks arrived. And as my brooder house was built onto my laying house, roup got all but 30 of my 700 and 200 of my layers.

I tried it again, not being able to build a separate brooder house, and I put another flock of chicks in the brooder house next to the laying house, covering fresh dirt over the floor and yard. I raised nearly all to the age of 6 or 7 weeks, and they seemed all right, but about the time I was ready to sell my cockerels and have fries, they began to die; the cause was old ground and worms. I still continued to have trouble with my chickens every year, and it was very discouraging.

So four years ago I sold my incubators and built a brooder house where no chickens had ever been. I bought 600 baby chicks at 12½ cents apiece; they were purebred Leghorns, and that year I matured all except 42. The next year I bought the same number and raised all but 22, and last year I raised 565 out of my 600.

We have learned not to crowd chicks and the importance of clean ground, clean feed, and we have healthy chicks. Our profits are not big, as we keep only a small flock of about 275, but last year 275 hens brought an income of more than \$837, which is not bad. We try to feed by the K. S. A. C. feeding formula. We now feed cod-liver oil to all our birds. We still use milk and grind our feed, and we also mix our mash.

We now have a purebred flock, state accredited, and this year we have chicks from our eggs; a reliable hatchery hatched them for me. We will change methods, from time to time, as we find better ways, but you know that is progress.

Mrs. Ruth Wilson.

Burr Oak, Kan.

### We Produce Market Eggs

Of all the breeds of chickens we have tried, we like the Single Comb White Leghorns best. They are hardy, mature quickly and lay many big, white eggs. We keep a flock of about 800 and we like to have the flock half pullets and half hens. Our aim is to produce market eggs, and we find it more profitable to buy baby chicks every year than to hatch them ourselves.

Last season we fed our chicks according to the Kansas All-Mash system, and we also gave cracked grains. We fed the starting mash until 6 weeks old, then the growing mash until they were about 5 months old. Then we moved the pullets into the laying house and kept a good commercial laying mash in troughs before them at all times. We never before had a bunch of such large, uniformly developed pullets. They be-

gan laying at 5 months, and they were laying more than 30 per cent in November and almost reached 50 per cent production in December. The cockerels were disposed of when they weighed 1½ pounds, which was at about 10 weeks old.

This is our second year for using our strawloft henhouse recommended by the Kansas State Agricultural College, and we like it fine. Our building is 20 by 100 feet with a grain room 20 by 20 feet. We find that this grain room is a great saver of time and labor in feeding the flock. It is divided into several bins so that we can keep a variety of grains handy. We

pour clabber milk in on the mash in the troughs and they soon clean it up. We feed watermelons and cabbage for green food as long as they last. We also keep oyster shell in troughs where they can get it.

Mrs. C. L. Vastine.

Deerfield, Kan.

### We Watch Four Things

Altho an amateur in the poultry business, I have learned a number of things from poultry literature, lectures and practical experience, which I have found cut costs and increase profits in our flock.

We keep White Leghorns, since we

April 20, and with proper care they are ready to be put in the house by the middle of September. A good warm house with plenty of light and proper ventilation is necessary. The litter must be kept clean and dry. We have kept our hens previously in a poorly-ventilated house and found it impossible to keep them up in production during the winter months.

Constant culling removes the unprofitable birds, and thus reduces feed costs.

Regularity in feeding is very important. I think it pays to feed hens as early as possible in the morning.

Poultry sanitation cannot be stressed enough. A dirty house is an ideal place for bacteria and parasites to thrive. I believe the foundation for success in poultry production lies in the producer's ability to raise healthy stock.

Mrs. Harold Van Horn.  
Pomona, Kan.

### Feeding Made a Difference

Our experience with the "poultry crop" last year was unique. We spent considerably less time than in former years with our chicks and we raised more chickens. The finished product was uniformly good and brought results far above our expectations.

A flock of 800 White Leghorn chicks hatched May 7. These chicks were kept in an electric storage brooder for two weeks. The weather then was quite warm, and we moved brooder and all to the farm, where no additional heat was required except the heat from their bodies. The brooder was of the six-story type, and proved to require very little attention. Feed hoppers and waterers, hung on the outside of the brooder, were easily filled, and the chicks were not disturbed when papers were changed under the wire mesh.

About June 1 we moved the brooder out into the yard under a tree, and we made little runways of boards, covered with burlap, which we extended from each of the six stories to the ground. The chicks really enjoyed getting in and out of their home. Canvas was hung on three sides of the brooder during cold or rainy weather. A good commercial feed was used as directed, and the chicks grew wonderfully.

When the chickens were about 9 weeks old, the cockerels and pullets were separated, and placed in open-type range houses in the orchard or in a pasture near a corn field, far from barns and lots and the birds grew and developed beautifully.

Self-feeders for mash were used, and water was hauled to the houses in barrels. These required filling every other day, so on the off days the only attention required was closing the houses at night, because of wolves and coyotes. And occasionally we would move the houses to clean ground. This was a welcome change from the usual task of cleaning brooder houses.

On September 30, 275 of the best pullets were placed in winter quarters, free from all vermin. They were just beginning to lay, and by November 1 we were gathering 56 eggs a day, and during the month we gathered 3,625 eggs. During December, 4,778 eggs were gathered—186 being the highest number gathered in one day. The income from these was \$186.30 above cost of feed, for the two months. The cockerels having been well fed all summer, were fine as food, after a few days' fattening on milk and cornmeal, and we sold to local trade at an average of 74 cents each. These paid the cost of the eggs, hatching and feed bill for all the chickens up to October first.

We believe that feeding well all summer was our outstanding improvement over former years, as a well-developed bird is not so susceptible to disease and with plenty of fresh air, food, water, and plenty of room will return big dividends the following winter when eggs are high.

Troy, Kan. Mrs. Reba Ricklefs.

Broody hens should be confined to cool, airy coops and fed a good supply of water and dry mash.

## Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

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

1. At what Kansas fort is maintained the largest cavalry school in the United States?
2. What are the fine wires in electric lights usually made of?
3. What is a vertebrate animal?
4. What is the chief effect of the moon on the earth?
5. Who wrote "Innocents Abroad"?
6. What is (a) the largest county in Kansas? (b) The smallest?
7. How many legs has a spider?
8. What famous city is built on seven hills?
9. For what four words do the four H's in the 4-H Club stand?
10. For what is helium gas used, and where in Kansas is it found?
11. What is a pastel?
12. What river flows into the Dead Sea?

(Answers are given on page 13.)

have a space 3 feet from the floor and 3 feet wide extending along the whole south wall which, with the exception of the door and four windows, is covered with a very light grade of unbleached muslin.

Last year we had some trouble with roup, but we decided that it was nutritional roup caused by improper feeding, as we fed more heavily of grain, especially yellow corn. We have not had that trouble this year.

We find that after the pullets have fully matured the amount of grain should be lessened so that they will consume more mash. We govern the amount of feed largely by the hens' appetites. We want them to be ready to eat at feeding time. We feed a light feed of grain in the morning and a heavy one at night. At noon we

are most interested in egg production, and as everyone knows, they lead in that line. There are four principal things which we take into consideration in making our flock pay, and they are as follows:

First, proper feeding. We feed a balanced ration, which consists of about an 18 per cent protein mash. We keep this mash before the hens at all times and 15 pounds of grain a day for each 100 hens. We mix our grain, using yellow corn, wheat and kafir. The yellow corn is most essential if all the grains are not available. We also keep plenty of fresh water and grit before them. Lately we have been feeding alfalfa hay with good results.

Second comes housing. We hatch our Leghorn chicks not later than

## Harvests Corn With a Combine

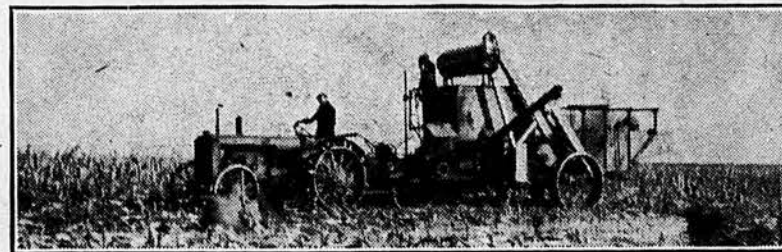
By Bert S. Gittins

**W**E HAVE heard a great deal lately about cutting and shelling corn with the combine. F. J. Armstrong of Goodland, Sherman county, has been combining his corn for two years. He says that altho the idea may not be 100 per cent satisfactory as yet, it nevertheless has its advantages. Last winter he combined about 300 acres of corn, and the winter before about 400 acres. Two men did the job with the combine and a 20-35 tractor, shelling about 500 bushels a day. This meant about 20 acres daily.

To avoid cracking the corn the concave teeth were shortened by cutting them in half. "There was some cracked corn," says Mr. Armstrong, "but not enough for dockage. We used a corn grader on the combine." A few other changes also were made in the combine. For one thing, extra slats were put on the feeder to prevent the ears of corn from clogging. Mr. Armstrong also used longer arms on the reel, and only half as many reel slats as were employed for harvesting small grain.

"I had very little trouble with the stalks clogging in the sickle," Mr. Armstrong said. "In fact, no more than with small grain. The greatest problem is to get the stalks and corn on the platform. The shelling or threshing is very simple."

Mr. Armstrong grants that corn is hard on the combine, but he does not think this objection is serious enough to outweigh the speed and low cost which combining makes possible. He has no doubt about it being quicker and cheaper than hand work.



F. J. Armstrong, Sherman County, Cutting Corn With His Combine



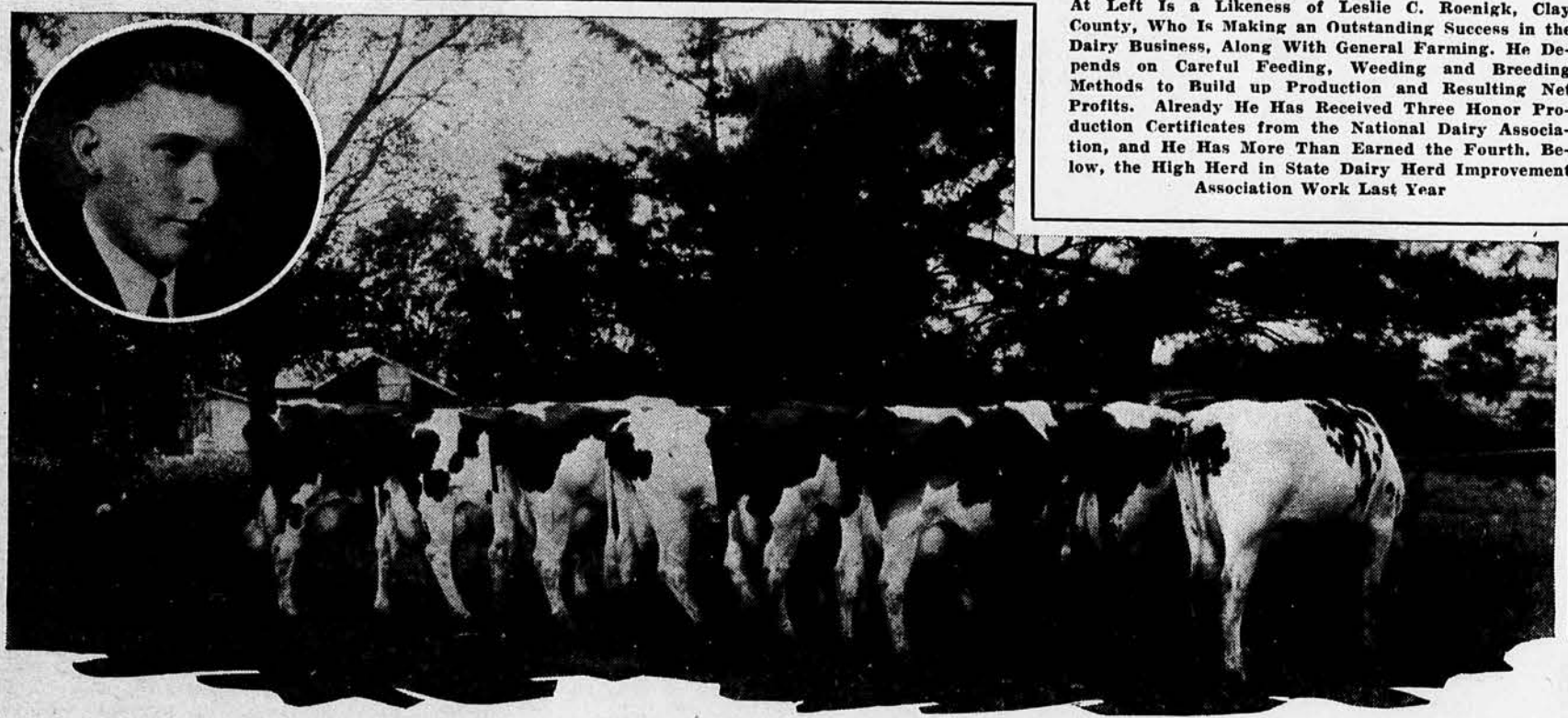
# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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At Left Is a Likeness of Leslie C. Roenigk, Clay County, Who Is Making an Outstanding Success in the Dairy Business, Along With General Farming. He Depends on Careful Feeding, Weeding and Breeding Methods to Build up Production and Resulting Net Profits. Already He Has Received Three Honor Production Certificates from the National Dairy Association, and He Has More Than Earned the Fourth. Below, the High Herd in State Dairy Herd Improvement Association Work Last Year

## Le-Mar Holsteins Pay Well for Feed

*Milkers Averaged \$197.34 Over Feed and Poultry \$100 a Month*

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

FOR every dollar Leslie C. Roenigk, Clay county, invested in dairy feed last year, he received \$2.99. It is likely that had something to do with the smile on his face as he remarked, "Those \$200 jobs in town used to look good to me, but no more." He is a successful dairyman, his wife has found real profit in poultry work, and together they are mighty fine general farmers. There on Le-Mar farm—that name is a combination of Leslie and Martha—these folks are proving that Kansas has a younger generation of genuine farmers, and there they have found it possible to exchange their thought and labor for good net returns and a life of satisfaction.

This is the same young couple who had the unusually outstanding Dairy Herd Improvement Association exhibit at the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka last fall. Perhaps you will remember that one ordinary cow, "Diana," was included in this demonstration. A cow from the same county but not from the Roenigk herd. Her name was beautiful, but her 144.6 pounds of butterfat in a year and a profit over feed costs of \$46.67, looked pitifully small when compared to the Roenigk Holsteins. It would take 28½ of her kind to equal eight cows in this fine Clay county herd from the standpoint of production, and 32 to make as much profit. That indicates something of the care Mr. Roenigk gives his cows in feeding and breeding.

He has been renting his father's farm of 200 acres for 10 years, and has 140 acres under cultivation on which he produces all the feed he needs aside from some he purchases from commercial channels. Eight years ago he started with Holsteins, and his steady march in the line of progress should be an inspiration to farmers of the state generally. At that time he purchased five purebred heifers and kept three of them for foundation cows. He still has two of those cows, and all of the Holsteins on the place are descendants from the three original animals. One of the trio was sold to Maytag of Newton, Ia., last spring. This one cost \$125 as a heifer, produced three bulls and three heifers, and brought

\$400 as an 8-year old. There again is some indication of the value of the cows in this herd. One of the first cows was the high individual in the Geary-Clay Cow Testing Association for the production year of 1928 and 1929.

"The bull is a big factor in any herd," Roenigk declared. "We are depending on good herd sires and haven't bought a single female since the foundation animals were purchased. I bought my first bull from J. A. Engle of Talmage, and he was responsible for a 30 per cent increase in production of the first heifers over their mothers as 3-year-olds. That is, these first offspring were 30 per cent better than their dams. Three of the four daughters we got from this first bull made more than 500 pounds of butterfat in part of the first and the second lactation periods."

This herd now consists of 20 purebred females, calves and all, and the purebred herd sire. In

addition there is one grade. The mother of this grade was purchased for \$15 about the time the first investment was made in purebreds eight years ago. This present grade, when bred to a purebred bull, produced a heifer that gave 522.8 pounds of fat as a 3-year-old. Her mother's record was 394.6 pounds as a 4-year-old. "I think that is a most outstanding example of the value of a good bull," Roenigk said.

Every effort has been turned to the business of perfecting the feeding methods, and with good results. Cows are tested once a month and every animal is fed according to production. A careful study of this has been made in connection with cow testing work and thru the Farm Bureau. "Testing association work the first three months was worth 10 years' dues," Roenigk assured. "If it hadn't been for the Dairy Herd Improvement Association and the Farm Bureau I don't know where we would have been, and if we had gotten any place, we probably wouldn't have known it. We try to fatten cows when they are dry, as this goes into the milk when production starts again. The grain ration is composed of 4 parts corn, 2 parts bran and 1 part of cottonseed meal or oil meal. At times some molasses has been added to stimulate appetites and to make the animals drink more water. I think the tank heater we use in winter is one of our best investments. It assures us that the milkers will drink all they need, and of course, that is very important."

The fourth year of testing work will be completed soon. Mr. Roenigk already has three honor certificates from the National Dairy Association and he has more than earned the fourth one. The first was presented to him after his herd averaged 407 pounds of butterfat. A little udder trouble developed the next year, but despite that his herd averaged 397 pounds of butterfat and the second certificate was forthcoming. The third was earned with a herd average of 517 pounds of butterfat, and Roenigk recalls that this was the first time a Kansas herd ever had made 500 pounds or more. For the production year of 1928 and 1929, Roenigk

(Continued on Page 27)



These Buildings Tell the Story of Poultry Progress on Le-Mar Farm. Left at Top, the First Laying House, and Right, the First Straw-Loft Type on the Place. Below Is the Most Recent, Modern, Straw-Loft Addition



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## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I AM A reader of Kansas Farmer," writes Frank Gray, of Alamosa, Colo., "and I enjoy your editorials, especially the Socialist letters and your answers to them. I am not a Socialist because we all are too selfish and conceited for Socialism to make a success. However, I would remind the owners of wealth that the men and women who toil on the farms, in the mines, the factories and the shops are, collectively, the foundation on which our prosperity rests and no really intelligent man who builds a skyscraper would knowingly cheat his foundation. Human selfishness and conceit in one form or another leads us to do some foolish things which cause much trouble. And yet if all the selfishness and conceit were taken away from us we would be of a lower form of life than jelly-fish, and that's that. It is up to the young men and women who now are taking the lead to see to it that our foundation is kept solid."

While Mr. Gray does not undertake to say just how our foundation can be kept solid, his generalization is sound. It is true enough, as he suggests, that the foundation of our prosperity, and he might have added of our social structure, if it is to endure, is the intelligence and prosperity of our working classes. This elemental truth was a long time getting into the heads of the captains of industry, and some of them have not sensed it yet. They have not progressed far enough in the development of our industrial and social life to understand that the principle on which slavery was built must be abandoned if our Republic is to endure.

Slavery was established on the theory that the interests of the slave and his master were not mutual but antagonistic; that it was to the interest of the master to get as much toil out of the slave as was possible and to give as little in return as possible, and that very fact eventually caused the overthrow of slavery. It finally became evident that it was impossible to have efficient labor on that basis. Consequently, while the slave owner paid his slave no wages for his toil he was unable in the long run to compete with free labor in production of wealth, because free labor did have the stimulus of hope that he, the laborer, might advance himself into the wealth-owning and labor-employing class. That hope made him a far more intelligent and effective worker than the slave.

However, most of the employers still held to the idea that they were to be the sole dictators of industry and that the workers should have no voice in the matter. Naturally that led to conflict between the workers and employers, and both acted on a false theory of the relations of employers and employed. Even yet, as it seems to me, a very large per cent of both employers and labor leaders fail to realize that there cannot be permanent prosperity unless there is a recognition of the fact that the true interests of employers and employed, of labor and capital, are mutual. As Mr. Gray suggests, the foundation must be sound if the superstructure is to remain safe and lasting.

I might also say he has hit on one of the principal reasons why Socialism and Communism have not made greater progress than they have. Communism, and Socialism, which logically leads to Communism, altho many theoretical Socialists argue that they are diametrically opposed to each other, can succeed only by despotic rule. The Soviet government of Russia has been criticized because it insists on complete obedience of the masses to the rule of the small oligarchy which composes the inner circle of the Communist party, and that this inner circle must be controlled by a despotic head. However, the Communist leaders are entirely logical; that is the only way such a government can succeed.

But right here comes in one of the great obstacles to the success of such a system, and which has first among my correspondents been suggested by Mr. Gray. The success of Communism or Socialism depends on the willingness of the great majority to conform to the rules laid down by a few. But the radical Socialist or Communist never is a conformer; if he were he would not be either a Socialist or a Communist. He is continually against the rules laid down for his governance by whatever society may control the government under which he lives. Hence, it is not surprising that radical Socialists or Communists like Trotzky or Emma Goldman, have not been

able to get along with the Communist government of Russia.

So long as he was one of the dictators, Trotzky was enthusiastic about the Russian experiment, but when the inside oligarchy split into two factions and the Trotzky faction became the minority, he immediately refused to conform to the will of the majority and had to go. He fought back as he always had done and as a result is an exile, refused admittance not only by the government he helped to found, but also by all the other governments to which he has applied.

Miss Goldman was exiled from the United States during the World War and sent to Russia. Very soon she was at outs with the Soviet government for the reason that she was not willing to conform to the rules and regulations laid down by the governing body.

The same thing happened to a number of leading Communists who went to Russia from the United States and other places. If a Socialist or

willing to put their money into failing ventures than Republicans. I think that is the reason there is no Democratic state paper in Kansas.

### May be Good Riddance

THE stories about deaths from poison bootleg whisky seem to leave me cold. There have been abundant warnings about the danger of drinking bootleg whisky. No person of sufficient intelligence to read, or even if not able to read, who can hear, and has sufficient intelligence to understand spoken language, has any excuse now for drinking the stuff. If he does he takes his chances. If he is that kind of fool the world can get along very well without him, and perhaps the sooner he is dead the better. What I cannot understand is that a good many presumably intelligent and reputable persons continue to give aid and comfort to criminals who peddle poison. I say presumably intelligent, altho the evidence is decidedly opposed to such a presumption. Any man who risks his life, or at least his health, by drinking bootleg liquor, may be intelligent about some things, but he has a fool streak in his make-up.

### Bill Wilkins Returns

AN OBERLIN subscriber writes me in part as follows: "I am gettin' ready for a wide and extended search for an old friend of mine who has suddenly disappeared. This here critter is a rabid dry, and I fear that some moonshiner outfit has abducted him and sentenced him to splittin' rails or bottlin' moonshine under compulsion. I do not know his real, legal name but his alias is T. James. I have been watchin' the paper two or three moons for some of his writin's but nary an article has appeared. This here critter is, I think, of Scotch-Irish extraction. If you see ary man of this general description strollin' round, don't let him git away."

Old Santa.

Truthful James, to whom I assume this subscriber refers, has been in retirement, mourning for his old side-partner, Bill Wilkins, who suddenly disappeared without leaving his address. He reappeared the other day claiming that he had been with Commander Byrd at the South Pole. His story may seem improbable, but Truthful declares that on account of his long acquaintance with Bill he is willing to accept it as a narration of fact. Here it is:

"William, where in creation have you been?" asked Truthful James. Haven't seen hide or hair of you for more than six months and had about concluded that you were dead."

"I am not wonderin' any, James, that you was ready to come to that conclusion. The fact is that I hed to leave unexpectedly and neglected to give my prospective address. You see, James, it wuz this way. I received a telegram from Commander Byrd readin' as follows, to wit: 'Hon. William S. Wilkins, Esq. Am just leavin' for a trip to the South Pole. Just as we wuz ready to start one uv my most valued assistants cum to me and said: 'Commander, there is one man we must hev on this expedition to make it a success.'"

"And who is that?" says I.

"'Commander,' he says, says he, 'that man is William S. Wilkins, better known as Bill Wilkins. There is nuthin', Commander, that man can't do. He has rid on the back of a whale for thousands of miles thru ragin' seas, staying with that huge monster uv the deep when it dove down a mile tryin' to dislodge him. He held his breath fur a period of 1 hour and 20 minutes until the whale hed to come to the top to breathe. He hez clung to the legs uv two mighty condors while they flew over the snow capped summits uv the Andes mountains. He hez rid mounting lions and trained catamounts to drive single or double. He hez rastled with grizzly bears and subdued them with his bare hands.'

"It is enough, lieutenant," says I. "We must hev this man with our expedition."

"'Right you are, Commander,' he says, 'and so I am holdin' up this outfit until you arrive. We should hev sailed two days ago by our schedule. Come at once.' Commander Richard Byrd.

"Well, of course, James, after receivin' such



Communist government ever should be established here in the United States, my opinion is that the first persons to oppose it would be the present, ardent Socialists and Communists and naturally so. They would not be willing to conform to the rules laid down by the central body, unless they were permitted to establish the rules, which in all probability they would not be.

### Very Well, Mr. Swaim

ONE of my Democratic readers, M. W. Swaim, of Geuda Springs, writes me a letter of criticism. He has an outburst of this kind periodically and I always figure on a letter from him at just about this time of year.

His complaint is that while I treat the Democrats fairly between campaigns, at election time I support the Republican party. Now granting that he is correct about that, I ask in all candor, what has he to complain about?

Our campaigns are biennial. They last about two months, but for good measure let us say they last three months. Then according to his admission I treat the Democrats with great fairness during 21 months out of every 24. What better can my Democratic friend ask? Is not that giving them all the best of it? Is not that really much better than they deserve? Just consider it! According to Mr. Swaim I favor the Democrats seven-eighths of the time, and favor the Republicans only one-eighth of the time. What more can he reasonably ask?

There is, however, one question he asks that is worth considering. He wants to know why it is that the Democrats of Kansas do not establish and support a paper of their own. Well, my guess is that it is because no man or company of men can be convinced that such a paper would pay expenses. If Mr. Swaim can persuade any capitalist or association of Democratic capitalists that such a paper will pay, there will be a Democratic state paper here within six months or less.

Several Democratic papers have been started in Kansas, but for some reason they have failed. I have observed that Democrats are no more



an urgent request there wuz nuthin' I could do but go at once. I never hed been to the South Pole and hed always hed a sort uv hankerin' to visit either the North or the South Pole, and whittle a chunk off it fur a pocket-piece.

"So I wired Commander Byrd that I wuz comin' by airplane and arrived at his headquarters next day. The hul crew wuz tickled nearly to death to see me. Commander Byrd slapped me on the back and says, 'Bully for you y' durned ol' polecat,' and his lieutenant who hed insisted that the expedition simply couldn't go without me wuz just plumb tickled stiff and says to Commander Byrd, 'Commander,' he says, just like that, 'this here expedition is goin' to be a grand success, but it never would hev been if we hedn't secured the services uv this here distinguished hunter and scout,' he says. 'Well, James, this here is the most thrillin' in some respects uv any uv my adventures, but re'ly it is too long a story to tell at one sittin'."

"Let us adjourn to a neighborin' restaurant where we may fill our faces with pork and beans and then, James, to use the classic language of my fav'rit author, William Shakespeare, fur whom, by the way, I wuz named, my full name bein' William Shakespeare Wilkins, altho my friends speak uv me as Bill Wilkins, I will a tale unfold that would cause the quills to stand on the back uv the fretful porcupine."

The next installment of Bill's story will appear next week.

### Can Collect for Damage Done

Would like to know what a person can do to prevent cattle drivers from turning in our driveway and tramping and cutting the lawn all up and tramping down the flowers and shrubbery. A certain party, whenever he drives cattle, generally not more than two or three, thru carelessness permits them to turn in on our driveway and then races after them, cutting everything up.

This is a case of trespass and you have a right to collect from the owner of the cattle whatever damage you suffer by reason of this trespass. Your own legal remedy, of course, is to bring an action against him for trespass.

### Could Harvest the Crop

How long after foreclosure can a farm in Kansas be held by the person or persons giving a mortgage on the farm? If a crop has been planted on such farm can the farm be held until the crop is harvested?

Unless this mortgage is given for security on the purchase price of the farm, and unless the mortgage represents one-third of the purchase price in which case only six months would be given to redeem, in case of foreclosure, the mort-

gagor would have 18 months after foreclosure and sale of the land in which to redeem. During this 18 months the mortgagor, if he is living on the land, has full dominion over it and may plant whatever crops he chooses to plant. But he would not have a right to plant a crop which could not mature before the redemption period had expired. Neither would he have a right to commit waste on the farm during this period. If the mortgage period should expire before the crop has been harvested, but not before it has matured, the mortgagor would have a right to harvest the crop, but would not have a right of possession of the land any longer than the end of the redemption period.

### Will Half the Property

1—A and B are husband and wife who have lived together more than 30 years. B left A without cause and went into another county, applied for divorce and half the property and all her expenses. They have one son. Can she will her part of the property away? 2—A



helped B put in a crop of wheat, supplying the seed and tools. He then helped him put in oats and corn. B has paid nothing and made no offer to pay. He is married and is living in town. It now has been more than a year. What steps should be taken by A to get what he owes him?

1—If B has succeeded in obtaining her divorce or does succeed in obtaining it, there will be presumably a division made of the property by order of the court. In that case B will have the right to will her part of the property as she sees fit and so will A have a right to will his. The fact that they have a son will not affect the right of either one to will the property after the divorce is granted. Prior to the granting of the divorce

neither A nor B can will away more than one-half of his or her property.

2—This is a labor debt. A can bring suit against B and if he obtains a judgment can levy upon any property B may have to satisfy the judgment.

### Can Prosecute for This

Is there a law in Colorado that a man has to fence against hogs? If his hogs trespass on my land can I prosecute him for damages without shutting up his hogs if I have a witness or two?

Section 3242 of the Colorado statutes reads as follows: "No hog or swine shall be permitted to run at large and the owner of any hog or swine trespassing on the property of any person shall be liable for treble the damages occasioned by such trespass and a fine of not less than 5 nor more than \$10 for each offense."

In other words, if your neighbor permits his hogs to run at large, and they trespass upon your property and you are able to prove the trespass, you can prosecute him to the amount of treble the damages caused by his hogs, and also have him fined for each offense not less than \$5 nor more than \$10.

### Children Need Not be Included

A man owning real estate in Kansas and living in Kansas wishes to leave all his property to his wife. In order to make this will ironclad must he mention each of their children or leave them something in the will?

No. It is not necessary in making a will that there should be some nominal sum, such as a dollar, left to each of the children. Either the father or mother has an entire right to will all their property as they may see fit, bearing in mind the rights of the surviving husband or wife to their half of the estate, provided by statute.

### For a Half Interest

A man goes to a public sale and buys the tenant's half of 65 acres of wheat in the field. How many acres should he pay for?

The tenant's share in this wheat is not limited to any particular number of acres. In other words, he has a share in all of this 65 acres of wheat, and the bill of sale should be for a one-half interest in 65 acres of growing wheat.

### Law Doesn't Apply?

Does the law of Kansas prohibit the giving of prizes at card club parties? We have been told that members of some card clubs in Kansas City have been arrested for giving prizes for high and low scores in playing.

Our gambling law in Kansas does not in my opinion apply to a case of this kind.

# The United States Will Stay Dry

THE Literary Digest has ended its poll on prohibition. The poll received a great amount of publicity and much attention thruout the United States. Undoubtedly The Digest went to great expense and effort to obtain a fair test of "wet" and "dry" sentiment. Yet of the 20 million ballots sent out it received back only 4,806,464.

Which doesn't look as if the people, as a whole, are much stirred up over the question of modification or repeal.

What of the 15,193,536 who did not vote and were not heard from or counted?

Of the ballots that The Digest received 1,464,098 were for enforcement; 1,399,314 for modification; 1,943,052 for repeal.

If a modificationist wished to do away with prohibition entirely, it seems to me, he would have voted for straightout repeal. The fact that he did not indicates that he is a semi-dry at least.

Subtract the number of ballots received for enforcement and the ballots received for modification from the total of 4,806,464 ballots received by The Digest and you have left only 1,943,052 truly wet votes.

It strikes me that is not a great showing of wet strength in a nation-wide poll of 20 million citizens, on what, in the five wet states, is considered to be a burning issue.

Isn't it rather significant that out of the 20 millions asked to vote only 1,943,052 were found who were willing to vote for repeal?

The Digest's poll indicated that the state of Indiana was hopelessly wet. But, strange to relate, in that state's recent primary election every one of the congressmen nominated was a dry and every dry candidate was opposed by a wet candidate. Yet not a single wet was nominated.

Turning to Pennsylvania, also rated wet in The Digest poll, we find Gifford Pinchot, a pronounced dry, nominated for governor and the advertised wet candidates for governor and United States senator running "a poor third."

Of course, there were other issues in these contests, but it seems to me these are votes rather more indicative of the wet or dry sentiment of the entire people of these commonwealths than a poll which can only skim the surface.

To quote Abe Martin, "Why not modify or repeal the law agin murder, it hain't gittin' anywhere?"

However, we do know the

prohibition is getting somewhere. We have proof that it is.

The difficulty in conducting a poll such as The Digest has conducted is that millions of names and addresses must be obtained. Naturally a great majority of these addresses are bound to come from big cities and towns and from the denser centers of population.

Wet sentiment always has been stronger in such places. And in most lists obtainable, men's names predominate. Also there is duplication. For instance, one of my friends received a Digest ballot as a subscriber of The Digest. He received another ballot as a member of the American Bar Association, and then received a third ballot to fill out because he was a director in a bank and his name appeared in a list of American bankers.

Finally a straw vote is one thing and a ballot which actually takes effect is another. A man is more likely to vote his prejudices in a straw vote, but will think at least twice before he casts a real ballot.

A "wet" business man, for instance, might not be willing to see billions of spending money turned from the channels of trade toward wet goods and drink. The country always has just so much cash with which to supply its wants. Subtract 4 billions from that total, and general business in every part of the land will feel it keenly.

The nation's drink bill in the old days, when the population was smaller and everything was cheap and wide-open, compared to today amounted to well over 2 billions of dollars a year. Today under prohibition, even in the wettest cities, drinking is by no means so general a custom as it was then, and in the country as a whole it is much less. Facts are facts and these are facts.

Statistics in Prof. Irving Fisher's latest book on prohibition indicate that national prohibition is saving the United States at least 2 billion dollars annually on its liquor bill.

The repeal of prohibition would not be unlikely to ruin the automobile industry. Ten per cent of this country's population is now maintained by that industry.

The great mass of dependable evidence and statistics is overwhelmingly in favor of a dry United States. There may be an economist in the country who is for the wet side of the argument but I have not heard of him. All this country's

famous economists are advocates of prohibition for economic reasons if no other.

In 1922, after 79 years of activity, our life insurance companies attained the first 50 billion dollars of insurance. In just six and a half years later they had increased this total to 100 billion dollars—more than twice the volume of life insurance in all other countries of the world combined.

It is for reasons like this that the economists are advocates of prohibition.

It never will be possible to get 36 states—the necessary number—to vote for the repeal of the 18th Amendment. How much better, then, for all to get on the water wagon and put prohibition thru.

For a state to repeal its state prohibitory law and then complain that prohibition is not well enforced, simply is hypocrisy if not rebellion against the law of the land.

The prohibition states, among them, have tried every form of control for the drink evil and have found no satisfactory substitute for prohibition. Canada now is making the same discovery. Official figures show much more drinking under Canada's "modified" liquor law than under Canada's prohibition acts.

Almost everywhere in Europe the earlier phases of prohibition—those which lead up to straightout prohibition—are beginning to appear. Switzerland and Germany and France are the latest countries to begin discouraging drink thru legislation.

The United States never will give up the tremendous advantage it has gained thru prohibition, altho the several wet states which make no attempt to enforce the law declare the law a failure. In almost the same breath that this declaration is made, their champion wets also demand the law be repealed so there may be more drinking.

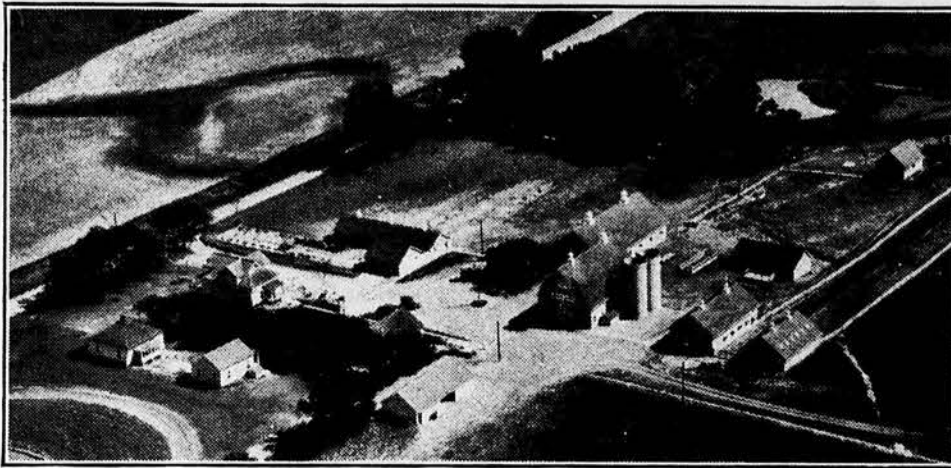
The repealers have no facts to stand on and are attempting the impossible. The United States will stay dry.

Arthur Capper

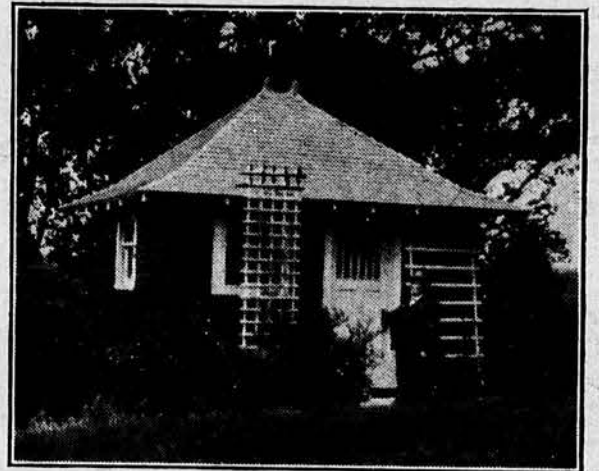
Washington, D. C.



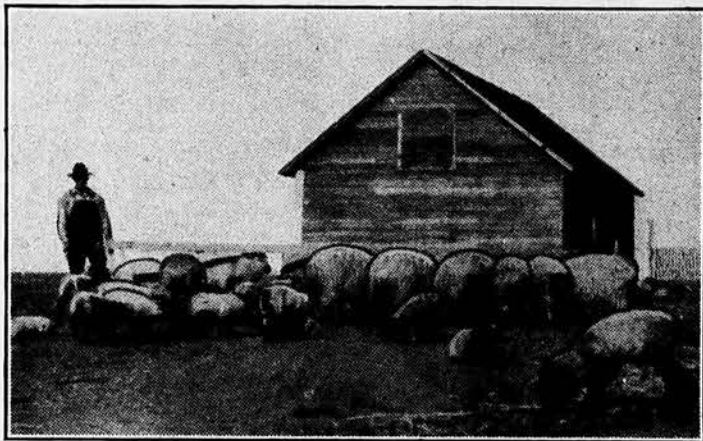
# Rural Kansas in Pictures



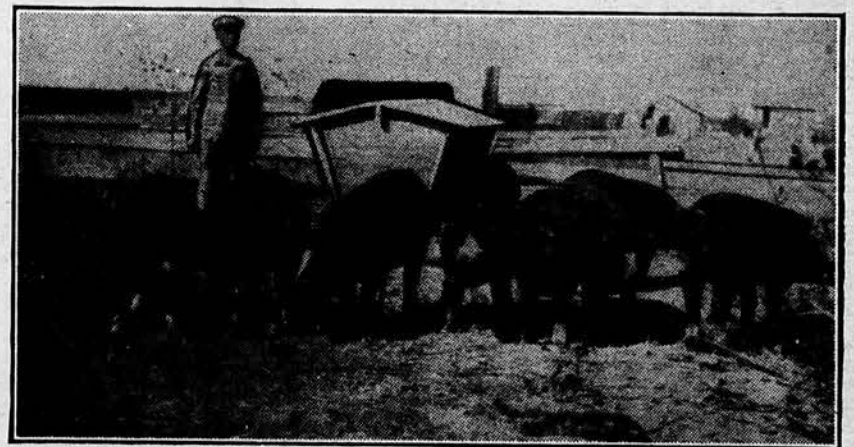
An Airplane View of Jo-Mar Farms Near Salina, Owned by Nathan L. Jones, Prominent Public Utility Man. Up-to-the-Minute Equipment Makes This One of the Most Outstanding Dairy Plants in the State. Purebred Cows, Excellent Feeding Methods and Strict Sanitation Are Combined in the Production of High Quality Milk



The Efficient Spring House, on the John Hinnen, Jr., Farm Near Holton in Jackson County. This Is Conveniently Arranged to Care for Milk, Butter, Eggs and Other Farm Produce. An Abundant Supply of Clean, Cold Spring Water Keeps Them Cool



Earl Westphal of Edwards County, Looking Over His Small Flock of Sheep. He Says They Have Been the Most Profitable of His Farming Projects, Investment Considered. This Year He Has 33 Lambs From 16 Ewes, and He Sheared 11 to 13 Pounds of Wool from Each Ewe. A Small Amount of Grain Is Fed



Wayne Curry, 15, Vocational Agriculture Student in the Sherman Community High School, Goodland, with His Litter of Pigs That Tipped the Scales at 2,084 Pounds in 180 Days. Wayne Built the A-Type House That Sheltered Them, and Provided Clean Pasture and the Right Kind of Feeds. His Net Income, Including Prizes Won at the Fair, was \$130.69

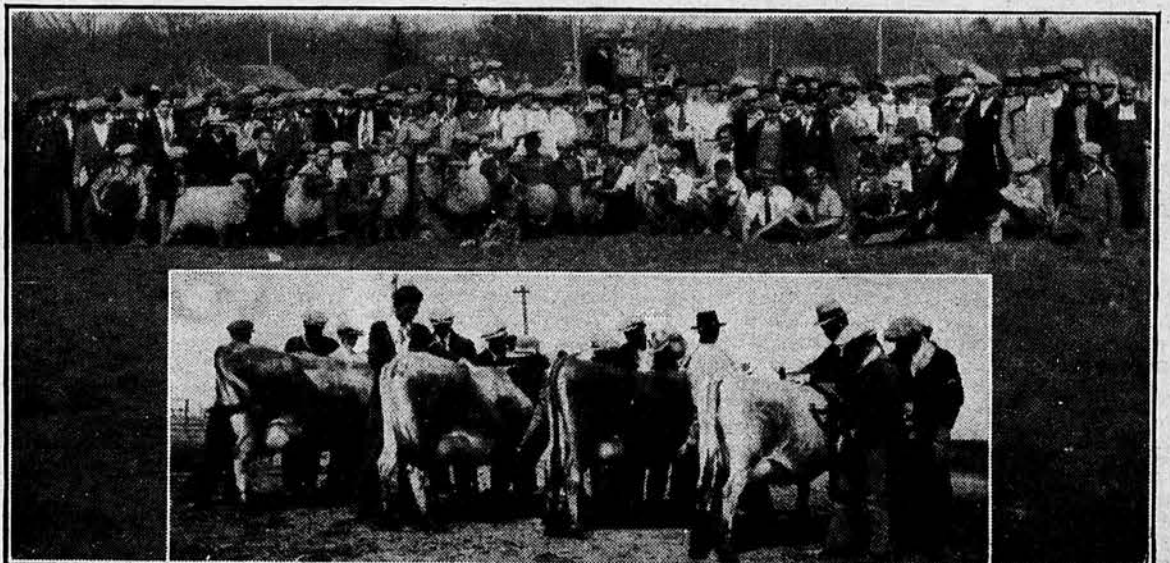


Five Boys Were Given the State Farmer's Degree at the State Future Farmer's Meeting Held at Manhattan Recently. Left to Right, Wayne Scott, Wellsville High School; Lewis Evans, Washington High School; John Edward Flannigan, Washington High School; Wayne Jacobs, Harper High School, and Kenneth Waite, Winfield High School. These Boys All Are Getting the Kind of Training That Will Enable Them to be Real Farm Leaders of the Future



A Tornado Picture Taken May 1, by John Therkelsen, Newton, About 4 Miles from the Twister, as it Cut Up Capers Southeast of That City Between 6:30 and 6:45 in the Evening

Livestock Judging Contests Are Very Popular Among the Vocational Agriculture Schools of Kansas. Here Are Two Photos, Sent in by H. F. Irwin, Instructor at Frankfort High School, of the Fourth Annual Frankfort Stock Judging Event Held Recently, in Which 278 Boys from 19 High Schools Participated. The Larger Picture Shows About Half of the Group with Some Hampshire Ewes and Fat Lambs Owned by Henry Martin of Frankfort. The Other Photo Shows a Group Judging a Class of Jersey Cows Owned by F. B. Wempe of Frankfort. The Winners of the Contest This Year Were Frankfort, Marysville and the Chase County Community High School





# As We View Current Farm News

## Science Will Discover Many Amazing Values in Farm Products

**C**AN you imagine milk being sold by the foot? Neither can we, but it seems to have some possibilities, following recent experiments at a Danish farm. Tests have shown that the natural water may be withdrawn from cows' milk and the remaining pulpy substance rolled into sheets similar in appearance to paper. The rolling is done by special machinery, and the milk becomes highly concentrated. When required in liquid form it is easily dissolved in boiling water. And at that it doesn't sound any more unusual than the making of a cane out of skim-milk. Science will discover a great many amazing things about farm products in the coming years.

### The Price of Beauty

**O**NE could put a noble fleet on the seas for what American femininity spends for facial beauty each year, and farm women and girls share in this quite extensively. The annual bill for creams, rouge and powders in the United States is approximately 69 million dollars, according to figures from the National Association of Cosmeticians. And the average woman spends \$50 yearly for these and other aids to beauty.

By weight, the country's feminine population uses 134,750 tons of cosmetics annually. Cleansing creams come first on the list, amounting to 52,000 tons. Of powder, 4,000 tons are used; skin lotion, 26,000 tons; complexion soap, 19,000 tons; nourishing creams, 17,000 tons; foundation creams, 8,750 tons; bath powder, 6,000 tons, and rouge, 2,000 tons.

The 69 million dollar bill, when divided, shows that women pay 30 million dollars for creams, 11 million dollars for rouge, 20 million dollars for face powder, and 8 million dollars for talcum.

### An Age of Iron Horses

**T**RACTORS are pushing the horse into the background in Kansas, as well as in other states, according to W. A. Atchison, in charge of stallion registration for the state board of agriculture. Back in 1920, there were something over 1 million horses on the farms of the state. In 1929, the number had decreased to 766,000 and the future prospects are not so very bright, unless over-production of farm crops causes the farmer to go back to teams.

A glance at the tractor figures explains a lot, Atchison thinks. From the first, tractors gained headway slowly, and until 1920 there were not more than 10,000 machines in the state. But in 1920, there were 14,370, which would be about one tractor for every 11 farms. In 1929 the number had jumped to 53,520, or one for every three farms.

### The Sign of Progress

**T**HERE is an old-time exhibit in Salina that is causing quite a good deal of comment. This consists of two pairs of oxen shoes more than 100 years old. They belong to J. C. Page, a poultryman and gardener of Saline county. The shoes were made by his grandfather in Connecticut. This gentleman, Joel Page, did his blacksmithing, and the shoes were lost when he left the New England state and came to Kansas.

Later members of the family plowed the badly rusted shoes out of the ground. Old timers say that oxen wore shoes in hilly and rocky countries many years ago, and that the "tourists" of the early days drove oxen that wore such shoes. There is something of progress between oxen shoes and tractor lugs.

### Not an Unusual Season

**T**ORNADOES have not been more numerous this year than in preceding years. The year of 1930 is just about an average one, so far as these storms are concerned, according to S. D. Flora, state meteorologist and a national authority on the subject of terrific whirlwinds, which he classes as the most destructive of all storms.

Flora has recorded six tornadoes in Kansas thus far for 1930. If the number does not speed up, 1930 will not nearly equal 1928, the record breaker, when 25 twisters were reported in the state. The next highest year was 1927, with 19, while 1923 and 1917 rank third with 18 each.

Neither does it appear that 1930 will equal other years in loss of life or property damage. In Kansas, 1917 holds the record in deaths with 31 persons killed, while the heaviest damage was in 1924, amounting to \$2,134,000.

Tornadoes are most numerous in May and June. The official tornado "season," Flora admits, ends

July 1, but frequently storms occur after this date. There are more twisters in June than any other month, with May a close second.

Kansas lies distinctly in the tornado belt of North America, the only continent to know these storms. But it is in the western edge of the belt. Iowa has more tornadoes for its area than any other state, with Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois and Kansas ranking close together. Texas leads all states in tornadoes.

Only three tornadoes in the history of the state have caused a property loss as great as 1 million dollars. These are the Hutchinson storm, May 7, 1927, the Great Bend storm of November 10, 1915, and one that struck Augusta and nearby oil fields, July 13, 1924.

The late afternoon from 3 p. m. to 6 p. m. has been the usual time of occurrence, altho some tornadoes have been slightly after the noon hour and some have formed almost as late as midnight. Three occurred between 3 a. m. and 5 a. m., but none during the forenoon.

### Along With Our Daily Bread

**T**HAT "2 o'clock in the morning courage" so essential to the fighting man, will be instilled into the Czech soldiers by milk instead of black coffee, which has been the traditional beverage of the old Austro-Hungarian empire. It is estimated that the Czecho Slovak army will drink 75,000 liters of milk a day for breakfast.

The beverage previously served to the soldiers before the milk diet was instigated, varied from turnips and mangolds to acorns. It is said to have tasted like all three. If it failed to satisfy the soldier, it at least infuriated him.

"Altho this milk diet has been adopted primarily to help the agricultural interests of the country, the Czech soldier will benefit also," says the National Dairy Council. Milk contains almost all the elements needed for growth, maintenance and activity. It is the great body builder. The protein of milk which is of the most excellent quality, builds strong muscles, the sugar and butterfat yield energy, the minerals help to form firm bones and teeth—all are essential for good soldiery.

But let's not stop with that. We should make the great peace-time army of fighters for daily bread, conscious of the fact that they and their families will find in the liberal use of milk, values they cannot do without.

### Will Pay to Advertise

**M**ILLERS and bakers in the Southwest undoubtedly can render a valuable service to the wheat grower and to this section by carrying thru the project recently proposed at a Kansas City meeting of these interests, of an advertising campaign in behalf of bread as the foundation of a wholesome system of diet. There is no other food product so familiar to most persons as "the staff of life," and if other food propaganda, as was said at Kansas City, could prove successful to such a surprising extent as has been the case, it is certain that a well-considered advertising campaign for wheat bread will regain all that this food product has lost in the last 10 or 15 years, with something over for good measure.

### Grows 100 Acres of Radishes

**O**NE of our Oklahoma neighbors farms somewhat to radishes. He is Dayne Mayes, hailed as the king of that crop for his state. He expects to ship 30 carloads of the vegetable this year. On the first day of "picking" 200 men, women and children filled three freight cars. The Mayes farm is 6 miles northeast of Muskogee and boasts 100 acres of the crop. During the last five years this farmer has built his radish "plantation" from a small plot to one of the largest of its kind in the southwest. He started without any agricultural experience or training, and has devoted his entire time to the study and growing of the crop.

### Are Ahead in Country

**B**OYS outnumbered the girls in country schools, but the girls are far ahead in the city schools, according to tabulations of the 1929 school census completed last week by George A. Allen, jr., state superintendent of public instruction for Kansas.

Of the total of 325,050 persons between 5 and 21 years old in country districts enumerated by the census takers, 167,729 were males, and 157,321 were females, an advantage of about 10,000 in favor of the boys. But in the city districts the picture was reversed somewhat. Of the total of 221,318 school population, 109,990 were boys and

111,328 girls. The total number of boys between the ages of 5 and 21 listed in all districts was 277,719, while there were only 268,649 girls found by the enumerators. The total school population was 546,369.

"We do not know just how to explain the larger number of boys in the rural districts, and the reverse in the city districts," said Stephen E. Lee, chief clerk in the superintendent's office.

"That's because he never lived on a farm and doesn't know the preponderance of boys born to rural families," chuckled W. A. Stacy, assistant superintendent.

### Had a Rough Visitor

**W**HEN Ora Barb, Chase county farmer, awoke the other morning he was surprised to find that a small tornado had torn one of his sheds to pieces, had carried the roof over into a neighbor's farm, and also had moved a poultry house from its foundation.

The path of the twister could be traced across the farm. Where it swept thru trees there were many limbs torn off and a few of the trees broken down. The twister evidently came to the earth only for a short distance as no traces of destruction were visible north of the Barb farm.

It certainly takes a clear conscience to sleep thru a storm like that.

### Getting Into the Corn Belt

**W**E CONTINUE to find evidence that Western Kansas isn't so far out of the Corn Belt, by virtue of yield performances and machinery that is proving profitable. A two-row corn picker showed up in a very satisfactory manner for Frank Urbom, a Rawlins county farmer, and his brother, Clarence. Three men, one on the tractor and two to haul, harvested 480 acres at the rate of 12 acres a day of the last crop. The corn made an average of 25 bushels an acre.

### Tractor Bathing Contest Maybe

**W**E HOPE tractors in general don't get the same ideas that seem to buzz around in one owned by Bruce Umberger, near Elmdale. The spring-like weather may have had something to do with it, or maybe it had desires of entering a tractor bathing beauty contest. At any rate the machine unexpectedly plunged into deep water in the creek the other day as it was driven to the bank at the end of a corn row. Umberger escaped injury and didn't even get a ducking.

### It's Quality That Counts

**I**T HAS been estimated by government authorities that the losses from sour milk and poor quality cream keep 40 million dollars from getting into the hands of dairymen in this country annually. Kansas dairymen could obtain more than 1 million dollars if 92 score butter were placed on the market. It is quality that demands premium prices and gets them.

### Was Planted Early Enough

**H**ERE is something in the line of early corn. Fred Burkart of near Horton, cultivated some corn this month that he planted in the fine February weather. The corn was a foot high and doing nicely at the time. When Burkart was taking advantage of the good weather conditions in February to prepare some ground, he found some seed in the grain box and planted a few rows. Can anyone in the state beat this record?

### Just Lack the Melons

**R**EFRESHING, juicy, fine-flavored water-melons really are the berries. They have been found by experts to be a good source of two important vitamins, A and C, and to contain detectable amounts of vitamins B and G. We had suspected all along that there was something mighty good about them. Now all we lack is the watermelons.

### Try It on the Dog

**F**OR adopting an unusual family, we offer this one as a record. W. T. Kapp, who lives near Liberal, has a story to add to the "believe-it-or-not" list. A mother pig on his farm refused to rear her family of infant porkers. After feeding by hand failed a big Airedale was pressed into service and she raised the litter successfully.



# Farm Bureau Folks Heard Over WIBW

## Broadcasts Will Bring Series of Talks by Officers and Members

FARM programs over WIBW, that will be of interest to every rural family in the state, will be presented thruout the present year by the organized farm groups of the state. Two organizations have officially accepted a definite allotment of time over the Capper Publications' station for a series of regular weekly broadcasts. These programs will be presented by the State Farm Bureau and the State Farmers' Union, and the State Grange also has been invited to take a part.

The Farm Bureau has shown a very deep interest in this new phase of their work, and under the direction of President Ralph Snyder, and the co-operation of Julia King Smith, secretary and treasurer, the Farm Bureau programs already have attracted state-wide attention. At present the Farm Bureau broadcasts fill a half hour every Tuesday evening, starting at 8 o'clock, but by fall the number of programs will be trebled. A series of talks is being presented by state officers and members, and musical organizations of interest are brought to Topeka to lend their assistance.

Some of the state officers and leading workers of the Farm Bureau are introduced in the photographs this week. Ralph Snyder has been elected to the presidency of this organization 11 times.

- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Ben and Helen talk it Over (CBS)
- 9:15 a. m.—Senator Capper's "Timely Topics from Washington" (CBS)
- 9:30 a. m.—Frank and Eddie
- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Harriet Allard. Aunt Lucy.
- 11:15 a. m.—The Torres Family, and Rosa Rosario, soloist
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Network (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—Women's Forum (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Cora B. Lanham's Dramatic Period
- 2:30 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—Maudie's Melodies
- 3:45 p. m.—Aunt Zelena (CBS)—Children's Program
- 4:00 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC

- 2:30 p. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—Maudie's Melodies
- 3:45 p. m.—Bert Low'n's Orchestra (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 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.—Story in Song
- 9:15 p. m.—Ted Weems and Al and Pete (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Dance Carnival
- 10:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 10:45 p. m.—Melodies

### WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4.

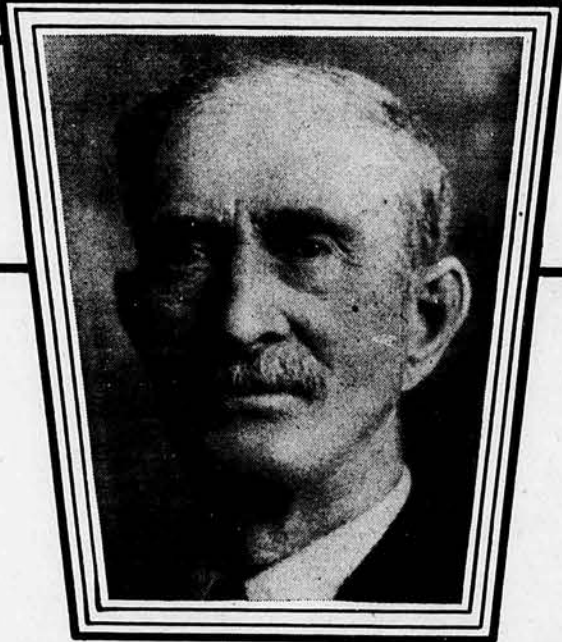
- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 6:55 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods
- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Pot of Gold (CBS)
- 9:15 a. m.—R. S. V. P. (CBS)
- 9:30 a. m.—Frank and Eddie
- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Zorada Titus, Aunt Lucy
- 11:15 a. m.—The Torres Family, and Rosa Rosario, soloist
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports



He has been closely identified with many things of a constructive nature that seemed to have possibilities of helping agriculture.

Andrew Shearer, Frankfort, better known as "Uncle Andy," is endowed with Scotch humor and economic wisdom that are making of him a nationally recognized authority on agricultural conditions. He has been a member of the Kansas State Farm Bureau board since its beginning, first as district director, then as vice president and finally as honorary life member.

Mrs. A. P. Foster, first home and community chairman, has been active in the women's department since its organization. Julia King Smith, secretary and treasurer, is one of the most efficient workers in the Farm Bureau. She is aiding in preparing the Farm Bureau programs for presentation over WIBW.



These Folks Will Help with the Farm Bureau Programs Over WIBW. At Top, Ralph Snyder, President, and the Other Gentleman Will be Recognized as Andrew Shearer, Frankfort. At Left, Mrs. A. P. Foster, First Home and Community Chairman, and Right, Julia King Smith, Secretary and Treasurer

### WIBW's Program for Next Week

#### SUNDAY, JUNE 1

- 8:00 a. m.—Land O' Make Believe (CBS)
- 8:50 a. m.—Columbia's Commentator (CBS)
- 9:00 a. m.—Morning Musicals
- 10:00 a. m.—Musical Vespers
- 10:30 a. m.—London Broadcast (CBS)
- 12:00 m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 12:30 p. m.—Ballad Hour (CBS)
- 1:00 p. m.—Watchtower IBSA
- 1:30 p. m.—Conclave of Nations (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Cathedral Hour (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—Standard Publishing Company Program (CBS)
- 3:30 p. m.—Maudie's Melodies
- 4:00 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 4:30 p. m.—Joint Recital—Toscha Setdel, violinist, and Barbara Maurel, contralto (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. (CBS) Courtesy Columbian Securities Co.
- 6:00 p. m.—"Bob and Monte" in Renton Co. Program
- 6:15 p. m.—News, baseball scores
- 6:20 p. m.—Leslie Edmonds Sport Review
- 6:30 p. m.—Jesse Crawford, Poet of the Organ (CBS)
- 6:45 p. m.—Song Revue
- 7:00 p. m.—Majestic Theater of the Air (CBS)
- 8:00 p. m.—Pipe Dreams of a Kansas Poet
- 8:30 p. m.—Barnsdall Refineries 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.—The Coral Islanders (CBS)

#### MONDAY, JUNE 2

- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:00 a. m.—News, weather, time
- 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 6:55 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Blue Monday

- 5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—The Serenaders
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—The Jayhawkers
- 7:30 p. m.—The Sod Busters
- 8:00 p. m.—Capper Club Skit
- 8:30 p. m.—IGA Hometowners
- 9:00 p. m.—Kansas Authors' Club
- 9:30 p. m.—Dance Carnival (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Dance Carnival (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 10:45 p. m.—Melodies

#### TUESDAY, JUNE 3

- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 6:55 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS)
- 9:15 a. m.—Stroll on the Avenue (CBS)
- 9:30 a. m.—Frank and Eddie
- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Rachel Ann Neiswender Aunt Lucy
- 11:15 a. m.—Spick and Span Hour (CBS)
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—The Torres Family, and Rosa Rosario, soloist

- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—On Brunswick Platters
- 2:30 p. m.—Musical Album (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—Maudie's Melodies
- 3:45 p. m.—Aunt Zelena (CBS)—Children's Program
- 4:00 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
- 5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—In a Russian Village (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—The Jayhawkers
- 7:30 p. m.—The Serenaders
- 8:00 p. m.—The Sod Busters
- 8:30 p. m.—The Chanters
- 9:00 p. m.—Dance Carnival (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Dance Carnival (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 10:45 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)

### THURSDAY, JUNE 5

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

Continued on Page 22



# SEE at Low Cost

## ITINERARY

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



**Give Yourself a Treat This Year—Go See These 5,500 Miles of Scenic Beauty and Wonders**

HERE is your finest opportunity to enjoy at minimum expense, and under most favorable conditions, two weeks of joyous educational travel to and through the great Pacific Northwest and western Canada! It's the pleasure trip of a lifetime—a vacation treat your entire family will never forget. It's the

## 3rd Annual Jayhawker Tour

offered you through the co-operation of the Kansas Farmer and three of America's greatest railroads at a cost lower than you ever dreamed such a trip could be made. And it takes place AUGUST 10th to 23rd—just when it will be easiest for you to get away.

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

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

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

### Last Year's Tourists Praise Jayhawker Tour!

"Western Kansas looks better than ever since I got home. Wheat is up, looks nice. Weather is fine; have had plenty of rain."—Mr. A. A. Yale, Grinnell, Kan.

"Have gotten over the trip but think of it often and the bear I saw drink pop out of the bottle on the trip, and the boat ride to Vancouver. I met a young lady from Cheney on that trip who was raised in Cheney. What do the rest of the crowd think of a reunion? I didn't mix much with the crowd because I can't hear very well and didn't want to bother other people."—John M. Goldsmith, Cheney.

"I think it was the greatest trip that ever was organized, and everyone seemed to think the same thing. If ever there is one over a different country I sure want to go. But I think it would be impossible to have another one over a different route that would equal this one in any way."—Mr. Charles A. Adams, Lebanon, Kan.

"I think I have gotten over the Jayhawker trip all right and had a wonderful time. I would like very much to take the trip again."—Mr. Curtis Lawson, Kanopolis, Kan.

"But I like Kansas better now than ever. I didn't think it was so nice. Wouldn't trade for any state I saw. I would like to see the Jayhawkers again."—Harry I. Tegethoff, Greenleaf, Kan.

"I still survive the trip, with many happy memories."—Eugene Eldins, Wakefield, Kan.



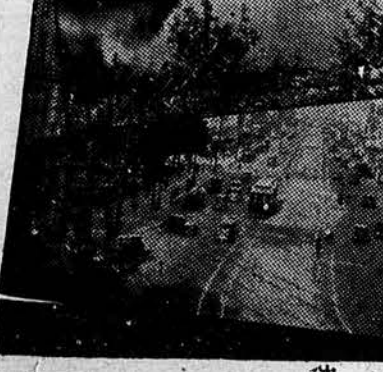
Chief Two Guns White Calf, Glacier National Park



Blvd. scene, Seattle, with Mt. Rainier in background



Mt. Rockwell and Two Medicine Lake, Glacier National Park



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

Name.....

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



## Cattle Show Good Gains

This Has Been Fine Weather for Wheat, Oats, Grass and Potatoes; Corn Needs Change

BY HARLEY HATCH

A CLOUDY, cool, showery period has been our portion since I wrote last. It has been great weather for wheat, oats, grass and potatoes, but it is entirely too cool for corn, which needs dry weather, sunshine and cultivation. So far as I have seen a good stand has been obtained and it now needs work, but many fields are too wet for that. It was about three weeks ago that we were hoping our hardest for rain; now it has come and doesn't seem to know when to quit. With May about gone the blue-stem meadows are moisture-soaked and the grass is making a great growth; given a few showers in June, another heavy hay crop will be assured. Pastures seldom were better than at this writing; cattle already are making gains and it has been so cool that few or no flies have appeared. Chinch bugs have disappeared; the last two wet years have that to their credit, in any event. If there is anything that will make a chinch bug curl up his toes it is a cool, wet season.

### Terracing Held the Soil

In this immediate neighborhood we missed the last heavy rain and as a result we had three good days in the corn field. The boys took advantage of it and pushed the work, remembering last year when the crop was made by getting in one or two days a week. By working early and late, Homer succeeded in cultivating 37 acres in one day, the most he ever has done with the 2-row, tractor cultivator. He was cultivating in a field which had 110 rod rows; this field was in corn last year and the stalks had been cut and the ground double-disked before listing. Instead of shovels, disks were used and the dirt thrown away from the corn. On one field south of the creek, which consists of slope land with a loose, open soil, some washing was caused by a heavy rain. In a like field a short distance away, with the same slope and the same loose soil, but which had been terraced this spring, I don't think a shovelful of dirt was moved. This means that the first field will be terraced just as soon as the crop is taken off this fall. Corn growing on a field that has been in Sweet clover for the last two years is 3 inches taller than corn planted on stalk ground in similar soil.

### Prospects Beat Last Year

Crops have made a good start and at this time the prospect is much better than at this time one year ago. But as crop prospects increase, price prospects decrease at an even more rapid rate. During the last week the price of extra fancy eggs has dropped to 15 cents in local markets. You will note that this does not mean just common eggs, but extra fancy. For what is called first eggs, only 13 cents is paid, and seconds bring 11 cents. These second-grade eggs are the kind that usually are bought and served by restaurants and boarding houses. Shippers are paid 16 cents a dozen for eggs delivered in Kansas City, but the price to dealers there is 26 cents, making a jump of 10 cents in price right there for just one handling. By the time eggs reach the Kansas City consumer they cost 35 cents. Butterfat is down to 27 cents in our local market; at that price butter churned on the farm would cost little more than 20 cents a pound, for there is an overrun of 20 per cent in churning. Merchants in country towns do not like to see produce prices drop because it means country folks will buy less in proportion. There is nothing any grocery can sell in exchange for butter and eggs that is of equal food value, and good business would indicate that farm folks should, so far as possible, live on the produce of the farm instead of exchanging it.

### Cheese Plant Does Well

At this writing the new cheese factory at Emporia is paying at the rate

of 44 cents a pound for the butterfat contained in the milk they buy. This factory is reaching out a long distance for milk, one route coming within 3 miles of this farm. At this rate the dairymen living on one of the milk routes are getting 17 cents a pound more for their butterfat than do those who sell their cream to local stations. This Emporia cheese factory was brought to that city by local men who realized that the best way to help themselves was to give their farmer patrons a chance at a little profit. Local capital built the factory and it has been turned over to the Kraft company, under the agreement that when the receipts of milk reach 20,000 pounds each day for 30 consecutive days, the company will take over the plant and return to the local men the money they have invested. The first day's run of milk was 8,500 pounds, but receipts rose rapidly, even during a week of very wet weather when most side-roads were in bad condition, thus slowing down delivery until some of the milk reached the factory too late to be used for cheese. This week, however, milk receipts reached and passed the 20,000-pound mark, indicating that it will not be long until the Kraft company will have to take over the plant and return the cost to the local investors.

### Protective Service Sign Will Help

Perhaps many of our farmer friends have wished, during a period of muddy roads, that they lived on a hard-surfaced highway where they could get out in their motor cars in any kind of weather and, if necessary, drive to the Atlantic or Pacific coasts without muddying their tires. But there are other things to consider in this connection, as a former Coffey county farmer, who moved to a farm on paved highway No. 40, has found. This farmer writes: "I lived my entire life in Coffey county until last fall when I moved to a farm on paved highway No. 40, and will say that I have had more stuff stolen since I have been here than in all the time I lived in Coffey county. I have had two raids made on my chicken house since last Christmas, besides many other things being stolen. I have put out an average of at least one free lunch every day and turned scores of others away. Have been called out at all hours of the night for various things. So, friends, let the other fellow have the home on the paved highway which is so nice for the motorist, the tramp and the thief; I am ready to do my farming back on some dirt road where everybody does not pass." Farmers living within 75 miles of the big cities have found that they have to guard their gardens, poultry and fruit both day and night from hoodlums.

### Pigs Bring Good Prices

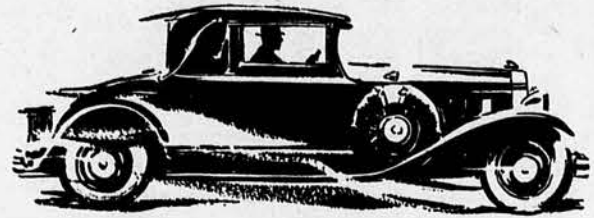
I have a letter from a Nebraska friend who writes to ask whether it would be possible to come down to this part of Kansas and buy a carload of shotes weighing from 80 to 100 pounds at "a right price." I do not think our friend could buy such shotes here at a price that would justify shipping to the northern part of Nebraska. In fact, I do not know that such a load of shotes could be bought here at all. Where they have been sold at local public sales they have brought more than the market price of fat hogs would justify. Of a rather large line of farm products, hogs at the present time are one of the few which will return a profit for the feed consumed, even if that profit is a slight one. The average price of corn here at present is around 80 cents a bushel; good hogs weighing from 180 to 225 pounds will bring on the local market today, around \$9.15 to \$9.25, leaving an average profit of around \$1 a hundred for feeding and handling. For this reason shotes, when offered for sale, bring all they are worth for local feeding and too much if they are to be shipped some distance.

# Keynoil

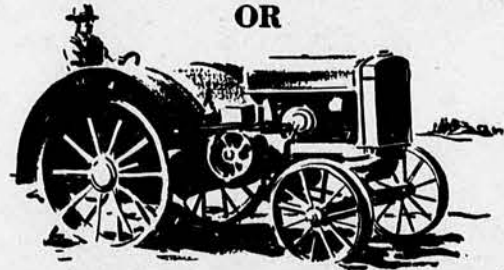
## MOTOR OIL

### "Stays put"

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IT'S A WHITE EAGLE PRODUCT

## Don't count it out ~ use a NICHOLSON FILE



GENUINE Nicholson Files have cheated the scrap heap of more than one tool whose edge has been blunted by over long service.

Now that Spring is here you will have use for sharp cutting tools. Put them "on edge" with a Nicholson Mill Bastard File.

At your hardware dealer's. Look for the crossed file trade mark. It identifies the genuine Nicholson Files

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A FILE FOR EVERY PURPOSE



# Sunday School Lesson

BY THE REV. N. A. McCUNE

**T**HE word "steward" has a plain, honest history. It smells of the farm, of cows and pigs and grass and sweaty men. It comes from away back when each village in England employed a man to look after the pigs and other stock. He was the ward of the sty, the sty-ward. Later the word put on better clothes and more style and took unto itself an e, and became steward. The steward was the manager of a lord's estate, and had under him many household servants, herdsmen and farm laborers. As such he had to give an accurate account of his management.

Jesus uses the parable of the talents to drive home the idea of each person's accountability. Says Brierley, "There is no more searching question than this, 'What have we done with our hours?'" Yes, and with many other things, too.

It is surprising what romantic tales can be discovered in the lives of those who have worked on the theory of their accountability to God. Out of Indiana comes the story of a country preacher. He must have felt as if he had been called to rebuild Sodom when he got to his church. A tornado had struck the town a few months before. When he looked over the building in which he was to preach he found a ton of brick on the front steps, the windows covered with boards and a notice posted that all services had been discontinued.

Out of this debris and discouragement was reared a rebuilt and enlarged church, costing \$7,000, the money being raised as it was spent; a doubled church membership, and a young people's society of a hundred members and a summer chautauqua. This preacher made the old word steward live up to its best traditions. It was once more sty-ward, the man who faithfully attended to the work which had been given him.

Another rural community owes its usefulness and its fame pretty much to one man. He was the teacher in the little academy in the village, self-educated and deeply religious. Knowing what he had missed in the way of college, he gave time and money to the academy. Of him it was said, "He was a person of quiet and unassuming manners yet one of the manliest of men. Living for others, his first thought was for the church, his second for the academy, his last for himself." It sounds like the inscription on General Gordon's tomb in St. Paul's, London: "He gave at all times his strength to the weak, his substance to the poor, his sympathy to the suffering and his heart to God."

This country teacher did better than the five-talent man in the parable. He more than doubled his investment. For, from this community there went out to bless the world a philanthropist whose benefactions totaled huge sums, a preacher whose work changed the life of whole cities, an architect who laid out the grounds for the world's fair in Chicago, an educator who outlined the educational policies of a state, a governor or two and a United States senator, and scores of successful farmers and homemakers. And who will say that these latter were not as important as any of the others?

This business of steward is exciting, once you get into the spirit of it. Why was it that the one-talent man sulked and hid his money in an old sock? If the amount left with each of the three men represents his ability, then the five-talent man was intrusted with \$4,850—a talent was worth about \$970. The two-talent man with \$1,940, and the one-talent man with \$970. He said he did not invest his money because he did not like his chief, and he probably did not like the chief because the latter had intrusted five times as much with the one man as with himself. It was unfair discrimination, said "One-Talent." His lord was "an hard man." And so "One-Talent" was jealous and would not play the game.

Of course, had he thought for a moment, he could have made a friend of "Five-Talents," learned his methods, caught his spirit, and in time he might perhaps have become a five-talent man himself. But jealousy never thinks that far ahead.

How many tales of bitterness could be told of neighborhoods torn by the jealousy of one leading family for another. Jesus knew what it meant. "What is the wisdom given unto this man, and what mean such mighty works wrought by his hands? Is not this the carpenter, the son of Mary, and brother of James, and Joses, and Judas, and Simon?"

It is a hard dose, sometimes, this difference between ourselves and others. Nature has been more generous in the making of some folk than in the making of others, and we may as well admit it. But the one-talent man often comes out ahead in the end. He learns how to plan his work and guard his resources. The old story is that the tortoise beat the hare in the race.

Lesson for June 1—Stewardship of Service. Matt. 25:14-46.

## The Cover This Week

Situated in East-Central Kansas, Ottawa, county seat of Franklin county, combines in a city of 10,000, agricultural, educational and industrial interests.

Poultry and eggs yield more than \$600,000 income for Ottawa's territory, and more than 1 million dollars

are paid out for milk and cream. Live-stock for slaughter yields a return of more than 1 million dollars.

Ottawa is the home of Ottawa University, a 60-year-old, denominational college whose credits are accepted by other first-class colleges. Ottawa also has modern high, junior high and ward schools with the latest equipment.

The Santa Fe car shops and 20 other industries employ more than 1,500 Ottawa men and women. The Cities Service Compressor, a half million dollar plant, centers the national gas distribution for Eastern Kansas here, assuring the best of service and lowest prices. The water and light utility is ample in capacity and efficiently managed. Exceptionally low rates prevail, 5 cents a K. W. H., being the maximum charge for illumination, with power rates proportionately low.

The water supply is of fine quality and ample, for a city of 25,000. The plant has been profitable, paying its way for all improvements and interest, and creating a sinking fund to exceed the bonds that are out against it. The oil and gas industries of Franklin county are important items rendering steady incomes to a large number of citizens.

Two nationally-designated highways are routed thru Ottawa. They are U. S. Highway 50S, the most direct route to California and Colorado, and U. S. Highway 73W, connecting

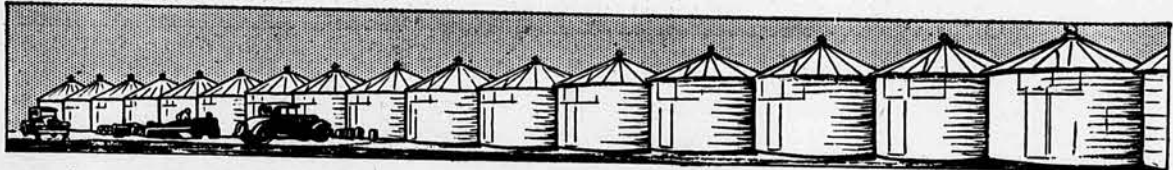
with the Ocean to Ocean Highway No. 36 at St. Joseph to Hannibal, Mo. No. 73W also is intersected by U. S. Highways, No. 54 at Iola and No. 40 at Lawrence, placing Ottawa in the center of the longest stretch of cement slab in Kansas, to Tulsa, Muskogee, Joplin and all the south and southeast paved roads. Ottawa is located on the Marais des Cygnes river, 58 miles southwest of Kansas City and 27 miles south of Lawrence. Its altitude is 926 feet, average temperature 54.08 degrees and the average annual rainfall is 37.58 inches.

## Ransom Golden Dauntless

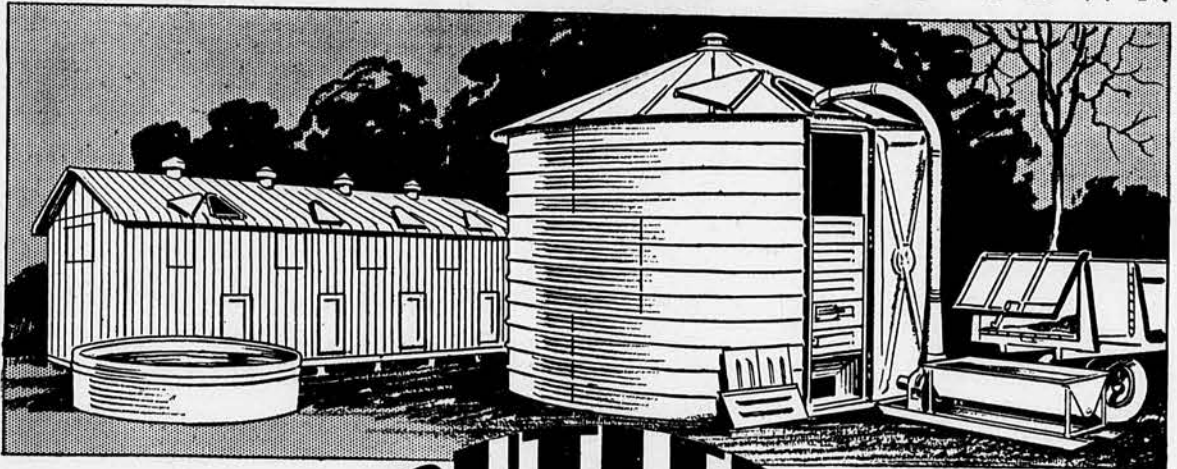
The prize winning bull pictured on the front cover this week is owned by the Ransom Farm, in Franklin county. Ransom Golden Dauntless was sired by Dauntless of Edgemoor. His dam was Imperial Donnington Goldie 6th.

The bull was undefeated 3-year-old bull at the Iowa State Fair, Minnesota State Fair, Pacific International Livestock Show and National Dairy Exposition in 1928. His sire was Grand Champion at the National Dairy Show of 1919. His dam was state record Guernsey cow, with 659 pounds of butterfat in one year and 13,094 pounds of milk.

A cadet, two years in West Point, was dismissed when it was found he had entered matrimony. It remains to be seen whether only two years of military training were enough.



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



# BUTLER

## FARM READY-MADE FARM STORAGE BUTLER PRODUCTS ELEVATORS

"Keep wheat on the farms—there is no other place one can store it cheaper", says Chairman Legge of the Federal Farm Board. This year, elevators and box cars are certain to be filled a week after combines start.



**DELIVERED PRICES**  
With Worm Feed Hopper as Shown \$140.00  
With Truck Type Hopper \$150.00  
*Slightly higher west of Rockies.*

The Butler-Dixie elevates, aerates and cleans 350 to 750 bushels hourly. Only one moving part. Double Timken Roller Bearing. Malleable fan spider with removable steel blades. Simple, compact, easy to operate, lifetime durability.

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 cent per bushel per year. 1/4 cent 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 box 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 the condition of all grains, including combined wheat and kafir, preserves its protein value, regulates its moisture content, cuts shrinkage and shields from rats, fire and weather. Butler's 30-year-old

reputation is a pledge of quality galvanized steel, outstanding construction, structural strength and durability. Butler factories will make extra thousands of steel bins to meet this year's emergency. Even so, early orders are the best insurance of delivery when needed.

### DELIVERED PRICES

Compare these delivered prices on popular size Butler Economy Bins. You will find no better values. Delivered prices on larger sizes, round or rectangular, quoted on request.

**500 Bu. . . \$85.50**  
**1000 Bu. . . \$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.

**ASK YOUR DEALER OR WRITE OUR NEAREST FACTORY**

### BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

1204 Eastern Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 904 6th Ave., S.E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Please send FREE BOOK together with information and prices on  Round Bins,  Rectangular Bins,  Elevators,  Water Tanks,  Machinery Shelters. Am interested in items checked.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

P. O. \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_



# Creep Produces More Weight

## Better Finish, Elimination of Shrink and Early Marketing Are Added Advantages

BY J. J. MOXLEY  
Kansas State Agricultural College

**W**HAT is creep-feeding of calves? What will it do? And how do you do it? Many beef cattlemen of Kansas are asking these questions. Why? Because they are interested in producing beef cheaply. Again, they may be interested in finishing cattle at a light weight to meet the bulk of market demands. This creep-feeding method has the double advantage of permitting cheaper production for the cattlemen and of providing the small, well-finished cut for the consumer.

The creep-feeding of calves assists nature in getting more weight and finish at an early age by permitting the calves to have access to grain while they are nursing. There are several other phases of management to be considered, if the most is to be derived from creep-feeding. Like in all other ways of producing beef cheaply the cattle which do the best are the low-set, thick, compact, beefy type which naturally are early-maturing and fatten quickly. With that as a foundation, another important phase in producing creep-fed calves is to have them come just as early in the spring as it is possible to care for them.

Just how important is that? Records on several hundred of the best cow herds in Kansas last year showed that the average cow calving in May weaned a calf weighing about 350 pounds, because she had been able to suckle it only about two months on good grass, then the grass hardened, the flies got bad and the calf suffered for lack of milk. Contrast with that the cow which calves during the forepart of March or even earlier. She gives a good flow of milk for two months on dry feed, because she is fresh, then when turned on grass, renews her milk flow and the calf has twice as many months with plenty of milk. As a result it is weaned weighing around 500 pounds.

### Have a Decided Advantage

If the creep-feeding method is followed, these early calves have a decided advantage, in that they can be taught to eat before they are turned out on pasture. From the standpoint of the cow turning off the most beef a year for her keep, the early-calving cow has the advantage. Yet, some men who are creep-feeding fall calves have a certain advantage in getting in on a summer market, when receipts usually are lighter for this class of beef. The fall calves are, however, more costly to produce, due to the usually higher winter feeding cost for the cow.

Creep feeding adds weight. For every bushel of corn fed you may expect 10 or more pounds of additional beef. A February or March calf which has access to grain ordinarily will eat about 10 bushels of grain and weigh 100 pounds more than a similar calf not creep-fed. An April calf ordinarily will eat about 7 bushels of grain by weaning time, and a May calf about 3 bushels by weaning time. From these figures it is seen that the increased weight will pay for the cost of the grain.

Creep feeding adds finish. This last year the creep-fed calves were appraised at weaning time at \$1 to \$2 a hundred over those not creep-fed. Creep feeding saves shrink at weaning as the calves go directly on feed without a setback. This perhaps is the cheapest beef the cowman makes—just what he saves at this time. It permits marketing the calves 45 to 90 days earlier, depending on how much grain was gotten into them before weaning. Early spring calves which ate as much as 10 bushels of grain before weaning were finished last fall on a 45 to 100 day dry-lot feed. Some were sold off the cows in killing condition, but ordinarily it is advisable to put more finish and more weight on them in the dry lot.

### Cows Are in Better Flesh

This method evens up the calf crop, as the calves with poor suckling mothers eat more, and thus hold their

own with the better suckling cow's calves. It permits the cows to go into the winter in better condition as the calves do not pull the cows down so much in flesh. Creep feeding is meant primarily for the man who produces and immediately fattens out his calves, and for this reason the man who winters over his calves as stockers would not care for the extra finish.

Who can creep feed? That is a very important question. A cowman may creep-feed if he has a central watering place, where the cows loaf around during a part of every day, so the calves will have access to a conveniently placed feeder. If, however, the cows can water any place over a big pasture, it is difficult to get the cows to bring their calves in close to a feeder. One of our co-operators has overcome this objection by placing three feeders at three different watering places in a section, and is meeting with good success. Another uses shade at his feeders to attract the calves and salt to attract the cows.

It is not so much the size of the pasture as it is the possibility of get-

ting the cows to come to a central place daily. In making a creep-feeder, our Kansas co-operators use a small self-feeder with wide, protecting eaves to prevent the grain from getting wet. They build a fence of boards, poles or woven wire around it with narrow openings about 16 inches wide at various places for the calves to slip in. These openings usually are made by driving posts about 16 inches apart and tying them together across the top to keep the cows out.

As to what to feed, shelled corn has proved the best from the standpoint of grains, getting the calves to take it and standing the weather. Ground barley, kafir, milo and other similar grains also have given good results. Oats is a growing feed but does not put on as much finish. When the cow gets pretty well along in her milking period and does not supply much milk, it perhaps is advisable to mix a little cottonseed or linseed with the grain.

In the Kansas Beef Production Contest last year, it was shown that a good, early calf, creep-fed, may be weaned weighing 600 pounds. For the man who produces his calves and his feed, we know of no more conservative, permanent, profitable method of producing beef, than by using good type breeding stock, wintering the cows well, producing early calves, creep-feeding them, and marketing them before they have a birthday.

The hog that gets enough of green feed and enough protein in its ration seldom starts to catch chickens

## Last Call for Directory

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture is compiling, and is about to publish a directory of Kansas breeders of purebred livestock. It is planned to show breeder's name and address, breed or breeds handled, number of animals in herd, both males and females, and the number of each usually offered for sale each year.

A postcard inquiry for information of this kind has been mailed to all parties of record with the various breed associations. In addition, a second inquiry has been made thruout the state where farmers have delayed making replies. It is apparent, however, that not all herds have, as yet, been listed. Any breeder who has not thus far been addressed, or who has not mailed in his report card, should immediately forward data on his purebred flocks or herds to Secretary J. C. Mohler, at Topeka.

It has been 13 years since a complete Kansas list was printed, and considerable inquiry for such information has been made. It is hoped that all breeders will avail themselves of this opportunity to bring their herds before possible buyers.

### Better Stand Pat

She came into the police station with a picture in her hand. "My husband has disappeared," she sobbed. "Here is his picture. I want you to find him." The inspector looked at the photograph. "Why?" he asked.

Lighter Gates might have been Good Enough but Uncle Sam wanted a **MARGIN OF SAFETY**

**B**UILT with 730-ton steel gates, each having triple compartments, the Panama Canal locks have a Margin of Safety that probably never will be challenged. Made for steady driving at 80 miles and more an hour, The Improved Tagolene can stand more abuse than any one will ever think of demanding.

This 80-mile-an-hour oil was made for drivers who regularly travel 30, 50 or 70 miles an hour. Always, it "takes it easy", giving you assurance that the time for repair bills is many thousands of miles in the future.

Your car and every car needs the protection of The Improved Tagolene's extra Margin of Safety. Begin enjoying today the feeling that all is well in the crankcase. Drive to any station displaying the Skelly diamond.

**SKELLY OIL COMPANY**

The Margin of Safety in toys protects them against a child's hard knocks.

The Improved **TAGOLENE** OIL that STANDS ABUSE THE IMPROVED TAGOLENE IS ALL PETROLEUM—CONTAINING NO ANIMAL FAT

3074





# Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

## The Mother Who Looks After These Things Need Not Fear Baby's Second Summer

"IT WILL be my baby's 'second summer' this year, and I cannot help dreading it," writes a young mother. "Please tell us young mothers whether it is true that 'second summer' troubles are all due to bacteria and may be avoided by keeping things clean. I have heard this stated by a lecturer from the University."

There is no doubt that the rapid multiplication of disease bacteria, under conditions of extreme heat, accounts for the great increase in diseases of infants during the dog days. It is of extreme importance that the little one be given absolutely fresh food at every feeding. No "left-overs" of artificial food ever should be used. Great care should be taken that the vessel in which the food is given is not only clean, but sterile. The practice of leaving a bottle within the baby's reach that he may take it at such intervals as he pleases is a very dangerous one. The mother who is particular about the freshness of the food served and the cleanliness of bottles and nipples used in the service, will keep her baby as well in hot weather as in cool.

On the other hand, it is too much to say that bacterial life is the only factor of hot weather that affects the health of babies. Extreme heat is in itself depressing. There is in our

inflamed joint, and altho it does not cure the bunion it does reduce it somewhat by taking out the inflammation. If you have a doctor equipped to treat by electricity, ask him whether he thinks Diathermy will help the case.

### Proper Treatment Will Help

Will you suggest treatment for enlargement of the liver in an old man who stubbornly refuses to see a doctor? Could you give a prescription?  
C. D.

No. I would not venture. Enlargement of the liver may be caused by so many different things that it would be foolish to work in the dark. My experience has been that most cases of this nature in elderly people have their origin in some heart weakness. The circulation fails and for that reason the liver enlarges. A lot of relief may be expected from proper treatment, but it would only be temporary.

### Diseased Tonsils Cause Trouble

Is it possible that diseased tonsils could have caused stomach trouble for about 1 1/2 years? My one tonsil is enlarged and I spit up pus sacks quite often and can squeeze pus out of it at times. My doctor says they are all right. What do you think of removing tonsils with the electric needle?  
Mrs. C. A. F.

No one knows just what range of harm can be made by diseased tonsils. I do not favor the removal of tonsils unless diseased, but if they carry pus

## Answers to Questions on Page 2

1. Ft. Riley.
2. Tungsten.
3. An animal which has a backbone.
4. It causes the tides.
5. Mark Twain.
6. (a) Butler, (b) Wyandotte.
7. Eight.
8. Rome.
9. Head, heart, hand and health.
10. It is used for inflating balloons and dirigibles. Found in large quantities near Dexter, in Cowley county.
11. A picture drawn with colored crayons.
12. The Jordan.

bodies something that doctors call a "thermolytic center." It keeps the body temperature about the same, no matter what the atmospheric conditions. But in the extreme heat of summer, this heat regulating apparatus is easily disturbed. Thus it is that a child who once develops an infection of the bowels, and has the fever that goes with such an infection, may have a long, hard journey to complete recovery. It has been found in hospital treatment that the effect of bringing such children into a room artificially cooled to a temperature of about 70 degrees is to cause a very prompt and marked improvement. In hot weather, keep your babies as cool as you can, bathe them frequently, change their clothing often, dress them in as near to nothing as seems desirable, being watchful for cool winds, and let them sleep and live out in the fresh air to the fullest extent. The mother who looks out for these things need not fear the baby's "second summer."

### Plenty of Oil Supplied

I have a curly headed girl, 4 years old. I have been told that I should cut off her curls as dampening her hair to comb them will cause catarrh. What would you advise?  
Mrs. A. M. E.

If hair is brushed vigorously, the oil glands will provide all the help needed to train the hair. It is not necessary to dampen the hair for brushing. A child with hair having a tendency to curl will still have that tendency after it is cut. I wonder why you wish to change it.

### Can Reduce the Bunion

My mother has a bad bunion that makes it necessary to ease her shoe by cutting it. Can anything be done short of a surgical operation?  
L. B.

I judge that the bunion is of good size and well-established. For such a case a good thing is to buy a bunion reducer such as may be obtained at most large shoe stores for 75 cents. It acts by keeping pressure off the

they should come out before they work damage. My preference in most cases is removal by the usual methods of surgery. If there are reasons against this, the electrical method—by dessication—is to be considered.

## Use 6 Billion Pounds Milk

Few dairy farmers realize how much of the milk they produce goes into the manufacture of ice cream, according to O. E. Reed, of the United States Department of Agriculture. About 6 billion pounds are utilized annually in the United States in the commercial manufacture of this food, which once was regarded as a luxury but which now holds a well-established place in the American diet.

There are about 4,000 ice cream factories in the United States today, and in 1928 they manufactured more than 1 1/2 billion pounds, or about 348 million gallons, of ice cream. "These manufacturers required the product of about 1 1/2 million dairy cows. Into the product went 209 million pounds of butterfat, 243 million pounds of sugar, 174 million pounds of milk solids other than butterfat, and 5 million pounds of good gelatin.

The quantity of dairy products used in the manufacture of ice cream in the United States, calculated in terms of whole milk, is almost equal to the quantity used in the manufacture of cheese, and is greater than the quantity used in the manufacture of condensed and evaporated milk.

The per capita consumption of ice cream in 1905 was 1.04 gallons, and in 1928 was 2.9 gallons, or nearly three times as much. Any increase means that the dairy farmer has a larger outlet for the product of his industry, and that the public enjoys in greater measure, those benefits which accompany consumption of sufficient quantities of nourishing, satisfying, and healthful foods.

# You've Never Tasted Coffee Like This

The Rare Tang and Flavor of Coffees from the West Coast of Central America « « « «

Just try it for a change



(KEYSTONE PHOTO)  
OLD SPANISH CHURCH IN GUATEMALA—One of the famous Central American coffee countries.

ALONG the West Coast of Central America is a region that produces probably the choicest flavored coffees known today.

They have a certain winey tang and pungent richness that experts concede are not duplicated anywhere else in the world.

We don't want to tell you how good it is. We want you to try it yourself and see.

This coffee was first served years ago in the famous Bohemian restaurants of San Francisco where it was brought by Folger. Travellers who first tasted it there wrote back for shipments. For that was the only way to obtain it then.

Today, however, it is brought to you by your grocer, packed in flavor-tight vacuum tins by Folger.

### The Secret of Flavor

Ordinarily you note little difference when you change from one brand of coffee to another. That is because over 70 per cent of all the coffee entering this country comes from one vast common region—giving it the same common flavor.

In Folger's you taste another flavor altogether. The piquant tang and mellow body of rare mountain coffees from Central America.

In this district alone does nature put

this fine rare flavor in coffee. It depends on soil, climate and altitude of the place where it is grown.

You'll be struck with the difference in the rush of fragrance the instant you break the vacuum seal of your first tin of this coffee.

### The Test by Taste

Because Folger flavor is so distinctly 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

78



VACUUM PACKED



# Why Not Try Your Luck at Puzzles?

**F**OR pets I have two cats and one pig. I am 7 years old and in the third grade. I go to North Union school. There are 21 pupils in our school. My teacher's name is Miss Crutcher. I have two sisters and two brothers. Their names are Robert, Billie, Lots and Dorothy.

Little River, Kan. Louise Neff.

## Will You Write to Me?

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. My birthday is August 8. I go to Pleasant Point school. My teacher's name is Mr. Schmidt. For pets I have a mother cat with three little kittens. I have a twin sister. Her name is Winona. I have another sister and two brothers. Their names are Mayne, Donald and Gilbert. I enjoy the children's page very much. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Juanita Seltmann.

Nekoma, Kan.

## Custards Are Healthful

Dear Little Cooks: If you are tired of drinking milk but still Mother insists that you should have so much milk for each meal, what could be a more pleasant way of getting part of this than in a lovely creamy custard? My favorite recipe is:



- 3 cups milk
- 6 eggs
- 1/2 teaspoon vanilla
- 6 tablespoons sugar
- 1/2 teaspoon salt

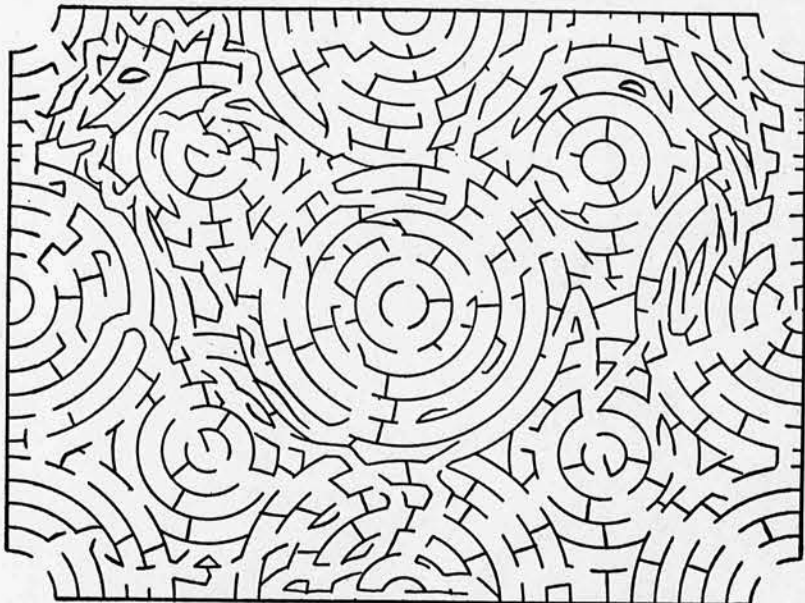
Beat the egg white with the sugar and salt. Add the cold milk and flavoring, pour into molds or a pudding dish, set in pans of cold water and bake until a silver knife comes out clean when inserted.

Are you trying all of the recipes which are printed in our little column? That's fine.

Your little girl cook friend,  
Naida Gardner.

## Ruth Plays the Piano

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I have two brothers. I go to Tramquil school. For pets I have six cats and a little dog. The dog's name is Jack. I have eight ducks. I raised 25 chickens. We live on a 160-acre



You can enter the maze from each corner. Only one of the paths, however, leads you into and around the maze and out again at the point from which you started. Find this path and then trace it with a soft or colored pencil, and you will have the outline of a familiar thing to be found in almost every farmyard. What is it? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package containing five wires, one jewel and enough vari-colored Indian beads to make five rings. Instructions for making the rings are also included.

farm. We have an 80-acre farm 3 miles south. I play the piano. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. Ruth Wurzbacher.

Sabetha, Kan.



White Kid: "Haven't you ever had your face washed?"

## Virginia Likes Her Teacher

I like my teacher. I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Mrs. Haynes. I like her very much. I go 1 1/2 miles to school. I go to Cream Valley. There are 25 pupils in our school. We live on a 320-acre farm. I have 10 pets—six cats, two ponies and two dogs. The dogs' names are Brownie and Everett

and my ponies' names are Bell and Tony. I have two sisters and one brother. I like the girls' and boys' page. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Nashville, Kan. Virginia Bolin.

## Can You Guess These?

What is the difference between a man and a banana peel? Sometimes the man throws the banana peel into the gutter, and sometimes the banana peel throws the man into the gutter.

Why is a music teacher like a baseball coach? Because he frequently says, "Try that last run over again."

## Ruth Writes to Us

I am 10 years old and in the fourth grade. I have one sister and one brother. My sister is 3 years old and my brother is 1 year old. I go to the Bellesletters school. My teacher's name is Miss Murdock. The school is

just across the road from our house. I enjoy the Kansas Farmer.  
Bazine, Kan. Ruth Toos.

## Diamond Puzzle

- |    |   |   |   |   |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | — | — | — | — |
| 2. | — | — | — | — |
| 3. | — | — | — | — |
| 4. | — | — | — | — |
| 5. | — | — | — | — |

1. A consonant; 2. A large snake;
3. To bounce; 4. A small insect; 5. Stands for 500.

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

## June Has Nine Ducks

For pets I have two kittens and nine ducks. I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I do not have far to go to school. My teacher's name is Miss Taylor. I have one sister and her name is Edith. June Fifer.

Gaylord, Kan.

## Flower Puzzle

The flowers in this girl's basket will be correctly named by taking one-third of air, one-fifth of water and one-half of soil. Can you tell what flower it is? Send your answer to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—Even a Bear Can be Scared



Lazy

Days

ahead —

get the **Wake-up** food now!



Post Toasties—that's the food to energize you these balmy days of coming summer. Crisp, toasted flakes of sun-ripe corn—easy to digest, quick to release their refreshing store of energy to the body. Post Toasties is the wake-up food. Send it afloat in cool milk or cream. What a brisk breakfast! How fresh and vigorous for lunch! A wonderful supper "pick-up"! Little folks ask for more and more. Big folks, too. *You'll say this brisk wake-up food is delicious—delicious.*

**POST TOASTIES**

*The Wake-up Food*

*Quick  
New Energy*







## No more blue Mondays at Our house

"Wash day holds no terrors for me now. In fact, I look forward to it," writes a farmer's wife.

Imagine, a woman anxious to do the family wash! But let her tell why:

"When Fred (my husband) brought home a new shiny power washer on my birthday, he chased away blue Monday. Now it's fun to do the washing. My clothes are cleaner, whiter and I find they wear longer because I don't have to rub to get out the dirt.

"But that's only half the story. I got more than a scientific machine---far more than a tub, a motor and wringer. I got freedom! Out of that washer also comes extra hours

for recreation, sewing, visiting; relief from back-breaking toil at the scrub board; even a better disposition.

"Now, I have time to do things and go places. I don't have to spend half the week resting up from wash day. My washer saves my time and strength. Fred says I'm a different woman. I wish all

farm women had a machine like mine."

What about it men? Is your wife's time worth anything---can you match her health and happiness for the comparatively few dollars it takes to get a power washer? Think of the machines **you** have that lessen your own work. Give your wife a break. Invest in a new power washer. She may say you can't afford it but after she has used the machine for a week's wash, she'll wonder why you didn't get one before.

But be sure to get a **good** washer---one you can depend on. That is the only kind advertised in this paper.

**ONLY RELIABLE WASHING MACHINES  
ARE ADVERTISED IN THIS PAPER**





*The Man You Buy From*  
IS FULLY AS IMPORTANT AS THE  
USED CAR YOU BUY

Many motorists, seeking high quality as well as low price, *prefer* to buy fine, powerful used cars.

The main point to remember is to buy your car from a reliable merchant—the local Buick-Marquette Dealer.

There are tremendous values in used cars—greater values today than there have been in years—and your Buick-Marquette Dealer will gladly assist you in making your selection.

Go to him for your used car, just as you'd consult any leading professional man in your community, knowing that his good name is a definite assurance of satisfaction.

You'll find that he has an unusually wide selection of used Buicks and other makes



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You'll find that he is an expert in transportation, giving maximum value, whether you wish to pay \$200 or \$2000.

The man you buy from is fully as important as the used car you buy. Real satisfaction awaits you at your Buick-Marquette Dealer's. See him—*today!*

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN  
Canadian Factories Division of General Motors Builders of  
McLaughlin-Buick, Oshawa, Ont. Corporation Buick and Marquette Motor Cars



# Record Breaking Results -from Crops or Tires



## DIFFERENT STRAINS OF WHEAT UNDER IDENTICAL CONDITIONS

The illustration to the left shows one of the hardier strains of wheat, as developed by State Agricultural Experiment Stations and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The illustration to the right shows an average strain growing under identical conditions. Note the difference.

Write us for instructive information as published by the Department of Agriculture on growing proved strains of Spring and Winter wheat. Address:

**FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO.**  
Los Angeles, California, or Hamilton, Canada.

**J**UST as the U. S. Department of Agriculture has developed the strains in crops that give you the greatest yield per acre, so has Firestone developed Gum-Dipped Tires that give you the greatest tire mileage and endurance known.

For example, Firestone pioneered the Balloon Tire, which today contributes so much to motoring comfort and economy . . . Firestone originated and patented the exclusive Firestone process of dipping cords in rubber gum, which saturates every fibre of the cord, minimizing heat and friction and doubling the flexing life of the cords . . . Firestone was the first to put a non-skid tread on tires and today gives you the toughest, longest-lasting, safety tread made. Through constantly pioneering new and better methods of tire building, Firestone has added thousands of extra miles to tires without extra cost to the user.

Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires have broken all world records for results in safety, economy, endurance and mileage.

Demand this extra mileage in the tires for your car and truck. See the Firestone Tire Dealer in your community. He will save you money and serve you better.

Listen to  
"The Voice of Firestone"  
every Monday night  
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stations NBC Network.



## TIRES - TUBES - BATTERIES - BRAKE LINING



# What the Folks Are Saying

## Kansas Farmers Are Enthusiastic in Their Praise of Atlas Sorgho

**T**HE newly developed sorghum known as Atlas sorgho is meeting with much approval among the livestock men who have given it a test in their feedlots. The sorgho, which is the result of a cross between Blackhull kafir and Sourless "cane," has retained the tonnage and sweet, juicy characteristic of the sweet sorghums.

Dr. John H. Parker, of the Kansas State Agricultural College agronomy department, wrote recently to about 400 farmers over the state who have raised and fed Atlas in the last two years; most of their answers praised the sorghum as a feed for livestock. From these reports the information gained indicates that the grain is fully equal to that of kafir, and that because of the palatability of the sweet, juicy stalks, they were utilized to a much greater extent than were those of the several varieties of kafirs. In some instances where the crop was used for silage the feeders report that their stock did fine and relished it more than they did kafir silage.

From S. E. Feller, Hiawatha, comes the report that as bundle feed his horses and cattle liked it fine, and that his brood sows relished the stalks. Carl L. Howard, county agent of Lyon county, says that his farmers are enthusiastic over the use of Atlas, and that farmers who fed it as silage were pleased with the results. W. A. Atzenweiler, agent for Brown county, writes that the crop is meeting the approval of the feeders of his county, and that they are particularly pleased with its palatability. From Allen county, Eyer Brothers report that the fodder from a field of Atlas on their farm, was the best that they had ever fed, and that when ground and fed to fattening hogs, "they would turn down corn for it." Several other reports indicate that the characteristic which is most liked is the feeding value of the stalks as roughage.

Atlas sorgho has been tested at the Fort Hays Station and found to give more satisfactory feeding results than kafir. L. C. Aicher of that station reports that two self-feeders were placed in a feedlot; one of these self-feeders was filled with Dwan (Dwarf Blackhull) kafir, and the other with the grain of Atlas sorgho. Sixty shots used in the experiment showed a decided preference for the Atlas sorgho, and during the latter part of the experiment the Dwan was hardly touched.

The grain of this new sorgho closely resembles that of kafir, and on terminal markets under federal grain grades it is classed as White kafir. Thus the grain of Atlas sorgho is much more valuable than that of other sweet sorghums. The grain yield of Atlas is slightly lower than the yield for the standard varieties of kafirs. However, most farmers are willing to accept this slightly lower yield of grain in return for the better quality forage of Atlas, which stands up better and can be harvested more economically than cane.

The cross from which Atlas sorgho developed was made by I. N. Farr, a farmer and sorghum breeder of Stockton, Rooks county. Ten years ago the unfixed seed was sent to the Kansas Experiment Station. From this seed the station plant breeders made a large number of selections which were grown in head rows. In 1923 Doctor Parker selected the most promising of these strains from one of the plots. This strain was leafy, vigorous and had a rather tall stalk. It bred true in test plots, and from it was produced the present certified strain known as Atlas.

Richard W. Stumbo.  
Manhattan, Kan.

### Vitamins in Chick Feeds

It has been only a few years since investigators made one of the important discoveries in the field of animal nutrition. It had long been known that protein, carbohydrates, fat and

mineral matter were important elements in the growth of an animal body. Then it was discovered that certain other elements were just as essential. By experimental tests with various feeding substances it was found that some feeds contained something besides protein to produce a better growth of body; others increased a hardening of the bones. These somethings are now called vitamins. As experiments continued the scientist began to identify these vitamins as vitamin A, B, C, D, E, and the last one is identified as G, in honor of the discoverer, Doctor Gouldberg.

At this season poultry feed manufacturers are stressing the vitamin content of their chick feeds. Baby chicks are very sensitive to the lack of proper vitamins, and will not thrive well if placed on a feed free from, or deficient in, these necessary and important feed substances. Ordinary feeds contain an abundance of vitamin E for chicks. In fact, there

irradiated ergosterol to the oil. Tests are now being made to determine if vitamin D added in this way is as effective for calcifying the bone as normal D in codliver oil.

C. E. Buchanan.

State Board of Agriculture,  
Topeka, Kan.

### Corn Storage Helps

Once every month the United States Department of Agriculture compiles a report of the total stocks of various food products in cold storage. This report is released about the 12th of the month and gives the stocks for the first day of the month.

The storage of eggs and poultry is of vital economic importance to the poultry industry. It is a practice of conserving the surplus production for use during periods of scarcity, without which the poultry industry could not have attained its present magnitude and prosperity, and without which eggs and poultry could not have become the year-around articles

ing of eggs occurs during April and May, with the peak of storage stocks of shell eggs reached about August 1, when the movement of eggs out of storage begins and continues through to March, when the warehouses are again empty. The heaviest withdrawals of eggs from storage occur during October, November and December.

Poultry production, like egg production, also is seasonal. Chickens are normally hatched during the spring and are ready for market during the late summer, fall, and early winter. Altho a moderate supply of mature poultry is available thruout the year and broilers are being produced for market in increasing quantities at other than the spring season, nevertheless it is the young stock, hatched during the spring season, which constitutes the great bulk of table poultry such as broilers, fryers and roasters. When the young chickens are retained on the farm beyond the roaster stage, they become mature and lose their greatest desirability for table use, and thus suffer a decrease in market value. Because of the seasonal marketing of poultry, it is desirable to utilize cold storage for the preservation of it.

The peak holdings of poultry in cold storage occur about February 1 each year. From that date on, the supplies are gradually withdrawn from the warehouses and are moved into consumptive channels of trade until about September 1, when stocks of poultry in storage reach their low point. From that time they again increase. November and December are the months during which poultry is put into storage in largest quantities.

Cold storage is an important means of adjusting the supply of poultry products to the consumptive demand. It serves as a stabilizer for the industry because it makes possible the carrying of the surplus, marketed during the seasons of flush production, over to the seasons of low production. Without cold storage, eggs would be difficult to obtain during the fall and early winter months and those obtainable would sell at prices which would largely put them beyond the reach of all except those who can pay extremely high prices. Such prices at any season would tend to lessen the total annual per capita consumption of eggs.

Furthermore, in the absence of storage, eggs would be a drug on the market and salable only at extremely low prices during seasons of highest production. Prices in some sections undoubtedly would be so low as to make it not worth while to produce them. In a similar way, broilers, fryers and roasters would be so plentiful during their respective seasons of surplus production during the fall and early winter that they would sell at prices so low as to limit the possibility of profit to the producers, whereas during other seasons of the year they would sell so high that the majority of consumers could not afford to buy them.

Since cold storage of poultry and eggs provides a practicable means of preserving the supply and of permitting the supply to be adjusted to the consumptive demand—consequently in preventing violent seasonal price fluctuations—it is of great economic importance to both the poultry producer and the consumer of poultry products and to the various branches of the poultry and egg industry.

Roy C. Potts.

Washington, D. C.

### Liked the Story

I have just read the story in the Kansas Farmer about the Hays Roundup, and I want to assure you that I appreciate the way it was handled very much.

L. C. Aicher.  
Hays, Kan.

### Be Your Age

She—"I hear the professor has stopped necking and drinking on the campus."

Her—"Well, I should think he would. A man of his age."

## "Jayhawker Tour Takes Care of Every Detail"

**N**OW that the time is drawing near for vacation plans, you will be interested in what passengers on former Jayhawker Tours have to say about their experiences. Miss Alice Magee, one of the touring party last year, writes the following letter:

"The Jayhawker tour was a wonderful trip. It certainly was exceptionally well-planned and every detail carried out to the fullest extent to make every passenger have a most enjoyable trip."

Perhaps the most outstanding thing in the minds of those who take the Jayhawker Tour is the care that is evidenced in the planning of all the little details. Instead of the many petty annoyances with which most travelers are confronted, the Jayhawker passengers enjoy two weeks of absolutely "worryless" travel pleasure.

The "1930 Jayhawker Tour" starts from Kansas City, August 10. A complete illustrated folder describing the trip will be mailed on receipt of your request addressed to the Tour Director, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



Alice Magee

is no evidence that chickens need any vitamin E; neither do they need vitamin C in their feed, as they can make this in their bodies. Ordinary grains provide all the vitamin B required for normal development of chicks. The vitamins A and D are the two principal ones to be considered.

It is well for the poultryman to remember that it is not always necessary for him to buy special vitamin feeds if he will take advantage of the vitamins in ordinary feed and in sunshine. Yellow corn, and green leaves, dried or fresh, as in alfalfa hay, will provide all the vitamin A the baby chick will need. This vitamin also can be obtained from codliver oil, but in this form it is not stable as in yellow corn and leaves, and is soon lost by oxidation.

Vitamin D is necessary in the diet of all growing animals. Without it the calcium content of the bone is reduced below normal, which results in what is known as rickets. This vitamin can be obtained thru direct sunlight or the ultraviolet ray. Ordinary window glass seems to destroy the vitamin D in sunlight. Cello-glass which is a glass substitute, seems to take out about 50 per cent of the vitamin D in sunlight. Therefore, chicks should be exposed to direct sunlight a few minutes every day if possible.

Codliver oil is considered as the best carrier of vitamin D, and is used in chick feeds for that purpose only. All so-called codliver oil does not contain vitamin D, neither is it present in the same amount in different lots of oil where it is present. Buy only vitamin D tested codliver oil. There is on the market what is designated as fortified codliver oil, meaning that the vitamin D has been built up in the oil. This is done by adding

of food for the great masses of consumers that they are today.

Too often the cold storage of eggs and poultry is viewed in the light of an undesirable practice or as an activity whereby speculators may boost prices unduly with injury both to producers and consumers. Actually, however, the cold storage of eggs and poultry is a highly desirable business practice and is of great economic value.

The production of eggs is seasonal. More than half of the annual egg crop is produced during the four months—March, April, May and June. During these months eggs are laid at such a rapid rate that they cannot be absorbed by the current consumptive demand. The natural supply exceeds the consumptive demand, and, therefore, there is a surplus. In the fall and winter the current production of eggs is rather light and fails to meet the consumptive demand. The surplus production of the spring months, therefore, when placed in storage fills a void in the current production during the fall and winter months.

To preserve the surplus spring production of eggs for use during the season of scarcity in fall and winter, they are placed in storage. This is done because eggs are a highly perishable commodity and cannot be safely kept under ordinary conditions for any considerable period. Even for comparatively short periods, eggs are subject to serious deterioration when held, unless they are protected. Cold storage affords the needed protection. By holding them in storage a minimum of deterioration takes place and they may be safely carried over from the spring season of surplus production to the fall and winter season of scarcity.

It is estimated that not over 15 per cent of the total annual egg production enters cold storage. The heaviest stor-





# Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender



## The Wise Bride Plans for a Convenient and Workable Kitchen

By Ruth T. Larimer

EVERY bride plans a trousseau, but how many brides plan a kitchen, a workshop for the years to come? Any woman who is establishing a home will do well to remember that charm and convenience are as desirable in the kitchen as in any room in the house. For the woman who lives on a farm it is even more important since she naturally spends more time there than the woman who lives in the city.



Walls may be painted lovely, cheerful colors such as ivory and green, orange and steel blue, red and gray. Curtains ruffled and dainty make the kitchen charming. And what woman does not work better when surrounded by beauty? Equipment is just as good looking as the background and its convenience saves many steps and leaves time for other things. No woman in these modern days wants to spend all her time in the kitchen, even tho it be a charming one.

A stove where delicious food is to be cooked is of utmost importance. There is a wide variety of ranges on the market. Kerosene and gasoline stoves have been wonderfully improved and have such up-to-date features as broiling ovens, oven heat indicators and warming shelves. They have a high heat value and are clean and safe. They have a reasonable cost of operation and a heat capable of accurate control and they produce comfort for the worker.

Washing dishes in a sink that is neither too high nor too low, need not be the task it once was. Like many desirable things the sink depends on the size of your purse. It may be a lovely rose or green shade, with a dishwashing compartment, combination faucets from which flow either hot or cold water, or a mixture of both. Some faucets have a hose attachment to use as a spray when washing dishes.

But it is a simple matter to change the faucets and a white porcelain sink is a happy improvement over the water bucket. Whether you are a bride or a grandmother you should own a dish-rack. My dishrack, which was purchased for 85

### Another Food Contest

Picnic time is here again, and that means sandwich time. Every woman who helps with summer meals and picnics welcomes new ideas in sandwich spreads. Send your favorite sandwich filling recipe to the Food Contest Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be first, second and third prizes of \$10, \$5 and \$3 each. The contest will close June 15.

cents, is so built that it will hold the dishes for scalding and thus eliminates dish drying.

The problem in most kitchens is a place to put things. A work table or cabinet should be near the sink and range to be used for food preparation and for baking dishes and utensils as they come from the oven. Table space near the dining room for dishes ready to go to the dining room and to receive soiled dishes from the table is desirable. The stove, sink, refrigerator, and cabinets are the main units of the system and about them are grouped cooking utensils, knives, forks and garbage containers in the order that saves steps and makes for greater efficiency.

Among the fuels which compare favorably with city fuels is one made from natural gas which has been condensed into liquid form. This is stored in two steel cylinders in a steel cabinet which is placed on a concrete base outside the house. The gas is piped thruout the house. It may be used in the cookstove, hot water heater, gas refrigerator, iron, incubator and brooder, or carried in pipes to the dairy barn.

For the health and comfort of the family, especially during hot weather, a good refrigerator is vital. A poorly built one will never work so well as one that is well insulated. Altho the initial cost is greater, engineers have shown that the well insulated refrigerator is greater economy since it lasts longer and the ice bills are smaller. To get the best results from the iced refrigerator the ice chamber must be kept well filled.

In warm weather daily replenishment is advisable for most boxes.

It is false economy to wrap the ice in paper. Unwrapped it gives a lower temperature and furnishes surfaces for the condensation of odors. Wrapping food in paper or leaving it in cardboard, insulates and keeps it at a higher temperature than if it were unwrapped. Over-crowding the shelves prevents the free circulation of air.

So, if you are a June bride, a bride of a year, or a woman who has counted many years since the bridal day, you will do well to look to the kitchen. A workable, livable kitchen makes for happier, healthier families.

### A New Leaflet Offer

HAVE you taken advantage of the information along various lines offered by our Home Service Department? As you know, we have a highly trained staff and many capable contributors who are constantly on the lookout for new and helpful material for the farm homemaker. Here is a partial list of our leaflets—all of which you may obtain for 25 cents from the Home Service Department of Kansas Farmer. Or check the ones you want and send 2 cents each for postage.

- Canning Fruits and Vegetables
- Ways of Preparing Eggs
- Cooky Secrets
- Canning in the Oven
- Feeding the Child from Two to Six
- Party Refreshments
- Funny Food Favors
- Teas and Afternoon Affairs
- Bridal Showers
- Engagements and Weddings
- Suggestions for Summer Meals
- A Leaflet of Games
- Jane's Busy Day Finger Leaflet
- Fundamentals of Comfortable Feet
- A Stain Removal Chart

### Introduce Color Carefully

BY JANE CAREY

THE woman who wishes to become an artist in making her home a portrait of beauty can take her first lessons in color harmony from nature.

Look at the sky and landscape from your own door-yard and you will observe the laws of color, balance, and harmony which govern good interior decorating.

Nature has painted the earth's floor a dark, restful hue. Above the greens and browns of grass and soil she has erected walls and ceiling of lighter tint. The large objects, such as trees, with which she has furnished her house, are deep toned. For her little decorations birds and flowers, she has selected vivid bits of color.

So be it in your own color plans! Good taste calls for dark floors, light walls and lighter ceilings. Large pieces of furniture are satisfactory in neutral or dark shades. Introduce the bright colors which bring charm and individuality in the little touches and objects of the room.

### Are You Buying Linoleum?

BY MARJORIE ROOT

GOOD linoleum is a long time investment. Inlaid linoleum is made so that the color in each part of the design extends clear thru to the backing. Therefore the pattern will last as long as the linoleum itself. In straight line inlaid the pattern is more clearly defined than in that known as granulated in which the various parts of the design blend slightly into each other.

Printed linoleum is made by stamping a design of oil paint on a thin grade of plain linoleum, usually plain brown. A greater variety of designs and colorings is obtainable at less expense in this than in inlaid linoleum, but because the design is only on the surface, printed linoleum cannot be expected to give as lasting service as the inlaid. However, it is relatively inexpensive and may be used quite satisfactorily in places where wear is not excessive.

Linoleum is made by mixing together ground cork, oxidized linseed oil and various gums to a plastic mass, and pressing this out onto a backing of jute or burlap. This is "green" linoleum, and it is seasoned by drying from one to six

weeks. It is important that this be thoroly seasoned. A ready test for this is to make a clean cut at an angle of about 45 degrees. In light battleship, and in the plain, inlaid, and printed linoleum, there should be no marked difference in color or grain between the outer edges and the center of the cut. In medium battleship linoleum a fifth of the thickness, and in heavy battleship, a third, may show some difference in color.

Good linoleum should not crack when it is bent back in a half circle of a size suited to the thickness of the sample.

In battleship linoleum the burlap back is unpainted; and in others it is painted thoroly enough that none of the burlap shows thru.

Waxing, varnishing, or shellacking are methods by which the appearance of the linoleum may be improved. This also makes it wear longer. Wax should be applied on the plain or inlaid kinds and varnish or shellac on the printed because wax sometimes tends to soften the printed surface.

Since linoleum is rather awkward to handle it is often best to have it laid by the workmen from the firm where it is purchased.

### Handkerchiefs Trim Sports Modes

BY ETHEL M. ARNOLD

DECORATIVE trimming, fashioned from handkerchiefs can be used to adorn dresses. No tedious hemming to do, no corners to miter, yet the charm of handwork is there. I know you'll want to hear just what my friends and I did.

Lela used two golden tan linen handkerchiefs, (Figure 1) edged in double hemstitching. These were for the collar, cuffs and a tricky jabot on a darker golden linen dress which she and her mother were making. One square made the back of the collar and the cuffs, while the other served for the lapels of the collar and the jabot. The sketch shows you how cleverly the "hankies" were used to feature their decorated edges and corners.

Sport clothes are Mary-belle's delight, so we weren't surprised that she had evolved a striking scarf collar effect. But we admired her ingenuity, for she had used a man's handkerchief, a gay plaid one, and by cutting two strips from it diagonally, and sewing them end to end, she had achieved a bias plaid scarf. She is going to knot this at the neck of a white pique sport dress. The remaining triangles from the other two corners of the handkerchief may be tied around the cuff band of the short sleeves as in the sketch. But we voted that the dress should be sleeveless and the pockets be fashioned of the plaid triangles. (Figure 2.) Wouldn't a polka-dot or a border patterned handkerchief make stunning trim-

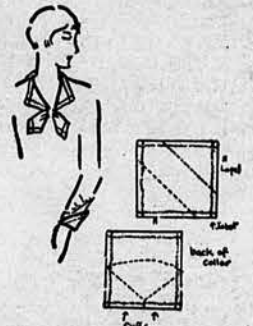


Figure I

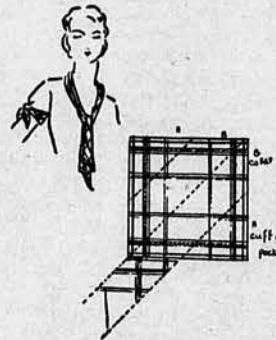


Figure II

mings for a dress of plain color?

I'm wearing my last year's navy blue suit again this year, making it seem more up-to-date by tucking the blouse in. I bought a red crepe de Chine handkerchief with round, firmly embroidered corners, (Figure 3.) Cutting it into quarters from side to side, I rounded the cut edges, then ran a gathering thread along that edge, pulling the material up into puffy little tabs. Off came the buttons on the front of the blouse and a little tab was tacked into each of the three bound buttonholes. The fourth tab is tucked into the pocket of the jacket, "touching it up" effectively, besides distributing the red. Light blue linen or white lawn would be pleasing, too, on my blue suit. And think how an orange or brown "hankie" would cheer up a tan outfit.



Figure III



# Are You Entertaining Your Club?

*These Suggestions for a Simple Luncheon Will Be Helpful*

**A**BOUT twice a year I am faced with the problem of preparing a luncheon for a dozen friends, in spite of the interruptions of two small children. My children also complicate the situation in that it is well nigh impossible to put my house in order the day before a party, so my luncheon menu is of necessity made up of things which can either be made the day before or in the last half hour of preparation. A few weeks ago it was my turn to be sewing club hostess and I was surprised at how easy it was as a result of a simple menu. I am wondering if you could use the same one for one of your clubs.

- |                      |                                  |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Cream of Tomato Soup | Date Bread                       |
| Welsh Rarebit        | Asparagus and Carrot Strip Salad |
| Caramel Pudding      | Tea or Coffee                    |

The date bread and caramel pudding were prepared the day before they were needed. Early on the morning of the luncheon I cooked the asparagus, cut raw carrots in strips, washed the lettuce and toasted the bread which had been cut into circles by means of a drinking glass.

The welsh rarebit was put on to cook at 12:30. As soon as it was ready, I opened one can of canned tomato soup for every four persons. I use the canned soup because it is easy for last minute serving and has such delicious seasoning. A pinch of soda was added to the tomato and it was then heated. An equal amount of milk was also heated. When all else was ready the tomato was poured into the milk, stirred well and poured into the soup cups or dishes. A small dab of whipped cream on the top added to the flavor, tho I frequently serve the soup without it.

When the guests began to arrive I assembled the salad. A leaf of lettuce, several stalks of asparagus which had been chilled after cooking, and three strips of carrot were topped by my favorite mayonnaise. This mayonnaise is a commercial product plus unsweetened whipped cream, but home-made mayonnaise is delicious also.

When the soup dishes were removed from the table I poured the hot welsh rarebit over the buttered toast round which was on the same plate as the salad.

The date bread was buttered in the kitchen and passed around the table. The dessert was garnished with whipped cream and a cherry. My recipes are as follows:

### Date Nut Loaf

- |                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 cup sugar              | 1 tablespoon melted butter |
| 1 egg                    | 2 1/4 cups flour           |
| 2 teaspoons soda         | 1/2 teaspoon salt          |
| 1 teaspoon vanilla       | 3 cups chopped dates       |
| 1 1/2 cups boiling water | 1 cup chopped nuts         |
- pour over dates and allowed to stand for 20 minutes

Combine the above ingredients in their order (across.) Pour the water off of the dates and add it to the other ingredients. Then add dates

*We are always hearing about the book of the month, the play of the month, and so on. Kansas Farmer is going to start printing the recipe of the month. For every recipe that is accepted to be printed in this special place of honor, we will pay \$5. Send only your best. Address contributions to Best Recipe Editor, Woman's Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. And watch for these recipes! They'll be well worth clipping for your file.*

and nuts and finally the vanilla. Bake in an angel food cake pan in a moderate oven for an hour.

### Caramel Pudding

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1/2 cup browned sugar | 1 cup sugar           |
| 1 cup cocoanut        | Butter size of walnut |
| 3 cups boiling water  | Pinch of salt         |

Brown the sugar, add the water when sugar is caramelized. Then add the other ingredients and boil for 10 minutes. Pour this into a baking dish and put the batter over the top.

### Batter

- |  |
|--|
| 1 tablespoon butter creamed with 1 cup sugar |
| 1/2 cup milk                                 |
| 1/2 cup flour                                |
| 1/2 teaspoon baking powder                   |
| 1/2 teaspoon salt                            |

Bake in a moderate oven for a half hour. Do not be worried by the thinness of the caramel mixture. Baking and cooling will thicken it. The pudding should be served with whipped cream when cold. This recipe serves eight persons.

### Welsh Rarebit

Into the top of the double boiler put:

- |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 pound soft cheese      | 3 tablespoons butter |
| 1 cup milk or thin cream | 1/2 teaspoon salt    |
| 1/2 teaspoon mustard     | Cayenne pepper       |

Mix 3 teaspoons cornstarch or 1 teaspoon corn-

By Catharine W. Menninger

starch and 1 egg with a little of the milk and then add to the above mixture. Cook in a double boiler until thick, stirring constantly. Pour over buttered toast. Serve hot. This is enough for two servings each for six persons.



I covered a large old chair last week. I believe the hardest part of that particular job is the thoughts of it! It is really not difficult and does not take so much time. I just draped the material over the back, arms and sides, pinning and basting until I had it well fitted, and I then finished it by stitching on the machine.

Out of the various scraps of cretonnes and prints I made gay colored holders for use around the kitchen range. I use large safety pins in place of sewed-on loops on these pads and holders. The pins are so much more convenient, slipping on and off the hooks so easily, and one does not have to be hunting the loops.

We had a nice marshmallow roast by moonlight the other night. It was brought about by the fact that a part of the great trumpet vine had to be cut away, as well as most of the rambler rose vines. The last winter proved too severe for them. The bonfire was lovely, altho we should really prefer other material for fuel.

Burned out electric light globes make the nicest kind of stocking darning eggs. I keep a couple of different sizes in my mending basket. They are such smooth globes, and by covering the socket end with adhesive tape there is no danger of catching the silk fibers.

I have long wanted a marble slab for use on my kitchen table. I found one in a refinishing shop the other day. It had been discarded from a dresser top. It is about 20 by 26 inches in size. It serves admirably as molding slab for candies, cookies and pastry, and it is a relief for disposing of hot pans and kettles.

## Do You Need a Waste Basket?

BY RUTH G. BAHNMAIER

**G**OOD looking and practical waste paper baskets can be made inexpensively in this manner. Get some tin cans which have held peanut butter or candy, from your grocer. Cut off the top. As the tin is light, this is not hard to do. Bend the sharp edges over and hammer down smoothly.

Lacquer or enamel the inside of the can to match the color scheme of the room in which the basket is to be used. In the center paste a small picture; scenery or flower prints are prettiest. Then look thru the magazines and select brightly colored advertisements, illustrations, etc. Cut these in about 3 inch triangular pieces, using them to cover the can.

For bedrooms select the lighter pastel colored pictures for your pieces but for the living room the richer colors are best.

If you are real handy at painting, trace a fine line of black where the pieces join. This must be done carefully with a small brush. After the basket is covered and dry, give it a coat of clear lacquer or shellac.

## Acquiring Handy Helps

BY MURIEL STEVENS

**M**ANY people are now adopting the drip system of coffee making and a new pot on the market does away with the use of cloth bags, providing instead, a series of perforated disks which are easily taken out and cleaned.

Cream for the coffee is taken easily from the milk bottle by use of a little glass siphon with a flat, hard, composition disk on the short end. The disk end is placed in the upper part of the milk bottle at just the division between cream and milk and the other end is placed in the cream pitcher. In this way the thick cream can be readily removed.

Preparation of the grapefruit is simplified by use of an implement which is composed of two half circle blades with handles like a pair of pliers. The blades are inserted over the center of

the halves of grapefruit, the handles clamped together and the core lifted out. With a curved blade vegetable knife it is easy to cut around the fruit and across the sections.

A new waffle iron has a heat indicator which shows just the right temperature to pour in the batter and the recipe with it supplies a chart indicating the number of minutes to cook this waffle.

The reverse side of the waffle griddle is a plain griddle for baking pancakes. On this plain griddle can be set an aluminum pan with cover to fit in which the bacon can be grilled. While grilling, the waffle iron cover is left turned back.

A recent arrival on the market to aid in preparing the batter is a dough mixer and blender with a handle shaped to fit the hand comfortably and seven fine cutting edges made of wire designed to fit the mixing bowl. This mixer does away with old methods. Added to this, a wide-edged bowl and a pitcher with an elongated spout to prevent dripping, make waffle making a real joy.

A slicer for hard-boiled eggs is convenient when making salads.

## Porch Becomes Workroom

**I**F YOU have a small house and need another room, here is one way to get it. We had a screened-in porch opening off the kitchen. We sided this porch up and put windows all around it. We used some old window frames and a little paint. I have two outside doors. In winter I have a solid door with glass in the top. I used an old windshield for the glass in these doors. We built a cupboard in one corner and put a sink and pump in another corner. I keep my oil stove in this porch and therefore I can use it winter and summer.

It enables me to have a dining room most all the year. It cost us about \$15. Lena E. Streeter. Caldwell Co., Missouri.

## New Slants on Children's Sewing

**T**HE LITTLE TOT in your family always needs new dresses to pique her pride. She can appreciate, as well as her elders, the fascination of having her dresses made by a different pattern. Here are three new dresses for summer wear which will attract your little girl.

Style 2529 shows a new version of the cape collar affecting sleeves. The shoulders are tucked and the blouse has a dainty bow trim. The skirt



is made on flaring lines with a pointed treatment. Designed in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

Style 2516 features a buttoned yoke and killed plait front. Skirt is gathered slightly in back. Designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

Style 2540 has still a different treatment of the yoke. The skirt is tucked onto the yoke and is finished with a large bow of ribbon. The bottom of the skirt is scalloped, as are the cap sleeves, and are attractive if bound in bias tape of a contrasting color.

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



Farm Bureau Folks Heard

(Continued from Page 8)

- 10:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 10:45 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)
- FRIDAY, JUNE 6
- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 6:05 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:20 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 6:55 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Song Revue
- 9:15 a. m.—Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS)
- 9:30 a. m.—Frank and Eddie
- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum, Ada 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 Association
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—H. T. Bureleigh Girls Quartet
- 2:30 p. m.—Thirty Minute Men (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—Maudie's Melodies
- 3:45 p. m.—Aunt Zelena (CBS) — Children's Hour
- 4:00 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 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.—Silent for KSAC
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Dance Carnival (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 10:45 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)
- SATURDAY, JUNE 7
- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 6:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
- 9:30 a. m.—Frank and Eddie
- 10:00 a. m.—Adventures of Helen and Mary (CBS)
- 10:30 a. m.—Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum, Julia Kiene
- 11:15 a. m.—The Torres Family, and Rosa Rosario, soloist
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Vocational Department
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—The Aztecs (CBS)
- 2:30 p. m.—French Trio (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—Maudie's Melodies
- 3:45 p. m.—Dr. Thatcher Clark's French Lesson (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 4:30 p. m.—Ted Husing's Sportslants (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 (CBS)
- 6:15 p. m.—Romance of American Industry (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons's Show Boat (CBS)
- Courtesy Nat'l Reserve Life Co.
- 8:00 p. m.—Paramount Publix Hour (CBS)
- 8:00 p. m.—Dance Carnival (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Dance Carnival (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)
- 11:00 p. m.—Midnite Frolic

Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER  
Pawnee County

Indications are that summer is back to stay. The cool, damp weather has been fine for the wheat for the most part. However, considerable rust is showing up in some fields. Spots are beginning to look pretty yellow. In some of the thicker fields the rust may be bad enough to affect the filling of the heads. Considerable row crops are to be planted yet. The fields planted have done nothing so far.

As the time approaches for the 4-H Club Round-Up at Manhattan the local club folks get more enthusiastic about the work. Pawnee county is to have a chorus at the Round-Up this year. The members have been working very faithfully in their practices. Club work is a new thing in this community. The first club was organized in January with eight members. The membership has grown until now there are more than 20. Athletics and school activities have swallowed up most of the time and interest in this community for several years and no attempt had been made to interest the boys and girls in club work. A number from this community are planning on attending the Round-Up. Any community that does not have an organized 4-H Club is missing an opportunity to render valuable service and help to its boys and girls. Men like Senator Capper, who have helped to make possible finance and organization for the support of club work, realize the opportunity boys and girls need and how valuable such training is in building substantial men and women of the future.

No doubt there are a number of communities over the country like this one, when it comes to being

afflicted with an over-abundance of interest in athletics. Public interest in school athletics is a very commendable thing, but it should not extend to the detriment of the real object of school. Without knowing it, high schools and even the grade schools are being encouraged to spend more time on athletics by the colleges and universities. A superintendent in a local town said recently, "We are receiving instructions from the colleges and universities to spend more time training the bodies of the students." In other words the colleges and universities no longer are able to maintain their athletic standards and continue to break records with the students as they have been coming. They want more preliminary training done while the boys and girls still are in the grades. We heard the head coach of one of the leading western universities say in an address to a group of business men, "We are selling our university on the basis of athletics." Now most anybody knows that an institution of learning cannot be maintained on the basis of athletics. A little thought along this line might help to avoid some difficulties in the future. We enjoy good, clean athletics, but let us not get too far away from the "three R" fundamentals. Recently we graded some examination papers written by freshmen and sophomore students on an agricultural subject, and it was next to impossible to read the papers. The spelling was terrible. Sentences frequently opened with small letters, proper names were not capitalized, punctuation was difficult to find and as a whole they represented about fourth-grade composition. These same students were enjoying the advantages of a half million dollar institution of learning.

Considerable interest is being aroused in the candidates for the county Wheat Queen contest that will be held July 31, when the Wheat Train is here. So far eight or 10 have been nominated. The girl who wins the state contest at Hutchinson August

13, gets a free year's schooling at Manhattan. This is worth trying for it seems to me. The committee that makes the final selection at Hutchinson will have a rather difficult job.

One of the neighbors planted some potatoes the last of February and they will have new potatoes in a few days. The plants have done unusually well. Prices for early potatoes are going to be very good.

Make Charge for Hauling

At the time the article, "Cows Don't Have to Work Cheap Here," was written, the price being paid by the cheese factory at Larned in terms of butterfat was 44 cents a pound. This price was available to anyone who would deliver the milk in good condition to the factory themselves. Where route men pick up the milk and deliver it to the plant there is a hauling charge made for this. Thru a misunderstanding the article stated that any hauling charge was accounted for before the price of 44 cents was set.

We quote part of a letter from Hugo Wilkowske, manager of the Larned Cheese Factory: "Our price always is quoted for milk delivered at the plant, and for any milk that comes in on a route there is a hauling charge. The hauling charge on practically all of our routes, with the exception of one, is 25 cents a hundred, and this includes hauling the whey back to the farm. In other words it costs 25 cents a hundred pounds to have this milk hauled, but there is as much whey delivered back to the farm free of charge as milk is sold, if the farmer wants the whey."

Get This Over WIBW

Kansas Farmer now co-operates regularly in "Farm Belt Headlines," a news-service feature presented every day except Sunday, over the Columbia Farm Community Network at 12:55 P. M., Central Standard Time.

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12-10-8-6 foot sizes — each convertible to size 2 feet narrower. Also a 4-foot non-convertible.

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The turntable bearing on which the land wheel is mounted places the plow in transport position by bringing the wheels into parallel alignment. This reduces the width of the plow, allowing it to pass through a narrow farm gate.

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**THE NEW AVERY ONE-WAY DISC PLOWS**



### \$130 From One Litter

BY WAYNE CURRY

I enrolled in the vocational agriculture class as a freshman in the Sherman Community High School a year ago last fall. As it was necessary for me to have a home project in animal husbandry I decided on a sow and litter. Also I planned to go into a 4-H Club and I could have the same sow and litter for this work.

In February, 1929, I bought a Poland China gilt for \$50. On April 12 she farrowed 10 fine pigs and a dead one. There were four sows and six boars. I decided I would try to make a ton litter. N. L. Rucker, the county agricultural agent, told me that only one ton litter ever had been produced in this county, and that there is a special premium offered at our county fair for ton litters. Mr. Rucker was in favor of me trying for it, as also was my vocational instructor, B. R. Petrie.

I built a 7 by 8 foot, A-type hog house in my vocational agriculture shop work and put it on clean ground. By the time the pigs were 2 weeks old they were eating with their mother and getting all the shelled corn and skimmilk they would clean up. Their pasture consisted of pig weeds, lambs quarter and buffalo grass. I kept one boar to show at the fair in the 4-H Club division. The litter was weaned at 8 weeks. I continued the same method of feeding and the pigs were eating so well when I removed the sow that after the first couple of days the squeals of loneliness dwindled to grunts of contentment, and they kept on with the good work of making pork.

The third week in July their Sudan grass was big enough to pasture. Shortly after this I made a self-feeder which reduced my labor and assured me that the pigs were getting all the corn they could eat. About the middle of August the grass dried up and so did the cows, so that I ran short of milk for them. I started feeding a mixture of tankage, shorts and ground oats with what milk I had and enough water to make a thick slop. I fed the pigs all of this they would eat twice a day, and in the meantime the self-feeder was at hand for their satisfaction. I continued this method of feeding until the end of the period. To provide mineral for them I burned corn cobs and put salt on the ashes.

My instructor visited my project from time to time and at the end of the 180 days, September 29, 1929, the county agent came out and weighed the pigs. They tipped the scales at 2,084 pounds, and believe me, I was some tickled boy! To think that I had produced a ton and 84 pounds of pork "away out west" in the short grass country where "pigs is pigs" and bacon is high.

I showed my pigs at the Northwest Kansas District Free Fair at Goodland, and won my share of premiums. I showed two gilts and took second place with one of them. My boar also placed second and my fat barrows third. My prizes for these amounted to \$10, and I also received a prize of \$10 in the 4-H Club division and a prize of \$10 in the open class on my ton litter. Thirty dollars in prize money! My net income on the litter was \$130.69 after feed costs, labor, use of equipment and interest on the investment were deducted.

If I should try again for a ton litter there are several things that I would do differently than I did this time. I would use a tried sow instead of a gilt, as a sow suckles her pigs better. I would castrate all of the boars and plan to raise everything for the market. Boars do not make as good growth as barrows; and gilts forced on full feed are not so good for breeding purposes as those that are fed a growing ration. I also would use a creep and self-feeder for the pigs as soon as they began to eat well, and feed tankage and a mineral mixture with the grain as soon as they were weaned. I would plan to get them on good pasture as early as possible as this cuts down on feed costs.

### Improvement in Serum

Constant improvement in the process of preparing anti-hog cholera serum has resulted in a high standard of quality for this biological product in the United States. Among important developments of recent years are

the clarification of serum, concentration of the serum into smaller volume, and, more recently, an improved method of pasteurization, in which all containers are completely submerged in a water bath and the serum is agitated while being heated.

The process of clarification, Doctor D. I. Skidmore of the Department of Agriculture stated, removes the blood cells, which have no protective value, and leaves a clear liquid which, when preserved and tested, becomes the product used in immunizing hogs against cholera. The veterinarian finds it easier to handle the concentrated, clear product and the clear serum is less likely to clog the syringe.

"The most important advantage of the clear serum is that pasteurization destroys any disease-producing bacteria," Doctor Skidmore declared. "At the same time this pasteurizing process, by destroying other bacteria improves the keeping quality. Pasteurization also enables the manufacturer to prepare an adequate reserve supply of serum without fear that his supply may be of questionable purity because of outbreaks of livestock diseases in the territory from which the serum animals were produced. This is a protection to the livestock raisers generally as well as to the manufacturer."

Anti-hog-cholera serum is prepared in large quantities and is used by many individuals under varying conditions. But there is no other biological product, Doctor Skidmore stated, which is used with such uniformly satisfactory results. In a few cases reported as unsatisfactory, the actual cause usually was traceable to under dosing the animals with serum, or to some other factor rather than to any lack of serum potency. In the last

calendar year manufacturers produced enough serum to immunize more than 19 million hogs, or more than 29 per cent of the estimated pig crop.

### Terracing Is Popular

D. Linn Livers, of Barnes, and John Wood, of Clifton, both have had long experience in constructing terraces, having built the first ever in Washington county. They say their old terraces, which have been constructed during the last five years, have held the excessive rains, prevented the soil from washing away and have kept the water on the soil for a longer period, allowing a greater penetration. Mr. Livers says that four or five men in his community already have organized a terracing club and have purchased a terrace ditcher. They have constructed more than 5 miles of terraces this spring. This brings the total amount of terraces done in this county this spring to more than 20 miles. The demand for terraces to be built this fall is expected to be extremely heavy as a result of the tremendous damage done by spring rains.

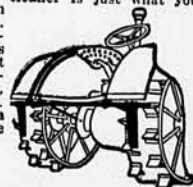
### Cooling Tank Important

A concrete cooling tank is a very important part of every dairy farmer's equipment. Cecil A. Jones, Hanover; P. A. Ballard, Greenleaf and Henry Tewes, Linn, installed tanks recently at a cost of from \$6 to \$7 for actual material. These cooling tanks also can be used to store vegetables and other farm products. Cream should be kept sweet in order to make good butter.

## Bull Dog Wheel Scraper

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

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



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

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Get Low Factory Prices on Building Tile.

### Who Writes What You Read?

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

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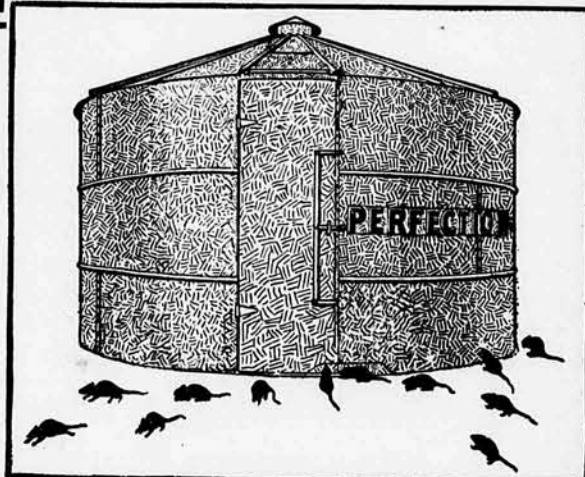
Special bracing methods prevent bulging or collapse. A PERFECTION is made of highest quality, tight-coated galvanized steel. Built to last a lifetime. Costs but a few cents a bushel to own and saves its cost many times over.

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G. E. FERRIS  
MANAGER

# Protective Service



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.

## Protective Service Rewards Have Been Paid in 61 Counties. Your County Included?

ONE hundred and sixty-three rewards for the capture and conviction of 249 thieves, who stole from farms posted with a Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign, have been paid in 61 Kansas counties. Ten rewards each have been paid in Cherokee and Sumner counties with eight in Shawnee. Lyon and Montgomery Protective Service members have experienced seven thefts in each county for which cash rewards have been paid. The number is six in Douglas county and five in Brown, Franklin and Leavenworth counties. In the

for the arrest and conviction of Guy E. Walton, who is serving a 5-year sentence in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, being found guilty in the district court of the United States for the northern district of Oklahoma of stealing an automobile from Protective Service Member Robert Brandley, of near Matfield Green.

### Brown County

In Brown county five young men have served jail sentences ranging from 25 to 50 days for stealing meat from the farm premises of Walter Bomley, of near Robinson. The young men, for whose apprehension and conviction the \$25 Protective Service reward has been paid to Protective Service Member Bomley, are: Wayne Hedgecock, Ralph Hedgecock, Clarence Lovett, Morton Fillmore and John Lovett.

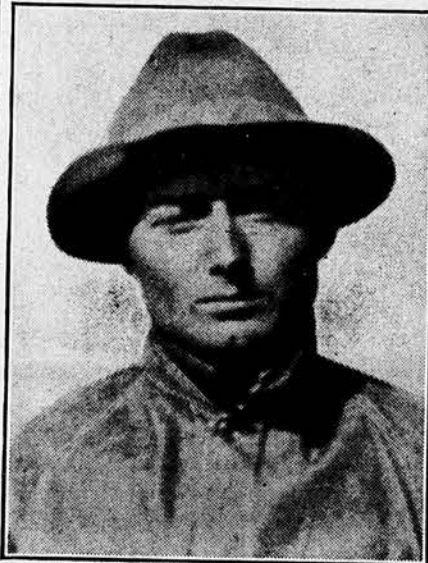
### Coffey County

Ninety days in the Coffey county jail is the sentence being served by Cecil Fanning after he pled guilty to stealing five Rhode Island Red hens from Mrs. C. W. Shirley of near Waverly. The \$25 Protective Service reward due for a jail conviction has been paid to Mrs. C. W. Shirley, whose prompt investigation after the chickens were stolen resulted in the apprehension of Fanning.

### Stafford County

Last winter Protective Service Member B. L. Radke, of near St. John, suspected that he was having wheat stolen. One night in December, his neighbor heard a car go by after dark without lights. Being suspicious he climbed to the top of his windmill and watched. He saw the car lights switched on when the car turned in at Mr. Radke's wheat bin. This neighbor, B. G. Hunley, immediately called another neighbor, George Clemes. Mr. Hunley knew that Mr. Radke was away that evening. As soon as he had telephoned to Mr. Clemes, he took his shotgun and drove in his automobile toward Mr. Radke's where the car had stopped. The thieves, by the time he had arrived, had sacked up 13 sacks of wheat and were driving away. He met them and tried to stop them. They tried to run over him and in retaliation he shot twice thru the back of their car.

In the meantime Mr. Clemes was coming in his car and heard the shots as he drove up. To prevent the thieves escaping, he crashed his car into the fleeing car driven by the wheat thieves. Mr. Hunley and Mr. Clemes were unable to hold the thieves without drastic force and let them go after learning who they were. Promptly, however, they went to (Continued on Page 29)



Roy Ray, of Near Holton, Has a Protective Service Sign Posted on Both of the Farms He Operates

remaining 52 counties, 100 rewards have been paid, being divided from one to four to a county.

The variety of property stolen, resulting in conviction ranging from 30 days to 20 years, follows: Poultry, horses, wheat, clothing, gasoline, cattle, honey, apples, furs, grain, guns, machinery, hogs, tires, oil, harness, saddles, a bicycle, automobiles, corn, meat, eggs, wool and cream. If your farm is not posted with a Protective Service sign so a cash reward can be paid for the capture and conviction of any thief who steals anything from the premises of your farm, write to the Kansas Farmer Protective Service at Topeka for free booklet explaining the Protective Service rewards.

Five recent rewards paid by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service are outlined here:

### Chase County

Police officers L. R. Gillmore and R. S. Hubbard of Tulsa, Okla., shared a \$50 Protective Service reward paid



Left to Right, B. L. Radke, B. G. Hunley and George Clemes Who Shared in the \$50 Protective Service Reward Paid for the Capture and Conviction of Lewis Cameron, Who Stole Wheat From Mr. Radke's Farm Where There is Posted a Protective Service Sign

FOR HOGS, SHEEP, (All Livestock) and POULTRY



## NEMA WORM CAPSULES

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KILL Large Roundworms Stomach Worms Hookworms

An effective, scientific product. The capsules enable proper dosage without loss or waste. The small dose is easily swallowed and acts quickly without retarding development—a reliable worm remedy, free from harmful impurities. Send for the Parke, Davis bulletins—dependable information on worms.

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Germicide, Parasiticide, Disinfectant,—good on all animals as a dip or wash and as a spray for general clean-up.

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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. Larger size (four times as much) \$2.00. Direct if dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

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# BOOK DEPARTMENT

## Current Biography Throws New Light on Many of the Heroes of History

BY D. M. HARMON

**B**OOKS of biography have been popular thruout the winter and spring, and it is no small wonder with such an extraordinarily varied output so that every taste and every interest can be suited. One of the most interesting is "The Autobiography of Calvin Coolidge," written in Mr. Coolidge's accustomed spare and simple style. The book contains no politics and no personalities, and interprets nothing of the time. It reveals only this man: An old-fashioned, Christian gentleman of the 1840's, a throw-back in our national life, of pure New England stock. It has been said of this book that perhaps no man ever told his success story with quite so much restraint as Calvin Coolidge. Quite absent of heart throbs and drama with an occasional bit of humor, it is a bald narrative of the Vermont farm boy who became President of his country.

Another interesting biography is Bernard Fay's "Franklin, The Apostle of Modern Times." Franklin's career of contrasts and paradoxes are ably presented by a Frenchman. While unloved and unloved by his countrymen, Franklin was worshiped by the French people, who fully appreciated him as the "first bourgeois in the world." The biographer dwells with interest upon the occasion of Franklin's visit to France; but the present work was due to his discovery of "between 600 to 900 unpublished letters which throw new light on the doctor's life. They have cleared up many obscure points; his religious and moral attitude, his Masonic role, his political and diplomatic activities, and the loves of his later years."

### Vivid Revolutionary Personalities

An excellent portrait of the Revolutionary general is given in Thomas Boyd's book, "Mad Anthony Wayne." It is an historical biography of the impetuous hero, who for his daring maneuvers early in his military career was called "mad" Anthony Wayne, and the term stuck. His military strategy always was aggressive, but his real fame as a soldier is due to his capture of Stony Point and his Georgia and Indiana campaigns. After the war he continued the work of George Rogers Clark in making the region north of the Ohio safe for white settlers. It is an unpretentious book, but shows the author's careful study and intimacy with the scenes and characters of Wayne's life.

Another biography of this period of history is "Simon Kenton: His Life and Period," by Edna Kenton. It is the first biography of this famous pioneer whose name stands with Daniel Boone and George Rogers Clark in

the early settlement of Kentucky and Ohio. Before he was 20, Kenton had served as a spy with Clark and had won a reputation as an Indian fighter. During the Revolution the young pioneer was largely responsible for the success of the Indian campaigns headed by "Mad" Anthony Wayne. His greatest services were rendered as scout at large for the settlement between the Ohio and Kentucky rivers. When Kentucky became more thickly settled, Kenton pushed on into Ohio and it was only when he was an old man that he settled down in a cabin on Mad River, within sight of the place where, as an Indian captive, he had been tied to the stake for burning. It was there that he died in poverty altho he once had owned more than a quarter million acres of land in Ohio.

Much of Miss Kenton's material was gathered from old diaries, journals, notebooks, letters and accounts taken down from Kenton's contemporaries, belonging to the Draper collection of manuscripts in the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, at Madison.

### Men Loved by France and U. S.

Two biographies of notable men, which are of interest to both France and the United States, are "In The Evening of My Thought," by Georges Clemenceau, and "Myron T. Herrick, Friend of France," by Col. T. Bentley Mott. At the age of 88, Clemenceau fills two large volumes with the conclusions of his philosophy after a rich, active life as statesman, patriot and journalist. Virtually all his life was spent in the public arena, during which time he was stripped of all illusions, yet he remained singularly unembittered and kind-hearted.

Altho Myron T. Herrick always declined to write an autobiography, in the last two months of his life, while recuperating from a serious illness, he spent much time talking with Col. T. Bentley Mott, so the resulting book is practically an autobiography taken from the ambassador's own words, from his letters, dictations, stories and anecdotes. Not only did Mr. Herrick play a prominent part in national life from McKinley to Lindbergh, but he also attained personal distinction in his private life as lawyer, banker and political leader. His work during the first days of the war, and his refusal to leave the city and accompany the government to Bordeaux when the capture of Paris by the Germans seemed practically certain, made him immensely popular thruout France. The book also contains the description of the Lindbergh episode in Mr. Herrick's career.

## Books of Biography

**M**ANY people turn to the biography that has caught the popular attention, others pick out a biography touching their favorite period of history; still others have a special period of art or letters which they like to follow further if new material is available. If books you are interested in are not listed below, write to Capper Book Service for information. All books ordered thru this department are postpaid.

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

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**S**INCE the first of the year, sales of COLORADO fence have shown such a sharp increase that officials of The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, are wondering if everyone in the west is buying fence products made by this western company.

It is gratifying to know that the high C. F. & I. standards of quality and service are bearing more and more fruit as time goes on. Surely, any company that puts as much scientific care into the manufacture of fence, posts and barbed wire, deserves constantly increasing patronage on the part of farmers and ranchers in the territory which it serves.

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C. K. Thayer of Waverly, Wash., is another Silver Tip post fan. Says Thayer, "I like the looks of my COLORADO Silver Tip posts very much, and particularly like the anchor plate. I hope soon to replace all my cedar posts with COLORADO Silver Tips. They hold fence wires firmer."



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## Silver Tip Posts Stood the Gaff

**N**EVER before did the state of Kansas experience such a severe winter as the one just past. Zero weather and abnormally heavy snowfalls combined to make it one of the hardest winters in the history of the state.

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These strong, handsome steel posts held the fence rigid against the heaviest snows and strongest winds. Every one of the thousands of Silver Tips "stood the gaff" and met the warm spring sun with its shining silver head proudly erect.

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# Farm Crops and Markets

## In General Crops and Livestock Are Showing Up in a Very Favorable Manner

**T**HERE are a number of favorable factors in connection with crop conditions. Reports coming in from all over the state show that pastures are unusually good and that livestock is in excellent condition. Potatoes and gardens are about all that could be desired, but fruit is bound to be short. Wheat, oats and barley have been making rapid progress during the last few days. In some cases thin stands of wheat are reported and in others that heads are short. Alfalfa seems to have come into its own this year by showing up for first cutting with a good stand. Early corn is up to a good stand for the most part, but quite an acreage will be late, due to too much rain. And, too, some replanting is necessary. Field work, of course, has been delayed. Dairy herds are in good production.

**Allen**—Fruit will be short here this year, strawberries, blackberries, cherries, and apples making one-third of a crop and pears one fourth. There will be no peaches. Wild goose plums and grapes will make full crops. Corn is getting weedy and is a rather poor stand.—Guy M. Tredway.

**Anderson**—Fields have been too wet recently for farmers to make much progress with the crops, and we have had real cool weather. Wheat and oats are heading but indications are that oats will be rather short. Fewer and smaller flocks of poultry are being raised this summer. Corn, 82c; eggs, 16c.—Olga C. Slocum.

**Atchison**—Corn planting lacks considerable of being completed, as the cold, wet weather interfered with this work. Early corn is ready to plow, but some of it must be replanted. There isn't enough livestock for the good pastures. Potatoes and gardens are doing well. This county has a good pig crop. Many chicks have been dying, due to cold, wet weather. The strawberry crop is light due to weather conditions. Hens, 13c to 17c; eggs, 16c to 18c; cream, 44c.—Mrs. A. Lange.

**Barton**—Additional rains have caused further delay in field work. Some cattle have been shipped. Wheat, 87c; corn, 68c; butterfat, 27c; eggs, 14c.—Alice Everett.

**Cheyenne**—The soil must be soaked at least 6 feet, and prospects for a good crop year never were better. Wheat and other small grains are making wonderful growth. Considerable corn has been planted, but there still is quite a large acreage to be seeded. Eggs, 13c.—F. M. Hurlock.

**Clay**—Continued rains have delayed farm work. Wheat is doing well and is beginning to head. Pastures are excellent and alfalfa soon will be ready to cut. Poultry has done well this spring. Fruit was injured somewhat by late freezes.—Ralph L. Macy.

**Douglas**—In some fields corn is being cultivated while in low, wet places it has been replanted. Continued wet weather and lack of sunshine have damaged strawberries. Early cherries soon will be ripe and gooseberries, both wild and cultivated, are fairly plentiful.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

**Finney**—The weather has been cool and cloudy with plenty of moisture. Wheat is looking fine and corn planting is in progress, with some of it coming up. Seed corn tested poor this year. Grass is good and livestock is doing well. Gardens are in good condition. Some parts of the county had hail with from 5 to 50 per cent loss. Wheat 83c; corn, 65c; kafir, \$1.30 a cwt; eggs, 14c; cream, 30c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

**Ford**—We have plenty of moisture now and the soil is in excellent condition. Wheat will be very light in most fields. Oats and barley are doing well. Corn is late. Pastures are good and livestock is making fine progress. Feed ground is being prepared. Potatoes and gardens are coming along in fine style. Wheat, 85c; corn, 64c; barley, 45c; kafir, \$1.10; oats, 35c; eggs, 15c; butterfat, 27c.—John Zurbuchen.

**Franklin**—We have had two or three days of sunshine and the corn certainly needed it, as it didn't have the very best color after so much rainy, cloudy weather. Grass is making a fine growth and some farmers are feeding a little grain and turning their cattle out to pasture. Oats is heading rather short, but looks pretty well. Alfalfa soon will be ready to cut. Potatoes are looking fine but a few bugs are camping around. Corn planting has been delayed. Cows are milking well. Fruit will not be very plentiful. Gardens are in excellent condition. Butterfat, 27c; eggs, 15c.—Ellas Blankenbeker.

**Graham**—We have received too much rain and corn planting has been delayed. Potatoes and gardens are looking fine, and pastures are providing plenty of grass for livestock. Wheat has started to head, and is earlier than usual. Prospects for a crop are fairly good.—C. F. Welty.

**Hamilton**—This county has received close to 5 inches of rain recently. Present conditions remind us of the good old summer time with excellent growing weather. Row crops are coming up well. Considerable sod is being broken out. Wheat is headed. Some building is being done.—Earl L. Hinden.

**Harvey**—We have plenty of moisture and it seems to rain about every other day. Wheat, oats and alfalfa are making rapid growth, and so are the weeds. Wheat, 84c; corn, 70c; oats, 45c; kafir, 70c; butter, 28c; eggs, 17c; cabbage, 7c; heavy hens, 14c; light hens, 10c; geese and ducks, 6c.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jackson**—Rainy weather still continues and crops are not more than half planted. Oats and wheat look fine, but some wheat is too rank and is heading out light on the lowlands. Upland crops are the best. Pastures are extra good and cattle are fat.—Mrs. Nancy Edwards.

**Jefferson**—Alfalfa is being cut and is making a good crop. Almost half of the corn still is to be planted. Wheat looks excellent and oats are jointing. Potatoes are in bloom and strawberries are ripening. Pastures are excellent. Eggs, 15c; hens, 17c; wool, 21c.—J. J. Blevins.

**Johnson**—The weather turned clear and warm after a cool, rainy period. Oats, hay crops and pastures are doing well. Cut worms and field mice are hurting corn. The crops are growing slowly. Eggs, 17c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitlaw.

**Labette**—We still are getting plenty of rain but it isn't so dashing as it was at first. Oats and corn look well, but wheat is heading out slowly. The berry crop was cut short by the

drouth in the fall of 1929. Pastures are very good. Corn, 70c; wheat, 90c; eggs, 19c.—J. M. McLane.

**Lane**—We have had several inches of rain recently and the ground is well soaked. A frost this month apparently did little damage. Grass is good. Listing has been delayed. Much of the first listing is a poor stand, due to the excessive rains.—A. R. Bentley.

**Leavenworth**—The weather has been quite cool with frequent showers. It has been difficult to get a good stand of corn. Peas are about ready to harvest for the cannery. Potatoes are looking well and alfalfa is ready to cut. Wheat and oats have improved. Eggs, 16c.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

**Marshall**—We had some hail and our share of rain this month, and the excessive moisture is going to make crop planting late. Some farmers are planting 90-day corn. Wheat and

oats are 100 per cent and pastures are fine. Alfalfa soon will be ready to cut. Wheat, 80c; corn, 66c to 67c; cream, 30c; eggs, 15c.—J. D. Stosz.

**Neas**—Plenty of moisture at present and spring work has been delayed somewhat. Wheat is heading out to a thin stand in most fields. Pastures are good.—James McHill.

**Osborne**—Rainy weather still continues and corn planting is waiting for the ground to dry. Wheat doesn't look quite so good as was reported at first. The heads are short. Alfalfa is a good crop and ready to cut. Some cattle are being shipped in for pasture. Corn, 65c; wheat, 80c; kafir, 70c; cream, 28c; eggs, 10c to 15c; heavy springs, 20c; light springs, 15c.—Roy Haworth.

**Republic**—We have had a great deal of rain lately, which has delayed corn planting. Only a small per cent of the acreage is planted. Corn that was seeded early is showing up to a good stand. Alfalfa, pastures, potatoes and gardens are doing fine. Wheat looks good but oats show some rust. Butterfat, 29c; eggs, 12c to 15c; hens, 12c to 15c; broilers, 20c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

**Rawlins**—We are getting more rain than is needed and the fields are almost too wet for corn. Wheat, alfalfa and barley are doing well. Prospects are the best I have seen in the 38 years I have lived in this county.—A. Madsen.

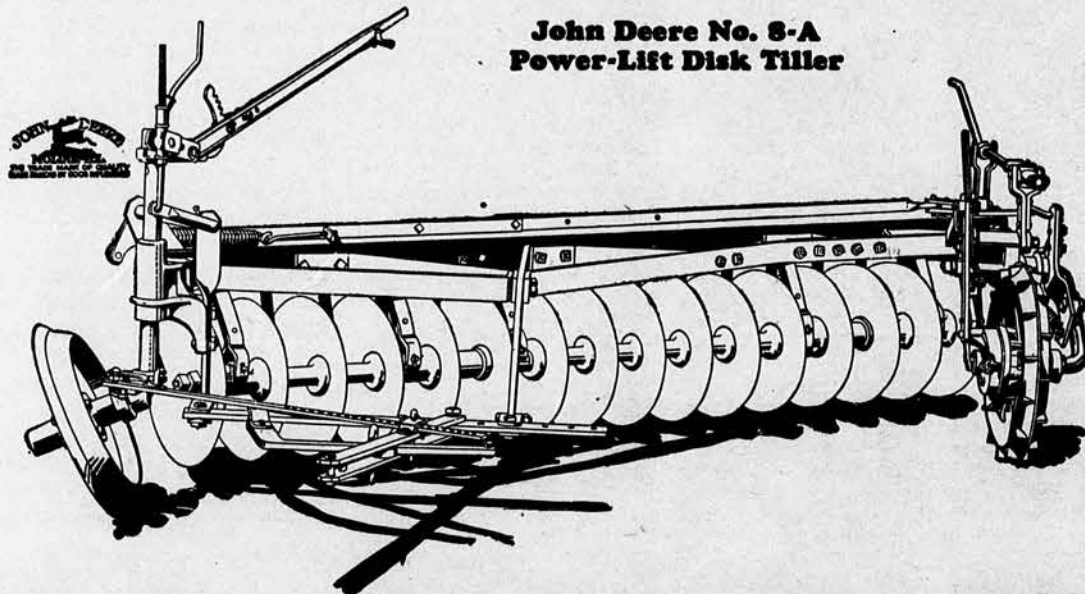
**Rice**—This county has been enjoying some fine growing weather, so crops of all kinds are in good condition and pastures are doing well. The first cutting of alfalfa made a

good yield. Livestock is doing well. Several carloads of cattle have been marketed from this county during the last few weeks. Wheat, 81c; eggs, 14c; cream, 27c; hens, 14c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

**Riley**—We have received considerable rain recently which has delayed corn planting. Alfalfa and pastures are in good condition. Wheat and oats are making rapid growth. The weather has been rather cold for this time of year, and it has been rather hard on little chicks and corn that was just planted. Eggs, 14c; corn, 84c; rye, \$1.25; oats, 50c.—Ernest H. Richner.

**Smith**—We have had plenty of rain with enough to spare this month. Some corn still must be listed. The first corn is up to a good stand. Pastures are fine and livestock is doing well. The first crop of alfalfa is heavy and a week earlier than common. Chicks are doing fairly well. Wheat, 80c; corn, 65c; cream, 28c; eggs, 14c.—Harry Saunders.

**Wyandotte**—Numerous rains recently have delayed field work somewhat. Most corn is up to a good stand. Quite a number of farmers have planted pop corn for commercial purposes, which is something very unusual for this county. Kafir, cane and soybeans all are sown, only a small acreage being planted to these crops. Wheat prospects at present are extra good. Egg prices still are on the down grade, with 18c as a local price. A good many folks sell their eggs to hatcheries in season at an advance in price 0.10c or 12c over the market. Livestock never did better on grass.—Warren Scott.



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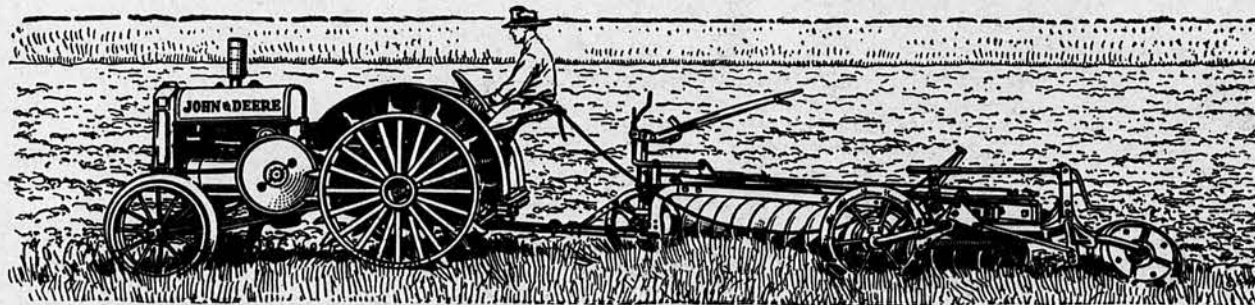
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### Le-Mar Holsteins Pay Well

(Continued from Page 3)

received the Dingman trophy for having the highest-producing herd in the state of fewer than nine cows. This was in connection with the Dairy Herd Improvement Association work.

"I hope to have 14 cows to milk of the highest possible quality," Leslie said. "That with keeping the best offspring in all we can handle on this farm and still be diversified." So that allows for a big program ahead. Roenigk has followed the practice of milking three times a day. For the last two years this has been done with all of the cows for six months out of the year. "This three-time milking increases the production quite a bit on high producers," Leslie said. "For example, the cow that is giving 90 pounds of milk a day now, probably would drop to 75 pounds with only two milkings."

The high cow last year produced 584 pounds of butterfat and 17,565 pounds of milk. This year's high cow likely will be a daughter of this animal. The low cow last year, with full-time record, produced 495 pounds of fat, and she will do better as a mature animal. It isn't difficult to recall the time when that amount was considered a very high record in the state. The high cow returned \$238.66 over feed costs and the low one \$180.19. This is figured at the regular market price for butterfat with skim-milk at 50 cents a hundred. The value of the product over feed for the entire herd averaged \$197.34. And this works out to show that for every dollar's worth of feed, Roenigk received \$2.99 in return.

A two-unit milking machine is used which was purchased second-handed, and it hasn't missed a milking. Roenigk says this machine cut his labor and time required for this job in half. He has had a milk house with a gasoline engine to run the separator for 1 1/2 years. This house is a remodeled granary and is older than Leslie. A concrete floor was put in and some other work done on the building for a cost of about \$50, and this saves considerable time and steps, and also keeps the work away from the home. Incidentally the cream separator used is a 1911 model, but it still runs so nearly perfect that a new one isn't needed at present. It would seem, from the service the separator and milking machine are giving, that manufacturers of farm equipment know how to build long life and continuous service in the things they are making.

Enough wheat is sold from 40 acres to pay the threshing bill and the balance is fed to poultry. This crop will average 25 bushels to the acre over a period of years, and other crops do as well. Everything seems to be on the upgrade, so far as yields are concerned. The crop rotation runs to alfalfa, wheat and corn; or sweet clover, corn and wheat. Cane follows the legumes the first year. Such a rotation, with the dairy herd to help, builds soil fertility. And these crops find a good market, going the dairy route. Last year Leslie sold butterfat thru the Farmers Union. This year the local ice cream factory takes the milk and cream, paying a good premium over local market prices, and it all is picked up at the farm, thus saving the time required to deliver it to town.

There is another fine story of progress readily visible on Le-Mar farm.

This is in poultry work which was started 10 years ago in the laying house that the senior Roenigk built. It was quite a poultry house when it was built 21 years ago. About the latest thing in the neighborhood, all sealed with roofing paper. But poultry work hasn't stood still in Kansas, and of course, the Roenigks march right along with the times.

Mrs. Roenigk is the poultry specialist. She smiles somewhat when she tells about the 36 White Leghorns that made up the first flock. But it is on account of the small number only, because those first birds were pure-breds. Now fall and winter finds 500 excellent layers in the production quarters, two-thirds being pullets and one-third mature birds. About 1,100 chicks are hatched for the farm flock and some extra are sold for 13 cents apiece. Hatching eggs bring 5 cents apiece. These are produced by the range flock that is certified grade B, and a special grade A pen also is kept. All cockerels are pedigreed, with dams back of them having trap-nest records of from 250 to 283 eggs. The net profit from the flock will average something more than \$100 a month. A look at the records for the month before last shows a gross income for hatching eggs, market eggs and baby chicks of \$561.13, and the profit over feed costs shows up at \$392.94. Layers are put up in October so they will be producing quite well by November. Last month they reached 75 per cent. Of course, culling is of paramount importance here.

"We are using all-mash for baby chicks this year," Mrs. Roenigk explained, "and it seems to work very well. We put the chicks on clean ground and also find that a hail-screen floor in the brooder is very satisfactory. We hatch our chicks the first week in April because this seems to get away from molting among the pullets. We have maintained a higher and more even egg production with April chicks over March hatches even. We try to follow the college closely in our feeding program."

With the first forward step in the poultry work the flock was enlarged and naturally the one-time, modern poultry house was too small, besides having other features not so desirable. So a second one was built out of lumber obtained from Camp Funston. This had a straw loft and other good points. Egg production increased and poultry ills decreased. The house cost \$175, was built five years ago in November and in December the hens produced enough eggs to pay for it, not counting out anything for feed and labor, of course. Two years ago a new Kansas straw-loft house was built at a cost of slightly more than \$400. And the layers will pay for this, too. Mrs. Roenigk is keeping "poultry calendar" records this year for the first time, and the flock shows up in production somewhat better than standard.

So the march of progress continues on Le-Mar Farm. The folks who live there don't feel at all "out of things" because they do not have "one of those \$200 jobs in town." Instead they take huge delight in the bigness of their chosen work.

#### Their Lesson

Parson: "Surely you have not caught these today?"

Sonny: "Yes, that's what happens to fishes that goes chasin' worms on Sunday."



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## A New Book

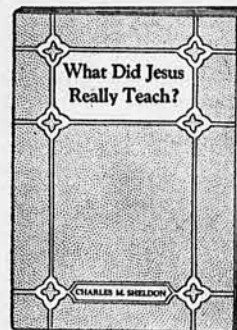
by

# CHARLES M. SHELDON

Author of "In His Steps"

## What Did Jesus Really Teach?

The New Birth  
The First Thing I Am the Way  
The Father God  
The Brotherhood of Man  
The Fact of a Future  
The Value of a Human Being  
The Beauty of Heaven  
The Drawing Power of Jesus  
Love Your Enemies  
The Biggest Business in the World  
The Divine Worker  
The Blessed Peace-maker  
The Greatness of a Child  
The Test of the Fruits  
Satisfaction in Service



The Abundant Life  
Perfection the Ideal  
Do Not Be Anxious  
Walking the Straight Way  
The Right Definition of God  
The Narrow Door  
Imitating the Master  
The Power of Prayer  
The Need of Mercy  
The Need of Salvation  
Present Day Salvation  
Remove Fear  
Real Heroes of the World  
Judge Not  
The Word of Command  
How to Know God  
Loving the Multitude  
Bear the Cross  
Lay Not Up Treasures

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

These short sermons were prepared and written for one of The Capper Publications. The welcome given them by the readers of that magazine has prompted the publication of the series in book form at a low price, in order that the original readers may preserve the collection in book form or purchase extra copies as gifts for friends. Also that the widest audience possible among the millions of admirers of Dr. Sheldon and his works, may get the same benefit and enjoyment from this collection of splendid short sermons as the many thousands of subscribers who read the series as they appeared in the magazine.

The book is printed in large type that will not tire the eyes. It consists of 78 pages, bound in a heavy stock with an artistic front cover of green and white. It will make an ideal gift. The price is only 50c a copy postpaid. It is published by the Capper Publications, and may be secured only from

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

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

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Guaranteed to LIVE CHICKS

Big boned husky chicks bred on Missouri's Largest Trapnest Breeding Farm. They grow faster, make better layers...

Big Husky Chicks Guaranteed to Live 200-300 Egg Strains

ONLY 6c UP You'll succeed with Superior Certified Chicks from trapnested, big-laying strains...

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WHITE LEGHORN HENS AND MALES NOW half price. Thousands of eight-week-old pullets...

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FOR SALE-SEPARATORS 22 AVERY, 26 Case, 28 Case. Engines \$22.45. Aultman Taylor five ton Holt. E. Hubbard, Independence, Kans.

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**SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK**

100 GLADIOLUS BULBS, \$1.25 DELIVERED. O. M. Simmons, King City, Mo.

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TOMATOES, CABBAGE, ONIONS, \$1.00—1,000; Sweet Pepper, 50c—100; Sweet Potato slips, \$1.75—1,000. Weaver Plant Company, Mt. Pleasant, Tex.

TOMATO, EARLIANA, BONNYBEST, TREE; Sweet Potato, Red Bermuda, Yellow Jersey, 50c-100; \$3.00-1000. Postpaid. Ernest Darland, Codell, Kan.

TWENTY BEAUTIFUL LARGE CANNAS, ten kinds—dollar prepaid. Fifteen beautiful Dahlias, assorted—dollar prepaid. Catalog. Jordan Nurseries, Baldwin Park, Calif.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, RED BERMUDA, Nancy Hall, Yellow Jersey, 50c 100; \$4.00 1,000. Cabbage, Copenhagen, 50c 100; Tomatoes, Bonnie Best, \$1.00 100. Postpaid. T. Marion, Crawford, Kan.

LOOK—TOMATOES 200, CABBAGE 200, ONIONS 200, Peppers or Eggplant 25, \$1.00; Cabbage, Tomatoes, Onions, Peppers, Eggplants, 200 50c; 500 \$1.00; 1,000 \$1.75; all postpaid. Star Plant Co., Ponta, Tex.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, PORTO RICAN and Jerseys, 50c—\$1.25; 1000—\$2.25. Larger lots \$2.00. Tomatoes and Cabbage same price, all tough field grown. Shipping daily. Triangle Plant Farm, Box 27, Oklahoma City, Okla.

FIELD SEEDS—BLACK HULL WHITE Kafir 2 1/2, Red Kafir, Hegari, Darso and Shrock 3c. Red Top Sumac 4 1/2 and 5c per pound our track in used jute bags. All cleaned, high germination. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kans.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, NANCY HALLS, Porto Ricans and the famous Yellow Jerseys, 50c-\$1.25; 1000-\$2.25; larger lots \$2.00. Cabbage and tomatoes same price, tough, outdoor grown and all postpaid, mail check if most convenient. Shipping daily, 3,000 bu. bedded. A. I. Stiles, Rush Springs, Okla.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, YELLOW JERSEY, Red Jersey, Pride of Kansas, Big Stem Jersey, Vineless Jersey, Southern Queen, Priestly, Porto Rican, California Golden, Black Spanish, White Bermuda, 100—50c; 500—\$2.00; 1,000—\$3.25; 5,000—\$12.50 Postpaid. Harden Garden Truck Farm, Route 4, Abilene, Kans.

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

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

**DOGS**

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS. I. V. WEBB, Rt. N.S., Dodge City, Kans.

SHEPHERDS, COLLIES, FOX TERRIERS. Ricketts Farm, Kincaid, Kans.

SHEPHERD PUPS, SOME BOB TAILS, NATURAL workers. Chas. Teeter, Fairfield, Neb.

CROSSBRED ENGLISH SHEPHERD POLICE pups, Males \$8, females \$4. J. Priefert, Gove, Kans.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS, NATURAL heelers. Males \$5, Females \$3. Chas. Miller, Route, Junction City, Kans.

**TOBACCO**

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

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

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

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**EDUCATIONAL**

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

**RABBITS**

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

PEDIGREED CHINCHILLAS. BREEDERS and Juniors. Veley Ward, Council Grove, Kan.

**HONEY**

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

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

**CORN HARVESTER**

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

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

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

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

**MALE HELP WANTED**

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

**AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED**

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

**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**

FOR SALE OR TRADE 8000 BU. ELEVATOR. Box 13, Mahaska, Kan.

**LIVESTOCK**

**CATTLE**

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

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

FOR BROWN SWISS AND MILKING SHORT-horn calves write Meadow Farms, Menomonee Falls, Wis.

OFFERING TWENTY-TWO A YR SHIRE heifer calves, lowest farm prices. Volland, Elm Grove, Wisconsin.

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

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

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

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

**HOGS**

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

FOR SALE—BERKSHIRE BOAR AND BOAR pigs. Sunnyside Farms, Penalosa, Kan.

O. I. C. MALE PIGS, PEDIGREED, IMMUNED. Peterson & Sons, Osage City, Kan.

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

**SHEEP AND GOATS**

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

**LAND**

**KANSAS**

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

BEST PRICES ON new wheat land. E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kan.

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

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

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

**IDAHO**

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

**MONTANA**

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

**MISSOURI**

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

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

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

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

**WYOMING**

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

**MISCELLANEOUS LAND**

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

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

**REAL ESTATE SERVICES**

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL A FARM write Vernon Noble Company, Manhattan, Kans.

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

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

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

**Protective Service**

(Continued from Page 24)

Sheriff Thomas Davison at St. John, who arrested the thieves.

Lewis Cameron had inveigled a boy by the name of August Harris to help him steal the wheat. The Harris boy was paroled to his parents and Cameron is serving a sentence of from 10 to 20 years in the state penitentiary at Lansing, this being his second offense. The \$50 Protective Service reward has been divided between B. G. Hunley, George Clemes and B. L. Radke.

**Jackson County**

Protective Service Member Roy Ray, of near Holton, has been paid a \$25 reward as being primarily responsible for the capture and conviction of Arthur Dean and Homer Sipes, who have served a jail sentence of 60 days in the Jackson county jail, being guilty of stealing corn from one of Mr. Ray's farms. The corn was stolen from a farm several miles from where Mr. Ray lives but he has posted a Protective Service sign on both the farms he is tending.



Protective Service Member Walter Bomley, of Near Robinson, Dislikes to Send Young Men to Jail but Believes Thieves Should Be Punished

tion of Arthur Dean and Homer Sipes, who have served a jail sentence of 60 days in the Jackson county jail, being guilty of stealing corn from one of Mr. Ray's farms. The corn was stolen from a farm several miles from where Mr. Ray lives but he has posted a Protective Service sign on both the farms he is tending.

**Trouble**

"What's the trouble between Adam and Eve?"

"She made him a new suit for Christmas and used poison ivy leaves by mistake."

**THEFTS REPORTED**

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

C. R. Wood, Fulton, Fifty Rhode Island Red chickens, marked in the web of the left wing with KF 1036.

Mrs. Florence A. Barnett, Columbus, Six dollars in money.

A. J. Seitz, Hays, Set of almost new bridles, trimmed with brass buttons. Bridles have nose bands and ring head stalls.

A. F. Nisly, Hutchinson, Hundred and forty chicks, mostly Rhode Island Reds. Chicks are between 3 and 7 weeks old.

David Mai, Gorham, Twenty-five chickens and 60 chicks. Little toe is cut off the left foot of the chicks.

Mrs. Emma Luckey, Elk City, Between 40 and 50 chicks.

**FARMER'S CLASSIFIED AD USE THIS FORM—IT SAVES DELAY.**

Mail This to

**KANSAS FARMER**  
MAIL & BREEZE

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

**Fill This, Please!**

Your count of words.....  
or  
Size of display ad.....  
No. times to run.....  
Amount enclosed \$.....  
Place under heading of .....

(Your Name)

Route

(Town)

(State)

NOTE: Count your name and address as part of advertisement.



# Combine Takes Another Job

## This Method of Harvesting Corn Cuts Labor Bill and Eliminates Back Aches

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

**M**ORE than 1,000 farmers from Western Kansas and the Panhandle of Oklahoma recently gathered on the farm of Oscar Staker, near Liberal, to witness a demonstration of harvesting a corn crop with a Corn Combine Harvester.

The demonstration was held by The Gleaner Combine Harvester Corp., of Independence, Mo., and the machine demonstrated was the new Gleaner-Baldwin corn combine, which was shown for the first time at the big Wichita machinery show last February.

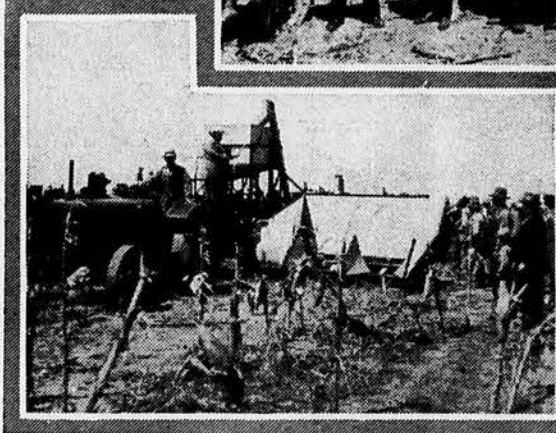
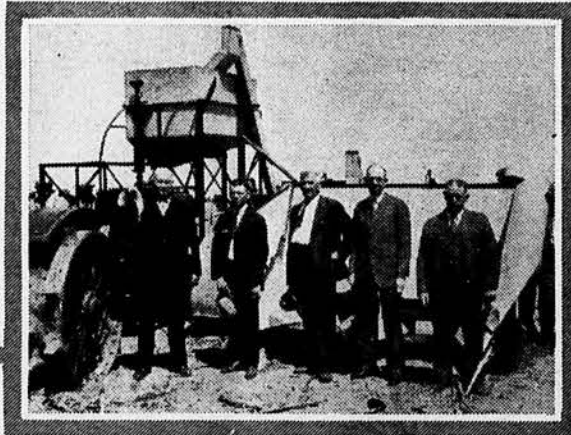
A field of 5 acres of standing corn was purchased from Mr. Staker some time ago just for the purpose of demonstrating this machine. Unfortunately, the condition of the corn was not at all favorable. The stalks had become rotted and the roots were rotted below the ground. Any stalk in the field could have been pulled up by a child 3 years old, and as a result many stalks which were tipped away from the machine, pulled out of the ground before they could be touched with the cutting mechanism.

Nevertheless, the combine did a most creditable job of cutting the stalks and a very beautiful job of shelling and deliv-

erating the shelled corn to the grain bin mounted on the combine. If ever a machine had to operate under adverse conditions, this one did, and it really did a good job. Had the corn roots held at all, the machine would have gathered everything on the field.

The cost of harvesting and shelling a crop of corn is very materially reduced in this method of cutting. The machine cuts two rows at a time and shells as it goes. It travels at regular tractor plowing speed, whatever that may be, depending upon the tractor which does the pulling.

This system of harvesting a corn crop certainly appears to have wonderful possibilities and should act as an incentive toward further diversification of crops thruout the great Southwest, where so often a wheat crop failure means that everything is lost for the year. It certainly does away with a lot of expensive labor and a lot of back-breaking toil at corn harvest time, and leaves the field in condition so that cattle may be turned out to gather fodder off the ground.



The Bottom Picture Shows the Gleaner-Baldwin Corn Combine in Action Near Liberal. At Top, the Judges of the Demonstration. Left to Right, Ammon Jones, Liberal; Hobart McCord, Frederick, Okla.; A. D. Hooper, Hale Center, Tex. All of These Men Are Farmers. Then Walter C. Smith, Vice President and General Manager, Larabee Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, Mo., and Arthur Vail, Who Farms Near Plains, in This State

The harvesting of corn with a combine is not exactly new in the Southwest. It has been done in several sections, particularly the Texas and Oklahoma Panhandle country, and southwestern Kansas, with considerable success with regular wheat combines. In fact it was the success of this method of harvesting with makeshift machinery that prompted the Gleaner people to develop this new machine expressly for the job of harvesting corn.

A considerable number of these machines are to be manufactured this year for the corn harvest this fall and it will not be long before the economies of combining corn can be practiced pretty much all over the country.

Farmers attending the demonstration at Liberal expressed themselves very favorably regarding the work the machine did even under the very worst conditions that could be encountered. They felt that if the machine would do a good job under such conditions, it certainly would do a good job under favorable conditions.

### Worse Than Cricket!

Scott, right end for V. M. I. took a pass from Williams and raced 30 years for a touchdown.—Raleigh Times.

### Pass the Ketchup

Here lie the bones  
Of Farmer MacMonnie  
He thought the mushrooms  
Tasted funny.

Something that appeals to us as real news is that when "The Taming of the Shrew" was put on the movies it was called "The Taming of the Shrew."

ering the shelled corn to the grain bin mounted on the combine. If ever a machine had to operate under adverse conditions, this one did, and it really did a good job. Had the corn roots held at all, the machine would have gathered everything on the field.

The Corn Combine really is nothing more than the regular wheat combine with a platform and cutting mechanism of different design mounted in place of the regular wheat platform. The corn platform and cutting mechanism consists of a series of revolving chains going up an incline which carry the cut stalks up and drop them into the spiral conveyor which takes the stalks and ears into the threshing cylinder. The cutting of the stalks is accomplished by means of a series of revolving saws directly in front of and below the platform. As the stalks are cut, the conveyor chains "zip" them up into the pan and there the spiral conveyor takes them right into the cylinder. There is nothing different in the threshing mechanism from the wheat combine, only that all of the concave bars except one are removed and the concaves are lowered as far as possible.

The stalks with the ears go right thru the cylinder where the ear is ripped out of the husks and shelled. The shelled corn is cleaned and ele-

# A Loss of Time & Money

## Have You Ever Been Laid Up For Repairs Because of an Accident?

WHENEVER the "wrecker car" is called to the scene of a highway travel accident right then the expenses resulting from such an accident begin. It does not always end with the necessary repairs to the wrecked vehicle—broken bones, bruised or otherwise totally disabled human bodies cannot undergo the same material repairs as vehicles or implements. Such human repair bills are not rendered by garages or blacksmith shops but instead by doctors, nurses and hospitals. It is impossible to control the prevention of accidents, but each insurable member of your family can provide an income of \$25.00, \$15.00, \$10.00, \$7.00 or \$5.00 a week to apply on paying such bill through

## Kansas Farmer's Life and Accident Protective Service

By way of the protection provided in our Federal "Farmers' Special" Automobile Travel and Pedestrian Accident Policy at a cost of less than a penny a day. In addition to paying the above mentioned total disability weekly indemnity, a ready made estate of from \$10,000 to \$500 is provided in case of accidental death as described in the policy.

## Here Is a Brief Summary of the Protection This Policy Gives

- \$10,000 in railroad and steamboat travel accident protection.
  - \$ 3,000 in motor bus, taxicab, or street car travel accident protection.
  - \$ 2,000 in automobile or horse drawn vehicle travel accident protection.
  - \$ 2,000 in protection against death or disability while using or operating farm wagons, mowers, binders, plows or other farm machinery which is motor driven or horse drawn.
  - \$ 1,000 in accidental death protection, resulting from being knocked down while traveling on foot on a public highway or street; by being struck by lightning, cyclone or tornado; by the collapse of the outer walls of a building; by the burning of a public building as described in the policy.
  - \$ 500 accidental death protection while riding as a fare paying passenger in licensed air conveyances as described in the policy.
- If you are totally disabled by accidents described in the policy you can draw either \$25.00, \$15.00, \$10.00, \$7.00 or \$5.00 per week accident indemnity for total loss of time from one day to thirteen weeks.

## \$2 a Year Is the Total Cost

No physical examination is required. The receipt of your application, with the proper remittance, completes the transaction and the policy will be sent you by The Kansas Farmer, giving you protection as listed in the policy, for one full year.

If you are not a paid-in-advance reader, \$3.00 will renew your Kansas Farmer for one year, or 52 issues, and cover the cost of your insurance coverage for one year. The Kansas Farmer is regularly, one year, \$1.00.

**KANSAS FARMER**  
MAIL & BREEZE

Insurance Dept.

Topeka, Kansas

Notice—Not more than one policy can be issued to any one person, but any or all members of a reader's family may each secure one.

## Application

Print—each name and address clearly and carefully. Illegible names will delay the delivery of your policy.

for Farmers' Special Accident Insurance Policy issued to readers of KANSAS FARMER

KANSAS FARMER

Insurance Department, Topeka, Kansas.

I am a reader of KANSAS FARMER, more than 10 years of age and less than 70 years, not deaf or blind or crippled to the extent that I cannot travel safely in public places, and hereby apply for a Farmers' Special Automobile, Travel and Pedestrian Accident Policy in the Federal Life Insurance Company issued through KANSAS FARMER. Enclosed is \$2.00 (two dollars).

Full name ..... Age .....  
Print plainly and carefully

Postoffice ..... State .....

R. F. D. .... Occupation .....

Full name of beneficiary .....

Postoffice ..... State .....

Relationship of Beneficiary .....





# HERE AND THERE IN KANSAS

by  
**Jesse R. Johnson**



**I AM PROUD** to belong to a generation that has vision and appreciation, and honors its Master Farmers and awards prizes to men who have rendered distinguished service to the important business of farming.

Captains of industry and successful inventors always have taken the place that belonged to them in the esteem of the people generally, but the matter of increased grain yields, better butter, finer bacon or more juicy steaks has been taken for granted. Few, if any, states rank ahead of Kansas in the value of beef cattle, numbers considered. But this was not always the case. Kansas beef cattle were for the most part descendants of the long-horns driven up from the plains of Texas in big herds when the state was new. Later on far-sighted, progressive men bought purebred bulls, and by their use demonstrated to others the value of good blood in the process of grading up.

In 1878, C. M. Gifford & Sons, of Wakefield, brought the first registered Shorthorns to Elmwood farm. The foundation stock was purchased in Kentucky. They spent large sums of money and brought to their Madison Creek farm the best Bates blood obtainable. For more than 30 years this great herd was maintained, and hundreds of bulls and females were bred and developed and sold to the farmers and stockmen of Kansas.

The Giffords held 28 annual public sales. Some of them, especially in the 90s, were held under very unfavorable conditions. But they accepted what the buyers were willing to pay and went back home to breed more for another time. In all the years they never sold culs nor offered their cattle poorly conditioned. The Gifford herd was the first Shorthorn herd of prominence west of Topeka. Governor Glick had a herd at Atchison and Col. Harris founded his famous herd soon after.

It would be difficult to estimate in dollars, what these herds have been worth to the increased value of Kansas cattle now on the farms, or those that have been sold and slaughtered.

Fred, the only surviving son of C. M. Gifford, owns and operates Elmwood farm. He no longer breeds registered cattle but maintains a herd of high-grade cows and produces calves for feeding. He keeps the best registered bull he can buy, has the calves come in January and February and sells them in the fall for around \$60 a head. Elmwood farm comprises about 1,800 acres, and because it always has been a livestock farm the land still is very productive. Corn yields are big on land on which nothing but corn has grown for 20 years, but it gets a heavy coating of manure every spring.

W. H. Andrews, one of the oldest active grocerymen of the Southwest, started in business at Wellington, more than 55 years ago. The building he now owns and occupies has been his continuous place of business for 50 years.

That long ago many farmers still drove oxen. There were no telephones, daily papers nor rural routes, and of course, no grocery deliveries as there now are. A large per cent of men who engaged in that kind of business 50 years ago fell into a rut and were unable to keep step with the changing conditions. Younger and more progressive men came and crowded them out, and they went back to the farm or became hired men.

But Mr. Andrews moved with the procession and often led it. He places the buying and selling of standard-brand, nationally advertised goods as the most important essential in successful grocery merchandising. He also believes in selling on a small margin, thereby obtaining a large volume of business. With three chain stores in his block and one across the street, 1929 was the best year he has known since engaging in the grocery business.

Mr. Andrews frequently uses the word "modern," but explains that he refers to methods of doing business rather than to store equipment. Canned goods and other food supplies are stacked to the ceiling on either side of the long building, and the center is given over to the baskets that continually are being filled for deliveries that go out four times each day. From 225 to 300 individual orders are delivered daily, besides what is taken out by farmers and others who do not use the delivery.

Nine to 11 clerks and cashiers are employed all the time. Mr. Andrews does his buying and opens the store at 6:45 every morning and closes at 6 just as he always has done. School children drop in for candy bars and railroad men's wives order fresh spinach and big oranges over the telephone. Delivery men leave with big baskets and the impression is given that Mr. Andrews is in partnership with the community.

## Run Grain Storage Train

Starting from Larned on June 3, a Missouri Pacific train will carry the message of better farm storage for grain to many thousands of Kansas farmers all over the great Wheat Belt of the state.

The train will consist of a number of flat cars, on which will be mounted all of the different kinds of grain storage bins available to Kansas farmers; a club car in which literature will be distributed to visitors along the line, and several other cars to carry the speakers and officials in charge of the various exhibits.

This train will be on the road for more than a week and will make the following stops enroute for the purpose of holding meetings and giving various demonstrations, and for giving farmers an opportunity to inspect and compare different kinds of grain storage bins:

June 3, Larned 8:30 a. m.; Hudson, 12 noon; Kingman, 4:30 p. m.  
June 4, Wichita, 8:30 a. m.; Hotel Inson, 12:30 p. m.; Lyons, 3:00 p. m.  
June 5, Holsington, 8:30 a. m.; McCracken, 12:00 noon; Arnold, 3:00 p. m.  
June 6, Utica, 9:00 a. m.; Shields, 10:30 a. m.; Scott City, 1:00 p. m.; Leoti, 4:00 p. m.  
June 7, Tribune, 8:30 a. m.  
June 8, Stockton, 8:30 a. m.; Osborne, 12:30 p. m.; Downs, 3:00 p. m.  
June 10, Gaylord, 8:30 a. m.; Kirwin, 11:30 a. m.; Lenora, 3:30 p. m.  
June 11, Beloit, 8:30 a. m.; Concordia, 12:00 noon; Washington, 4:30 p. m.

Tickets will be given free to all visitors along the route. These are to be deposited in a box in the demonstration car and at the end of the trip there will be a drawing, and those fortunate enough to hold the right stubs will receive the bins free of all charges shipped to their nearest shipping address.

## Poultry Responds Quickly

BY REUBEN AXELTON  
Randolph, Kan.

It is not the number of hens that pay, it is the kind; so it pays to get good foundation blood. Like many other farmers we are going into the chicken business slowly with little experience and less capital. We are getting a great deal of information from poultry journals and books, however, and adopt the ideas whenever we find it possible and practical.

We have 250 early-hatched, well-matured pullets—they are Single Comb White Leghorns of the Wyckoff strain—and 75 hens. The pullets were moved into their laying house in the early part of September before the early fall rains began. Our flock is housed in a remodeled cowshed. It fills the bill as it is well-lighted and well-ventilated. The shed was converted into the open-front type facing the south. It has facilities for the hens to scratch, feed, lay, exercise and roost. I will say that sanitation in the house is an important factor.

We feed scratch grain early in the morning in the straw litter, to give them the exercise necessary for

ANNOUNCING THE COMPLETE DISPERSAL

# Murrfield Guernsey Dairy Herd

Sale at the farm about four miles northwest of Tonganoxie. Sale starts at 1 p. m.  
**Tonganoxie, Kan., Wed., June 4**

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

**HENRY MURR, Owner, Tonganoxie, Kan.**

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

POLAND CHINA HOGS

**Henry's Poland Chinas**  
Fall boars and gilts. Trios, not related. Best of breeding, well grown. Prices reasonable.  
JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KAN.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

**Buy Your Boar Early**  
and get the pick of the herd. Easy feeding, quick maturing Durocs. Registered and immune. Fall boars and spring boars.  
MIKE STENSAAS & SONS, Concordia, Kan.

**Boars Ready for Service**  
A few selected fall boars ready for service. Good blood lines. Registered and immune. Also a few gilts.  
J. C. STEWART & SONS, AMERICUS, KAN.

**Choice Serviceable Boars**  
bred gilts, baby boars. Registered, Immuned. Best blood lines and real production records. Quality Durocs. Write for prices, descriptions, photos. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Ks.

healthy chickens. At noon in winter they are given sprouted oats. At night they are given yellow corn, all they will eat clean. During the winter months, we feed a warm moist mash daily. Laying mash in self-feeders, oyster shell and plenty of clean water are kept before the birds at all times.

Poultry responds quickly to good treatment and if properly housed and properly fed will prove profitable to anyone who is willing to work 365 days in each year.

## Should Have Their Grain

BY W. C. FARNER

Fresh pastures have the power to stimulate milk production and also are high in protein, therefore to maintain normal weight a mixture of 4 parts of ground corn and 2 parts of ground oats should be fed at the rate of 1 pound of grain mixture to 4 or 5 pounds of milk. Cottonseed or linseed meal are not necessary until the grass becomes short or pastures turn dry. However, later add 1 part cottonseed meal to the mixture. New grass is 90 per cent water, therefore everything should be done to encourage good-producing dairy cows to eat grain while on pasture.

## LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



Next week is the national Holstein convention and sale at Denver and Kansas breeders should attend where possible. There are about 70 head of cattle cataloged for the sale which will be held on Friday, June 6. It is the first time the convention has ever been held this far west.

Homer Hoffman, Abilene, Kan., is offering an unusual opportunity to Ayrshire breeders in the great sire he is advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer. He has around 32 head of females in his herd from calves up to cows that will be all the proof you will want as to his ability as a sire. Mr. Hoffman's farm is about two miles east of Abilene.

Next Wednesday, June 4, is the date of the Henry Murr Guernsey dispersal sale at his farm near Tonganoxie, Kan. There are 30 head in this sale as advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer and all of them are females except two bulls. It is an offering of registered and high grade cattle. The herd is federal accredited and is all of Mr. Murr's own raising. It is a sale worth your while if you are interested in Guernseys.

Warren Hunter, president of the Kansas Milking Shorthorn Society and Secretary Leo Breeden are maturing plans for a statewide picnic to be held sometime during the last half of July. The picnic and show will be held under the auspices of the above society and every farmer and breeder interested in this popular breed should plan to attend. The officers say a big membership is being bullded but the memberships are not coming in fast enough. Every one who owns a Shorthorn bull with milk ancestry is eligible and every owner of Shorthorns that are kept for milk and beef should join. The fee is one dollar and should be sent to Leo F. Breeden, Great Bend, Kansas.

## Public Sales of Livestock

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

JERSEY CATTLE

## DR. G. H. LAUGHLIN'S Dispersion Sale

KINLOCH FARMS  
Closing Out His Entire Herd  
160 Head Reg. Jersey Cattle  
Kirksville, Mo., Monday, June 30

The Breed's Most Foremost Jerseys — Show Type Combined With Dairy Performance and Rich Breeding. A Big One Day Sale Event Offering Unusual Selections for Car Load Buyers, Bull Club and Calf Club Organizations.

Make your plans to attend this outstanding sale of high quality Jerseys. For catalog write  
**B. C. SETTLES, Sales Manager,**  
PALMYRA, MO.  
Aucts.: Col. H.S. Duncan, Edgar Walker

## JERSEY HEIFERS

100 yearlings, 150 two year old springer Jersey heifers, springer and fresh cows, all native and out of good producing herds and T. B. tested.  
W. L. RUSH, P. O. Box 782  
S. S. Station, Springfield, Mo. Phone 906

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

## A PROVEN HERD SIRE Alta Crest Play Safe 29851

Competent Ayrshire judges have pronounced him the best bull that ever came west of the Mississippi. 32 of the 36 females in my herd are sired by him. He is for sale fully guaranteed. Come and see him, the cows, heifers and calves sired by him now on my farm. A show bull and a sire of real merit. Herd Federal accredited. Also a three year old son of this bull for sale.  
**Homer Hoffman, Abilene, Kansas**  
Inquire at Farmers National Bank. Farm near town.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

**Registered Guernseys**  
Fifteen head for sale. One bull past year old, one coming year old, five young cows in milk, three yearling heifers, two springer heifers, balance year old and under. Write  
Dr. E. G. L. HARBOUR, Lawrence, Kansas

SHORTHORN CATTLE

## Shorthorn Bulls

Four rugged, good type, past yearling Shorthorn bulls. Red or roan. Price \$125 to \$150.  
**C. H. WHITE, BURLINGTON, KAN.**

## Reg. Shorthorn Bulls

for sale about one year old, sired by Maxwellton Rodney and out of good cows. Scotch breeding. Prices right.  
**THEO. JAGELS, HEFLER, KAN.**

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

## Polled Shorthorn Bulls

Four nice ones from 12 to 14 months old. Shipping station either Stockton or Phillipsburg.  
**T. S. SHAW, GLADE, KANSAS**

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

**WHITEWAY HAMPSHIRE**  
ON APPROVAL  
A few choice Bred Gilts for May and June farrow at bargain if taken at once. Bred to Junior Champion Boar.  
**F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kan.**

## Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer

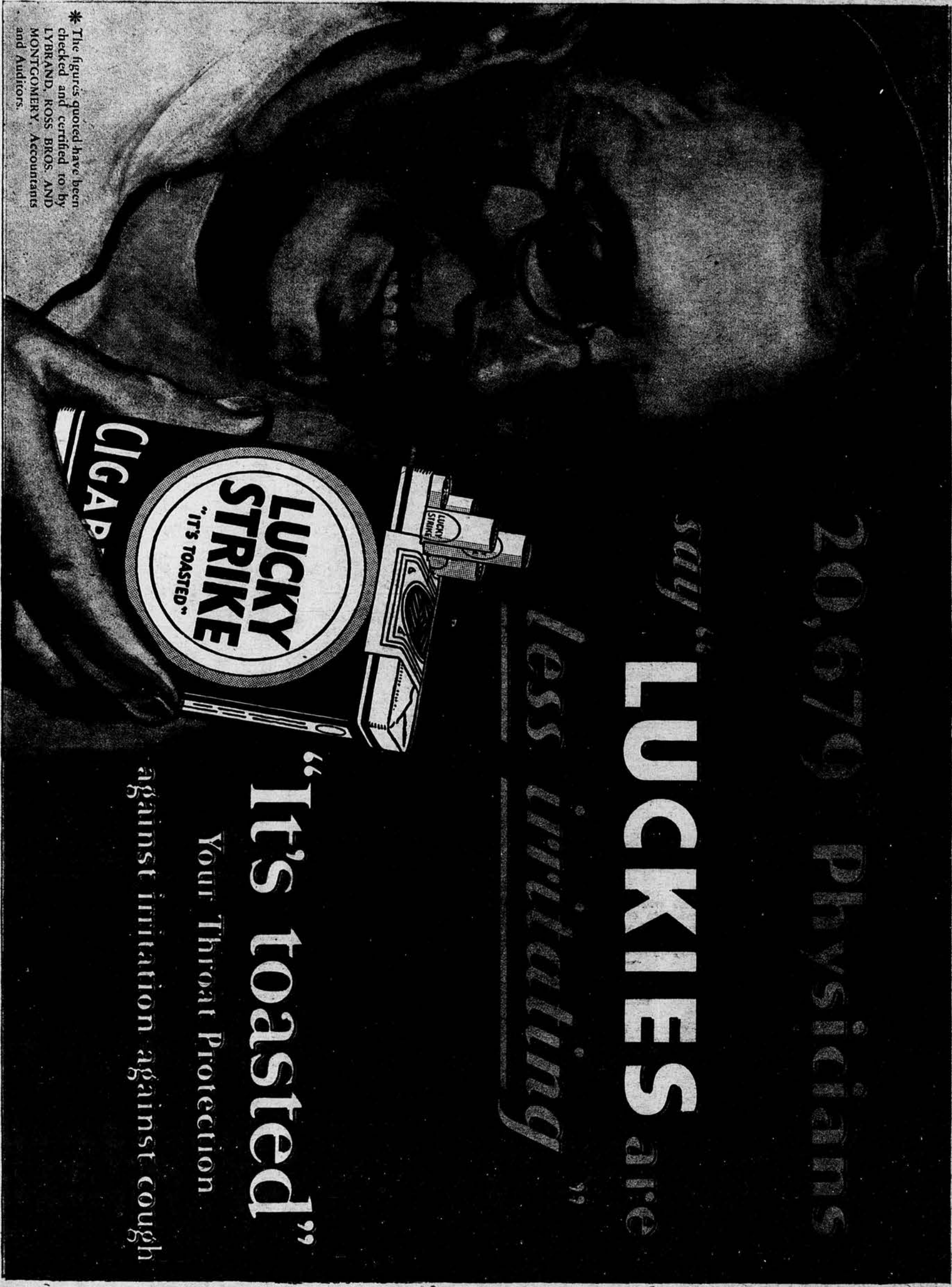
\$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.

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

Change of copy as desired

**LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT**  
John W. Johnson, Mgr.  
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas





20,679 Physicians

say "LUCKIES are

*less irritating*"

**"It's toasted"**

Your Throat Protection

against irritation against cough

\*The figures quoted have been checked and certified to by LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. AND MONTGOMERY, Accountants and Auditors.