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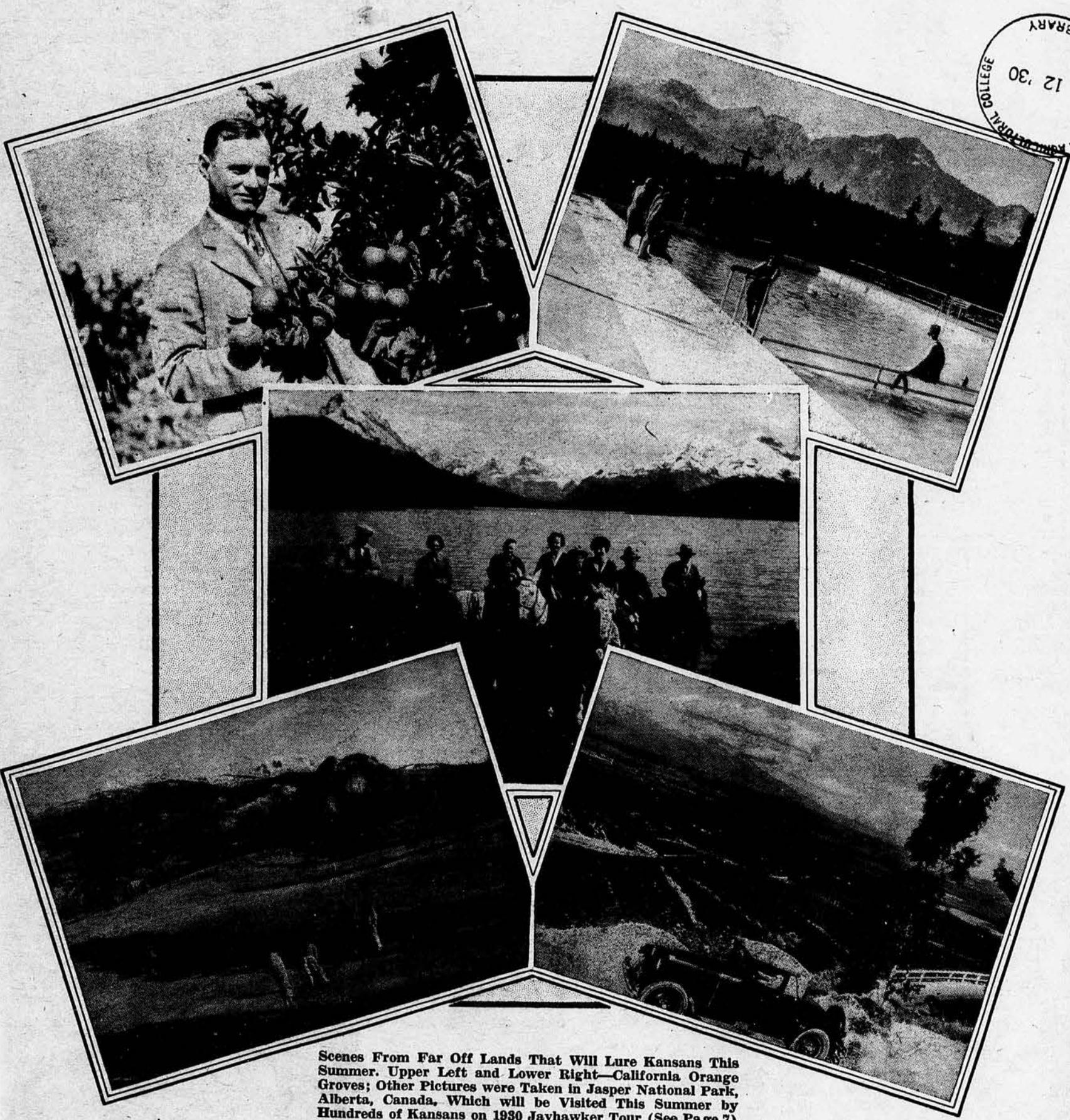
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 68

June 14, 1930

Number 24



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Scenes From Far Off Lands That Will Lure Kansans This Summer. Upper Left and Lower Right—California Orange Groves; Other Pictures were Taken in Jasper National Park, Alberta, Canada, Which will be Visited This Summer by Hundreds of Kansans on 1930 Jayhawker Tour (See Page 7)

A Long June Day Suggests Vacation Play

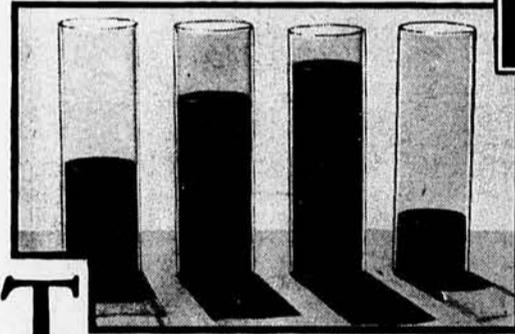
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ISO-VIS "K" is made especially for kerosene tractors. It lubricates thoroughly not only when first put into your crankcase, but right up to the time you drain it out, because Iso-Vis "K" resists dilution. Consequently it prevents much motor trouble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

NEW POLARINE does not wear out even in a straining tractor under a broiling sun. Yet it also gives the required protection in icicle weather.



THIS EVIDENCE shows you one way this new "pure bred" oil cuts upkeep costs. On the right is the carbon deposit of New Polarine made under the same conditions as these other deposits from premium-priced oils.

SHIRT SLEEVE FACTS, gathered in practical tests, support these positive statements. This new, "pure bred" motor oil first, cuts engine upkeep costs and second, adds to the life of tractors, trucks and motor cars.

These dollar saving qualities result from

1. Its low carbon forming tendency — actually 1/2 that of the average of various premium-priced oils.
2. Its ability to stand up at high engine heat and yet flow freely at low temperatures.

A new refining process was de-

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Only since March has this motor oil been on the market. It is sold under the name New Polarine. Use it, test it, compare it as you will. You'll agree with other farmers who say that New Polarine is the finest oil they have ever used in their tractors.

New POLARINE 25¢ a quart at retail

New Iso-Vis has every one of the fine qualities of New Polarine and in addition is specially prepared so that it does not thin out from dilution — a decided advantage. 30c a quart, retail.

Motor Oil

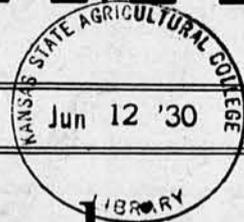
STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Indiana)

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 68

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Number 24

4-H Club Leaders Go to Washington

There They Meet With Outstanding Young Folks From 44 States

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

NEXT week Kansas will send four outstanding young folks to Washington, D. C., as representatives in the fourth annual National 4-H Club Camp which will be held from June 18 to 24. Because of excellence in leadership, Olga Larsen, Lincoln county; Jeanette Gamble, Montgomery; Gaylord Munson, Geary, and Albert Pease, Bourbon, were selected for this honor. Physically fit, mentally alert and morally strong, these fine folks are a credit to Kansas; because those are the things 4-H club work teaches, in addition to facts that concern the business end of agriculture. This trip is provided thru the generosity of the Kansas Bankers' Association.

Besides the Kansas group, 42 to 44 other states will be equally well represented by members of this same great organization. Their camp will be pitched in the heart of Washington on the knoll in front of the United States Department of Agriculture building in the shadow of the Washington monument, and neighboring with the White House. Lofty ideals of service and leadership will permeate the life of the camp. These fine boys and girls will go to Washington with a desire to learn sound, worth-while values that may be carried back to their fellow club members at home, there to be put into practice for the furthering of the movement that has meant so much to them. The program will include conferences, viewing some of America's best art, visits to places of historical interest, and meeting the President of the United States and other nationally-known figures.

In this we see that agriculture is coming into its own in that it promises so many possibilities and keeps those promises.

These national camps were started as the result of a belief on the part of those engaged in work of this kind that there should be an occasion for the gathering together of a few very outstanding 4-H club members, where definite conferences on club problems could be held by these older members who had distinguished themselves in their work. This is not primarily a trip for recreation, altho plenty of variety is offered in the camp program. The objects of the camp are: Efficient club organization, leadership and citizenship.

Delegates must be at least 15 years old, must have been active members of a club during 1929 to be eligible for next week's camp, and must have completed three years of club work and have satisfactory records available for reference. Recognition is given to club members who have shown outstanding ability in leadership and community service. Health and physical fitness also are taken into consideration. "I think the original request for the establishment of these camps came as a result of a meeting of the Association of Land Grant Colleges," explains M. H. Coe, state club leader, "and the request was made particularly by the Extension Directors. The camps were organized by the office of Co-operative Extension Work of the United States Department of Agriculture."

You will be interested in learning something about each one of the Kansas delegates. Olga Larsen, Lincoln county, is a very popular community club leader. In five years of leadership she has made her club so attractive that every boy and every girl in her community fairly clamors to be included in it. This club started seven years ago as a girl's project group, but thru Olga's influence it has, for the last two years, functioned as an ideal community club. According to R. L. Stover, county agent, Olga is a true leader and has an outstanding personality. She has made club work a vital factor in her community.

An old school house has been reclaimed for club quarters. Here the members have community dinners, produce club plays and carry on regular meetings. Olga has been in the

good work at Topeka was responsible in a large measure for the honor bestowed upon him at Hutchinson. At both state fairs he won gold medals awarded to the most skilled leaders attending the camps.

In four years of club work Gaylord has completed nine projects, which include the feeding of 13 baby beeves and the growing of 16 acres of corn. He reports a total net profit of \$657.64 from these two projects, which were carried over a four-year period. Gaylord's club made 127 exhibits locally, 125 at county fairs and 31 at state fairs. In 1929 his club had the largest enrollment of any in the county. He is a leader in all county 4-H club activities and became the first president of the county 4-H honorary club organized under his leadership. He assumed much of the responsibility

county 4-H club camp she took complete charge of recreation, and with the assistance of three others taught the girls handwork.

This Montgomery county 4-H club leader directs singing at annual Farm Bureau meetings, women achievement days and county camps. She conducted a county recreational school after having attended a district school of a similar nature. As an officer she is secretary of the Montgomery county 4-H council and is one of the six members of the achievement board. She has mastered the harmonica well enough to teach 13 club members and has organized a county harmonica band. Last year at Chicago she entered the national harmonica contest.

"Jeanette has won so many times that this year she refrained from entering county contests," advises Vernetta Fairbairn, home demonstration agent, "thus giving other members the field. She entered the state contest, thus winning the honor to represent Kansas in the Complete Outfit class and in the Children's Garment class at Chicago. Under her leadership her clubs put up booths and entered judging and demonstration teams at several county and state fairs. Prize money won in her clubs totaled \$192.91 last year."

In three years Albert Pease has developed the outstanding 4-H club in Bourbon county. Last year the largest and most complete records submitted for club work came from the club to which he belongs. County extension agents of Bourbon county class him as the ranking leader. In 1927

and duty at the 4-H program for the County Breeders' Association and acted as assistant manager of the show. In 1928 he was awarded a scholarship to the Kansas State Agricultural College, which he now attends, and in 1929 he earned a trip to the National Club Congress at Chicago.

Southeastern Kansas will send Jeanette Gamble, Montgomery county, and Albert Pease, Bourbon, to Washington—future leaders in agriculture and home-making. Jeanette has been a club member for six years. It was her complete costume, designed, selected and constructed by herself, that won the blue ribbon for Kansas in the national exhibit contest in 1929 at Chicago. In 1928 she was the state "style revue" champion and went to Chicago.

In her second year of club leadership Jeanette won the gold medal awarded to the most outstanding leader of her sex attending the encampment at the State Fair. In her county she worked in three communities, assisting the leader of her club, reviving a nearby club and organizing one in a third community. At the

Albert's club won six out of nine county prizes on corn exhibits. In 1928 the club purchased a phonograph and records with prize money, to carry on music appreciation work. In 1929 three judging teams and a fourth-place state fair booth were produced by his club. As a member in 1925 he earned a place on the State Dairy Judging team that went to the National Dairy Exposition. He was a mayor of the county 4-H camp in 1926, and in 1926-27 he belonged to the county 4-H orchestra. He is an active member in the county 4-H council.

Kansas has been one of the leading states in 4-H club work, and will continue to be. Our 15,000 or more members will show up well when compared with any other state, and no group of young folks could handle their projects singly or collectively in a better manner or with more outstanding results than the Jayhawker farm boys and girls have done. An older generation was amazed when at first the 4-H club exhibits at shows and fairs took the lead in open classes. It is a rather common thing now. And what these four leaders have done others can do, because the 4-H clubs will continue to produce champions.

So on to Washington, 4-H club leaders, there to find in the shadow of the capitol building and neighboring with the first family of the land, inspiration, character and wisdom that will aid you in your growth as present and future benefactors of mankind.



These Folks Will Represent Kansas at the Fourth Annual National 4-H Club Camp to be Held in Washington From June 18 to 24. Left to Right, Albert Pease, Bourbon County; Olga Larsen, Lincoln; Gaylord Munson, Geary, and Below, Jeanette Gamble, Montgomery

work seven years and has completed as many projects. She was an assistant leader in 1925, and has been a 4-H leader continuously since 1926. She has won trips as a result of her activities, most notable of which was the one to the National Club Congress and International Livestock Show in Chicago in 1927. In 1929, her club had a membership of 29, and every single one completed their projects 100

per cent. This young lady is indispensable at the Tri-County 4-H Club Camp, for in a most creditable way she handles the girls' handwork and if necessary she could assume complete responsibility of the girls' section at the camp. Her program for last year included all of the many activities which lent interest and enthusiasm to the work for all. Her club was the first to win four gold seals on the charter. Olga has been prominent in high school and church activities and has held several responsible positions.

Gaylord Munson, Geary county, will be remembered by State Fair visitors as the 4-H Encampment mayor. He gained much headway as leader of the Free Fair encampment, and his

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I WAS greatly impressed by reading your comment on the surplus labor problem and its solution," writes Frank Gray of Alamosa, Colo. "I have been studying this problem and had decided to chloroform every man, woman and child who was forced to work for wages to live, and thus relieve the burden on industry, but while I was searching frantically for chloroform to carry out this idea I happened to think of the awful hardship this would work on the innocent poodle-dogs, cricket-hounds and pedigreed mutts of society, and I, of course, dropped the idea at once as not feasible. The idea of birth control is not to be thought of—it is against our religion. War, then, is the only solution. War intelligently and persistently carried out will relieve the surplus labor problem."

She Takes Some Exceptions

WE USUALLY agree with your Passing Comment, but were rather amused at your denseness in not understanding all the fuss your friend, the secretary of the Horse Association, was making. If you were out in the open perhaps things could be seen better. Or if you earned your living by the sweat of your brow, your perception would be keener. It may be, as you say, that "there are too blamed many being born, to say nothing about the high percentage of fools, cripples and morons." Would it offend you if we should ask to what class you belong?

You say that one man with the aid of machinery can produce as much as 10 men could a generation ago. We have only one horse and one man to feed where we used to have 10, yet we go on increasing production and cutting down consumption by not raising more horses and more men.

Isn't your assertion that the French are the most intelligent people in the world rather a broad one? Granting that they do have the intelligence to stop the production of children to conform to their territory and resources, I can see no reason why they should be set up as an example to the United States with her broad and fertile acres and unlimited resources, or that she should be given these same resources when she "hollers" for them, just because she is too blamed intelligent to produce them. I agree with you that birth control should be practiced with a certain class of people, but my observation has been that the people who have the ability to keep up the population usually have one child instead of 10. That perhaps is the reason so many of the youth are not benefited by going to college; they have 10 times as much money to spend as they should have.

Sun City, Kan.

I cannot see that I have any serious differences with Mrs. Gaither. Of course, her question as to which class mentioned I consider that I belong seems a bit personal, but entirely proper. My opinion as to my proper classification differs widely from time to time. At times I have a very low opinion of my intellectual qualifications, and am willing privately to rank myself as a rather inferior grade of moron; at other times, when things seem to be going better and my digestive tract is operating well, I have a brighter outlook and rank myself considerably higher. The only thing I can do is to permit my readers to rank me as they please, which they will do anyhow.

Perhaps I am dense, as Mrs. Gaither intimates, and as further evidence that her intimation is correct, I must say that I cannot tell whether she agrees with me in regard to the main point in the editorial referred to or not.

Too Much Law Evasion?

A FRIEND of mine who has lived for a good many years in Los Angeles, Calif., is here on a short visit. He tells an astonishing story of law evasion and general corruption which seems to permeate the supposedly most respectable and influential classes of society. Bankers and officials are included in the list. To punish the lawbreakers seems to be impossible. When a prosecution is started it is blocked, side-tracked, and finally permitted to die out.

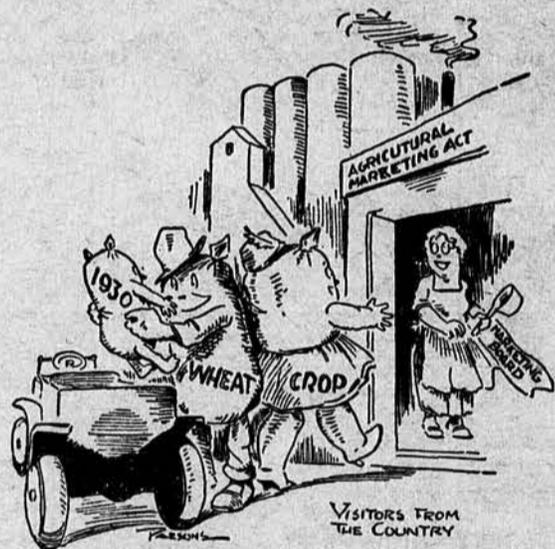
There is, according to this former Kansan, a most powerful booze ring which openly ships liquor to the city and distributes it with equal

openness and impunity. If a police officer shows signs of being troublesome he is either silenced by a bribe or, if it happens that he holds his official honor above money, he is gotten rid of in one way or another. If necessary to "rough-house" him or even kill him, the job is done. Naturally, this corruption is not confined to the illicit sale of liquor.

A short time ago there was a great sensation in Los Angeles. A swindling stock-selling organization blew up after robbing investors of more than a hundred million dollars. However, none of the crooks have been sent to the penitentiary. A prosecution was started, but by one legal quibble and another it was delayed until the statute of limitations had run against the thieves. Bankers finance the rum ring and even the courts are suspected of standing in with the law breakers.

All this is, of course, very discouraging and somewhat alarming. When supposedly reputable business men, for the sake of making money, enter into a conspiracy with organized criminals and murderers to violate the law, one may well ask what the final result will be.

No doubt these bankers and corrupt officials think they are smart, but in this they are mistaken. The masses do not participate to any



considerable extent in this graft. They pay the bills in the long run. It may take them a good while to wake up to that fact, but sooner or later they will, and then they will turn on those who have looted them. Those who sow the wind will sometime reap the whirlwind. The history of the world furnishes several outstanding examples to prove this. For a long time the nobles and corrupt clericals robbed the peasants of France. The robbing would no doubt have continued indefinitely but for the leadership of a few men. That some of these men who stirred up the masses to a realization of their wrongs were themselves unprincipled demagogues did not alter the fact that there was abundant cause for stirring up the masses. The proud, unscrupulous ruling class simply reaped the harvest from the dragon's teeth it had sown. The tempest once loosed was, of course, frightful in results, but that was to be expected. The fury of the wronged peasantry was wreaked frequently on those who were innocent of the original wrong, but that also was to be expected.

There is no question but that horrible things have been done in Russia, but the excesses and cruelties of the Soviet oligarchy are the legitimate results of the wrongs and spoliations practiced by the old government of the Czars.

Bill Reaches the South Pole

THERE is considerable missapprehension concerning the poles of this here earth of ours, James," continued Bill Wilkins. "A great many people have the impression that at each point there is a pole stickin' up in the air mebbly a hundred feet or such a matter and when the hardy explorers reached it all they hed to do

was to send an expert climber shinnin' up to the top and hang onto it the flag uv whatever country they might represent.

"Well, James, if you hev that impression you may as well forget it. There ain't nuthin' of that kind at the South Pole, and Admiral Dick-Byrd, who hez visited both poles, tells me that there is nuthin' uv that sort at the North Pole neither.

"Well, as I was tellin' you, we finally made it back to headquarters camp after the thrillin' experiences I have heretofore narrated, and the next day Dick Byrd says to me, sez he, 'Ol' Timer, we air a goin' to fly to the South Pole this mornin'. Would you like to go along?' 'Would I, Dick, me boy?' says I. 'My principal business in comin' to this here desolate land of ice and snow and high winds and temperature that would freeze the lungs off wooden cigar signs in less than 15 minutes was to rest my eyes on the South Pole and cut a chunk off it to take back as a soovneer to convince a lot of human hamburgers who have expressed some doubts about my reliability that I had visited the Pole fur a fact. Just what did you suppose I come with this expedition fur, Dick, unless it was to visit the South Pole?' 'Well, Dick sort uv grinned and said, 'All right, Ol' Timer, but I am afered that you may be in fur a certain amount of disappointment,' he says.

"Well, I supposed that he meant by that to say that he wasn't certain that he could make it to the Pole, or somethin' and of course I knowed after my experience of the previous day that we was likely to meet with considerable difficulties which wouldn't surprise me none; so I said, 'Dick, me boy, you needn't worry none about William S. Wilkins,' I sez. 'You will always find that he is willin' to take his chances with ary other man. If we git smashed up on this here trip, you will hear no whinin' or complaint from yours truly,' I sez. 'You kin start your flyin' machine any time and cal'late on William S. Wilkins bein' with you to the end of the trip.'

"So we climbed into the airplane and started. It was sure a tryin' trip on that plane, James. At one time we hed to buck a head wind that was so strong that all the plane could do was just barely to hold its own part of the time, and sometimes it was carried back'ards. Fur more than a hour we just held our own, not gainin' an inch nor losin' an inch; then the wind got stronger and carried us straight back'ards for 5 miles. Then the wind changed and carried us out of our course fur a couple of hundred miles; then finally it got around straight behind us and was blowin' with a velocity uv 150 miles an hour. At the same time the airplane was doin' 200 miles an hour on its own account, so that our total speed was 350 miles an hour. Finally we got to a place where Commander Byrd signaled to the feller who was pilotin' the plane to make a landin' and I yelled in his ear, 'What are you landin' here fur?' 'An' he says, says he, 'Ol' Timer, right down there is the South Pole.'

"Well, James, we made the landin' with considerable difficulty, and Dick Byrd set up his instrument fur takin' the latitude and longitude and figured a while and then, takin' an iron pin out of his pocket, proceeded to drive it down into the ice and fastened a small American flag onto it and then him and the pilot and a couple of other fellers who wuz along commenced to yell, givin' three cheers. I didn't see nuthin' to cheer about, but when I am minglin' with the Romans, James, I make it a p'int to stay with the crowd and so I yelled with 'em. When they got thru I says to the Commander, I sez, 'Not that it is any pertic'lar business of mine, Dick, but if you don't mind would you tell me just what we wuz cheerin' about just now?' 'And Dick, he slapped me on the back and sez, sez he, 'Why, Ol' Timer, we wuz cheerin' because we hev arrived safely at the South Pole,' he sez, 'an by raisin' the American flag here this gives our glorious Republic dominion over this here entire Antarctic Continent.'

"Well, I sez, 'just to satisfy my curiosity, Dick, me boy, I would like to ask a couple of questions: the first one is, where is this pole you are speakin' uv, and the second, assumin' that you are correct in your statement that this here entire Antarctic Continent belongs to us people uv the great Republic uv the United States, just what are we goin' to do with it now that we hev got it?'

"Then, James, all three of the men busted out laughin' and Dick, he commenced to try to tell me that the South Pole wuz just a magnetic location. Then I sez, sez I, 'Then you mean to tell me that I don't know a pole when I see one? I hev seen more different kinds uv poles in my time than all uv you birds put together. I must say that this hez been an all fired long and dangerous trip to take just to see nuthin' at all, but if you fellers are satisfied, it's all right with me. Let us pull out fur camp.' Then, bein' somewhat confused as to directions, I sez, p'intin' my finger, 'Which direction is that?' Then Dick sort of grinned again and says, 'That is north, Ol' Timer.' An' I sez, 'Well, it don't seem like north to me, but if it is I reckon, p'intin' in the opposite direction, 'that must be south.' 'No,' says Dick, 'that is north.' It sort uv riled me and I sed, 'Look here, Dick, me boy, you and me hez been good friends and I come with you to help you out on this fool expedition, but there can't no man make a monkey out of William S. Wilkins, Esq. Two different directions can't both be north at the same time. I reckon that you'll be tellin' me next that over west there is south?' 'No, Ol' Timer,' he sez, 'that is north,' and p'intin' east, 'that is north also.'

"Then I whispered to the pilot, 'This here climate and the hardships hez endured hez evidently gone to his head. His garret is full uv bats. Let us humor him and git him back to camp as soon as we can.' Instead uv j'inin' in with me, James, that pilot busted out laughin', and the other feller who wuz with us j'ined in with his cackle. I see at once that there I wuz with three ravin' lunatics. My hair riz at the prospect, but by talkin' with them diplomatic-like I managed to git them into the plane and headed fur home. Somehow or other the pilot hed sense enough, or maybe it wuz just instinct, to guide that airplane back to the headquarters camp."

Must Pay for the Hog

A bought a hog for butchering from B. When A came to get the hog B had some trouble in getting it loaded and got it overheated, but neither thought that it was overheated to any great extent. A took the hog to have it weighed. He hauled it 3 1/2 miles. When he drove on the scales the hog fell over dead. He did not even weigh the hog. B judges the hog weighed about 375 pounds or better. B did not go with A to the scales. A came back to B's place and showed him the dead animal. The hog was not sick before the time this took place. A said he would not pay for it. Who should stand the loss?
J. J. B.

If A was present at the time this hog was loaded and B can show that the hog was in good health at the time it was loaded, and A was fully advised of the condition of this hog at the time it was put on his truck or whatever it was he hauled it in, and the hog did not die until it reached the scales, then in my opinion A is liable for the price of the hog. I am assuming that the hog had no organic disease and that A was fully advised of the risk he took. He knew just as well as B did how much this hog was overheated, if any, and he assumed the risk.

Depends on the Agreement

A bought an old car and made it into a trailer, and B supplied the sides and hitch and A also put new tires and tubes on the trailer. A had a sale and later tried to sell the trailer to B. B offered only \$12 for A's share and wants \$10 for his share. A takes his (A's) share off and sells it to C. What can B do? Has A the right to take B's parts off also?
L. D.

That will depend on what kind of an agreement there was between A and B. If it was understood between A and B that this should be a jointly

owned trailer, of course, neither partner would have a right to do that which would destroy the value of the other partner's interest. B, however, offered to take \$10 for his share and as he had returned to him the parts that he put on the trailer, his only just claim for damage would be the difference between the present value of the additions he made to the old car, now separated from it, and the value of his interest in the partnership property. Not knowing how much that difference is I cannot very well answer your



question. But I would say that even if he could recover by suit, which I think somewhat doubtful, there is certainly not enough involved to quarrel about.

Would be Subject to Fine

H bought 180 acres of land from B. He finally succeeded in getting the place paid for, and sent the final payment with interest compounded annually to B's lawyer and told him when the mortgage papers were released to turn the money over to B. B has the money and H has no papers except a check showing that the price has been paid. Should not the mortgage papers be turned back to H?
C. A. H.

B is required to release the mortgage of record on demand. If he does not do so he is subject to a fine. When any mortgage of real estate shall be paid it shall be the duty of the mortgagee or his assignee within 60 days after demand, in case demand can be made by the mortgagor, his heirs or assigns, or by any one acting for such mortgagor, his heirs or assigns, to enter satisfaction or cause satisfaction of such mortgage to be entered of record without charge, and any mortgagee or assignee of such mortgages who

shall refuse or neglect to enter satisfaction of such mortgage shall be liable in damages to such mortgagor, or his grantee or heirs, in the sum of \$100, together with a reasonable attorney's fee.

If this has not been released of record you should immediately make demand upon the mortgagee or his attorney that such release be made. Then if it is not made you may bring suit against him and recover \$100 together with reasonable attorney fee.

As to destroying the mortgage paper, the statute makes no provision for that for the very good reason that after the mortgage is paid and satisfaction entered upon the record the mortgage paper itself becomes of no value and it is generally immaterial whether or not it is destroyed. I do not know, however, of any reason why the mortgagee should not be entirely willing to return the mortgage, itself duly cancelled to you.

Who Can Drive a Car?

How old does a boy or girl have to be before they can drive a car? Does a person over 16 have to have a driver's license in Kansas before they can drive a car? When a boy keeps his mother and he is not married and she dies, can the other children come in for a share of his property when she does not own anything?
S. A. B.

It is unlawful in the state of Kansas for any person under 14 years of age to operate a motor vehicle, and an owner, dealer or manufacturer of vehicles to permit a person under 14 years old to operate a motor vehicle shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine or imprisonment. Our law unfortunately, I think, does not require a driver's license. A boy of 16 would be permitted to drive a car.

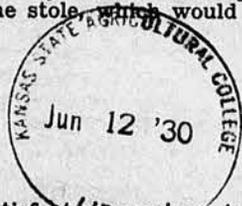
Certainly, if this mother supported by this son, had no property and the son has property, at the death of his mother his brothers and sisters would not inherit any of his property, if he saw fit to will it to some one else. However, if he dies without surviving wife or children and without will, in that case his surviving brothers and sisters would inherit his property.

May Go to Federal Court

A resident of Colorado deserts his wife and family, takes another man's wife and children and goes to another state and establishes a home. No divorce was obtained. What is the penalty for such conduct, and would the case be tried in a state or Federal court? Would the complaining witness have to pay the cost of a criminal action or would the state bear the expense? And would the case come up for trial in the state they left or in the state in which they now live?
Subscriber.

The man might be prosecuted under the Mann act in which case the trial would be in the Federal court, or he might be prosecuted for adultery, in which case the complaint might be filed against him either in Colorado or Kansas. The complaining witness in a criminal case is not required to pay the costs unless it should be shown that it is a case of malicious prosecution, in which case he might be stuck for costs and also for damages in addition. Where one is tried on a criminal charge the costs in the case are assessed against him as part of the penalty, but either the state or the government would assume the payment of the costs and collect from the party convicted if that could be done; that is if the party convicted had the property from which to collect.

There might be two other cases brought, one for desertion of his family and another by the husband of the wife he stole, which would be a civil action.



The Obfuscationists

THE presence of a confirmed grouch is wearing. Probably he is visited upon us as a discipline to the spirit. However, I think the grouch is harmless, except that he is likely to depress or to bore those who must associate with him.

I even prefer a grouch to the confirmed critic who finds no good in anything, yet never has a constructive idea of his own. Still even he is a more useful citizen, it seems to me, than the superficial carper who really has nothing to say, yet indulges in a foxfire sort of cleverness in saying it.

The Miami, Fla., News has such a writer. Here is a sample of his work:

R. E. Brown of Pulaski, Ark., is last year's champion cotton-grower. Mr. Brown's glory is spread before us in Capper's Farmer. Capper's Farmer goes on to relate that what Mr. Brown did was raise 11 bales of cotton on 5 acres, a record production for last year in Arkansas. Capper's Farmer tells admiringly how Mr. Brown spread 50 loads of cotton-gin refuse for fertilizer, over his 5 acres, how then he added a ton of phosphate, a ton of nitrate and 500 pounds of potash. Mr. Brown went to elaborate trouble to ruin agriculture by increasing its overproduction. Senator Capper, a supposed friend and counselor of the farmers, thru his paper is looking on and applauding.

On another page of Senator Capper's Farmer we learn a new and better way to grow potatoes. It is called the Nixon way. There is no crop more subject to ruin, on the financial side, by overproduction, than the potato crop. Dr. Nixon's method is praised for producing up to 600 bushels an acre of potatoes. Any farmer knows that yields of 150 bushels an acre mean a disastrous overproduction, resulting in prices so low they don't pay the freight. There are three

or four pages of Capper's Farmer devoted to the deliberate ruin of the potato farmer. It would have him bankrupt himself and smother the world with surplus potatoes.

Discouraged, we look farther. In the index a subject is listed as "Twenty Per Cent More." At last, some farmer is producing less and, accordingly, getting 20 per cent more for it. Alas, no! This refers to an Illinois farmer who, by crowding his hills of corn has increased the overproduction of corn 20 per cent! And all the while Chairman Legge of the Farm Board demanding reduced production.

I have seen similar criticisms of this nature in other newspapers, directed at the United States Department of Agriculture because, in a time of overproduction, the department continues to give farmers new facts likely to be useful to them.

Few persons are likely to fall into the mistake of supposing that careless farming is beneficial in times like these, any more than careless business methods would be beneficial to a hard-pressed merchant. If a farmer can make 30 acres do the work of 60 and turn out a superior crop, there are other profitable things he can do with his surplus land, even putting it into woodlots as Chairman Legge has suggested. In fact what the times call for in agriculture just now is improvement of quality and reduction of supply.

For years much similar obfuscation and non-constructive carping has been leveled at any and all efforts to give the agricultural industry a modern business equipment and economic equality with other big industries, not so huge nor so vital to the American people as the business of farming.

One of the most satisfactory answers to this form of heckling criticism and obstruction, was the speech of Alexander Legge of the Farm Board before the United States Chamber of Commerce. I quote a paragraph or two:

I do not recall in years gone by of hearing you business men making any complaint against government aid that was extended to the manufacturing industry, to transportation and to finance. And these all played their part in adding to the disadvantages of the farmer as did also the preferential treatment of labor thru immigration restriction and other measures.

We are not complaining what the Government has done for others but it does seem to us that these beneficiaries ought to be willing that the farmer also be given a helping hand from the same source so that he, too, will be in position to take care of himself in the economic system built up in his country so largely by special favors.

The Agricultural Marketing Act supplies the means necessary to help the farmer help himself out of his present major economic difficulties. The Farm Board is going to give every assistance permitted by the law. Its purpose is to help agriculture, not to hurt someone else.

The world does move regardless of much human futility. The farm program is in good hands. If it does not serve, it will be made better. If it is not permitted to work, something stronger will come. The issue will continue until it is settled right.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

Rural Kansas in Pictures



Here Are the Boys Who Are Taking Vocational Agriculture at Berryton High School, with Their Instructor, J. L. Jacobson, at Left. Most of These Young Men Are Capper Club Members and Also Belong to the Berryton Future Farmers Club. The Training They are Receiving Will be of Considerable Value to Kansas Agriculture in Years to Come.

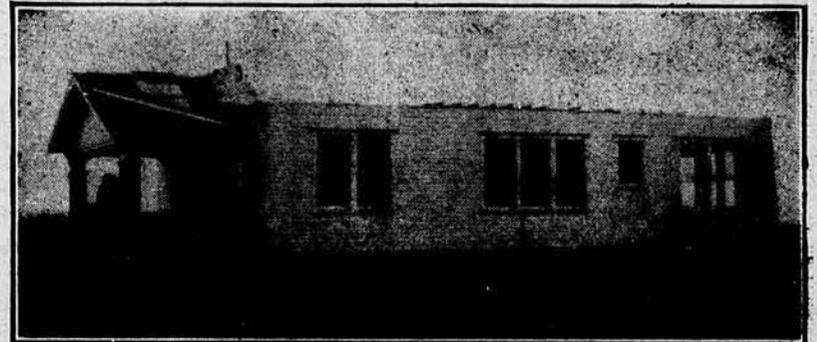


Flowers Have Meant a Great Deal to the Tom Marks Family, of Lyon County, and the Effort Required to Grow a Wide Variety of Plants and Shrubs Is Well Repaid in the Looks of the Farmstead. Here We See Mrs. Marks Among Her Flowers

Your Camera Can Earn Money

WILL you help us make this "Rural Kansas in Pictures" page one of the most interesting features in Kansas Farmer? We will continue our hunt over the state for the most outstanding photos, but we need your assistance, too. And for every picture you send in that we use on this page, you will receive \$1.

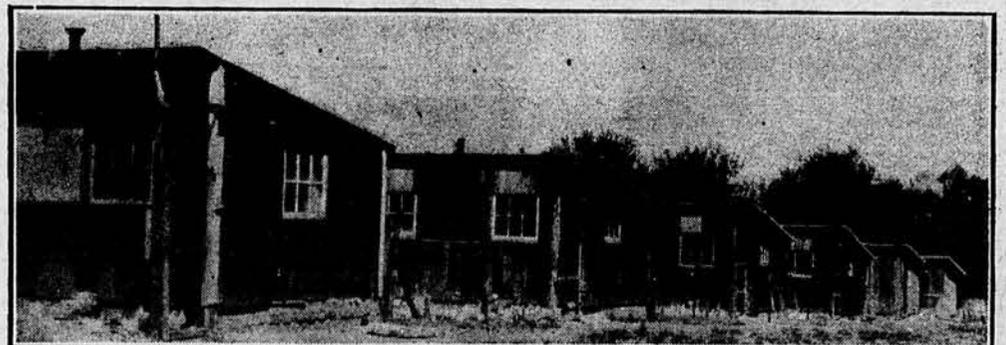
Just look over your file of Kansas Farmers and watch each new issue that comes out, and you will get some idea of the kind of pictures we can use. They should tell a story, you know, of some farm operation, show the results of some method of farming or landscaping; we need pictures of outstanding farm herds and individual animals, useful homemade things, efficient farm buildings. Just anything that appeals to you will find response in your hundreds upon hundreds of fellow farmers over the state. There is no limit to the number of pictures you may submit. All of them will be acknowledged by letter upon arrival. Please address your pictures to Picture Page Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



Kansas Twisters Are Not so Numerous as Some Eastern Folks Seem to Think, But They Can Cut up Rather Lively. Here Is Evidence That One Visited the George Dyer Farm in Riley County This Spring, Clipping off the Roof of the House. These Storms Do Almost Unbelievable Things at Times



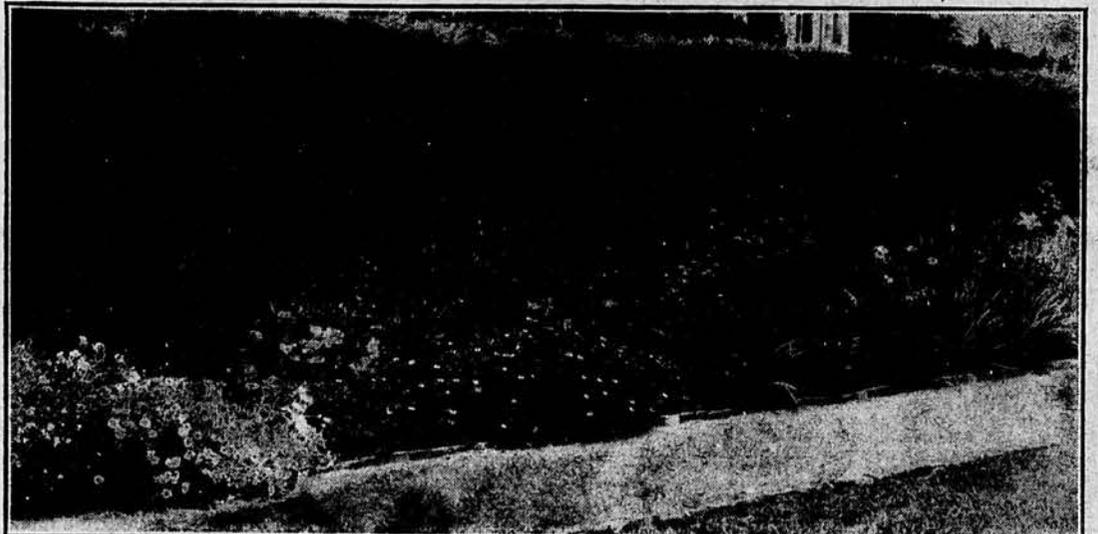
"Enclosed You Will Find a Picture of My Triplet Calves with Their Mother," Writes Joe Engdahl, McPherson County. "They Were Born November 6, 1929, and the Dam Is a 2-Year-Old Shorthorn. This Picture Was Taken at 3 Weeks Old. All Three Calves Still Are Living"



A Battery of Brooder Houses on Springdale Farm, Morris County, Operated by Roy and Emma Valentine. Here We Find Sanitation Carried Out to the Last Word. These Folks Are Experts with Poultry, Having Worked Out a System for Everything from Production to Marketing That Produces Excellent Results. The Right Equipment Helps Them with Their Job



"These Logs Were Used in Building the Framework of Our Barn," Writes Mrs. Edgar L. Williams, Solomon Valley Farm, Near Jennings. Size and Number of Rings Indicate the Ages of the Trees



Landscaping Can be Turned to Effect Beauty Along the Walks and Paths on the Average Kansas Farm. Here Is an Excellent Example of What Can be Done, This Being Developed Around the Floral Gardens at the Kansas State Agricultural College. Kansas Can be One of the Most Beautiful of the States

Pick Sponsors for Jayhawker Tour

Honorary Titles Were Given to Many Travelers on Last Year's Pilgrimage

By Roy R. Moore



Do you know the thrill of luncheon on some high mountainside, with miles and miles of pine forests spread out at your feet, and the keen breeze of 6,000 feet ruffling your hair?

Come and hike with us . . . up a winding trail thru the clouds, to a meadow gay with wild flowers, where the air is always bracing, and the sunshine always bright!

Glacier Park—on the main line of the Great Northern—or perhaps you prefer the Puget Sound country, where Mount Baker, wreathed in eternal snow, gazes at old Rainier. Then there's the Columbia River region, with Mount Hood brooding over the fat valleys; or Canada, maybe.

THE author of those paragraphs, whose name I do not know, was writing about your experiences along the route of this year's Jayhawker Tour. The expression "your experiences" is used advisedly, for that all depends on whether you make up your mind quite soon to be one of the party. There are several other tours from other states this year, and the railroads must know very shortly the approximate number of Pullmans necessary.

I appreciate that this invitation to fill in the coupon and signify your willingness to be one of the Jayhawker Tourists to Adventure Land probably should have been placed at the end of the article, following the usual orthodox custom; but the call for reservations is so urgent that I'm violating the rules. It's even likely I'll repeat that exhortation again before I have finished.

Probably most readers of this publication are familiar with the fact that the 1930 Jayhawker Tour will have been the third personally conducted tour over the same route which will not have ended until you have traversed half way across the United States along our northern boundary, thence back across the mountain and prairie provinces of Canada—all in all, about 6,000 miles of delightful travel. The word "delightful" does not begin to tell it all, for I was one of the passengers last year with some 340 other Kansans, and the spell is still on me some 10 months later.

It isn't necessary to take our word for it. There are about 500 other Kansans who have

been over this route, and we will wager that every one is a booster. That figure includes members of the 1928 Jayhawker Tour, which was our initial effort.

One word about the Honorary Sponsors whose names appear elsewhere on this page. Their names were picked at random from last year's list of passengers. Usually the whole family was included, for we didn't want any family rows or jealousy caused by our selection. Furthermore, we haven't asked the "Honorary Sponsors" whether they care to serve in that capacity or not, so certain were we that it would meet with their approbation.

But Kansas Farmer suggests that if you have the slightest doubt as to whether the Jayhawker Tour doesn't provide the utmost in travel with every luxury and at the same time at a small expenditure of money compared to other tours you have read about, write one or more of the Honorary Sponsors. We know exactly what they will tell you.

Take the case of Miss Marie Ploog, who taught in the Durham high school this year and who was a passenger last year. Miss Ploog the previous summer went to Europe on graduation from college; she took in all the sights on the continent and had a wonderful time.

"It was wonderful to travel in Europe," says Miss Ploog, "but not one bit better than traveling to our own Pacific Northwest. The comradeship that sprang up among the Jayhawkers, the wonderful entertainment provided by the cities along our route, the magnificent scenery that is second to none in the world probably were the decisive factors in my making such a statement."

Then we could mention Judge John F. Dawson, whose picture appears on this page. Judge Dawson is a member of the Kansas Supreme Court, and with all his experience on the bench and bar certainly was travel-minded. On the 1929 Jayhawker Tour he shared with Thomas Doran, Topeka attorney, the honor of being the official spokesman for the state at large when it came to the numerous public receptions and entertainments tendered by various cities and provinces.



Judge John F. Dawson, an Honorary Sponsor of the 1930 Tour

"I can't express what a wonderful time I had," said Judge Dawson. "It was an experience I'll never forget."

So much for the Honorary Sponsors and what they think of the route and program we have mapped out for you. Here are a few words why we personally believe you will never regret the trip.

In the first place, the people who will be on this special all-Pullman vacation train will all be folks of the Kansas Farmer family. It is a "Jayhawker Tour." They will all be the same kind of people out after the same thing, a good time. There will be no meals to prepare and no camps to make; it will be a real vacation for the women folks. There will not even be any restaurants to hunt up or meals to buy; most of the meals will be served you on the diner, with that wonderful food and service which are ordinarily a luxury, but which on this "Jayhawker Tour" will be an everyday event. You will enjoy the best of dining car luxury every day for two weeks. What a vacation for mother!

No Hotels to Hunt

There will be no hotels to hunt up, no grips to pack and unpack, and no strange beds to sleep in; you will have the same Pullman car home for two whole weeks. You may even have a private state room on this special train for only a few dollars extra if you wish. Everything will be taken care of by the porters, the dining car stewards and the train people. Your mail and addresses will be looked after and even your laundry cared for. You'll have nothing to do for two weeks but to enjoy yourself in the most beautiful and enjoyable country in North America.

And it is a beautiful country, indeed. That is why we selected it for the "Jayhawker Tour." The tour includes that wonderland of America, Western Montana, Eastern Oregon and Washington. Then we go up into the most famous of all
(Continued on Page 25)

Honorary Sponsors

- Mr. and Mrs. Abram Troup, Logan
- Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Grimes, Manhattan
- Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Habiger, Bushton
- Mr. and Mrs. John Funkhouser, Madison
- Mr. Oscar Anderson, Lindsborg
- Mr. Edward Johnson, Lindsborg
- Mr. Carl Stenfors, Bridgeport
- Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Chronister, Abilene
- Mrs. Clarence Neill, Clay Center
- Miss Lois Neill, Clay Center
- Miss Isabel Potter, Natoma
- Miss Frances Potter, Natoma
- Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cummins, Wichita
- Mr. Elmer Wagner, Topeka
- Miss Alice Magee, Manhattan
- Mr. U. S. Alexander, Wichita
- Miss Lee Ona Habiger, Bushton
- Mr. A. Yale, Grinnell
- Mrs. Sarah E. Shull, Rexford
- Mrs. Carl F. Knouse, Emporia
- Miss Ethyle Hundertmark, Lincoln
- Miss Doris Hundertmark, Lincoln
- Mrs. G. W. Southern, Manhattan
- Miss Marie Ploog, Durham
- Mr. D. R. Maltby, McPherson
- Mr. John F. Dawson, Topeka
- Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Doran, Topeka
- Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Grier, Pratt
- Mr. Eugene Elkins, Manhattan
- Mrs. C. A. Ritchie, Topeka



Happy Jayhawker Tourists on Last Year's Trip. Picture on Left, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Habiger, Bushton; Upper Center, Funkhouser Family, Madison

Lower Center, Miss Lois Neill and Mrs. Clarence Neill, Clay Center; Right, Oscar Anderson, Lindsborg; Edward Johnson, Lindsborg, and Carl Stenfors, Bridgeport

Four Real Artists You Will Enjoy

All of Them Have Had Careful Training and Wide Experience

AMBITION leads most of us on to the fulfillment of some great desire. Out on the farm folks endeavor to produce the best crops and livestock. Of course, they do this for the most part to earn the greatest net returns. That is necessary. But on the other hand they take pride in their accomplishments, and finally we can say that they are doing their best for their fellow men, because what they produce goes to feed the world.

It is the same in the art of entertaining. Certain individuals set their hearts on developing their voices so they may have a place in the sun, so to speak. First they do this because it is a means of earning their livelihood. But they, too, take pride in training themselves just for the joy of accomplishing something worth while. And here again we can say that finally what they do contributes to the happiness of mankind, because most of us enjoy good music.

This week we take pleasure in introducing some artists who come to you over WIBW. And we can say that all four of them take a real delight in pleasing you. There is John Barclay for one, singer, soldier and actor. He has been all

- 8:30 p. m.—Barnsdall Oil Co. program (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Robert Service Violin Ensemble
- 9:30 p. m.—The Crystal Gazer
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Coral Islanders (CBS)

MONDAY, JUNE 16

- 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.—Blue Monday Gloom Chasers (CBS)
- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Ben and Helen Talk It Over (CBS)
- 9:15 a. m.—Senator Arthur Capper's "Timely Topics from Washington" (CBS)

- 6:55 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—U. S. Army Band
- 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 Program
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—The Torres Family, and Rosa Rosario, soloist
- 2:30 p. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—Maudie's Melodies
- 3:45 p. m.—Bert Lowm and his Biltmore 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.—Grand Opera Concert (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Song Story
- 9:15 p. m.—Heywood Brown's Radio column (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—Ted Weems with Al and Pete (CBS)



three, and still is. Officially, Mr. Barclay is one of the Columbia Broadcasting System's leading baritones, but that is only part of his actual work. He was born in London in 1892. He was a member of the famous "Barnstormer" concert outfit which performed for troops near the line in France. He went to France as a captain in the British army. England and France claimed his talent after the World War for a while and then he came to America and since that time he has appeared with marked success in every musical center from coast to coast. He has been engaged as soloist for such orchestras as the New York Symphony, New York Philharmonic, and the Philadelphia, Cleveland and Chicago Symphony groups. He appears on the Cathedral Hour every Sunday over WIBW.

Charlotte Symons, soprano, who recently made her debut with the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company, is one of the singers on the Curtis Institute of Music programs Friday evenings. Although Rose Brampton, contralto, is just in her 'teens, she already has won distinction in concert and opera, having sung leading roles with the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company and at many recitals. She also appears on the Curtis Institute programs. Another contralto of the same broadcasts is Josephine Jirak. You will enjoy all of these folks, and they are happy to please you.

WIBW's Program for Next Week

SUNDAY, JUNE 15

- 8:00 a. m.—Land O' Make Believe (CBS)
- 8:50 a. m.—Columbia's Commentator (CBS)
- 9:00 a. m.—Morning Musicale
- 10:00 a. m.—Musical Vespers
- 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.—Joint Recital—Toscha Seidel, violinist, and Adele Vasa, soprano (CBS)
- 3:30 p. m.—Maudie's Melodies
- 4:00 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 4:30 p. m.—The Gingersnaps
- 5:00 p. m.—The Globe Trotter (CBS)
- 5:30 p. m.—The Crockett Mountaineers (CBS)
- 5:45 p. m.—The World's Business (CBS)
- 6:00 p. m.—"Bob and Monte," in the Renton Co. program
- 6:15 p. m.—News—Baseball Scores
- 6:20 p. m.—Leslie Edmonds's Sport Review
- 6:30 p. m.—Jesse Crawford, Poet of the Organ (CBS)
- 6:45 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—Majestic Theater of the Air (CBS)
- 7:00 p. m.—Pipe Dreams of a Kansas Poet

Left to Right at Top, John Barclay, Famous as a War Time Entertainer; Charlotte Symons, Soprano, and Rose Brampton, Contralto. Below is Josephine Jirak, Contralto. You Hear Barclay Over WIBW on the Cathedral Hour Every Sunday, While the Three Ladies Appear on Friday Evenings in the Curtis Institute of Music Programs

- 9:30 a. m.—Frank and Eddie
- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Harriet Allard. Aunt Lucy
- 11:15 a. m.—The Torres Family, and Rosa Rosario, soloist
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—Women's Forum (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Ceora P. Lanham's Dramatic Club
- 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)
- 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.—Topeka Federation of Labor
- 7:30 p. m.—The Sod Busters
- 8:00 p. m.—Capper Club Skit
- 8:30 p. m.—Jesse Crawford, Poet of the Organ (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Kansas Authors' Club
- 9:30 p. m.—Ben Pollack and his Castilian Royal Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Bert Lowm and his Biltmore Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 10:45 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)

TUESDAY, JUNE 17

- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:20 p. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals

- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Anson Weeks and his Hotel Roosevelt Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 10:45 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18

- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:00 a. m.—Time, news, 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.
- 9:30 a. m.—Frank and Eddie
- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical 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
- 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.—Musical Album (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—Maudie's Melodies
- 3:45 p. m.—Aunt Zelena (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
- 5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Manhattan Moods (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—In a Russian Village (CBS)
- 7:30 p. m.—The Gingersnaps
- 8:00 p. m.—The Sod Busters
- 8:30 p. m.—Media Grotto Chanters
- 9:00 p. m.—Bert Lowm and his Biltmore Orchestra (CBS)
- 9:15 p. m.—Heywood Brown's Radio Column (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—Will Osborne and his Orchestra
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Duke Ellington's Cotton Club Band (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 10:45 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)

THURSDAY, JUNE 19

- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:00 a. m.—Time, news, 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.—Song Revue
- 9:30 a. m.—Frank and Eddie
- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
- 11:15 a. m.—Spick and Span Program
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)

(Continued on Page 25)

All Sorts of Weather Now!

Anyhow Crops Are Doing Well; Corn, Especially, Is in Excellent Condition

BY HARLEY HATCH

FARMERS who like varied weather must have been well suited with what was given us during the last week; on two days the mercury went to 85, and this summer heat was followed by a drop to 50 the morning following one of the finest showers I ever saw. This shower fell in the early evening and came straight down very easily, but it also was very wet and it put the soil in the best of condition. Since then the weather has been cool, making it ideal for wheat, oats, potatoes and grass. I think both wheat and oats and most potatoes are made so far as moisture is concerned. The grain seems to be filling well; in fact, most wheat is in the hard dough, with early oats not far behind. In 10 days from this date, June 2, harvest will be close at hand, with indications for a wheat yield double that of last year, and oats also are promising well.

Fewer Tin Cans, Maybe?

I have, during the last week, seen considerable farm territory in both Coffey and Lyon counties, with a side excursion over into Greenwood county. First, I went on the "soils tour" put on by the Farm Bureau of Coffey county; then I took half a day off and went to Emporia, going up by way of Highway 57, striking 50s directly east of Emporia and returning by the "river road." Corn seems to be off to a good start everywhere; it is a good stand, has a good color, is clean, and on May 28 was showing above the lister furrows in nearly all fields. Top planted corn looms larger just now, but already cultivation had begun to hill it up, while the listed corn is yet down in the furrows, with lots of room for dirt around it before the field is level. From this time on I consider that listed corn has the advantage. But all corn, both listed and top planted, is so far ahead of what it was on this date a year ago that there can be no comparison. If the weather man will but give us even average weather from now until September 1 we can fill the empty bins and cribs and hay mows, too. I could not help but note the good gardens and potato patches; I like to see the entire living grown out of the soil just as far as possible. Not only is it much cheaper than living out of tin cans, but it also is much better.

Yes, the Lime Helps

The "soils tour" visited a number of alfalfa fields which had been sown on limed ground, and also a terraced field. In each alfalfa field a test plot had been left on which no lime had been applied, and it was an object lesson to all. In one field sown last fall a fine start of alfalfa had been made except on rather a large spot where no lime had been spread. The difference between the limed and unlimed parts was all the difference between success and failure. Ground limestone is not very costly delivered in this county, and on our upland soils we can hardly afford to risk alfalfa seed at \$15 a bushel when lime enough to cover an acre can be laid down at any local station for but little more than \$3. A number of folks on that trip saw a terraced field for the first time, and to some it appeared that the terraces had accomplished the impossible feat of making water run up hill. Of course the water did not run up hill, but to look at the field one would have sworn that it did. Anyhow, the terraces were doing the work for which they were made, taking the surplus water off a sidehill field at a slope so gentle that there was no washing, and with terraces not more than 150 to 200 feet apart not enough water gathers between to break over the terrace banks.

For a Picnic Dinner

The soils tour was conducted by County Agent Cleavenger along different lines from those held in former years. Instead of one tour covering most of the county this one was di-

vided into four parts. One started in the southwest part, one in the southeast, one in the northeast and one in the northwest, and all converged at Burlington for a dinner in the park and a meeting afterward, which was addressed by Professors Sewell, Willoughby, Glass and Nesbit of the agricultural college, and W. W. Bowman, of the State Bankers' Association. The day was a beautiful one, and most farmers thought it best to remain in the cornfields, remembering last year when scarcely one day in a week was available for field work. Despite this there was a large audience, 180 coming in with the caravan from the southwest. Fitting of the land for fall seeding of alfalfa and terracing of sloping fields to prevent washing were the subjects stressed, but Jack Nesbit still was enthusiastic over dairying, even tho butterfat is but 23 cents a pound. The farmers who raised the alfalfa which was inspected on the tour told how they did the work, and seemed to think the results amply paid for all work and expense. The subject of terracing to prevent soil washing is a vital one, and I hope that John Glass keeps hammering away; I know that the campaign is bringing results.

Butterfat at 44 Cents!

The stream of milk which is pouring into the new cheese factory at Emporia is increasing steadily. Starting with 8,500 pounds, the amount has increased, until more than 27,000 pounds is brought in every day, and the factory is pushed to the limit to handle the milk. There is every indication that the Kraft Company will have to take over the plant from the hands of the local men who provided the initial capital. The agreement was that when milk receipts exceeded 20,000 pounds for 30 consecutive days the Kraft people would take over the factory and return the amount of their investment to the local men. With receipts running above 27,000 pounds every day and with less than 10 days to go it seems very much as if the Kraft Company had bought a cheese factory at Emporia. So far as I know the factory is still paying 44 cents a pound for the butterfat contained in the milk; this compares with the 23 cents a pound paid by local stations for butterfat. The milk sellers pay the truck haulers 25 cents a hundred for hauling the milk to the factory, and the haulers return the whey to the farms free. New cheese from the factory now is on sale at Emporia stores at 28 cents a pound. Those who sell milk to the factory have the privilege of buying cheese at wholesale prices.

Bluegrass Did Well, Anyway

The last three wet seasons have about finished the older stands of alfalfa in this part of Kansas, both on bottom and upland. About all that is left is the newer seeding, and even some that was seeded at rather large expense two years ago has been much weakened by grass. This wholesale taking of alfalfa fields on both bottom and upland by bluegrass is a development of the last few years. In a wet season bluegrass seems to sweep over an alfalfa field like a prairie fire. With the coming of drier seasons—which are bound to come—there will not be this trouble from grass, and on this farm we are going to try again for an alfalfa crop, the last on the farm having been plowed up this spring. We had felt a little doubtful of 14 acres which we had last fall, but concluded to let it stand and see if this spring would not show some improvement, but the improvement "went backward." One point of rich bottom land near the creek had even last year raised a fine alfalfa crop, but bluegrass evidently got a start last summer, and this spring that creek bend is a solid mat of bluegrass. We just ran a fence across it and took it into the pasture, and will let the old cows harvest the crop this year.

Be Ready

to GO!



On the 3rd Annual JAYHAWKER TOUR

to the Pacific Northwest

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

5,500 Miles of Enjoyment at Unusually Low Cost!

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

Giant forests, crystal lakes, lofty waterfalls, towering mountain ranges—Indian powwows, the 8-mile Cascade Tunnel, Mt. Edith Cavell, Jasper and Glacier National Parks, boat trips and auto sight-seeing tours—all will thrill you. Get ready to go.

Mail the Coupon!

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

Last Year's Tourists Write:

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

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

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



DIRECTOR OF TOURS, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kansas

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

Name.....

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

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N.A. McCune

CALVARY has entered into the heart of life. We may live it very imperfectly, but we at least reverence it. Take art. For several centuries the chief subjects of art were the madonna and child, or some phase of the crucifixion. The great galleries of Europe are full of these pictures, many of them world famous. An American traveler and his wife last summer landed at Antwerp, partly that they might see Reubens's "Descent from the Cross," in the cathedral.

They went at once from the ship to the cathedral only to find that the building was closed until 1 o'clock. They waited about, and at the appointed hour went in.

The effect of the huge picture, as it hangs by the high altar, was overwhelming, says this traveler. It was difficult to keep the tears back, as he first looked upon it. And, sitting in front of it, or walking about and looking at it from various angles, the impression deepened. The whole scene was one of power and tragedy.

Another instance is that of Munkacsy's "Christ Before Pilate." Munkacsy was a Hungarian nobleman who was dissatisfied with all of the pictures he had seen of Christ. They were all too weak, effeminate and passive, in his opinion. So he painted the scene of Christ standing in front of the Roman governor. The figure of the Savior is one of athletic strength, dignity and poise.

The effect of Munkacsy's picture was instantaneous and overwhelming. No picture painted within the annals of art created such a sensation. For months all Paris crowded to see it, and later it was shown in the principal cities of Europe, where more than 2 million persons passed before it. It is of heroic size, 13 feet high by 21 feet long. It was bought by John Wanamaker and brought to Philadelphia, as was its companion piece, "The Crucifixion," which is as powerful a painting as the other.

Such art would be impossible if the subject were not of the most tremendous interest. A great painting cannot be made of a weak subject, so the artists tell us. The reason the galleries of Europe are full of the Nativity and the Crucifixion is that these are great subjects representing the deepest truths of which we know.

Turn from art to literature, and the result is even more impressive. Literally hundreds of poems have been written of recent years on Christ and on His death. The subject is one from which writers cannot escape. From Sidney Lanier's,

"Out of the woods my Master went,
And He was well content.
Out of the woods my Master came,
Content with love and shame,"

to Joyce Kilmer's "A Prayer of a Soldier in France," it is a stream of verse about Christ and His death and its meaning for modern people. Kilmer was a soldier, and shortly before he lost his life he wrote the lines beginning,

"My shoulders ache beneath my pack,
(Lie easier, Cross, upon His back.)
I march with feet that burn and smart,
(Tread, Holy Feet, upon my heart.)"

You cannot keep these modern singers away from this most enthralling of subjects. In oratory it is the same. Men who can command great audiences are not afraid to quote the Bible, and often it is some passage relating to the Cross. When William Jennings Bryan was only 36 years old, he was nominated for the Presidency at Chicago, at the close of a speech which became known as the "Cross of Gold" speech. The convention went wild as the commanding figure of the young Nebraskan closed his speech with the now famous words, "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns, you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold." Nothing that Bryan ever said made so deep an impression as this. It may be said to have made him.

Passing from this, look at the influence of Calvary on the actual lives of men. That is what counts. Men have changed their lives, changed their entire way of thinking, because

they have seen Calvary. They have gone across the sea, learned strange languages, become brothers to strange-looking people, endured the ravages of unhealthy climates, withstood the wilderness and the forest and the miasmatic swamp, or the frigid temperatures of the Arctic, because the Cross was in their hearts. There is nothing equal to it for sheer power.

Henry Martyn was an instance of this. A brilliant student in Cambridge University, England, he was drawn, by the powerful example and preaching of Charles Simeon, to devote himself to missions. His translations of the Bible were rapid and brilliant. He was a lonely scout, far ahead of his time. Wracked by tuberculosis, he attempted to get back to Europe from India but he died.

Lesson for Sunday, June 15—Jesus on the Cross. Matt. 27:1-66.
Golden Text, Heb. 12:2.

Proper Housing Will Pay

BY W. W. MOLLHAGEN
Frederick, Kan.

In handling the farm flock there are four essential factors to consider. The house, the flock, feed and care. No small proportion of success is

hinged on proper housing. We have a tile chicken house, 18 by 40 feet, with windows the entire length of the south side and one window on each end. The floor is of concrete with a 6-inch base of rock to insure a dry floor. This house is warm and is easily kept clean. We have drop boards under the roosts and these are raised with ropes and pulleys for convenient cleaning. The entire floor space is covered with clean litter for scratching.

The flock that inhabits this house is White Orpingtons. We find these birds good winter layers. Cold weather does not affect egg production in these large birds as it does in the smaller breeds. These birds mature early, considering their size and weight. As meat the Orpingtons are among the best.

Good feed properly fed is an important item in the poultry business. We have learned that feed prices fluctuate so much in different localities and seasons that it is impossible to have a set rule as to feeds to be fed. We try to feed those we can produce or purchase nearby. Oats for instance is a sure crop with us. During the winter months our flock is fed a large kettle of cooked oats every day. The birds relish this and will eat it in preference to any other feed. Alfalfa leaves are fed every morning when the chickens are confined. These are a great help in replacing the greens that summer affords. When obtainable skimmilk also is fed. With

a balanced mash before the flock and wheat and corn or kafir as scratch grain, our feed problems are few.

The care of any profitable flock begins with the baby chicks. Pullets intended for layers should be kept in a thrifty, growing condition from chicks to maturity. Cleanliness of feed and water is a very important detail often overlooked. It is impossible to state the per cent of pullets that will mature into profitable egg producers. Pullets whose ancestors have been culled and bred for egg production will respond accordingly, with a much larger per cent of profitable birds than the pullets from uncultured stock. We find it very important to keep the flock busy. We try to give them as near summer conditions as possible, including the feed summer provides. Snow and frost hamper egg production so the flock is confined except when the ground is warm. During cold weather the flock is provided with warm water. Last, but not least, gathering an abundance of eggs twice daily, reminds us that we are "Handling the Farm Flock."

Interested in the Weather?

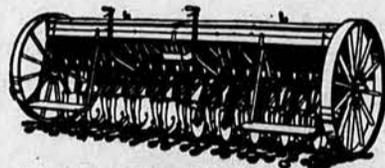
Weather Forecasting From Synoptic Charts, Miscellaneous Publication 71-M, tells in detail of how the weather forecasts are made by the Weather Bureau. It may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



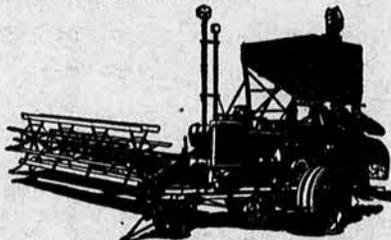
John Deere Power-Lift Disk Tiller Working in Stubble Ground.

See the John Deere Disk Tiller in the Field

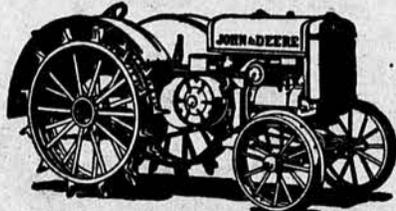
... Inspect Its Good Work



John Deere-Van Brunt Grain Drills famous for accuracy under all field conditions. Sturdy, light-draft, long-lived. Plain or combination grain and fertilizer drills in all standard sizes.



John Deere Combines—the grain-saving combines built for greater service in your fields. Three-wheel-in-line construction provides flexibility for clean cutting in uneven land.



John Deere Model D Tractor. The three-pow tractor famous for excess power, simplicity, economy and long life. Drawbar, pulley and power-take-off furnish three reliable power outlets.

Right in the field—at work under conditions similar to your own—is the place to see and inspect the John Deere Power Lift Disk Tiller. Note how the heat-treated polished steel disks cut out the furrow slices, turn the soil and bind stubble and surface trash with the soil to prevent blowing and drifting. Climb to the tractor seat and take the Disk Tiller around the field. Trip the lift with the handy trip rope and see how quickly the heavy-duty power lift raises the disks out of the ground. Pull up to the turn and note how the newly-improved semi-floating hitch controls the tiller—quickly and efficiently.

Next time you are in your John Deere dealer's store study the Disk Tiller carefully and completely. Note its sturdily-braced, built-up construction; its heavy-duty power lift; its improved, heavy-duty chilled bearings and its heat-treated gang standards. Your John Deere dealer will gladly explain each important feature. A post card request addressed to John Deere, Moline, Illinois, will bring you further information. Just ask for booklet LG-411.

JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS



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.

Ten Farm Theft Convictions in Five Counties. Send for Free Booklet Explaining Rewards

RECENTLY five more cash Protective Service rewards have been paid by Kansas Farmer to the persons primarily responsible for the capture and conviction of 10 thieves who stole from the premises of farms where a Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign is posted. One of the \$50 rewards covers the conviction of six men, each of whom received a state penal institution sentence not to exceed 5 years, for stealing poultry from a Protective Service protected farm in Cowley county. A booklet explaining the rules covering payment of cash Protective Serv-

and Deputy Sheriff Harry Harris of Winfield. These men were responsible for the apprehension and conviction of the six poultry stealers.

Montgomery County

One year in the Montgomery county jail is the sentence imposed upon Ben Lapsley, George Lapsley and Wayne Stephens, who pled guilty to stealing from the farm premises of L. F. Brost, Sr., of near Independence where there is a Protective Service sign posted. The \$25 Protective Service reward for their capture and conviction has been paid to L. F. Brost, Jr., and to C. A. Duke.

Shawnee County

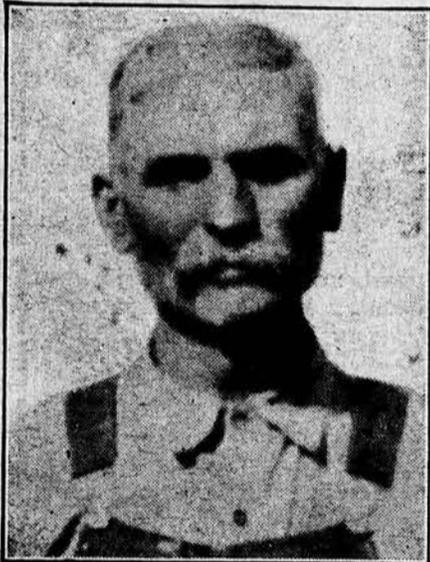
Acting upon a tip coming from a Protective Service member who has shared in the \$50 Protective Service reward, Deputy Sheriffs Ed Mays and William Fry of Topeka arrested and gained a confession from Jess Helfer. Helfer is serving a sentence of not to exceed 5 years in the industrial reformatory at Hutchinson for stealing chickens from Buford Clark of near Wakarusa. Since the Clark chickens were stolen, a Kansas Farmer wing poultry marker has been obtained and the chickens have been marked in the web of the wing.

Coffey County

John Franklin Brown, Howard Roland Fellers and Watson McIntire have been convicted on the charge of stealing poultry from Protective Service Member Willis Romary of near Lebo and are serving sentences not to exceed 5 years in the industrial reformatory. C. L. Price and M. J. Lamb of Dodge City and Mrs. G. W. Calvert of near Lebo caused the arrest of the three young men who stole chickens and accordingly have shared in the \$50 Protective Service reward. Mr. Price and Mr. Lamb, when they were driving from Eastern Kansas to their home at Dodge City, suspected the three young men of stealing chickens when they met them on the highway. They reported their suspicions to Mrs. Calvert who called the law officers. A prompt response from the sheriff's office at Burlingame resulted in the three arrests.

Douglas County

The \$50 Protective Service reward paid for the capture and conviction of Guy Harrison sets the reward payment record for the long distance return of thieves who have stolen from Protective Service members. Harrison stole cattle from Protective Service Member Mrs. Mary Coleman when she was living on a farm near Lawrence. Soon after stealing these cattle he went to California and to Oregon. (Continued on Page 25)

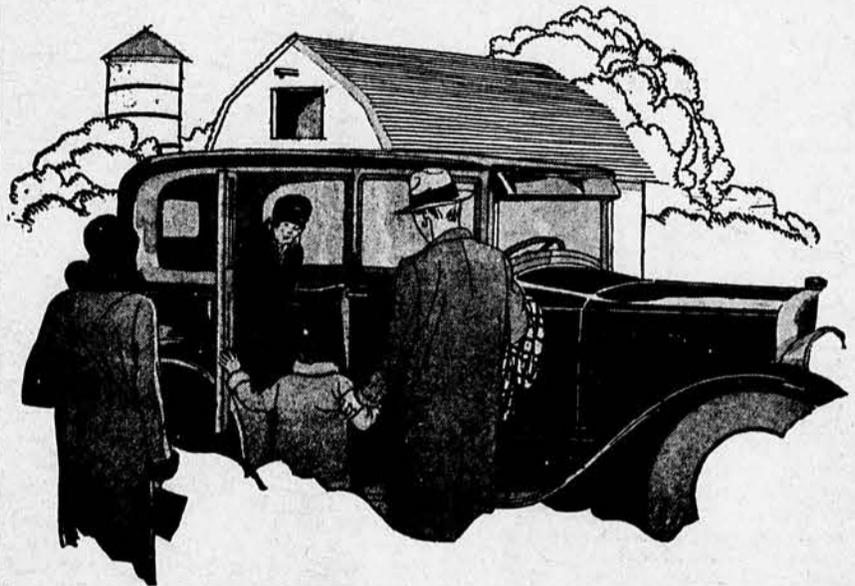


Willis Romary of Near Lebo Has Posted a Protective Service Sign Protecting Everything on the Premises of His Farm

ice rewards will be mailed upon request to any Kansas Farmer reader living on a rural route in Kansas. Address Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, Kan.

Cowley County

The six convictions mentioned above, the most ever resulting from a theft from a Kansas Farmer Protective Service member, include: Walter Bailey, Wesley Cartwright and Clifford Humbird, not to exceed 5 years in the state penitentiary at Lansing, Everett Frost, Edward Brown and Edward Sarg, who are serving not to exceed 5 years in the state reformatory at Hutchinson! The \$50 Protective Service reward for these six men who stole chickens from Protective Service members Oscar Hall of near Wilmot and G. A. Wilson of near Atlanta has been divided between Mr. Hall, A. P. Hill and S. N. Ratts of near Wilmot, Sylvester Markley of Wilmot and Sheriff Ray Henderson

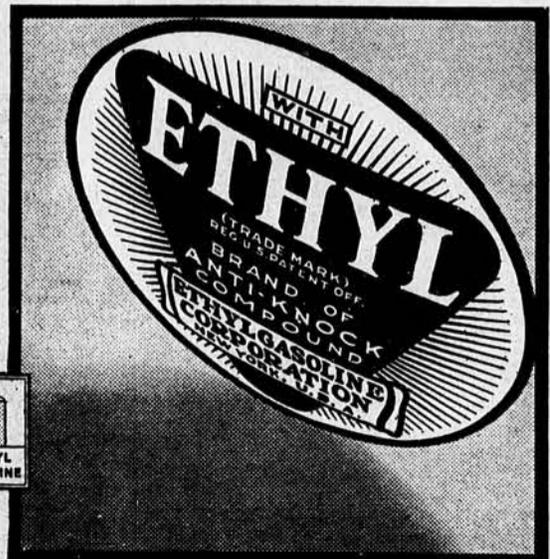


Off to town with Ethyl

WHEN the day's work is done and you drive to town to the movies or to shop, you get there quicker and easier with Ethyl in your tank. That is because Ethyl Gasoline is gasoline *plus*. It is good gasoline to which leading oil companies are adding Ethyl fluid, the anti-knock compound developed by General Motors Research Laboratories to improve motor car performance.

In your passenger car, your tractor or truck, Ethyl gives you extra power, quicker pick-up, and lessens gear shifting. You cover more ground in a day, there is less wear and tear on your engine, fewer repair bills and slower depreciation. Time and money are saved, and it is easier on engine and driver when you are using Ethyl Gasoline.

Give Ethyl a trial in all your motor equipment. Wait until your tank is nearly empty; otherwise the Ethyl will be diluted and its effectiveness lessened. Then fill up with Ethyl. It will save you time, labor and expense. Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York City.



Wherever you drive—whatever the oil company's name or brand associated with it—any pump bearing the Ethyl emblem represents quality gasoline of anti-knock rating sufficiently high to "knock out that 'knock'" in motors of ordinary compression and to develop the additional power of the new high-compression motors.



Knocks out that "knock"

The active ingredient used in Ethyl fluid is lead.

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ETHYL GASOLINE



Left to Right, L. F. Brost, Jr., L. F. Brost and C. A. Duke of Near Independence Believe the Standing Kansas Farmer Protective Service Reward Decreases Farm Thievery in Communities Where Protective Service Signs Are Posted



HERE AND THERE IN KANSAS

by
Jesse R. Johnson



A SPECIAL award of interest to members of 4-H dairy clubs in Kansas has been announced by Nathan L. Jones of Salina, in the form of a silver trophy and a scholarship at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

The trophy is a beautiful silver cup, 29 inches high. It will be a perpetual award, to be competed for each year, beginning this year. Under the conditions of the award, it will be presented at the annual State Fair at Hutchinson, to the boy or girl who is adjudged the champion member of all the 4-H dairy clubs in the state. The judging and presentation will be handled by the 4-H Club Department of the agricultural college. The trophy will remain in possession of the winner for one year, when the new winner shall be chosen. Each winner's name, and the year, will be engraved upon the trophy.

Besides the trophy, the winner will receive from Mr. Jones a \$200 one-year scholarship at the state agricultural college, to be used when the winner elects to do so. The whole plan is to be described in a booklet soon to be issued. It will be sent to anyone writing for a copy to Mr. Jones at Salina.

It is expected that these awards will arouse considerable interest in dairying among the boys and girls



Nathan L. Jones

who will largely compose the leaders of rural activity a few years hence. This industry can be developed to a high degree of success in Kansas, with the natural advantages of favorable climate and ample feed and water. There are many folks who believe Kansas can raise the standard of its rural prosperity by such development.

Mr. Jones, who is head of The Public Utility Investment Company, and its related utilities group, is primarily a business man. However, he has, in the last two years, established Jo-Mar Farm, an experimental Guernsey Dairy Farm near Salina, with a competent manager, and has placed this farm at the disposal of farmers everywhere who wish to study the stock and the methods used. Results already have been most gratifying, and Salina county farmers are taking an intense interest in dairying as a result.

100 Guernsey Calves

In addition, a 4-H Calf Club for the county has been financed by Mr. Jones, the Salina Journal and three leading banks in Salina. Almost 100 Guernsey calves have been brought into the county from Wisconsin and Minnesota under this plan, and distributed to 4-H members. These are under the supervision of D. E. Hull, county farm agent, and M. M. Morehouse, manager of Jo-Mar Farm. Results are exceeding all expectations. The plan is one which can be easily adapted to any county where there is proper supervision.

"If Kansas is primarily an agricultural state," says Mr. Jones, "it seems that the surest way to bring prosperity to Kansas is by developing an activity which will be a direct cash benefit to Kansas farmers. Dairying on a large scale has such possibilities in a larger portion of the state. The

demand from the East for dairy products is large, at good cash prices. Kansas should supply the demand and thereby add to her wealth."

Must Use New Methods

The livestock industry needs 1930 models of livestock and 1930 methods of management. It is not so progressive as it might be, and it needs to make intimate acquaintance with and apply the industrial theory of obsolescence. In the interest of progress it must abandon the methods which have become obsolete and uneconomic. This was the theme of the address on "Our Livestock Industry," which Dr. John R. Mohler delivered recently before the Central States Tuberculosis Conference at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

"Some of our most prized possessions of a few years ago have lagged behind present day progress," said

Doctor Mohler, who is Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry. "The motor car with two-wheel brakes, the old-time phonograph and even the earlier radio sets have, for the most part, passed out of present usefulness. An industrial concern which expects to prosper does not use obsolete methods and equipment. Junking old machinery and remodeling old factories takes both courage and capital, but in the end these are wise and economical procedures."

Turning to the livestock industry as a parallel, he asked, "How is it meeting this same situation? Is there readiness to admit the obsolescence of types of livestock that no longer meet production needs and market requirements? Is the livestock industry as progressive as it might be?"

Doctor Mohler referred to conventions, stock shows, research and extension activities, a progressive livestock press, eradication of diseases and other "unmistakable signs of energy and progress," but warned his hearers that progress is a relative term, and that "in this dynamic era an industry may seem to be moving forward, whereas it is actually losing ground in relation to competitive fields of endeavor which are progressing still more rapidly. This condition is especially true when the element of mass production is involved."

As an illustration of mass production, Doctor Mohler said, "You can attend an automobile show and later

purchase almost anywhere an exact duplicate of the car you want, and as many as you may need—or can pay for. In the case of livestock this is not true. Animals are not so nearly alike, tho specimens of uniformly high quality can be produced, and are being produced to a very creditable extent. The average quality, however, is still far below the ideal. From a study of available data I consider that more than 50 per cent of our domestic breeding stock is obsolete from the standpoint of most efficient production. I am confident that the estimate is conservative."

The speaker distinguished three types of obsolete animals: those that continually fail to repay the cost of maintenance; scrub and grade sires and inferior types of purebred sires; and animals affected with communicable diseases. He said there are millions of such animals.

Livestock growers who follow obsolete methods include those who take slight interest in improving their stock and those who are prevented by adverse circumstances. The industry should try to interest and aid both classes.

Doctor Mohler gave examples of obsolete methods. Chutes and squeeze gates have replaced the more picturesque ranch method of roping and throwing range stock. "The old time permanent hog lot has already become obsolete in the light of improvements in hog sanitation." The incu-

Cuts and Threshes All Small Grain and Seed Crops

WHEN you invest in a combine you want a machine that does more than head and thresh grain. You want an honest-to-goodness harvester-thresher that can harvest and thresh all small grain and seed crops year after year—under adverse as well as favorable conditions—that is able to cut the grain regardless of whether it is lodged and tangled, short, or light and fluffy. You want a combine that gives dollar-for-dollar value—and more.

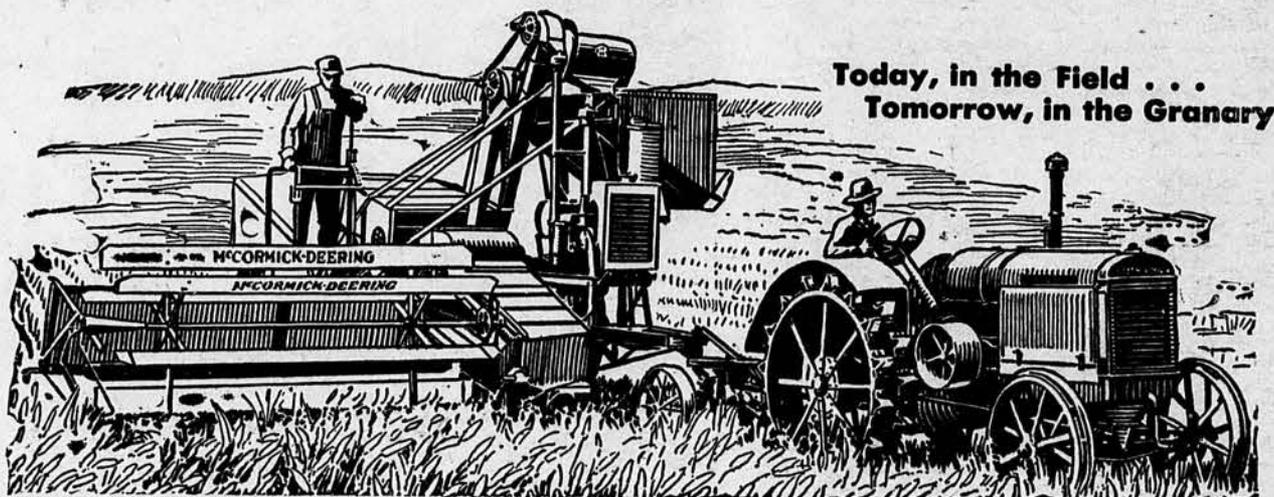
The McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher is the combine that never slips over the heads in lodged and tangled grain and that gets the heads in extremely short grain. It *actually* cuts a 4-inch stubble. The long guards raise the tangled crop—the sickle cuts it without loss—it is delivered upon a grain-tight platform canvas and carried evenly to the cylinder.

The wide grain-tight platform canvas is the only sure *method* of harvesting and saving grain that is down and tangled. And it is the only way seed crops and flax can be handled.

Inspect the McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher at your local McCormick-Deering dealer's store. Go over its many features and see for yourself why it produces cleaner grain and more profit to its owners.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave. of America Chicago, Illinois
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Today, in the Field . . .
Tomorrow, in the Granary

McCormick-Deering

Harvester-Threshers . . . Windrow-Harvesters

bator is largely displacing the sitting hen. "One impressive measure of this trend," said Doctor Mohler, "is the steady stream of new and revised publications that pass over my desk. The recommendations of a few years ago, even of last year, are constantly revised and brought up to date with newer and better information."

It is difficult to get growers to keep pace with the improved methods developed, and whole regions lag in some instances, the speaker said, citing specifically the small proportion of undocked lambs from the western range area and the large proportion from regions where sheep growers are less interested.

Turning to suggestions for improvement, the speaker said that the means to this end are fairly apparent. "There is need, first, of breeding types that are more closely in accord with market demands. Why raise cattle, for instance, to ages of 4, 5 or even 6 years, when the market demands smaller carcasses that will yield the cuts preferred by small families?"

"There is need for closer relation between our standards for breeding stock and the utility value of the product. If, as now appears, quality in meat is an inherited character, we may wisely develop, within the breeds, strains of cattle, sheep and swine that will produce meat of assured quality, and cull the unfit types."

Doctor Mohler referred to the "doctoring" of show animals to conceal defects, and said growers and veterinarians should devise means of stamping out this unethical practice which penalizes the honest breeder, who is doing so much toward the desired improvement of animal types.

The veterinary profession, said Doctor Mohler, has made gratifying progress in dealing with animals obsolete because of disease, and cited the 801 counties released from the tick-fever quarantine, the 929 counties virtually free of bovine tuberculosis, the complete eradication of several other diseases, and general recognition of the value of concerted efforts in prevention and sanitation. He commented, with approval, on the excellent start made toward eradication of scrub sires and urged the continuance of this work on an extensive scale.

Dairymen and poultry growers have led the way in culling unprofitable producers from herds and flocks, Doctor Mohler said. "The proving of bulls and the culling of boarder cows are gradually reducing obsolescence in dairy stock. The poultry industry has forged ahead in recent years, largely by scrapping old methods and utilizing modern production principles, namely, improved breeding stock, culling and disease control. The growth of the hatchery industry, which involves economies incident to large-scale production, is likewise in step with the modern age."

Summarizing, Doctor Mohler said, "In industry as in travel, the plans of today become the progress of tomorrow. In the swift-moving era in which we live, there is need to use methods which enable us to meet the pace set by our fellow industrial travelers. Better, healthier and more useful animal types are a prime consideration. Then let specialized knowledge in livestock husbandry and veterinary science be applied to each problem. Experience is a valuable balance wheel, but new knowledge and its prompt application constitute the motive power by which we advance. Finally, let us include codes of ethics and such harmony of purposes as to win public confidence in the conduct of the livestock industry and the integrity of its products."

Is Best-Paying Production

BY MRS. H. E. BRANT
Earleton, Kan.

The poultry business no longer is a side line for us, but heads the list of paying propositions on our farm. We consider our success due entirely to the breeding and care of our flock. In the first place we were fortunate in the selection of our strain of White Leghorns. Ten years ago we began with the Hollywood strain and never have mixed them with any other. We obtain new blood every two years, either directly from Hollywood or from a reliable Kansas breeder of this great strain. At the present time we have a fine flock of 400 hens and pullets mated to cockerels from

Coombs's White Leghorn Farm at Sedgwick.

We cull our flock during the summer months, taking out all the early moulters, thus we save only the old hens that have proved themselves to be heavy layers. However, the best-bred and most closely culled flock cannot be heavy layers without the proper care. In fact, we have found that the more time and care we give the hens, the more liberally they will reward us; and this means they must have the best of care both summer and winter—during their moult or their heaviest laying season.

In the care of our chickens we consider housing, cleanliness and feed as the most important items; each one so necessary that we scarcely can tell which to stress most. Our house is a 30 by 30 foot strawloft Missouri type building, open on the south, with burlap curtains for severe weather. However if we were building again we would make provision for more light because the back of the house is too dark on gloomy days.

The dropping boards are cleaned

off every morning and fresh straw is put on the floor every two weeks. We have found the daily cleaning of the dropping boards settles the mite problem, which also keeps the flock healthier and the eggs cleaner.

We feed a commercial egg mash at all times in open hoppers and find it pays. In addition to the mash we feed kafir or wheat as a scratch feed and allow them to have all they want. On cold winter days we feed warm bran moistened with clabber milk as an appetizer. At all times we feed all the clabber milk available—6 or 8 gallons a day—and think it would be better if they could have all they would drink. Fresh, cool water in summer and water slightly warm in winter always is before the hens; in fact, doing without plenty of water is harder on them than spasmodic feeding. The flock is on open range except during stormy weather.

At different times we have had some trouble with intestinal parasites and have found tobacco and salts to be a good, cheap remedy.

We keep records on our flock and know at all times exactly what they

are doing. During the month of November, 1929, we sold \$126 worth of eggs, while the feed bill, including home grown scratch grain, amounted to about \$25. We think this is pretty good returns from a farm flock during the moulting season.

Tells of Black Locust

Growing Black Locust Trees, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,628, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

On Muskmelons

Muskmelons, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,468, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

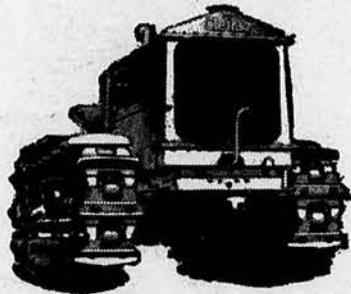
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Charles S. Jones of Emporia bought 5,530 acres in Chase county recently to use as a stock ranch, for \$150,000.

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What the Folks Are Saying

Farm Records Have Increased Poultry Profits in Harper County

IT IS necessary in this day and age to be able to offer proof of the profitableness of every new idea or method suggested before a real business man will adopt it. During the last seven years one of the projects of the Kansas State Agricultural College extension division has been farm organization thru accounts. The number of co-operators finishing and turning in their accounts for summary and analysis has increased from seven in 1922 to 575 in 1929. This shows that quite a large number of farmer business men are awakening to the need for a classified accounting system of their business transactions. Harper county is one of the places where the project has quite a large number of co-operators.

This work was started there in 1926 and is still being continued. Now the question arises, is there any evidence that this has paid in dollars and cents?

If one were to go back to the county records for 1926, it would be noted that the average return a head from poultry in the county that year was \$1.61 for poultry and eggs sold. The average of the hens on the farms of farm account co-operators for that year, as shown by the summary of their books, was \$2.16.

Checking these amounts again in the 1929 records of both county and farm account co-operators, the average return a hen in 1929 for the county as a whole is found to be \$1.71, an increase of 10 cents a bird. That is encouraging because when an increase of even so small an amount is made over the whole county it means a large amount of additional revenue for the farmers.

Further investigation of the summary of the account books of the farm account co-operators shows the returns a hen on these farms co-operating for 1929 was \$3.52—an increase of \$1.36 a bird, which is nearly 14 times as great an increase as was shown in the average returns from all the poultry in the county.

The records show that every year the farm account co-operators have made a good increase or held their own in the average return a bird, while the average of all the flocks of the county has been jumpy, first an increase and then a decrease.

The regularity of the gain by the farm account co-operators indicates a steadiness of intention of the building up of the enterprise backed by a knowledge of what that enterprise was really producing and of its importance to the farm business.

The analysis of the farm account record gave the co-operator a decided advantage over the non-co-operator. In the first place, it called his attention to the weakness or strength of his unit production. This would naturally awaken more interest in the project. Next the analysis was constructive and suggested changes in feeding methods or housing conditions or in the marketing plan. The suggestions emphasized by a conference with the county agent resulted in the development of a definite plan of improvement from which there comes an increase in the net profits.

Nothing could be more satisfying to the farmer poultryman than having a poultry flock which instead of returning a small margin above the feed costs, or which just about broke even, now gives a nice profit of from \$2 to \$2.25 a bird above running expenses.

Does it really pay to know what the unit production of each enterprise is? These Harper county farmers are sure it does. They have begun to reap the harvest from their efforts in keeping records and in strengthening the weak places in their farm organization plans. I. N. Chapman. Manhattan, Kan.

Outworms Damage Sweet Clover

Russell Lucas, near Healy, has been watching a Sweet clover patch all spring, expecting it to green up and give promise of pasture, but it remained as bare as a plowed field. On

investigation he found that the young sprouts had been eaten off under the ground. Cutworms often cause such damage in the early spring. They stay under the ground most of the time and are not noticed unless carefully looked for.

The brown moths or millers, which are plentiful in the summer, are the parents of cutworms. They like to lay their eggs in such places as alfalfa and Sweet clover fields afford. Wheat fields are sometimes also damaged over a considerable area by this insect. The best control is to scatter grasshopper poison in the evening, as the worms feed at night. Dighton, Kan. Harry C. Baird.

We Made a Change

I have raised the purebred Barred and White Rocks for 12 years, and they have given me a good profit each year. But I decided there would be more profit in working with an egg-producing strain. I chose the English Tom Baron White Leghorns because of their gentle disposition, big type, heavy fall and winter laying of large, white-shelled eggs and because they are known as one of the world's greatest laying strains. Last March I set 845 eggs and hatched 635 chicks. I put them with a coal brooder and was very successful in raising most of them. I sold broilers at 12 weeks and had all the broilers I could use for the family until September.

I culled the flock the first part of October, keeping 185 pullets. These pullets were hatched April 12, and started laying on September 13. In September they laid 35 eggs, October 680, November 1,391, December 2,008, and kept increasing every day. By January 1 they had produced \$124.26 worth of eggs at market price. It is a pleasure to care for them and a great thrill to gather eggs in winter when prices are high. They are housed in a building built in a bank with a 4-foot wall of cement, the remaining part a frame structure with plenty of light and ventilation. A scratch pen is built near a running stream of water which in warm weather provides them with plenty of pure, fresh water, sharp grit and sand.

In cold weather I give them a warm feed of sweet milk and bran, to which has been added salt and a generous amount of black or red pepper. This not only helps to keep them

in a healthy condition but increases their thirst for water, which is so necessary for egg production. I keep warm water before them all the time, also oyster shell to supply them with lime. I feed a commercial mash. I keep it before them all the time in self-feeding hoppers. To every 100 hens I feed 5 pounds of grain in the morning and 7 pounds at evening, in a deep litter. I like cracked corn, wheat and kafir for the scratch.

Wheat is sown to provide green feed. To keep them free from intestinal worms I give sulfuric acid and coppers in their drinking water. It is given by prescription. We clean the houses every week and use a good disinfectant when necessary. Every poultry raiser should keep a record book to show exact production expenses and profits. There are excellent profits in poultry if carefully selected and well handled. Mrs. C. B. Julian. Kiowa, Kan.

What Wheat Means to Kansas

Before the introduction of hard winter varieties into Kansas the wheat farming of the state was at a rather low ebb. The varieties brought by the settlers had not appeared so well adapted to the new and untried conditions, and the Russian type proved an impetus to a new prosperity and marked an epoch in the agricultural history of the state.

More than any other influence, wheat has been the means of rapidly extending the settlements to the westward and giving a permanent population to every county. The hard winter type found a happy habitat in Central and Western Kansas and has dotted the once bare prairie with farms that became the market for the latest improved machinery, and replaced the sod house with the comforts of a modern home.

Wheat was instrumental in bringing the broad area of Kansas into cultivation until it exceeds all other states save one in acres under the plow. It has developed a milling business that is second among the states in volume and value and thus created an imposing industry that is wholly dependent on agriculture.

Thru the surplus mill-products of Kansas other states and countries are supplied in good measure with the staff of life, and from the by-products the farmer receives mill feeds for his

livestock. Mill feeds are a factor in the livestock industry, and Kansas now ranks second in number of Hereford cattle and third in purebred Shorthorns, while the value of Kansas dairy products has increased at the average rate of \$1,350,000 a year for five years.

More than any other crop wheat has supplied volume for traffic, and new railroads and branches were rapidly built into the Wheat Belt to secure this valuable business. Kansas now has approximately 13,000 miles of railroad and branches, and few states are better equipped with this means of transportation. It has been estimated that there would be approximately 87,000 cars required to move the annual wheat crop of Kansas.

More than any other crop wheat has fostered the invention and manufacture of farm implements and given a wide expansion to the usefulness of the gasoline engine.

The useful elsewhere, tractors, combines, trucks and elevators are specially valuable on the wheat farm, and all are new inventions since Kansas began as a wheat state.

The dominance of wheat as a Kansas crop is such that new varieties have been developed by the state's experiment station and by farmers for the direct benefit of the farmers and, incidentally, of the seed dealers. Kansas wheat quality is the basis of a newer system of testing and the crop is marketed on quality rather than weight and size of kernel alone.

Wheat has dotted the Kansas landscape with schoolhouses of brick and stone, helped to develop a magnificent university and an outstanding agricultural college with its experiment stations scattered about the state. It has created a new skyline with towering mills and elevators, built banks and bakeries, hotels and highways, and has not only placed Western Kansas on the map, but also has enlarged the map.

J. C. Mohler. State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, Kan.

There Is Money in Poultry

The first essential in successful poultry raising, as we all know, is good breeding stock. I obtain mine by buying eggs from a good laying strain and hatching at home.

The pullets are moved to the laying house in October. A comfortable laying house is very important, and equally so is a sunny scratching shed, open on the south, where grain is scattered in deep litter so the hens will have to work for it. Their bright, red combs, alert bearing, and all-around thrifty appearance testify as to their prime condition.

Egg laying naturally follows provided grit, oyster shell, laying mash and most important of all, good drinking water in abundance, are supplied freely. Remember, hens cannot lay eggs without water. For scratch grains we give the chickens wheat, corn, cracked oats and kafir.

There are so many best breeds. I prefer White Langshans for several reasons, namely, their large, quick-maturing quality, for selling, winter egg producers, they are easily dressed for table use, and they have beautiful contour and regal bearing. There are so many ways to make money from poultry.

There is profit in raising the pullets for eggs, either for selling on the market or hatching day-old chicks, selling broilers at 8 weeks old, dressing poultry for market, selling breeding stock, using their meat for home consumption and eggs for table use. One can start in the poultry business on a smaller scale and with less income than with any other livestock on the farm, and returns are quicker, making the income much needed while crops are growing. Sell the old hens when they become unprofitable. Sell the roosters when breeding season is over, thereby cutting down feed costs. Use common sense methods as to sanitation and the health of the flock will be assured. Mrs. F. A. Walters. Hiawatha, Kan.



DISCOVER ANCIENT FOSSIL. McPherson Students Find Skeleton of Perithous Molossus. McPherson, Kan., April 25. (Special)—Prof. H. H. Niangwe, professor of natural history at McPherson college, returned today with nine of his students from a fossil expedition into the chalk hills near Quinter, Kan., where a 29-foot skeleton of a portheus molossus, a fish which lived several million years ago, was the principal find of the party. Those accompanying Prof.

JAWN W. BEAR-TRACKS RETURNS FROM A FISHING SPREE. SCIENTISTS TELL US THAT PREHISTORIC KANSANS HAD UNUSUALLY LONG ARMS. MAYBE THIS IS HOW THEY GOT THAT WAY. PARSONS

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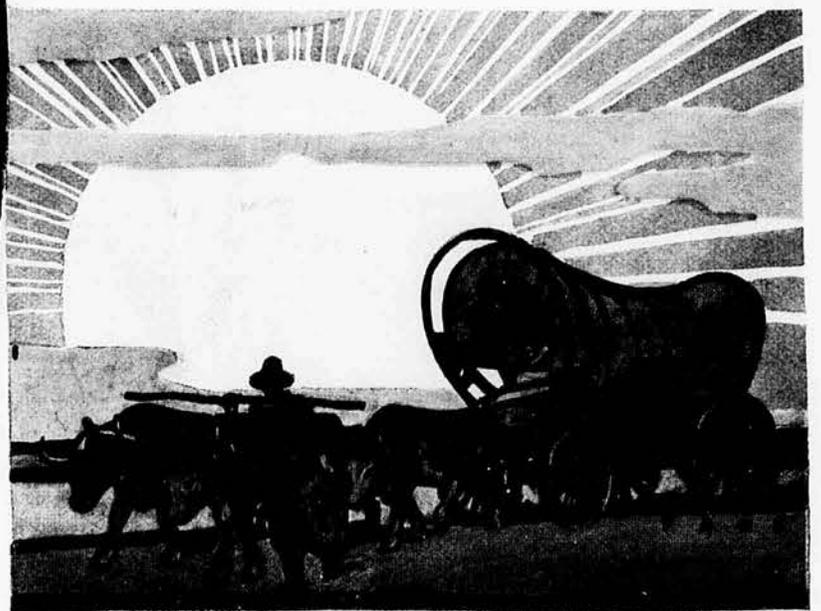
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Come With Us for a Tour of Projects

This Capper Club Skit, Broadcast Over WIBW Monday Night, May 26, Was a Summary of an Actual Trip Made Recently

ACT I.

By J. M. Parks

Manager, The Capper Clubs

PLACE: The Studio at WIBW.
 Club Manager: Hello, Club Folks! Last week I told you we were going on a club tour tonight, and we want to carry out that program on schedule time. We are to visit the vocational students, Capper Club and 4-H club boys out in the Auburn community, Shawnee county, and get a close-up view of their projects.

Dr. Sudermann: Now, fellows, I don't want to appear to rush things along too much, but my airplane stands ready for the flight to Auburn. That is, everything is ready except my mechanic—that ever-provoking Toby is late as usual. But here he is at last. Toby, what's your excuse for being late this time?

Toby: Well, Doctah, Ah had to sew up dis heah hole in mah pants.

Dr. Sudermann: But why didn't you do that earlier?

Toby: 'Cause it wan't there 'til jes' a little while ago, Doctah.

Dr. Sudermann: What tore your trousers?

Toby: Why, Victoria, she drag 'em along the floah what had a nail in.

Dr. Sudermann: Surely the weight of your trousers wouldn't tear a hole like that, if one should drag them over the floor.

Toby: Yeah, yeah, Doctah, Ah knows. But yo' see, Ah was in de trousers at de time it happened. (Laughs.)

Dr. Sudermann: Got plenty of gas in the airplane, Toby?

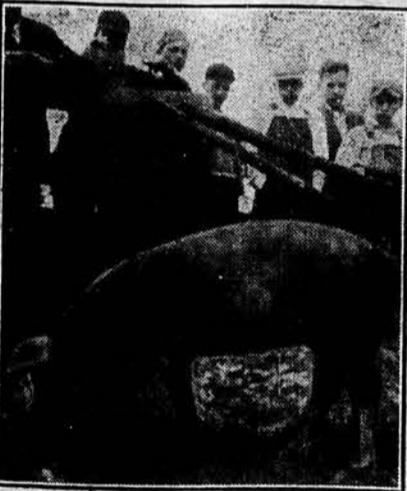
Toby: Yeah, Doctah, Ah filled it heapin' full.

Abner Crabtree: An airplane must cost like everything, doesn't it, Toby?

Toby: No, Mistah Clabtree, de biggest problem about a airplane am not de first cost, it am de up-keep what counts. (Laughs.)

Dr. Sudermann: Step right in, gentlemen, there will be plenty of room for all of you. Just be careful to even things up. Mr. Parks, you and Mr. Kittell please sit on opposite sides or we'll overbalance the thing. Mr. Pol- lom, you and Mr. Robinson take seats right there to your right.

Club Manager: You will find a good landing place right between the school house and the windmill, Doctor. We'll leave the airplane there



The Club Tourists Viewing David Bruner's Duroc Gilt, Whose Ears Were Bitten by the "Low Down Suckah"

and make the rest of the tour in the cars with Mr. Bruner and his boys.

Dr. Sudermann: All right, men, we're off.
 (Sound effects—airplane.)

ACT II.

Place—Auburn School House.
 Dr. Sudermann: All right, here we are at the Auburn school house.

Mr. Pol- lom: Thanks for the ride, Doctor Sudermann.

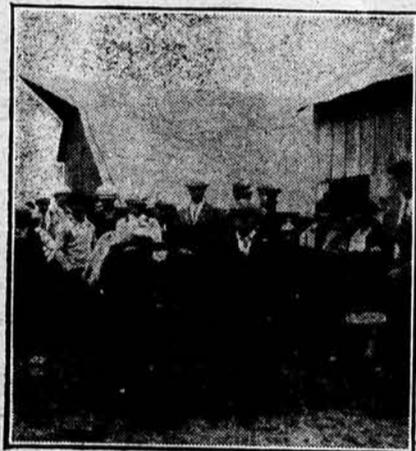
Abner Crabtree: Thanks for both the rides, Doc.

Dr. Sudermann: What do you mean, both rides, Abner, you didn't have but one.

Abner Crabtree: Yes, I did, Doc, that was my first one and my last one. (Laughs)

Club Manager: Well, Mr. Bruner, here we are, ready for the club tour at last.

Mr. Bruner: We were just getting all the cars lined up, when you landed. There's room for all of you, if I can find the right places for you. Mr.



When the Group Posed for a Picture, Richard Koci Insisted on Standing Near His Favorite Roan Calf. Mr. Bruner Held the Red One

Pol- lom and Mr. Robinson, you may ride with Mr. Anderson; Mr. Parks and Dr. Sudermann may ride with Mr. Nicely. Toby, I think you will find room in Mr. Dagg's car.

Toby: A' right, Mistah Bruner. Where am dis Mistah Dagg? Well, Ah'll be Daggone!
 (Laughs)

Mr. Bruner: Now, I believe we have found places. Follow me. The first stop will be at Clinton Acheson's.
 (Sound effects—horns honk.)

ACT III.

Place—Clinton Acheson's.
 Mr. Pol- lom: Well, that was a pretty short drive. I guess this is the Ache- son farm right here.

Mr. Bruner: Step right out this way, folks, to Clinton's sheep project. Clinton is in his third year of voca- tional agriculture, and is the boy who won fourth place in the Capper Es- say Contest.

All right, Clinton, tell us about your sheep project.

Clinton Acheson: I started with four ewes and a ram two years ago. The first year there were four sets of twins, but I lost half of them. This spring there were 13 lambs, and I saved all but one. I shall creep feed them till I put them on pasture.

Mr. Bruner: Clinton, can you men- tion a few things you have learned from your sheep project?

Clinton Acheson: I have learned how to save more of the lambs. I had a case of sheep scab, and learned how to combat it.

Mr. Bruner: Well, we must be mov- ing again, if we are going to finish up on schedule time. The next stop will be at Adam Dagg's where we shall see William's and Adam Jr.'s baby beeves.

(Sound effects—horns honk)

ACT IV

Place—Adam Dagg's farm.
 Toby: Ah guess dis heah am Mis- tah Dagg's house.

Mr. Bruner: Yes, this is the Dagg farm. Mr. Dagg has quite a herd of fine Shorthorns. Notice the silo, the granary, the barn, the feed bunks, and all the lots and other equipment for making the choring convenient and easy. Right here in the lot are the baby beeves. William, please tell us about your calves.

William Dagg: I took this project because I have had some experience

in feeding baby beeves, and I like the work. My brother and I have these three calves. The roan one has been making better gains, and I think he has the best chance of a prize this year.

Mr. Bruner: From here we are go- ing to see Richard Koci's Shorthorn calf.

(Sound effects—horns honk)

ACT V

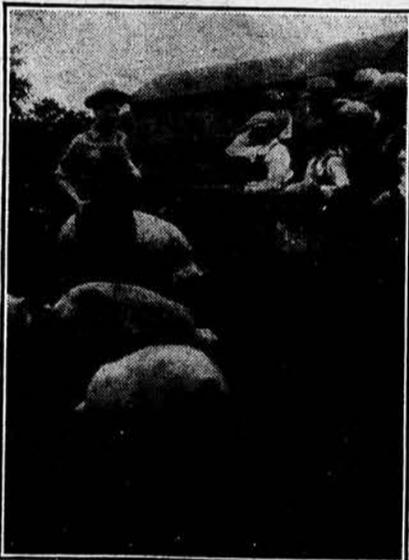
Place—Richard Koci's home.
 Mr. Pol- lom: This must be the Koci farm here.

Mr. Bruner: Yes. We pass right thru the yard to the barn. Richard is not nearly so big as his calves are, but he is only 10 years old and has time to grow a lot. Now Richard, tell us about your calves.

Richard Koci: I am glad I am old enough to be a club boy. I go to all the club meetings I can. It's lots of fun to feed and take care of my two calves. My father got them for me from Mr. Dagg. They are 1 year old this week and weigh 900 pounds each. They have been fed in the dry lot ever since I got them. I do not let them have green grass for they would not eat grain so well, and would not gain so fast.

Club Manager: I want to get a picture of Richard's calves, if you can hold them still.

Richard Koci: Mr. Bruner, you hold the red one and I'll hold the roan one.



In Telling the Visitors About His Chester White Litter, Jack Nicely Said if He Had it to Do Over, He Would Not Have His Sow Farrow When the Weather Was so Cold

Mr. Bruner: I believe you like the roan one best, don't you, Richard?

Richard Koci: Yes, I do.

Abner Crabtree: Get the dogs out of the way, boys, they are scaring the calves.

(Boys imitate dogs barking.)

Toby: Dat dar dog barks jes' like one Ah used to hab. He was a mighty good dog, but Ah had to kill 'im.

Abner Crabtree: Was the dog mad when you killed him, Toby?

Toby: Well, Abner, Ah don't know whether yo'd say he was mad, but he didn't seem to like it any too well.
 (Laughs)

Mr. Bruner: Next we'll stop at Jack Nicely's. I wonder if we may have some music as we go?

Club Manager: Yes, as soon as the cars start the quartet is going to give us another number.

(Sound effects, horns honk)

Music—quartet sings, "Let the Rest of the World Go By."

ACT VIII.

Place—Jack Nicely's farm.
 Mr. Bruner: This is the Nicely farm.

Abner Crabtree: I tell you fellows, these white hoags over heah are a lot heavier than my Tennessee razor- backs, but I bet one of mine could out run 'em.

Mr. Bruner: Jack, we'd like to hear about your Chester Whites.

Jack Nicely: I took this Chester White sow for my project because I like to care for hogs. She farrowed 16 pigs last December. It was severely



Here's a Part of the Tourists as They Listened to Clarence Hollar Tell of His Corn Project

cold weather and she lay on many of them. They kept dying until in two weeks I had only five left. I kept them part of the time in the stone hog shed there, and part of the time, when it was not too cold, I had them out in a pen I built. They did well after they got old enough to get out in the sunshine.

Mr. Bruner: Jack, do you think you have made any mistakes in your project? Would you do differently if you carried it again?

Jack Nicely: Yes, I think it was a mistake to have the sow farrow as late as she did. The risk of losing pigs is much greater in December than it is in October or March.

Toby: Jack, does yo' all feed dese heah hogs every day?

Jack Nicely: Sure, Toby, why not?

Toby: Ah feeds my hogs one day, den misses a day, so's de bacon will hab a streak o' lean, den a streak o' fat. Dat's de way Ah likes it.
 (Laughs)

Club Manager: Mr. Bruner, I be- lieve we'll have to leave your club tour here, as our time is limited.

Mr. Bruner: Sorry you men can't go on with us to the Wakarusa Falls where we'll have lunch.

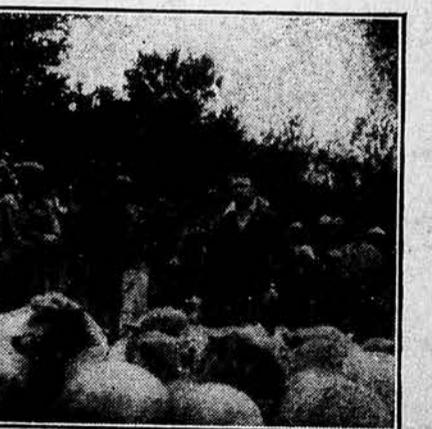
Abner Crabtree: Well, Mr. Bruner, I'm mighty glad I come along. You're doing a great work in gettin' these heah lads started out in the right way.

Uncle Able: Yes, I kinda wish I'd 'a' been born 50 or 60 years later, so's I could 'a' been a club boy.

Dr. Sudermann: Step right into the airplane, fellows. We're on our way to Topeka.

(Sound effects—airplane)

Tune in on station WIBW each Monday night at 8 o'clock to get the skit, featuring some phase of club work. The characters are active club members, assisted by the Capper Club "Pickwickers."



The Audience Found Clarence Hollar's Account of Sheep Raising Very Interesting



Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender



Your Own Kitchen May Become an Inviting Soda Fountain

WHY not establish a beverage fountain in the kitchen this summer? Cool drinks always are appetizing during the warm weather. They can be made valuable from the nutrition standpoint. Milk and fruit form the basis of many delightful food beverages. Frequently the child who isn't hungry will take a milk-shake when he refuses all other food.

Rhubarb, which grows in so many of our gardens, makes a delicious and easily prepared drink. Even the coarse stalks may be used. They are washed and boiled in water. The juice is strained off and is sweetened with sirup or sugar. Green apples, too, may be utilized for the fruit beverage. They are quartered, but are not peeled,

By Nell B. Nichols

make the iced cocoa from this sirup, add it to cold whole milk and beat with a wheel egg beater to mix, or heat the milk and beat in the sirup, chilling before serving. For the cocoa sirup made by this recipe, use 1 quart of whole milk. A little whipped cream may be used for a garnish, but cooky crumbs do as well.

If you have a refrigerator, you can keep bottled sugar and fruit sirups on hand to add to water when you choose to serve a cold beverage. Here are some fine sirups for use in this way.

Orange Sirup

2 cups sugar
1/2 cup water
1 cup orange juice

2 teaspoons lemon juice
Grated rind of 2 oranges

Boil the sugar and water for 5 minutes. Add the orange juice, lemon juice and the grated rind of the oranges. Mix well. When cold, strain, bottle and keep corked in the refrigerator.

Fruit Sirup

2 cups sugar
Juice of 1 lemon

2 cups crushed fruit or berries

Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, cherries and fresh or canned pineapple may be used. Boil the crushed fruit and sugar for 5 minutes. Remove from the fire and add the lemon juice. Cool, strain, bottle, cork and keep in a cold place.

You may add other fruit juices to the sirups in making cold beverages. There will be many uses for the sirups if they are kept on hand.

Orchestra Comes to Answer Dream

BY MRS. LAURA L. WINTER
Home Demonstration Agent, Sedgwick County

SOMETIMES a dream is for a beautiful new or remodeled home, running water and built-in spaces in the kitchen, a new car, a vacation trip, or even a new "up-to-date" dress. The last dream to come true in the Sedgwick County Farm Bureau is the women's orchestra.

This orchestra made its first public appearance at the annual spring party given at the Trinity church in Wichita on May 6. Their program shows the kind and quality of the music played. It is as follows:

"Falling Leaves".....	Waltz
J. Seredi	
"Flag of Truce".....	March
J. P. Laurendear	
"Over the Waves".....	Waltz
J. Rssas	
"Homeless".....	Romance
Charles Arthur	
"The Dancing Doll".....	Gavotte
J. Seredi	
"Merry Peasant" or "Joyous Farmer".....	
R. Schuman	

To date there are only nine playing members, with the director and manager. The three violinists are Mrs. Alice Howell of the Mount Hope Farm Bureau group; Mrs. Florence Simpson of the Erie Farm Bureau and Mrs. Mossie Reece of the Goddard Farm Bureau; Mrs. Bernice Cauble and Mrs. Marjorie Howell, both of the Mount Hope Farm Bureau play saxophones; from the Sunflower group at Sunnydale come Mrs. Ione C. Vandever with the guitar and Mrs. Velda Connor, the mandolin; Delano Farm Bureau supplied a real drummer, Mrs. Julia Hoover, and Mount Hope came to the front with the pianist, Mrs. Lillian Royse.

Mrs. Stella Bowlin Weddle, the orchestra director, has been teaching music for 35 years. It is she who composed the words and music of the state farm bureau song, "Kansas."

Furnishing a Guest Room

BY ANN PERSCHINSKE

PRACTICALLY every one is entertaining a guest or is expecting two or three thruout the course of the summer. The prospective hostesses are looking forward to these forthcoming visits with more or less anxiety. They are foolishly making a lot of elaborate and unnecessary plans in the way of redecorating and furnishing the guest room. In fact, they are giving much more time and thought to frivolities such as fancy pillows, hand-painted candle holders, long-legged dolls to put on the bed, than they are to a comfortable chair in which the guest can relax, or to a good, clear light by which the guest can read.

The important requisite is to make the guest

room as pleasant, comfortable, and convenient as possible. The guest room need not have more than one chair, but this chair should be a large, comfortable, overstuffed arm chair or rocker. Oftentimes an old leather rocker, or an overstuffed arm chair, has been converted into a most attractive and useful piece of furniture by the use of a slip cover made of either washable cretonne, chintz, or washable linen of artistic design and color scheme.

There should be a small table or writing desk placed near a window or other light place in the room and if your house doesn't have electric lights, a good reading lamp, kerosene or otherwise, may be placed on the table. If you have electric lights, you'll wish to provide a good floor lamp and perhaps a bed lamp. The hostess should furnish various writing supplies, such as stationery, good pen, fountain pen ink, eraser and blotters for her guest's convenience. Several good books and magazines may be placed on this table or desk, also.

Of course, there will be either a dresser or a chest of drawers in the guest chamber. The drawers should be vacated before the guest arrives so that the guest will feel free to transfer his belongings to them. One of the drawers may be reserved by the hostess for bed linens, towels, and wash cloths for use in this particular room. The wise hostess informs her guest that the towels and wash cloths are at his disposal, which enables the guest to feel at ease to use them. A few necessary toilet articles, such as hand mirror, comb, hair brush, clothes brush, and finger-nail file, should be placed on top of this piece of furniture or in one of the drawers. Face powder, talcum or body powder, and individual powder puffs of cotton should not be overlooked.

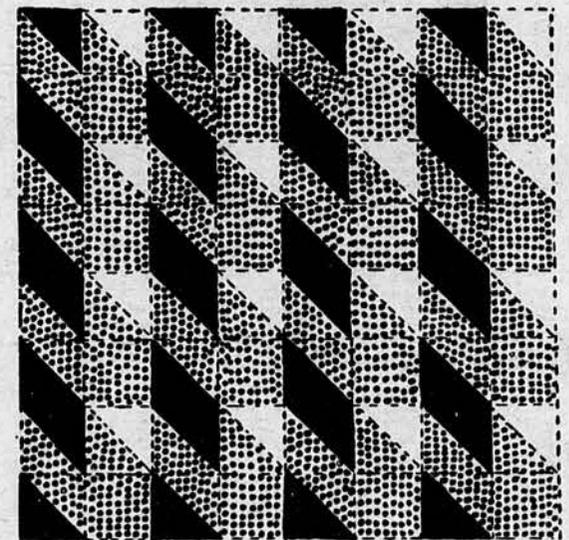
If there is no running water in the house, a large washbowl and pitcher must be supplied, which might either be placed on a small table or washstand, as well as several bars of toilet soap.

The bed should be arranged as comfortably as possible, and the bedding changed not less than twice a week. I know several housewives who prefer a studio couch or day bed to a full size bed in the guest room. These beds, besides being comfortable and attractive, take up less space, and with a chintz or linen cover over them in the day time, the guest room can readily be turned into a sewing room, nursery, or even a reading room.

A small bouquet of flowers gives the guest room life and color.

Diagonal Diamond Quilt Pattern

THIS quilt block pattern offers an excellent opportunity for using the scraps of figured material left in your workbasket after the early spring sewing has been done. How lucky to have such scraps on hand! A very interesting quilt



can be made using either white or a light plain color, and a dark block.

The block is 8 inches square when finished, the quilt being made up entirely of these blocks set side by side, one falling directly beneath the other.

You may have a workable pattern of this block by writing to the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The price is 10 cents. In ordering be sure to state the name of this pattern.

Slenderizing Line Is Attractive



You, too, can enhance your charms, if you are inclined to be overweight, by wearing frocks of slenderizing lines. Style No. 655 is an especially lovely model. The French V of the bodice is the secret of the "slimming" effect. A scalloped shawl collar gives an opportunity to show a dainty contrast in two tones of material. The waistline bow and belt are also in a contrasting note. A deep shaped hip yoke molds the figure, and the attached skirt has fullness at the center-front and center-back in a soft gathered effect. Designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.

This pattern makes up especially well in a bright figured print, or batiste, pique, dimity, gingham, or lawn, so popular this season, for morning wear. Here is a good opportunity to use contrasting material for the faced armholes and shawl collar.

and are cooked and prepared like the rhubarb. Color may be given to these drinks by the addition of cherry, berry or plum juice.

Some day when you are making cottage cheese, why not save the whey and use it in preparing a tempting and nutritious beverage? Whey contains the growth-promoting vitamins as well as many of the mineral substances, like lime, found in milk. Whey pineapple punch is delicious.

Whey Pineapple Punch

1 1/2 cups sugar
5 cups whey

Juice of 2 lemons
1 cup crushed pineapple

Boil the sugar with 1 cup of the whey. Cool. Add the other ingredients and chill. Serve cold in glasses.

Milk Shake

Place 1 cup of whole milk in a glass fruit jar, add 1 egg or 1 egg yolk, 2 teaspoons sugar and 1/4 teaspoon of vanilla. Add a little ice or use very cold ingredients. Screw on the top of the jar, after adjusting the rubber in place. Shake vigorously. Pour into a glass and sprinkle a few cooky crumbs on top.

Strawberry Milk Shake

1 1/2 cups whole milk
6 tablespoons strawberry sirup

1/2 cup crushed ice
1 tablespoon whipped cream

Use a quart or one-half gallon glass fruit jar. Put the ice, milk and sirup in the jar and shake until the milk is frothy. Pour into small glasses and put a little whipped cream on top of every glass.

Iced Cocoa

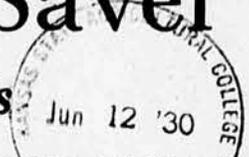
1/2 cup cocoa
1/2 cup sugar
4 tablespoons flour

4 cups boiling water
1 teaspoon vanilla
1/4 teaspoon salt

Combine the dry ingredients and add the boiling water gradually, stirring all the time. Cook slowly 10 or 15 minutes. Then add vanilla and salt. Cool and keep in a cool place until used. To

Water System Is a Real Labor Saver

A Force Pump, Sink, Pipes and Drains Are Essentials



MANY farm homes are without running water in the home because of a general impression that to install running water and a sink in the kitchen is expensive. I, too, labored under that mistaken idea for years but finally I determined that I was going to have some form of running water and a nice white sink in my kitchen even if it took all my poultry savings. The equipment has just recently been installed. Imagine my astonishment when I discovered that the equipment, including every small item, cost just \$25.

We could have purchased equipment for even less money, but it would not have been advisable. For instance, we could have purchased a

By Mrs. Ethel E. Beach

night. This is accomplished by raising the pump handle, thus releasing the valves, allowing the water to drain back into the cistern.

In coupling up the pipe care must be taken to make all connections air tight or the installation will not be a success, as the pump will not work well. Painting the threads on all connections with white lead will make a connection airtight. In many cases where pumps do not work well this is the whole cause.

The sink should be governed by the height of the one who will use it most. In placing the sink do not be influenced to an inconvenient location merely to save water pipe. The sink will last a lifetime, and water pipe is cheap. Place the sink where it will be most convenient. Last of all the sink drain should be connected to a string of tile to some lower point at least 50 feet away. Do not fill up the ditch over water pipe until everything is installed, and the pump has been tested to see if everything is working.

about her middle in her twenties is liable to find herself sporting a "bay window" effect in the fifties.

Summer sunshine seems to have a melting effect on flesh. Take all the sunshine splashes you can, in as little apparel as possible, soaking up your Vitamin D and attaining a slimmer silhouette at the same time.

Do you know what the right weight is for your height and age? A chart will be sent you on request. Do you want to exercise sensibly and diet sanely? We'll gladly send you leaflet on those subjects if you send a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your request.

Marshall County Organizes

ONE hundred and fifty Marshall county women will study Home Decoration under Miss Maude Deely, specialist from the Kansas State Agricultural College. The Marshall county women have in the last few weeks formed 10 Farm Bureau clubs. These are in different communities over the county and for the purpose of taking up the program in Home Economics, offered by the Extension Department of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Miss Alpha Latske, assistant state home demonstration agent assisted in the organization of the county. The county was divided into nine districts and a committee woman was chosen from each district who was responsible for the organization of a Farm Bureau club in her community. The women who served on this committee are: Mrs. Frank Williams, Marysville; Mrs. George Nieman, Marysville; Mrs. Henry Heglar, Marysville; Mrs. William Griffee, Marysville; Mrs. Dan Gurtler, Beattie; Mrs. Charles Harry, Beattie; Mrs. Lonnie Morton, Frankfort; Mrs. Justin Harper, Frankfort; Mrs. Fred Nelson, Waterville; and Mrs. H. L. Feldhausen, Frankfort.

Warm Days Demand Cool Clothing

671. The small tot will be amazingly happy if comfortably attired in this clever apron frock for summer mornings. Has a fitted French yoke and is sleeveless. The skirt is quite straight with ample fullness at the hem. A novel trimming may be used. Designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

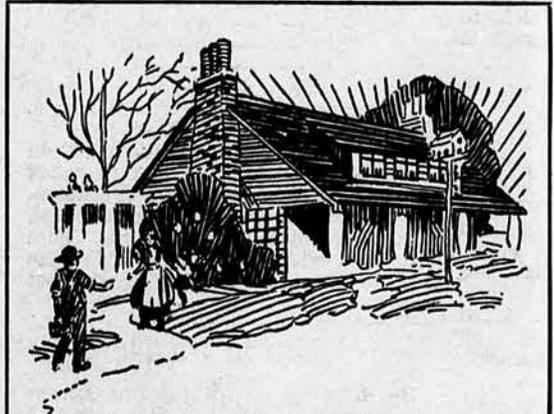
635. A fitted step-in combination such as this is necessary for the new slim silhouette frocks.



Bodice is moulded thru the waist and hips, and fitted to the bust, taking the place of a brassiere. The attached panties, flaring toward the legs are fitted to the bodice. Sides are open. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2535. The tennis or general sports dress made on Princess style gives plenty of room to the wearer. Skirt has novel pleating both in back and front. Neckline has applied band of clever treatment. Designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

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



Just a Plain Little House

BY MRS. GEORGE BAHNMAIER

It's just a plain little house to somebody else,
The house at the end of the lane,
But to me it is home, with all that home means,
So how can it seem to me—plain?

For love like a vine twines over the walls,
And it's furnished with kindness and cheer.

Oh! the most of my hopes are centered
r'ight there,
Do you wonder to me it is dear?

common pitcher pump for \$1, but chose the more expensive one at \$4.50. This is a force pump. The common pitcher pump could merely pump water, whereas the force pump can serve in many ways. On wash day a small hose can be attached to the pump spout and the water pumped into the washing machine. I can run the hose thru the window and water my garden, and I can force water to the water heater which we later installed, and which has proved a great blessing. These helps do not cost much, a mere nothing compared to the one great convenience in a home.

There are many sizes of sinks, ranging from 18 by 30 up to 20 by 40. We chose the 20 by 30 at \$10, with water trap to wall instead of floor. This placed the drain up out of the way. We purchased a cast iron white enameled drain board, 18 by 20 at \$4.50. It fits up snug to the sink, is strong and substantial, looks well, and will last a lifetime.

In considering the purchase of equipment it does not matter if the cistern or well is some distance away, the pump will operate perfectly, as it requires no more force to bring water along a parallel route. It is the lift or perpendicular distance that counts. Water located 300 feet away can be lifted with as much ease as water located just a few feet away. An ordinary pitcher pump will lift water 30 feet without any trouble, a force pump will lift even more.

The installing of such a system is not much of an undertaking. All that is required is sufficient water pipe to reach from the sink to the bottom of the cistern, usually the size used is 1 1/4 inch galvanized iron, costing about 18 cents a foot. Pipe comes in 10 foot lengths, requiring small couplings to join pipe together. These couplings cost about 12 cents each. The elbow couplings cost about 20 cents. No valves except those in the pump itself, are needed. Directly beneath the pump dig a ditch 20 inches deep directly to the cistern. Cut a hole thru the cistern wall large enough to admit the water pipe. In extremely cold climates care should be taken to bury pipe below the general freezing surface. And where it is intensely cold it would be advisable to place a boxing around pipe from the ground to the underside of floor, and another above floor to sink, using 1 1/2 inch material, making box 6 by 8 inches. Set this boxing over the pipe, and stuff tightly with newspapers to prevent freezing in the daytime. This is not necessary in any reasonable cold, or moderate climate, but precaution should be taken to see that the pump is drained each

Women's Service Corner

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

I Want to Have Neat Looking Hands

What can I do to keep my hands from looking grubby? I work in the garden and do rough chores, but I still take pride in well-kept hands. It is hard for me to do with just soap and water! Mrs. F. W. R.

I'm sending you our leaflets on care of the fingernails and suggestions on having well groomed hands. Anyone who wishes the information is welcome to it, if a stamped, self-addressed envelope is enclosed with their request. Address letters to Beauty Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Should I Add Soda to Fresh Peas?

Should I add a pinch of soda to fresh peas? I have been doing this to retain the color, but I am wondering if I am losing any of the food value? Mrs. L. W.

Soda added to peas destroys some of the food value. Leave the lid off the pan when cooking this vegetable. This will help to retain the natural color.

List of Household Necessities

I am to be a summer bride and would like some advice in choosing my household linens, including bed, table, etc. I do not have anything in my hope chest yet, and should appreciate having a complete list. Rita M. D.

I have made a list of articles which it seems to me will be necessary for your little home, and am sending it to you. Any other bride-to-be who wishes this list may have it by writing to Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Slimming Up With Summer

BY JANE CAREY

SUMMERTIME is a fine season to take up watchful weighting. The extra activity and exercise which come with the farm woman's work season, and a taste for greener and lighter foods are great aids in the business of reducing.

Outward unattractiveness is woman's chief reason for weight reduction. A bird's eye view of the fatty condition of heart, liver and kidneys and a realization of what the condition may mean in health interference, would start even more of the "stylish stouts" to skipping rope, scrimping on sweets, and setting-up exercises.

Fatness has two hand maidens; their names are Underexercise and Overeating. The degrees of slimness to which many women aspire, and the extremes of diet and exercise to which they go are often ridiculous and harmful. Starvation and exhaustion are a foolish price to pay for a fashionable figure. Laziness and uncontrolled appetite, however, can result in an obesity which may take 10 years from life. (Insurance company records show it!)

Begin your campaign for the suppression of flesh by cutting down on the amount of food you eat. Take a little of everything at table, but eat less than you want. An enlarged stomach will protest for a time, but eventually it will shrink in despair and assume normal proportions. Remember that it is harder to take off flesh than to put it on. Perseverance is a prime virtue in the reducer.

Beware of too much flesh in the days of your youth. The young woman with a "spare tire"

Fun With Puzzles and Riddles

I AM 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to Excelsior school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Woods. I like her very much. For pets I have a cat named Peggy and a dog named Trixie. I have three sisters. Their names are Ethel, Vula and Agatha. I have $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to go to school. I enjoy the children's page very much. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. I will try to answer all of their letters.
Colony, Kan. Georgia King.



The Kids Have Learned a Pretty Slick Way to Keep Away From Eddie Newberry's Goat.

There Are Six of Us

I am 10 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to Hall's Summit school. My teacher's name is Miss Chrisman. I like her very much. I have two sisters and three brothers. Their names are Yula, Bula, Lawrence, Richard and Dale. For pets I have a cat and a cow. The cow's name is Bonnie. I milk her every morning and night. I always enjoy reading letters from girls and boys. Lorraine Yeager.
Hall's Summit, Kan.

To Keep You Guessing

Why are trees in winter like troublesome visitors? Because it's a long time before they leave.
When is a young lady's cheek not a cheek? When it is a little pale (pail).
Why can the world never come to an end? Because it is round.
What is the wind like in a storm? Like to blow your hat off.
Why is a deceptive woman like a seamstress? Because she is not what she seems (seems).
What can pass before the sun without making a shadow? The wind.
What is the difference between a

mouse and a young lady? One harms the cheese and the other charms the he's.

What wind should a hungry sailor wish for? One that blows fowl and chops about.

What kind of a loan is the surest to "raise the wind"? A cyclone.

What pain do we make light of? Window pane.

When is a window like a star? When it is a skylight.

What object goes round the house, then round the garden, and makes but one track? A wheelbarrow.

Why is whispering prohibited in society? Because it is not aloud.

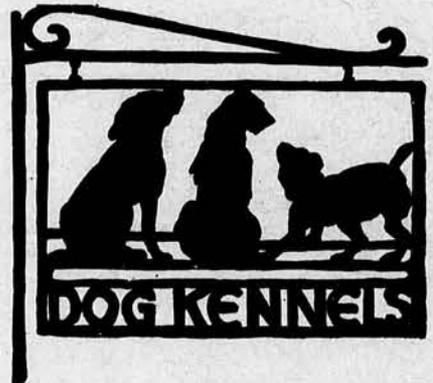
What is the best weather for hay-making? When it rains pitchforks.

Hidden Dogs

Can you find the names of 10 dogs hidden here?

"Mr. Bercol set terrible prices on his dogs, but a better R. I. erect breed of Shepherd, Bull, and Police dogs was nowhere to be found. He said, 'This pan I elevate and fill with A. I. red ale. I give them meat. They grasp it zealously.' 'Ho!" cried Mr. Bercol, "Lie down there! Ho! Under the table! Good dog."

When you have found the names of 10 dogs hidden in the above paragraph 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.



Mary Takes Music Lessons

I am 10 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to District 50 school. My teacher's name is Miss Dudney. For pets I have one big white kitty. Her

name is Snowball. I have one brother. We play hide-and-seek at school, Indian and baseball. I take music lessons. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Mary Rowene McMaster.
Eskridge, Kan.

Gingerbread Easily Made

Dear Little Cooks: Have you an oversupply of sour milk in your kitchen and would you like to know of some way to make it up in a delicious dish? Then you surely will enjoy making and eating Sour Milk Gingerbread. It is easy to make, too. Here is the way it is made:



- 1 cup molasses
- 1 cup sour milk
- 1 well beaten egg
- 2 1/2 cups flour
- 2 teaspoons ginger
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1/2 cup melted fat
- 1/2 to 1 teaspoon soda

Combine the molasses, milk and egg. Mix and sift the dry ingredients. Add the milk mixture gradually, then the fat. Beat well. Bake in a sheet, and cut in squares to serve. Serve warm with whipped cream.

Next week we will have a contest, so watch for the announcement.

Your little girl cook friend,
Naida Gardner.

Mavis Has Plenty of Pets

I am 11 years old and will be in the eighth grade next year. My birthday is July 5. I have two sisters—Kathryn 16 years old and Lucile 14 years old. I go to Grandview school. My teacher's name is Miss Faulkner. For pets I have seven cats, a dog and three ducks. I enjoy the children's page very much. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Axtell, Kan. Mavis Fellers.

Goes to Riverside School

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Clouston. I go to Riverside school. We go 2 1/4 miles to school. I have three sisters and two brothers. Their names are Bennie, Bill, Lois, Lola, and Dorothea. For pets I have a dog and two cats. Their names are Gray,

Biddy and Jiggs. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Bazine, Kan. Audrey Howard.

Teddy and Bruse Are Pets

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I enjoy the children's page very much. I have one brother and one sister. My brother's name is Gilbert and my sister's name is Rosa May. We have two dogs. Their names are Teddy and Bruse. We have one colt and his name is Dickie. I live on a 640-acre farm. I walk 2 miles to school. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Traer, Kan. Freda Wammock.

Word Square Puzzle

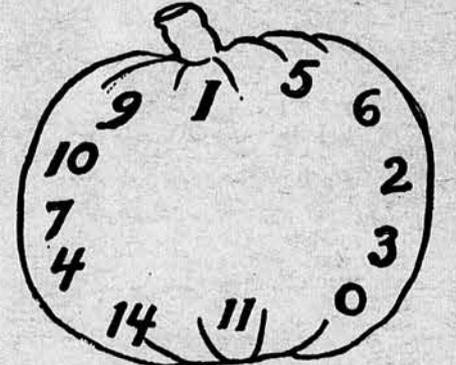
1. — — — —
2. — — — —
3. — — — —
4. — — — —

1. A magic stick; 2. To affirm; 3. A Roman emperor; 4. To let fall.

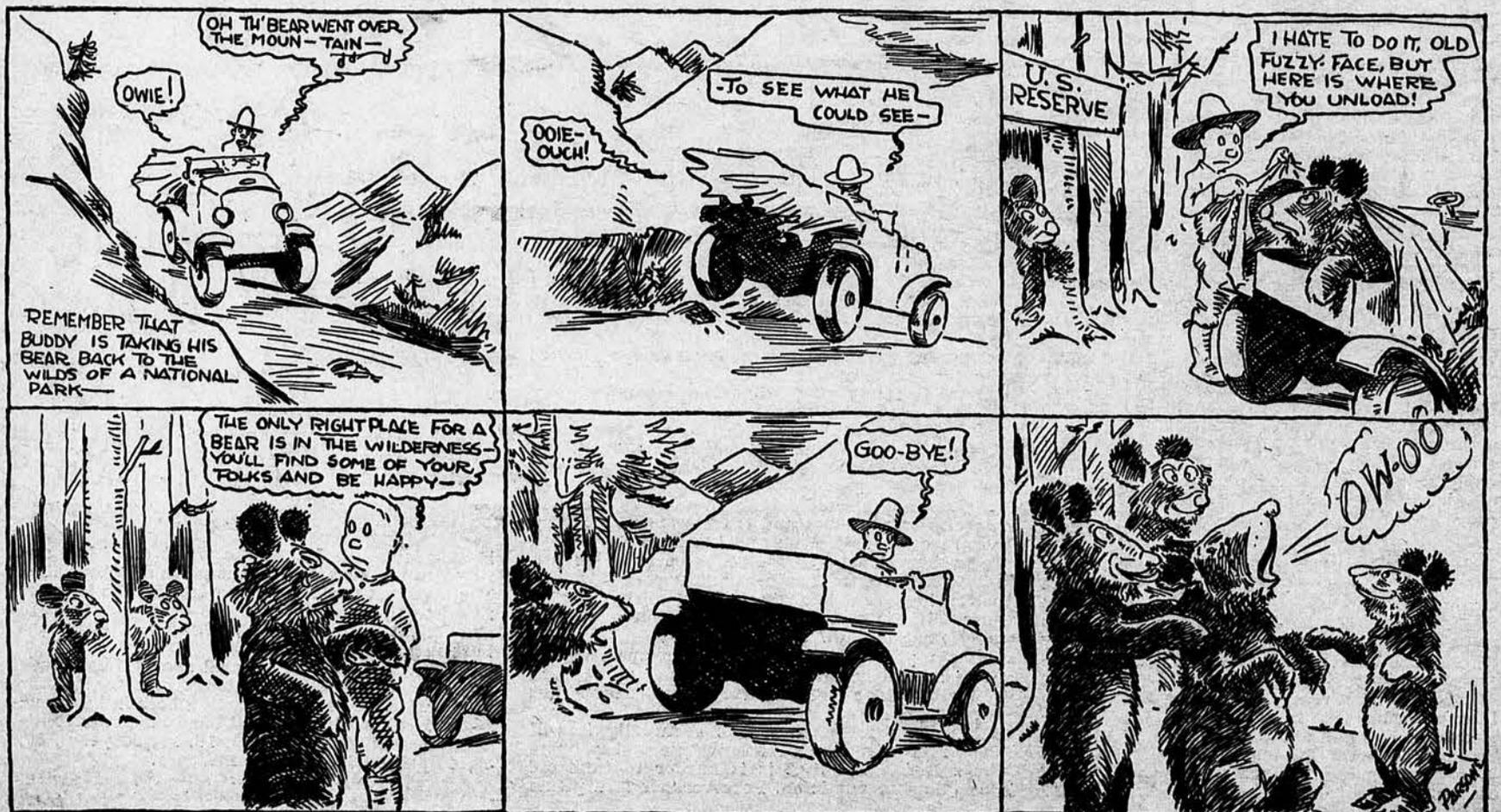
From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the square reads the same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

Addition Puzzle

By drawing a straight line across this pumpkin, you can separate the figures so that there will be six upon either side, and each side will total



36. Where should the line be drawn? Send your answer to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—Gone to Where the Good Bears Go



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

There Are 1,200 Lepers in the United States, of Which 306 Are at Carville, La.

DID you know there are 1,200 lepers in the United States? We have 306 of them all in one hospital (or Leprosarium) at Carville, La., under treatment. Officers of the United States Public Health Service tell us that a reliable estimate of the number of lepers who have resided in the United States is well nigh impossible for many reasons. It is probable that, many times, leprosy has been confused with other diseases with which it has symptoms in common; furthermore, leprosy has not been consistently reported to health officials, and the public records must, of necessity, represent but a surface scratching. Then, too, in many instances, physicians have hesitated to report known cases of leprosy because of the unwarranted hysteria that would have been provoked by the report of the presence of a case of leprosy in a neighborhood where no suitable facilities existed for isolation and treatment, and where the leper has been permitted and encouraged to move on. Sometimes this method of dealing with lepers has been most humiliating to the leper and disgraceful to the community.

Constructive effort, however, for leper care, did not crystallize until February 3, 1917, when Congress enacted legislation and provided funds for the establishment of a national home for lepers to be under the direction of the United States Public Health Service. The problem was finally solved by purchasing from the state of Louisiana the estate occupied by the Louisiana Leper Home. This was developed by the United States Public Health Service into the present National Leprosarium.

We shudder at the thought of leprosy. I can well imagine that many of us would prefer death. Yet it is only fair to say that leprosy is less of a menace than tuberculosis, to which disease it is more readily comparable than any other. If found early, leprosy is curable by modern methods of treatment; in fact, the Leprosarium discharges patients as cured every year. Here again there is great resemblance to tuberculosis, in which early treatment is the one important condition for cure. For the comfort of sufferers with tuberculosis, I must add that the comparison does not hold all the way thru. Leprosy is rarely self-arrested; tuberculosis frequently is. A case of tuberculosis to which rational treatment is given early has a fine chance for recovery. But in tuberculosis it is by no means rare to find also cures of cases that are far advanced before sane treatment is attempted.

More Rest is Needed?

I want to know what is good for shortness of breath or asthma. I keep books mostly, get out and work some, enough for an appetite, but can hardly do so. R. M. V.

"True asthma" is a nervous disease, but your symptoms lead me to suspect a condition known as "cardiac asthma," which is a very different matter. If this is the case, any treatment that you receive should be directed to the heart. While true asthma is benefited by plenty of exercise, the reverse probably would apply in your case, and a short period of absolute rest cause marked improvement.

Has High Blood Pressure?

Please explain, in the Kansas Farmer, something about high blood pressure. What causes it, how high does it have to get to be dangerous and what is the danger? We never used to hear anything about it, but it seems to be rather common now. Would like to know something more about it. Am always interested in your page. It helps to give us knowledge and keeps us from being so ignorant. M. T.

It is only in recent years that doctors have agreed upon methods of measuring the pressure of the blood against the walls of the arteries. This they call blood pressure. The chief factors are the energy of the heart action, the elasticity of the walls of the arteries, and the resistance in the capillaries. You will readily see that

everyone has blood pressure, and that it is difficult to set up an absolute standard as to what is normal. I think the fairest standard for normal blood pressure is to estimate that at age 20 it should be 120, systolic. For each added year of age increase half a point so that at age 30 you have 125 and at age 40, 130. There is nothing to be feared in a variation of a few points, because such variations may be due to sex, time of day, food eaten, exercise, weariness, nervousness and many other things. It is even true that certain types of people do not conform to the normal standard, but must have one of their own. After all, blood pressure is a relative matter. Some persons live happily long years with a blood pressure that would ruin the average man.

When Losses Are Heavy

More than \$2,000 worth of fat has been left in the skim milk by faulty separators or careless operation during the first four months of the year among members of Iowa herd improvement associations, according to reports of testers covering this period. Some associations have reported an average loss of \$21 a member, while in others there is no loss. Since these are checked each month and some effort made to remedy the trouble, it is evident that the losses from the average would be tremendous.

In addition to worn-out separators or those in which the bowl may be out of balance, losses may be due to flushing with cold water instead of lukewarm water and to lack of proper

care. It has been found that losses of fat may be three times greater in separators which have not been washed after each use. If plenty of warm water is available there is no drudgery in washing the separator if done at once. If this is impossible, the bowl should be inverted in cold water until it is washed. The tinware should be carefully dried, especially when the separator is new. Spots of rust on the disks make cleaning more difficult and result in some loss of fat.

Lack of proper care of the separator and milk utensils also cause waste due to poor quality of cream. O. E. Reed, chief, Bureau of Dairy Industry, estimates that every year approximately 40 million dollars is lost to the dairy industry thru low grade products. Because this factor greatly affects consumption much of this loss is suffered by the farmer.

A Decline in TB

A decline of tuberculosis in market swine at the large meat-packing centers is shown by federal meat-inspection records. In the last fiscal year the number of hog carcasses condemned as unsuitable for food because of tuberculosis was 9,170 less than in the previous year, and the number of parts of carcasses condemned for the same cause was 115,995 less. These figures represent declines of about 20 per cent. The eradication of tuberculosis among cattle on farms where the hogs are raised is the chief reason for the improved condition of the hogs.

Tuberculosis of swine is closely associated with the same malady in cattle, extensive investigations having shown that tuberculous cattle are a principal source of infection in swine. Hogs may also become infected with tuberculosis when fed raw milk from tuberculous cows, when allowed to mingle with poultry that have the disease, or when fed slaughter-house offal or other infective waste material. Further discussion of this disease in swine is contained in Farmers' Bulletin 781-F, Tuberculosis of Hogs. It may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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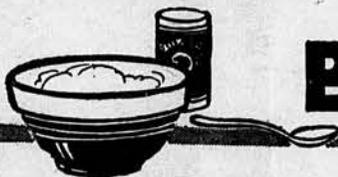
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Farm Crops and Markets

The Weather Has Been Favorable for Field Work, Which is Well Advanced

THE weather has been favorable for field work recently, and most Kansas farmers are ahead of the ordinary schedule for this season. Wheat has made about a normal progress, and the situation is unchanged from earlier in the season—it is evident that yields will be light over much of the state. Oats and barley have improved somewhat, but the state yields for both crops probably will be less than normal. Most of the first crop of alfalfa was put up in good condition. Pastures over most of the state are in fairly good condition, and livestock is making excellent gains.

Allen—Farmers are well ahead of the usual schedule with their farm work. Corn has all been cultivated one or more times; some of the fields were replanted, because of poor seed. Pastures are in excellent condition. Cream, 25c; eggs, 15c; hens, 16c.—T. E. Whitlaw.

Anderson—A good many fields of corn were replanted, due to injury earlier in the season by wet weather. The first crop of alfalfa has been harvested. Potatoes have produced good yields, and most of the folks are using them now. The strawberry crop was small, and the quality not very good. Large numbers of the 17-year locusts are in evidence this season, especially along the creeks. Eggs, 16c; broilers, 22c; hens, 16c; cream, 24c; wheat, 90c; oats, 45c; corn, 80c.—Olga C. Slocum.

Barber—Farmers have been very busy with their field work. Wheat and oats are doing well. Livestock is making fine gains. Some corn was replanted. Bees are doing well this spring. A great deal of Sweet clover has been sown here recently. Wheat, 85c; corn, 75c; kafir, 75c; heavy hens, 14c; light hens, 10c; eggs, 13c; cream, 25c.—Albert Pelton.

Barton—Crops are making an excellent growth. A part of the first crop of alfalfa was baled in the field. Farmers have been very busy with their field work. Wheat, 85c; corn, 70c; butterfat, 25c; eggs, 12c, 15c and 18c.—Alice Everett.

Cheyenne—The weather has continued favorable for crop growth, with showers every few days. Wheat is heading, and an early harvest is in prospect. Some corn fields were replanted. The first crop of alfalfa has been harvested. Pastures are in excellent condition and livestock is doing well.—F. M. Hurlock.

Finney—The weather has been cool and cloudy; some parts of the county have received fine rains. Roads are in fairly good condition; some grain is being moved to market. Wheat, corn and the sorghum crops are all doing well. Farmers have been busy with alfalfa haying. Wheat, 83c; corn, 65c; kafir, \$1.35 a cwt.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Franklin—The weather has been dry and windy; more rain would be of help. Farmers have been busy with their field work, especially haying and corn cultivating. Oats likely will produce fairly good yields of grain; the straw is short. Many farm meetings are being held. Roads are dusty, but otherwise in good condition. Hens are not laying very well. Eggs, 15c; butterfat, 27c; butter, 38c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Graham—The weather has been dry and windy, with only a few local showers. There is plenty of moisture for present needs. Wheat is doing fairly well, but the heads are short, and it can make only an average crop. Some corn was replanted. Farm labor is plentiful now, but we will need more help at harvest. Wheat, 85c; corn, 68c; barley, 50c; hogs, \$9; eggs, 15c; cream, 25c.—C. F. Weitz.

Harvey—Farmers are busy with their corn cultivation and haying; they hope to have these jobs well along before harvest starts. A good rain fell here a few days ago. Vegetation is making a rank growth. Wheat, 88c; corn, 70c; oats, 45c; bran, \$1.40; shorts, \$1.60; butter, 40c; eggs, 20c; potatoes, \$2.20; new potatoes, \$3; cabbage, 7c; bread, 10c.—H. W. Prouty.

Haskell—We need more moisture and less wind. Wheat is heading; yields will be low. Gardens are doing fairly well. Farmers are putting machinery in condition for the harvest rush.—Mrs. I. K. Lawder.

Jefferson—Most of the first cutting of alfalfa was put up in good condition. A lime and legume tour of the county was held recently, with about 800 folks in attendance—there is a real interest here in the growing of more legumes. Corn is in excellent condition. Wheat and oats are headed. Timothy and clover will make a fine crop.—J. J. Blevins.

Johnson—More rain is needed. The first cutting of alfalfa has been harvested; most of it was put up without encountering rain, which is unusual, especially with the first crop. Some corn has been replanted—the crop is in fairly good condition, but cool weather has retarded its growth. Wheat is in fairly good condition, and the outlook for a satisfactory potato yield is promising. Files have arrived in great numbers. Eggs, 17c; butterfat, 25c; bran, \$1.35.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitlaw.

Leavenworth—Crops have been making a fine growth. The weather has been favorable for the cultivation of corn; the crop is clean and is making a fine growth. Oats and wheat

are doing well. Potatoes are being sprayed. There is a fine crop of strawberries, but in general fruit will be scarce.—Mrs. Ray Long-acre.

Linn—Corn, oats and flax are in good condition. Much of the corn has been plowed the third time. Gardens are doing well. Home grown potatoes are on the market, at \$2 a bushel. Eggs, 15c; heavy hens, 15c; butterfat, 25c.—W. E. Rigdon.

Lyon—More rain would be welcome, especially for potatoes and gardens. Wheat and oats are maturing rapidly; both likely will produce fine yields. Corn is small, but the stands are fairly good. The first cutting of alfalfa was light. Livestock is doing well; the pastures contain plenty of grass.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—The first cutting of alfalfa was very satisfactory, and it was put up in excellent condition. Farmers have been busy cultivating corn. A huge acreage of millet was sown this year. A great deal of road work is being done this spring. Corn, 70c; wheat, 80c; cream, 25c; eggs, 14c; hogs, \$9.50; new potatoes, 5c; shorts, \$1.70.—J. D. Stoss.

Neosho—The weather has been favorable, except that some days recently we have had high winds. Wheat is filling under favorable conditions. Harvest will start the last of June. A few fields of wheat in poor condition have been plowed.—James McMill.

Osage—Corn is doing very well; most of it has been cultivated, and the fields are very clean. Some alfalfa has been cut; the crop is smaller than the first cutting of a year ago, but the quality is better. More rain is needed; pastures, especially, are dry and the cows have been failing in their milk. Potatoes are in excellent condition. A good many chickens were raised here this year; the pig crop, however, is light. Springs, 19c; eggs, 15c; butterfat, 23c.—James M. Parr.

Rice—Recent rains have been of great help to the wheat. Many wheat fields that appeared quite discouraged earlier in the season are now doing very well; yields will be about average. Row crops are doing well, and the pastures are in excellent condition. The early cherry crop has been picked; it was somewhat smaller than usual. Wheat, 85c; eggs, 14c; cream, 23c; hens, 14c.—Mrs. E. J. Killian.

Riley—Pastures are in excellent condition, and livestock is doing very well. Considerable corn was replanted; most of the fields have been cultivated at least once, however. The first crop of alfalfa has been harvested.—Ernest H. Richner.

Rush—The weather has been favorable recently for farm work, and fine progress has been made with the listing. Some fields of wheat are infested with either insects or a germ disease, and will yield almost nothing. Wheat, 85c; eggs, 15c; butterfat, 25c.—William Crotinger.

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.

R. F. Holmes, Hanston. Clothing and a gold watch and chain. A description of the man believed to have stolen property is given as being about 24 years old with dark hair and dark complexion. About six feet tall.

B. E. Koehn, Halstead. Between 40 and 50 Rose Comb Rhode Island White laying hens. Marked with leg bands.

R. E. Kerr, Americus. Super-service Riverside tire.

F. T. Fadely, Topeka. Two 4-weeks old calves. One roan and the other black and white spotted. Inside of roan calf's legs bare of hair. Mr. Fadely offers an additional \$25 reward for return of calves and 30-day conviction.

John T. Shotton, Satanta. About 37 bushels of corn. Description of thief is given as being dark complexioned, black hair and brown eyes and wears glasses. Slender and of medium height and goes by the nickname of "Blackie." About 34 years old.

H. J. Muller, Rossville. Five-year old brownish-black jack mule with light points. Sound, bare-boned weighing about 1,100 pounds.

Mrs. Francis O'Conner, Salina. Twenty-four hens.

H. Klockman, Osawatimie. Twenty-inch saw-belt wheel, mandrel and screws taken from frame.

Louis Banzhaf, Bonner Springs. New John Deere cultivator.

W. J. Rice, Lawrence. Between 30 and 33 White Wyandotte hens.

Andrew Forbes, Lyndon. Thirty-five hens, mostly Rhode Island Reds. Marked in web of wing with KF 1119.

John P. Gillen, Kingman. Four \$5 bills and seven \$1 bills.

Mrs. Elma Palmer, Savery. Hundred pure-bred Rhode Island Red chicks.

C. G. Thompson, Randolph. Tan saddle and bridle with curved bit. Back of saddle has been broken.

Speaking Freely
Mae—Whassa matter, Floe?
Floe—Gawd, Mae. Never go out with a chiropractor.

Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

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

1. Where, when and how was the 4th of July first observed in Kansas?
2. What war ended in the surrender of Yorktown?
3. At what temperature does water freeze?
4. What country produces the most coffee?
5. How long did it take Lindbergh to fly from New York to Paris?
6. What and where is the "postoffice oak"?
7. What Grecian city was famous for its stern warriors?
8. Which is further north, New York City or Rome?
9. Between what two states is Lake Champlain?
10. Who was considered by the Greeks as the god of poets?
11. What is a shooting star?
12. Who wrote "The Ancient Mariner"?

(Answers are given on page 27)

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BOOK DEPARTMENT

Publishers Announce a Revolutionary Price Plan for Fall Popular Fiction

BY D. M. HARMON

FOR some time the Capper Book Service has been talking dollar and 75 cent books to its readers. These books were reprints of former best sellers. Now it seems that we are to have first editions at the same price. The world of books, authors, publishers, booksellers and the public have seldom seen more revolutionary announcements thrown suddenly into the ring than those that came almost simultaneously from four publishers last week. Each plan differs somewhat from the other, but shows the common intention of endeavoring to secure quickly a larger public for books by drastic reductions in price.

One publishing house announces that its entire list of fall fiction which had already been contracted for with the expectation of publishing at from \$2 to \$2.50 is to be issued in paper covers in uniform design and sold at \$1. Another publishing house announces a series which will be known as its Premier Fiction. It is a series only in name, as every book will have its own individuality. A third house announces that it will publish 12 titles of fiction, all of which will be issued in cloth binding at \$1 a volume. Among these titles are included books of well-known writers.

While these several publishers announce their intention to publish new fiction at \$1, a number of old and substantial houses have expressed their determination to make no departure from the time-tested methods of book publishing and distribution. So the whole thing is somewhat of an experiment. If it is successful it will mean that the reading public will be able to get long coveted books at popular prices.

Sheldon Explains Jesus' Teaching

Of special interest to readers of The Capper Publications is the new book of Dr. Charles M. Sheldon, "What Did Jesus Really Teach?" It is a collection of short sermons prepared and written for one of the Capper Publications. The welcome given the series by the readers of that magazine has prompted their publication in one volume. These sermons are based absolutely on the teachings of Jesus as applied to everyday life. Doctor Sheldon says of his book, "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." The original readers can now preserve the collection in book form, and other admirers of Doctor Sheldon can have the enjoyment of these splendid short sermons.

Writes of the Adams Family

A biography of America's most distinguished family by a man who bears its name, and yet is not of it, is the June selection for the Literary Guild—"The Adams Family," by James Truslow Adams. "In America there is one family, and only one, that generation after generation has consistently and without interruption made contributions of the highest order to our history and civilization," says Mr. Adams. "That is the Adams family. The family story is an inspiring tale and a fascinating problem. That a farmer's son should become a President is no strange phenomenon in the great democracy, but it is strange that his descendants, for five generations, by public service in the highest of offices or by intellectual contributions, should remain leaders of the nation which their ancestors so conspicuously helped to found."

Mr. Adams begins his history with John Adams, after a brief introduction to the ancestors of the family, and he includes biographies of John Quincy Adams, Charles Francis Adams and the fourth generation of Adams, John Quincy, Charles Francis and Henry and Brooks Adams. The author of "The Adams Family" is a distinguished historian, who is not in any way related to the family about which he writes. However, he does present clearly, fearlessly and delightfully some of the greatest personalities in the growth of our nation. He is also the author of "Our Business Civilization," published last year.

Crime Club Selects June Mystery

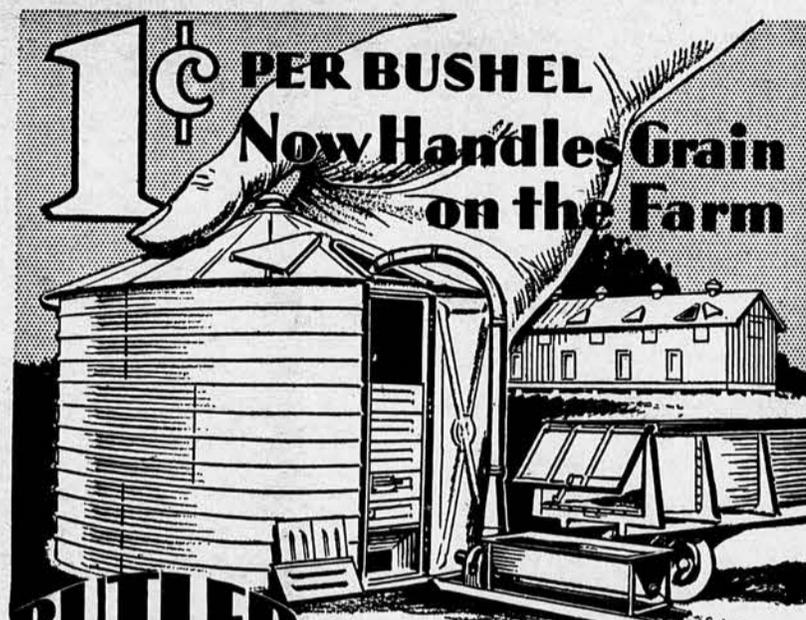
"The Other Bullet," another Peter Piper story, by Nancy Barr Mavity, has been chosen by the Crime Club as its book-of-the-month for June. One of the highest possible recommendations has been made of this book by a captain of inspectors of Oakland, Calif., police, who says, "To the police investigator who is accustomed to taking the prodigies of the 'Armchair sleuth' with several grains of salt, it is refreshing to find one story writer who knows her crimes and solves them with keen wit and realistic methods." Miss Mavity also is the author of "The Tule Marsh Murder."

The Best Sellers for May

BOOKS mentioned in this department or any book published can be obtained thru Capper Book Service, postpaid. We will be glad to quote prices and supply you with information about any books you desire. Below, we are listing the best sellers for May. Remit the price listed for the titles you want, and your order will be mailed to you, postpaid.

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The Door, by Mary R. Rhinehart	\$2.00
Loyal Lover, by Margaret Widdemer	\$2.00
Cimarron, by Edna Ferber	\$2.50
The Mysterious Mr. Quin, by Agatha Christie	\$2.00
The Selbys, by Anne Green	\$2.50
The Women of Andros, by Thornton Wilder	\$2.50
What Happened to Forrester, by E. Phillips Oppenheim	\$2.00
The India Rubber Man, by Edgar Wallace	\$2.00
The Party Dress, by Joseph Hergesheimer	\$2.50
The Adams Family, by James Truslow Adams	\$4.00
The Other Bullet, by Nancy Barr Mavity	\$2.00
Maggie of the Suicide Fleet, by P. Burandelli	\$2.50
The Scarab Murder Case, by S. S. Van Dine	\$2.00
What Did Jesus Really Teach? by Dr. Charles M. Sheldon	50c

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Three-quarters of a cent per bushel, per year buys the best farm storage and handling equipment. One-fourth cent per bushel pays good wages for the minimum of labor necessary. A total of one

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1000 Bushel . . . \$126.00

cent per bushel, per year safely stores and handles grain on your own farm.

Butler Ready-made Steel Farm Storage improves the condition of all grains, including combined wheat and kafir, preserves its protein value, regulates moisture content 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. Extra thousands of steel bins are being turned out by the two large Butler factories to meet this year's emergency which might even result in an embargo on grain shipments. Are you prepared?

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Marking Your Chickens Proves Ownership and Insures Capture and Conviction of the Thief, Return of Poultry and Payment of a Kansas Farmer Protective Service Reward

Here's the Way To Do It



1 Fold a gunny sack as shown in picture.



5 Rub ink on skin in web of the wing before using marker.



2 Lay out your marker and ink.



6 Place marker squarely on triangular piece of skin in web of wing. Be sure that it is held squarely and firmly in place, with triangular side pressed back against the wing muscles.



3 If feathers are heavy remove those over the wing web.



7 Press down plunger as far as it will go. The needles must go through the skin of the wing and into the burlap pad.



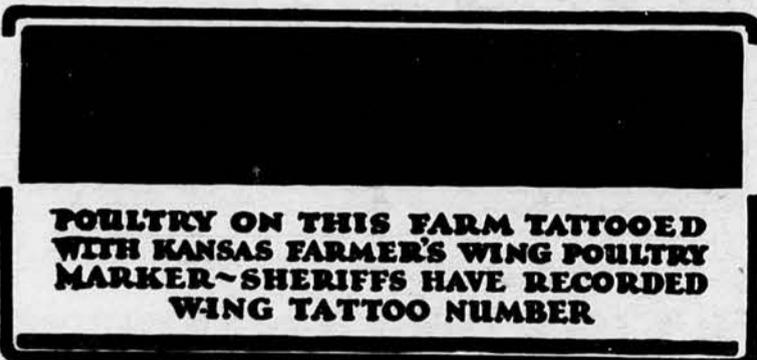
4 Use plenty of ink.



8 RUB or PRESS holes full of ink as soon as marker needles are withdrawn. This will insure a plain mark, prevent bleeding and stop infection.

If you follow these directions carefully you will have the fowl permanently marked with your exclusive number. You can prove ownership anywhere and at any time.

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Thieves Will Steal Poultry Mostly From Farms Where This 14-Inch Sign Is Not Posted. Use the Coupon on this Page to Order as Many Signs as You Need to Protect Your Poultry. You Cannot Afford Not to Warn Poultry Stealers.

How To Get Thieves Beware Sign

This 14-inch sign, telling that the poultry on the farm where it is posted is tattooed with Kansas Farmer's Wing Poultry Marker and that the sheriffs of Kansas have recorded the non-duplicated wing tattoo number, is available only to Kansas Farmer Protective Service members who have ordered a Kansas Farmer Wing Poultry Marker, the number of which the Protective Service has registered with every sheriff in Kansas. With an order for a Wing Poultry Marker, the sign is obtainable. Mark your poultry so if any is stolen you can tell your sheriff and neighboring poultry buyers positively how you can identify your fowls—by a non-duplicated tattooed number in the web of the wing. The \$2.50 price of Kansas Farmer's Wing Poultry Marker includes enough marking ink to mark 100 birds and gives you an exclusive number assigned by the Protective Service and registered with every sheriff in Kansas. Extra marker ink is priced, 80 cents for 250 markings. Mail the coupon.

Kansas Farmer Protective Service Topeka, Kansas

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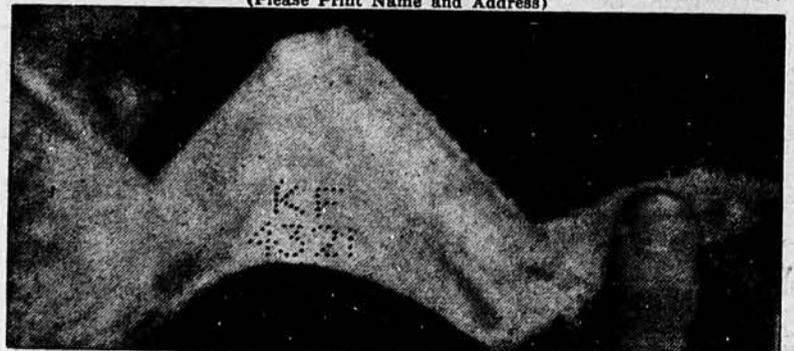
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Wing Poultry Marker Sign	.25	
Wing Poultry Marker (Including tattoo ink for 100 markings)	2.50	
Extra Poultry Marker Tattoo Ink (Enough to mark 250 hens)	.80	
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Four Real Artists

(Continued from Page 8)

- 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—Harry Hansen (CBS)
- 3:15 p. m.—Maudie's Melodies
- 3:45 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Biltmore Orchestra (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 4:30 p. m.—Matinee KFAC
- 5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—International Sidelights (CBS)
- 6:15 p. m.—The Political Situation in Washington (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—Arabesque (CBS) Courtesy Kansas Power and Light Co.
- 7:30 p. m.—Topeka Pure Milk Co. "Krimko Boys"
- 7:45 p. m.—The Columbians (CBS)
- 8:00 p. m.—The Sod Busters
- 8:30 p. m.—National Forum from Washington (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Dream Boat
- 9:15 p. m.—Heywood Broun's Radio Column (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—Ben Pollack and his Castilian Royal Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 10:45 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)

FRIDAY, JUNE 20

- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 6:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Song Revue
- 9:15 a. m.—Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:30 a. m.—Frank and Eddie
- 10:40 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. Burleigh Girls' Quartet
- 2:30 p. m.—On Brunswick Platters
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—Maudie's Melodies
- 3:40 p. m.—Aunt Zelena (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.—Nit Wit Hour (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—Something for Everyone
- 7:30 p. m.—Farmers Union
- 8:30 p. m.—The Caballeros
- 9:00 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Biltmore Orchestra (CBS)
- 9:15 p. m.—Heywood Broun's Radio Column (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—Will Osborne and his Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Duke Ellington's Cotton Club Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 10:45 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)

SATURDAY, JUNE 21

- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:00 a. m.—Time, news, 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 Klene
- 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 Dept.
- 12:30 p. m.—Radio Fan 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 Sportsants (CBS)
- 5:00 p. m.—Melo Maniacs (CBS)
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Exploring the Jungle for Science (CBS)
- 6:15 p. m.—Romance of American Industry (CBS)

- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons Show Boat (CBS) Courtesy Nat'l Reserve Life Co.
- 8:00 p. m.—Paramount Publix Hour (CBS)
- 8:00 p. m.—Will Osborne and his Orchestra (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and his Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Bert Lown's Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)
- 11:00 p. m.—Midnite Frolic

Protective Service

(Continued from Page 11)

He was apprehended in Oregon and returned to Douglas county, where he was sentenced recently to serve not to exceed 5 years in the state penitentiary. The \$50 Protective Service reward has been divided between



Protective Service Member Oscar Hall of Near Wilmot Co-operated With the Law Officers, and Six Chicken Thieves Were Apprehended and Convicted

Sheriff R. R. Rutherford and Milton Deihl of Lawrence and Captain of Police Elmer Williams at Eugene, Ore. Sheriff Rutherford and Mr. Deihl provided Officer Williams the information which led to the apprehension of the cattle thief.

Pick Sponsors for Tour

(Continued from Page 7)

mountain scenery in America, the massive, iceclad, Canadian Rockies, where nature has gone wild and man has not spoiled the grandeur of her primeval beauty, but only made it possible for travelers to come and enjoy this breath-taking riot of mountain scenery.

The Canadian Rockies are just as beautiful and rugged as our mountains in Colorado and Montana. Their fame has spread thruout the world. The ranges and individual peaks are beautifully covered with forests below the timberline and are gorgeously crowned with glaciers and snow above. They are a sight that no one can ever forget.

But I'm not going to tell you all about this wonderful vacation trip, simply because we haven't the room in this issue. Possibly I'll do that in a future issue. But the important thing right now to remember is to get your reservation order as soon as possible. Fill out the coupon while you are still thinking about it.

If you see the world beating a well-worn track to anybody's door way back in the woods these days, it's a cinch it isn't mouse traps the fellow is making better than anybody else.

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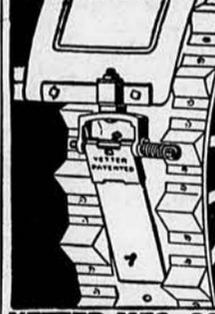
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Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

Proper Care Now Will Be Reflected in Fall and Winter Production

YOU are working now for poultry profits in the season of 1930-31. The care you take of the present growing pullets and in selecting the mature birds you carry over will be reflected in your net returns some months hence. So this business of managing a poultry flock will have satisfactory, long-range results, the chicks that have started off so well this spring must be kept in a healthy, growing condition. They must receive a ration that is as nearly perfect as it is humanly possible to make it, and not only must this be good as to quality, but enough of it must be fed. Good feed and plenty of it are essential if pullets are to develop into good layers and later on into valuable breeding stock. In addition to this, houses must be clean, poultry pests eliminated and it is exceedingly important to provide fresh range where plenty of green feed is available. Clean drinking pans with their constant supply of fresh, clean water and shade also will add their share to the profits you hope to reap next fall and winter. You have read numerous accounts in Kansas Farmer from time to time about the success folks have with summer range houses for their new flock. These are very handy for warm weather. The pullets are allowed to range all day, but when night comes they have the advantage of protection from marauding varmints, and in addition all the fresh air of the out-of-dors.

We Haul in Clean Soil

Hatching and brooding baby chicks on the farm are profitable and economical. If natural gas is used to operate the incubator, it is even more so than when operated in the usual way.

When using gas, remove the lamp and place a gas light burner with an upright mantle in its place. A brooder stove can be made from almost any kind of small stove by placing a gas burner or even a short piece of gas pipe, in which several small holes have been drilled, in the stove. A hover over the stove will help hold the heat and has proved very satisfactory, and under these conditions the work of hatching and brooding chicks has been reduced to the minimum. I also have found that baby chicks can be hatched on the farm for half the cost of chicks purchased elsewhere.

Not being able to move the brooder house to new ground every year, we have solved the problem of worm-free ground by bringing dirt from the field and placing it in front of the brooder house, then fencing it off with poultry netting. The chicks are not allowed out of this pen until they are 8 weeks old. Alfalfa leaves make an ideal litter for the floor.

I start my chicks by first giving

them a drink of sour milk, then a very little chick feed five times a day for the first few days; after that I give them all they will eat with plenty of milk. Swiss chard or lettuce is fed before they are turned out on the range.

I consider the incubator and brooder as necessary as any piece of farm machinery, and more profitable than some.
Mrs. C. W. Clark.
Cherryvale, Kan.

Turkeys Bring Good Returns

I feel that I could not quite content myself on a farm without a nice, interesting flock of turkeys. To be successful in this business isn't really luck, but it is knowing how to raise them. They are by far less trouble and expense than chickens and bring in greater rewards. Nine or a dozen hens and a tom make a nice number to start with as a sideline; and by proper handling one can raise enough to realize a good income.

In this climate, they will begin to look for locations to lay about the latter part of February, and it is well to provide places for them by putting straw or litter, and nest-eggs into old barrels, boxes, corners of sheds or other similar places which they frequent; to keep them from wandering about fields and pastures to deposit their eggs. A turkey hen usually lays 15 or more eggs and then wants to sit. It is an economical plan to let only part of them sit when they finish their first laying and allow the others to continue laying, putting some of the eggs under chicken hens and some under turkey hens. But just as soon as hatched give them all to the turkey hen to raise, since she can do a better job of it.

If a turkey hen is broken up immediately after starting to become broody she will begin laying again in a few days. As a rule you may depend on turkey eggs hatching well, and one turkey hen can care for 25 or more poult.

Need Good Care at First

After the poult are 2 weeks old they are practically past the danger stage, but during those first two weeks is the critical time, so—be careful—as they come from the shell very weak and delicate, and can stand very little cold, dampness or exposure. Guide them thru this period very cautiously as follows:

Construct an open, movable pen, using four boards each 1 foot wide and possibly 14 feet long. Nail them together at the four corners making a square pen. They may be braced at each corner by a strip of board to make the pen stronger. As soon as the eggs are thru hatching and the hen becomes restless, practically leaving the nest, put her and the brood into the pen, which should be placed



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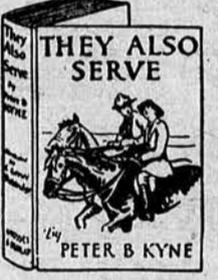


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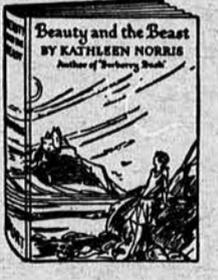


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A beautiful love story contrasting the old world with the new. The old world gone, forgotten forever, and in its place was this world of moonlight, sunrise, of wooded depths filled with the blue veils of evening.

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on a slightly-sloping, clean, grassy knoll in the yard, sunny corner of the orchard, the meadow, or even in a nearby wheat field; and about twice a week move pens over so they may be on fresh ground. The poults cannot fly out and the mother will not leave them. I never have had any shelter in such a pen and never have lost any in times of rain, for a turkey hen can protect them from getting wet as long as water does not collect under her too deeply. Hence, the slight slope for location of pen. At the end of 10 days some of the poults will be getting strong enough to start flying out of the pen. Then it is quite safe to let them go at large.

Must Supply the Grit

After the poults are 48 hours old begin feeding them by giving a mixed feed consisting of 2 parts wheat, 2 parts oat flakes, 1 part dry bread crumbs and sufficient quantity of grit—crushed from the turkey egg shells. Charcoal, black pepper and onion tops and lettuce cut fine always are an excellent addition. Feed this about four times a day and for the fifth and last feed at night add a hard-boiled egg, crushed shell and all. Always mix the grit with the feed, for unlike chickens, turkeys will not hunt their grit while small. Keep plenty of fresh water before them at all times. Continue to feed the above for the first 10 days, feeding only a small amount for each turkey—the mother may have corn. When the 10 days have expired, and when starting on the range, begin gradually by feeding small grain, such as kafir, maize, wheat and corn chop. They especially relish cornbread and cottage cheese. They thrive well on it, and it agrees with them.

Please bear in mind that lice and sanitation must not be overlooked at any time. Keep turkeys isolated from the other farm poultry just as far as possible. When you are ready to set the hens, occasionally while they are sitting and when turning them out on the range, dust hens and poults well with a good louse powder. Sodium fluoride is very good and uninjurious. Mrs. G. R. Brown. Cimarron, Kan.

Our Road to Poultry Success

The day of hatching with old "bid-dy" is past—a hen's time is too valuable to waste in incubation. Much time is saved by artificial hatching and brooding. Incubators are indispensable—one can set a number at a time or use larger ones. I have two 144-egg size machines, and one brooder house takes care of all that are hatched.

A farmer's wife may surprise herself at the number she can hatch and raise by following the method that I do, namely: Setting both incubators at the same time and when the chicks are 48 or 72 hours old they are removed to the brooder house, which is warmed and ready for them. The floor is of boards, covered with litter from the haymow—I use a coal-burning brooder, following the instructions of the dealer.

I feed on papers and the first feed is rolled oats, sour milk and water;

for the new hatch. The brooder house is cleaned every time. I follow this method in caring for each hatch. Therefore, I have three hatches in the brooder house at the same time. I set incubators three times each season, and by the time the third hatch comes off the older ones are ready to remove from the brooder house entirely. This method enables one to care for quite a number with one stove.

Hatching and brooding by artificial means are equally as satisfactory for fall as well as early spring hatching. The ideal fall days make it possible to let them range outside, when they eat seeds and bugs. I hatch them in September and sell in December and January for winter fries. It would be impossible to supply warmth and comfort so late in the season without artificial heat—so an incubator and brooder are both successful and economical. Aside from the profit side of poultry raising it is a healthful occupation, and my slogan is, "Hatch early, sell broilers and make room for pullets. I never am troubled with white diarrhea. I believe it is caused largely by overheating or chilling.

Mrs. F. A. Walters.

Hiawatha, Kan.

Don't Overlook the Geese

For the last five years my son and I have been raising geese. A neighbor gave my son five eggs and we set them, they all hatched and we raised all of them. The next year we raised 19 young ones from the pair of old geese. We fed them bread, water and sand.

For the last few years we have kept three or four hens and one gander. We partition off a part of the brooder house with wire, and as the room is good-sized, one brooder stove keeps the chicks and the young goslings warm.

We find with a good commercial chick mash, with sand sprinkled over the mash and water in drinking fountains so they don't get drabbed, the goslings do fine. We have raised from 40 to 45 the last few years by this method. A young gosling should not be allowed to get wet until nearly feathered.

We set goose eggs under chicken hens and have good success hatching them. We do not feed the goslings until they are 48 hours old.

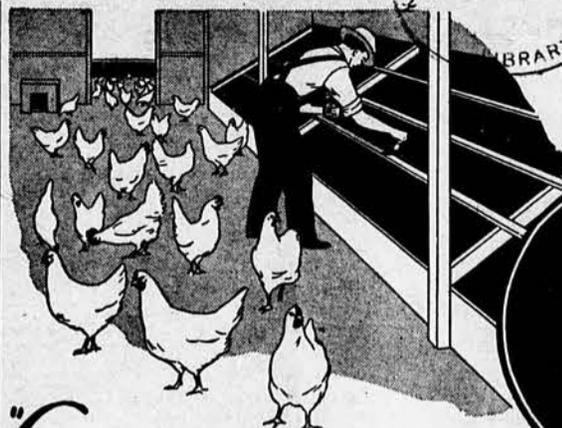
We like to raise geese and have found them profitable. When they are about 10 days old and in nice weather, we put them out on grass in wire pens and they sure grow well. Always keep mash before them, and put them in brooder houses where they can keep warm at night until they are feathered.

Elmer and Mrs. O. J. Hoggatt. Coffeyville, Kan.

Pay Cost in First Season

Incubators and brooders are indispensable to the farm folks who raise poultry. With them they can hatch and brood as many chicks as are required with the minimum of time and labor. They are profitable to operate, as chicks can be hatched at half the price of hatchery chicks, with the advantage that you know what to expect when setting eggs from your flock.

Compared to the amount necessary to buy several hundred day-old chicks, or the valuable time wasted in brooding with hens, the fuel consumption and interest on the investment are negligible. Five hundred chicks cared for this way will pay for a first-class incubator and brooder the first season, in time that can be used profitably other ways. Sparks, Kan. Bruce Herring.



Beside serving Jefferson county, Kansas as undersheriff, Mr. L. Thompson conducts an up-to-the-minute poultry farm near Oskaloosa. Being an exceptionally busy man he naturally chose "Black Leaf 40" for keeping his flock free from lice because of its economy of time and labor.



Considering Everything— It's the Least Expensive Lice Killer I Know of

writes L. J. Thompson of Oskaloosa. "I have successfully used 'Black Leaf 40' for ridding my flock of lice and found it most satisfactory. The treatment of just painting it on top of the roosts is very simple and easy and best of all it really kills the lice on the chickens. It takes such a small amount to do the work; merely enough to wet the tops of the roosts, and no more."

Poultrymen throughout the country who are keeping abreast of the really worth while developments in scientific poultry raising, praise the easy "Black Leaf 40" method for its effectiveness and low cost.

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No matter how big the flock or how lousy, only a small paint brush, "Black Leaf 40" and a few minutes' time for lightly "painting" top of roosts are required to delouse your entire flock. Experiment Stations recommend this safe, easy lice control. Poultrymen all over the country praise its effectiveness and simplicity.



Fumes Kill Lice While Flock Roosts

When chickens perch upon roosts "painted" with "Black Leaf 40," fumes are slowly released which permeate the feathers, killing the lice. The \$1.25 package will "paint" 100 ft. of roosts (sufficient for 150 to 200 birds). Individual handling of birds no longer necessary. If your dealer cannot supply you with "Black Leaf 40," order direct.

Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp., Inc. Louisville, Ky.

"Black Leaf 40" KILLS LICE WHILE FLOCK ROOSTS

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MID-WEST STEEL PRODUCTS CO., 183 Am. Bank Building, Kansas City, Mo.

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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.

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

We can protect your income in case of accident through our program of life and property protection.

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

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

\$2.00 per year is the total cost of this protection.

It is worth many times this amount to know that should something happen, your family may continue on with the comforts of life which it has been your privilege and pride to give them. That, in their grief stricken moments they will not also feel the pang of an empty purse. This protection to your family is life's greatest debt. DON'T LET IT GO UNPAID.

Kansas Farmer, Insurance Dept., Topeka, Kansas

----- FILL IN AND MAIL THE COUPON -----

We will send you full particulars on this protection.

Kansas Farmer, Insurance Dept., Topeka, Kan.

Gentlemen:

Please send me full particulars on this exceptional accident protection.

Name

City..... State.....

R. F. D..... Street.....

Answers to Questions on Page 22

1. At the mouth of Independence Creek, Atchison county, in 1804, members of the Pike expedition fired an evening gun and dealt out to each man in the company an additional gill of whisky.
2. The Revolutionary War.
3. 83 degrees.
4. Brazil.
5. 33 hours, 21 minutes.
6. An oak in Council Grove at the foot of which messages were left for freighters and trailmen in the early days of the Santa Fe trail.
7. Sparta.
8. Rome, about 1 degree.
9. New York and Vermont.
10. Apollo.
11. A small body which catches fire when it strikes the earth's atmosphere.
12. Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

then chick-starter and all kinds of small scratch grains are supplied gradually. I often cut pieces of sod. They eat the tender grass, and when it is turned they eat the roots and seem to derive something from the contact with the earth. I also dig worms and enjoy seeing the little fellows scramble for their meat. As my brooding facilities are limited, when the first hatch is 3 weeks old they are removed from directly under the canopy to one side, making room



Our FARMERS MARKET Place



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

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

RATES: 8 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues, 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words, and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings, illustrations, and white space are used, charges will be based on 70 cents an agate line; 5 line minimum, 3 column by 150 line maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Display advertisements on this page are available only for the following classification: poultry, baby chicks, pet stock, and farm lands. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$1.00	\$3.20	26	\$2.60	\$8.32
11	1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	7.36	39	3.90	12.48
24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
25	2.50	8.00	41	4.10	13.12

RATES FOR DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIS PAGE

Displayed ads may be used on this page under the poultry, baby chick, pet stock, and farm land classifications. The minimum space sold is 5 lines, maximum space sold, 2 columns by 150 lines. See rates below.

Inches	Rate	Inches	Rate
1/4	\$ 4.90	3	29.40
1/2	9.80	3 1/2	34.30
3/4	14.70	4	39.20
1	19.60	4 1/2	44.10
1 1/4	24.50	5	49.00

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. We cannot be responsible for mere differences of opinion as to quality of stock which may occasionally arise. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller but our responsibility ends with such action.

POULTRY

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

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS. ALL BREEDS \$10.00-100. Leghorns and Anconas \$5.00-100, ship prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Peerless Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

CHICKS 5c UP—BIG, HEALTHY, QUICK maturing money makers. Pure bred. Two weeks' guarantee to live. Leading varieties. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 515, Clinton, Mo.

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

CHICKS, TUDOR'S SUPERIOR QUALITY, all large breeds and White Minorcas. Grades B \$12.00, Grade A \$13.00. Buff and White Leghorns \$10.00-\$11.00-\$12.00. On orders of 50 and 25, 50c extra. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, Topeka, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, SUMMER PRICES, STATE Accredited, Barred, Buff or White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Single or Rose Comb Reds, Rhode Island Whites, White Langshans, \$1.00-100; \$5.00-500. Anconas, White, Buff or Brown Leghorns 10c, heavy assorted 9c, shipped prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Hatches off every week all summer. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

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

DUCKS AND GESE

JULY HATCHED DUCKLINGS DO BEST. Fill your incubator with eggs from our dryland 180 egg strain. Mallards. Only \$4.00 per 100. Gold Medal Duck Farm, Baldwin, Kans.

GUINEA—EGGS

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

HAMBURGS

SPANGLED HAMBURGS 100—\$8.00 POST- paid. Live arrival. Sent C. O. D. Bremer's Poultry Farm, Warrenton, Tex.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

BEST QUALITY EARLY MARCH PULETS, cockerels. Circular, The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

HOLLYWOOD STRAIN COCKERELS TEN weeks old, from high producing trapped stock, 75c each. Harry Sprinkel, Oatville, Kan.

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

BABY CHICKS

Baker's Chicks

Now Is Nature's Time for Growing Chicks

My Champion Pullet at New York was hatched July 1st. My American Egg Laying Contest Champion Pullet was a June Chick. May and June Baker chicks will be developed and laying in October and November.

Buy your chicks from the producer of American's best and World's Champions. Bigger Profits for you are assured by strong, thrifty, fast growing Baker Chicks, the Best that money can buy. Mail your order today.



White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	100	\$6.90	500	\$34
S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Buff, White and Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Whites, Buff Orpingtons	100	7.90	500	39
White Minorcas (Baker's Mammoth)	100	9.90	500	48
Heavy Assorted, \$6.90 per 100. Light Assorted, \$5.90 per 100.				

BAKER HATCHERY, ABILENE, KAN.
One of the Oldest and Best in the West

Guaranteed to LIVE CHICKS 200-324 Egg Pedigreed Stock

Big boned husky chicks bred on Missouri's Largest Trapping Farm. They grow faster, make better layers, pay larger profits. Many customers raise 90% to 100% and report profits up to \$6 per hen per year. Any loss 1st week replaced 1/2 price, 2nd week 1/4 price. Send \$1 per 100, balance C.O.D. plus postage or send cash in full and we pay postage. Catalog free. Prepaid 100% live delivery.

Grade A Chicks Prices 50 100 500

White and Brown Leghorns . . . \$3.90 \$8.90 \$32
Barred Rocks, Anconas . . . 7.90 23
H. Orp., W. Rocks, W. Orp., W. 4.90 2.90 43
Heavy Ass'd, per 100, \$6.90. Light Ass'd, \$5.90
To Abs' 1 2c per chick for AAA Special Quality
Price Add 1/2c per chick for AAA Trapped Quality

BOOTH FARMS—Box 585, Clinton, Mo.

NEW LOW PRICES CALHOUN CHICKERIES

5c Up-Bargain Chicks-5c Up

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

Per 100

Wh. Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas \$6.00
Barred, White, Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds \$7.00
Buff, White Orpingtons . . . \$7.00
S. L. and White Wyandottes, R. I. Whites . . . \$7.00
Black and White Minorcas . . . \$8.00
Buff Minorcas . . . \$8.00
Heavy Assorted Breeds . . . \$8.50
Light Assorted Breeds . . . \$5.50
Odds and Ends . . . \$5.00

Terms—\$1 books order for any number of chicks. We ship balance C.O.D. plus postage. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
Calhoun Chickeries, Box F, Calhoun, Mo.

CHICKS 7c UP

State Accredited. 100% live arrival, prepaid. Catalog Free.

NEW LOW PRICES PER 100 CHICKS

BREED NAME	Utility	Quality	Master Breed
Wh. Br. and Bl. Leghorns	\$8.00	\$11.00	\$15.00
Barred Rocks, Anconas	9.00	11.00	15.00
W. Rocks, W. Orps, Wynds.	10.00	12.00	16.00
White Minorcas, Light Brahmas	12.00	15.00	18.00

Assorted per 100, \$7.00. Other breeds low prices.

MISSOURI POULTRY FARMS, Box 2, Columbia, Mo.

CHEEP! CHEEP!

Baby Chick Special Per 100
W. & Buff Leghorns, Assorted Heavies. \$6.25
S. C. R. I. Reds & Barred Rocks. 7.00
W. Rocks, W. Wyandottes & B. Orpington . . . 8.00
Left overs, \$5.00. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Pure bred chicks, "Best of Quality" from select flocks, carefully culled. Humboldt Hatchery, Humboldt, Kan.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

32 SEPARATOR, 18-36 TRACTOR, CHEAP. W. P. Hughes, Miltonvale, Kan.

TWIN CITY 32-52 SEPARATOR AND 20-35 Tractor, good condition. Walter Hayen, Marion, Kan.

STEAM THRESHING OUTFIT COOK and bunk shacks, first class condition. Waters & Son, Levant, Kan.

FLY BALL GOVERNORS FOR FORDSONS, \$3.50 prepaid, satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. Alber, Beatrice, Nebr.

FOR SALE: COMPLETE RUMELY THRESH- ing Rig, 32-52 separator, 20-40 tractor. Write for terms. F. C. Kruger, Victoria, Kan.

CASE 40 INCH STEEL SEPARATOR \$400.00. Case 75 Horse steamer \$300.00. Rumely 30-60 E \$500.00. All excellent condition. Brune Bros., Lawrence, Kan.

WINDMILLS—NEW CURRIE SELF-OILING: 30 days free trial. Fully guaranteed. Priced right. Send for free literature. Currie Windmill Co., 614 East 7th St., Topeka, Kan.

USED WHEEL TRACTORS (SOME ALMOST new) at bargain prices. Used Caterpillars rebuilt all sizes. H. W. Cardwell Co., Wichita. Branches Coldwater, Pratt and Hutchinson.

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

SIX GOOD REBUILT WALLIS TRACTORS, best condition 90 day guarantee. \$500-\$850. One McCormick Deering, 15-30, only two years old, good condition. Eight—used Combines, McCormick Deerings, Case 18 ft. Good \$500. One Massey Harris, 2 years old, 15 ft. \$975. One Massey Harris 10 ft. 2 years old, \$650. Both good. Also one 1928 Baldwin and two I. H. Trucks. Case separator 28 inch, good. M. O. Koesling, Osborne, Kan.

RABBITS

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

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

PRINTING

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.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

SWEET POTATO PLANTS 25 VARIETIES. Write for catalog. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kans.

NANCY HALL, PORTO RICAN AND JERSEY potato plants \$2.00 per 1000. Immediate shipment C. O. D. A. I. Stiles, Rush Springs, Okla.

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, Coddell, Kan.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS TO KANSAS Farmers for setting stubble, \$1.10 per thousand postpaid. Immediate shipment. Other states 20c more. A. I. Stiles, Rush Springs, Okla.

CABBAGE—DANISH BALL HEAD, COPE Market; Tomatoes—Stone, Beefsteak, Ponderosa, Beauty, Marglobe, Baer; Peppers—Chinese Giant, World Beaters; Sweet Potatoes—Nancy Hall, Yellow Jersey; moss packed. 50c postpaid per 100 or more. Bill's Greenhouse, Frankfort, Kan.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, YELLOW JER- sey, Red Jersey, Pride of Kansas, Big Stem Jersey, Vineless Jersey, Southern Queen, Priestly, Porto Rican, California Golden, Black Spanish, White Bermuda, 100—500; 500—2,000; 1,000—\$3.25; 5,000—\$12.50 Postpaid. Hardy Garten 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, Kohlrabi, \$4.00—1,000. Onions, Cabbage, Kohlrabi, \$5c—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.

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.

KODAK FINISHING

PRICE SMASHED—SIX GLOSSY PRINTS, 18 cents. Young's Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

TRIAL ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX BEAUTI- ful Glossstone prints 25c. Day-Night Studio, Sedalia, Missouri.

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

ROLL DEVELOPED 6 GLOSSO PRINTS, 20c; trial 5x7 enlargement in folder, 20c; send film. Gloss Studio, Cherryvale, Kan.

KODAK SPECIAL—ANY ROLL DEVELOPED 5c. Neutons prints 3c each. Premiums. Ace Photo Service, Dept. A., Holsington, Kans.

THE FINEST PRINTS YOU EVER HAD: send trial roll and 25c to Runner Film Service, Northeast Station, Kansas City, Mo.

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

FIRST FILM DEVELOPED, SIX PRINTS, 25c silver. Enlargement free. Three prizes monthly for three best prints. Superior Photo Service, Dept. P, Waterloo, Iowa.

DOGS

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

WANTED—GOOD WORKING STOCK DOG. Bert Miles, Altamont, Kan.

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

FOX TERRIER PUPS, SHETLAND PONIES, H. E. Hershberger, Harper, Kan.

COLLIE PUPS, SABLES, ELIGIBLE TO REG- ister. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, MALES \$5.00; FE- males \$3.00. Wayne Bratton, Luray, Kan.

GERMAN POLICE PUPS, PURE BRED, cheap. W. E. Benson, Rt. 8, Wichita, Kan.

SHEPHERD PUPS, SOME BOB TAILS, NAT- ural workers. Chas. Teeter, Fairfield, Nebr.

PURE BRED GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES, females \$4, males \$7. John Ellis, Coyville, Kan.

25 SPITZ MOSTLY FEMALES, 12 FOX TER- rier mostly males, 6 to 7 weeks old, every week all summer. Brockway Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

PATENTS—INVENTIONS

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

INVENTIONS COMMERCIALIZED. PAT- ented or unpatented. Write Adam Fisher Mfg. Co., 593 Enright, St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents; send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form; no charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney 1507 Security Savings & Commercial Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, ELIGIBLE MEN -women, 18-50, qualify for Government Positions, \$125-\$250 month. Steady employment; paid vacations, Thousands needed yearly, common education. Write, Instruction Bureau, 365, St. Louis, Missouri, quickly.

HONEY

FINEST WHITE HONEY, DIRT CHEAP. Freeman the Beeman, Thermopolis, Wyo.
HONEY—2 60-LB. CANS WHITE, \$12.00—Light Amber, \$10.00. Add 25c extra for one can. Bert Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

CORN HARVESTER

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

LUMBER

LUMBER—CAR LOTS, WHOLESALER PRICES, direct mill to consumer. Prompt shipment, honest grades and square deal. McKee-Fleming Lbr. & M. Co., Emporia, Kan.
BUR FIR LUMBER, CEDAR SHINGLES and posts at wholesale prices; big saving. J. F. Jacobson Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.

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, Etc. Write for proposition. Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

GODDARD AUTOMATIC WATER VALVE—Holds any pressure. Fits any vessel. Complete with float. Poultry size, 85c. Stock, \$1.35. Prepaid. Goddard Mfg. Co., El Monte, Calif.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

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

WISCONSIN GUERNSEY CALVES. LOWEST prices. Write Milcowis Guernseys, Cudahy, Wisconsin.

REGISTERED RED POLLED BULLS, READY for service. Priced to sell. Jacob Fisher, Goff, Kan.

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

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

PURE SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULL CALVES, ready for service, dark reds and roans, moderately priced. A. Sells, Maple Hill, Kan.

FOR SALE—CHOICE REGISTERED HEREFORD bull and heifer yearlings, 18 to 30 months of age. Fine for breeding stock, \$100 per head. Alexander Deussen, Ponder, Texas.

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

HOGS

CHESTER WHITE SPRING PIGS, EITHER sex. Ernest Suiter, Lawrence, Kan.

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

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

BOOKING ORDERS FOR 10 WEEKS OLD Duroc pigs, Registered. Immune. \$10.00 each. Frank Yost, Culver, Kan.

WORMY HOGS—HOGS ARE SUBJECT TO worms. I will positively guarantee to kill the worms with Hog-Conditioner, 25 lb. pail \$3.50. 50 lbs. \$6.00. 100 lbs. \$11.00. Delivered. Atkinson Laboratories, St. Paul, Kan.

SHEEP AND GOATS

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

NUBIAN GOATS FRESH \$25.00; CARNEAUX pigeons \$1.50 a pair. Arthur Priboth, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR SALE—FLOCK OF REGISTERED Shropshire ewes, also a few good registered rams. J. W. Alexander, Burlington, Kan.

LAND

KANSAS

BEST PRICES on new wheat land. E. E. Nelson, Garden City, 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.

FOR SALE—8 ROOM MODERN HOME, Garage, and outbuildings, 1 1/2 acres in fruit, short distance from State University Campus, city schools and wonderful location, must sell, owner leaving city. Smith Realty Co., 846 1/2 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan.

CANADA

320 ACRE WHEAT FARM FULLY IMPROVED in good district for sale at bargain, account ill health. D. Ackerman, Mizpah, Alberta, Canada.

COLORADO

IMPROVED IRRIGATED FARMS—NON-IRRIGATED wheat lands; easy terms. James L. Wade, Lamar, Colo.

MONTANA

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

NORTH DAKOTA

BARGAINS—IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED farms in LeMoure, Dickey, Stutsman, Barnes, Sargent and Ransom counties. Cash payment required. Northwestern Investment Company, Edgeley, N. D.

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.

OKLAHOMA

FOR SALE—320 ACRES UNIMPROVED TIMBER land in Ozarks of eastern Oklahoma at \$6.00 per acre, with fine creek running through one quarter. Terms. Box 183, Sharon Springs, Kan.

WRITE AMERICAN INVESTMENT COMPANY, Oklahoma City, for booklet describing farms and ranches, with prospective oil values. Selling on small cash payment. Tenants wanted.

SOUTH DAKOTA

FOR SALE BY OWNER 180 ACRE FARM IN Gregory Co., South Dakota near school and town. Write Horace Butler, Granada, Colorado.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

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

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 Salesmen Co., Dept. 510 Lincoln, Neb.

Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

A good rain would be of considerable value to this locality. The north and central parts of the county had a rain last night, but we got only a shower. Wind and the increasing need for moisture are causing the wheat to ripen rapidly. There is no question but what harvest locally will be several days earlier than usual. Some of the earlier fields of wheat are in the soft dough stage now. Two more weeks will make these fields about ready to combine. Wheat could be bound in a few days, but little or no binding is done in this part of the state. Binder twine is a minus quantity in this part of the Wheat Belt.

Something must be done some time to return the soil fertility the continued growing of wheat removes. It is very easy to see the effect of manure where stock have been pastured on wheat or where manure has been scattered on the poorer spots. Last fall when we cleaned the litter out of the laying house we scattered the refuse on the wheat where the ground was thin and sandy. A few days ago we happened to notice this spot had much larger and thicker wheat than the rest of the field, so we went over and found we could see right to the line where the manure and litter had been scattered. The wheat was about twice as good as the remainder of the field. A ton of wheat removes about \$9 worth of soil fertility, or a good load of wheat takes out \$15 to \$20 worth off our farm. The selling of 1,000 pounds of clover hay from the farm takes out about as much fertility as a 1,000-pound steer or the equivalent weight of pigs. The hay is worth about \$6 to \$10, and the livestock \$70 to \$100. It is almost impossible to use a soil building rotation on a very large acreage of wheat. Neither can enough livestock be kept to cover a very large acreage of wheat with a top dressing. The only solution in sight for a large acreage is the application of some commercial fertilizer. If the Central Wheat Belt farmer could increase his average yields of wheat 3 to 5 bushels an acre he could compete with the western wheat grower.

In the coming years, without doubt some satisfactory fertility program will be worked out. So far the need has not been keenly felt. In England the people as well as the government have come to the point where they realize the necessity for maintaining the soil fertility. Great Britain has what is known as the Agricultural Holdings Act, which is the law governing the relations between the tenant and landlord. This law provides that the tenant shall be reasonably compensated for improvements made. Among

these credit must be given for fertility returned to the soil, also for the fertility in the feed purchased while on the farm. If no crop has been added since the manure has been applied, the tenant is allowed three-fourths of the total value of the phosphoric acid and potash in the feed. A credit of 70 per cent is given if stock is fed on pasture, and a credit of 50 per cent when the stock has been fed in the lot. Wheat Belt landlords would all die of heart failure if a tenant would attempt to draft such provisions into their leases. Since tractors have taken the places of the horse, the landlords do not even have to give a little measly corner of some buffalo wallow for a little cane patch, on which the tenant may raise a few loads of roughage.

Corn smut is a pest that takes a pretty heavy toll sometimes. The smut lives over from year to year in the soil, and little can be done to control it except thru crop rotation. Seasonal conditions make it worse some years. According to several experiments at the Wisconsin Station, smut does not affect the health of animals unless they are fed very large amounts. At the Wisconsin Station two cows were fed bran and corn smut, and the amount of smut was gradually increased until the cows were receiving 32 ounces daily. At this point one cow refused her feed, but the other cow continued to eat, and her allowance was increased to 1 peck daily. At this point she sickened and died, but under ordinary feeding conditions a farm animal would never receive anything like that amount of smut.

We happened to notice a novel use for an old well cylinder the other day. Frequently when pipe is used to make the pump and spout instead of a regular pump the water will run over the top when the windmill runs fast. This farmer had threaded the top of the upright pipe thru which the plunger works and had screwed this old pump cylinder on, thus giving the water a place to expand instead of spilling over the top. It saved considerable water and kept the well curb dry.

High Yields From Silage

BY W. H. RIDDELL

Corn is this country's most important silage crop. Thruout large areas of the Middle West and Southwest, however, the sorghums are more adaptable. They are able to withstand heat and the shortage of moisture to better advantage. During long, dry spells they are capable of lying dormant and then producing a splendid growth later in the season with the arrival of rain.

As silage crops, the sorghums compare favorably with corn. Feeding trials in the dairy herd at the Kansas Experiment Station show results in favor of the sorghums. When compared on a milk produced an acre basis, over a three-year period, it was found that an acre of cane produced 30,000 pounds of milk when fed in a dairy ration; an acre of corn produced 22,000 pounds, while an acre of kafir produced 21,670 pounds. While corn silage is a little more valuable pound for pound than cane or kafir, their heavier yield and greater certainty of making a crop commend them to dairymen.

The time at which the crop is cut is an important factor in the quality of cane or kafir silage. They should not be harvested until practically mature. Green, immature sorghums will make an acid silage, which is much less palatable than if cut later. When the grains are so hard that they cannot be crushed between the thumb and finger, the crop is sufficiently mature that a good sweet silage will result.

An Apology

On the cover of the Kansas Farmer for May 17 there were several photographs of Burlington, furnished us by the courtesy of the Burlington Chamber of Commerce. One of these photographs was a copyrighted picture by Don Miller, Burlington photographer. The copyright mark was inadvertently omitted from the picture, for which Kansas Farmer offers its apologies to Mr. Miller.

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Almost a Life Term

DALLAS MAN GETS 25 YEARS IN INDIANA

—Dallas Evening Journal.

A Pedestrian's Prayer

Now I leap to cross the street
I pray the Lord to help my feet.
Should I be hit before I cross
I pray 'twill be an easy loss.

Hurry

He—If you keep looking at me like that I'm going to kiss you.

She—Well, I can't hold this expression much longer.

Buy weeds, sow weeds, pull weeds, harvest weeds—is the short story of buying impure seeds.



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