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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 69

May 16, 1931

Number 20

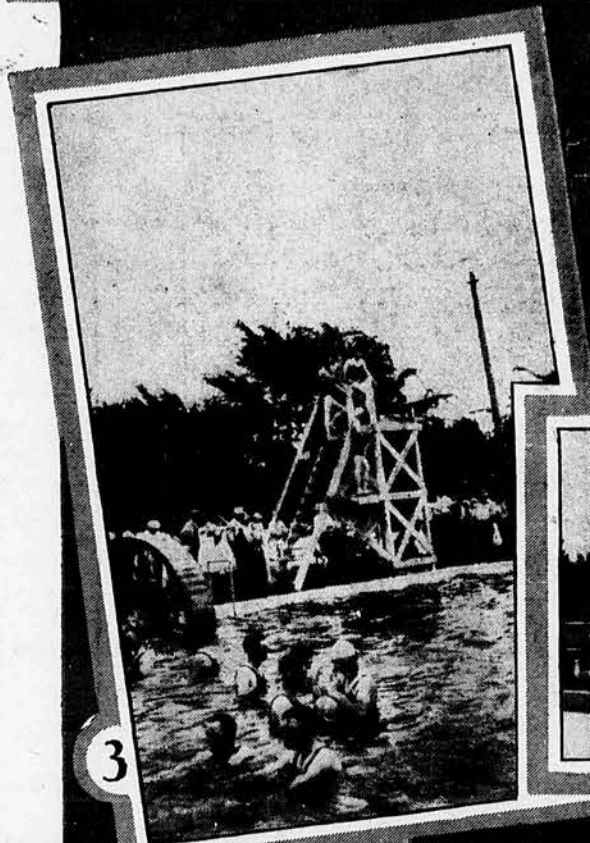
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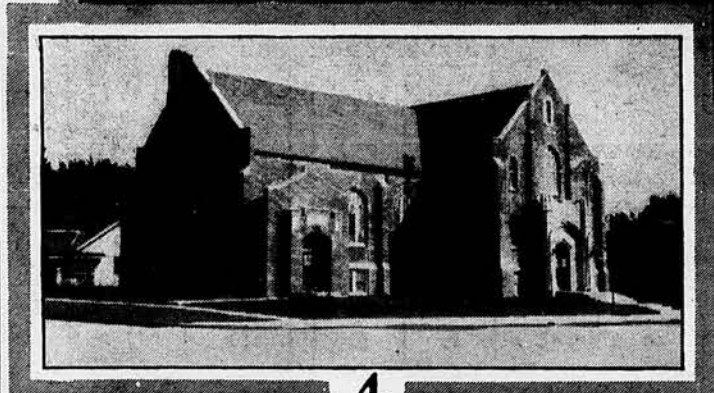
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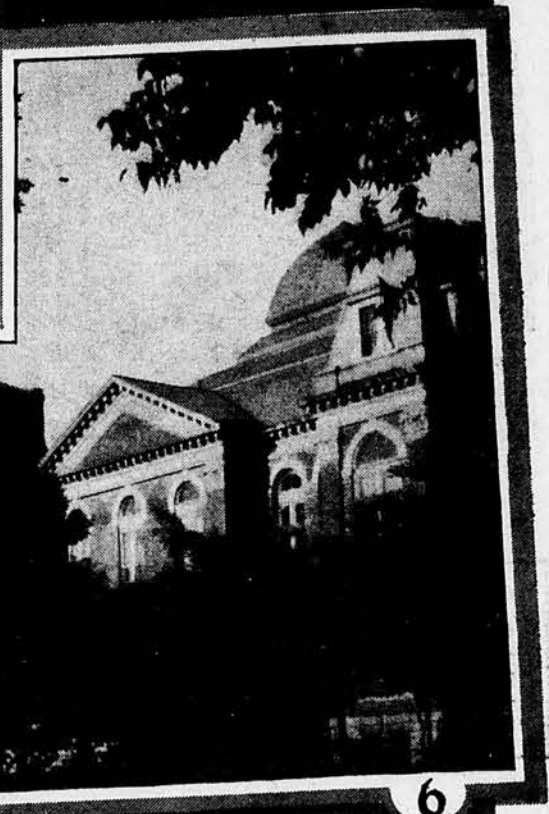
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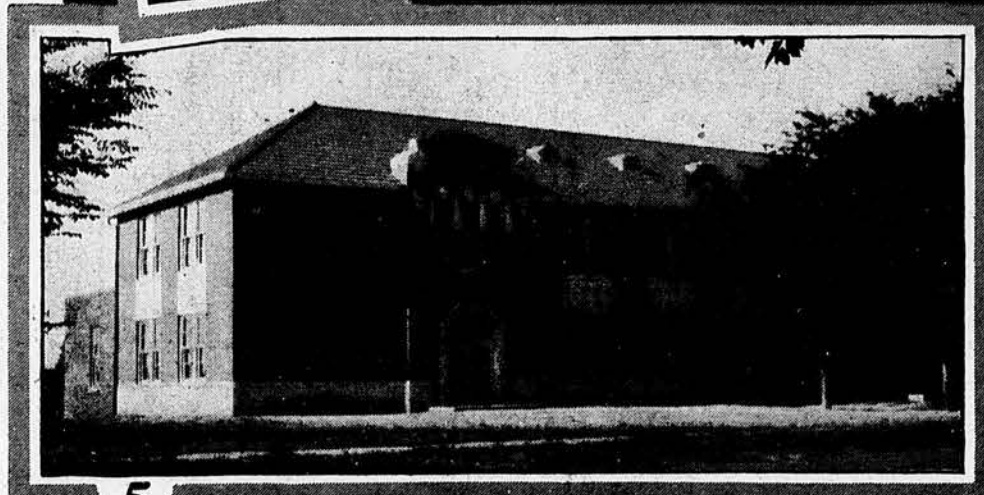
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Where Civic Pride Reaches Unusual Development

(See Page 17)

Mr. Car Owner! YOU BE THE JUDGE

READ the comparison of construction and prices outlined below and judge for yourself. Why should anyone take chances with special brand tires of unknown manufacture when you can buy Firestone quality tires at no extra cost?

Now you can buy **\$4⁹⁸**
Firestone
 GUM-DIPPED
 TIRES for and up

Firestone Service Dealers save you money and serve you better because of Firestone's direct buying of rubber and cotton—undivided interest in building tires—owning our own tire factories, the most efficient in the world—and the establishing of a great economical distributing and standardized service system.

Call on the Firestone Dealer, or Service Store today — you will get more value for your dollar!

COMPARE THESE PRICES

AUTOMOBILE Manufacturers do not take chances with special brand tires. Why should you take the risk when you can save money by buying Firestone quality Oldfield type from our dealers and in addition get their service.

We list below the leading replacement sizes.

MAKE OF CAR	TIRE SIZE	OUR DEALERS' CASH PRICE, EACH	*SPECIAL BRAND MAIL ORDER TIRE	OUR DEALERS' CASH PRICE, PER PAIR
Ford	4.40-21	\$4.98	\$4.98	\$ 9.60
Chevrolet				
Chevrolet	4.50-20	5.60	5.60	10.90
Ford	4.50-21	5.69	5.69	11.10
Ford	4.75-19	6.65	6.65	12.90
Chevrolet				
Whippet	4.75-20	6.75	6.75	13.10
Erskine				
Plymouth	5.00-19	6.98	6.98	13.60
Chandler				
DeSoto	5.00-20	7.10	7.10	13.80
Dodge				
Durant	5.25-18	7.90	7.90	15.30
Graham-Paige				
Pontiac	5.25-21	8.57	8.57	16.70
Roosevelt				
Willys-Knight	5.50-18	8.75	8.75	17.00
Essex				
Nash	5.50-19	8.90	8.90	17.30
Marquette				
Oldsmobile	6.00-18	11.20	11.20	21.70
Buick				
Auburn	6.00-19	11.40	11.40	22.10
Jordan				
Reo	6.00-20	11.50	11.50	22.30
Gardner				
Marmon	6.00-21	11.65	11.65	22.60
Oakland				
Peerless	6.50-20	13.10	13.10	25.40
Studebaker				
Chrysler	7.00-20	15.35	15.35	29.80
Viking				
Franklin				
Hudson				
Hupmobile				
LaSalle				
Packard				
Pierce-Arrow				
Stutz				
Cadillac				
Lincoln				



COMPARE CONSTRUCTION and QUALITY

	4.50-21 Tire		6.00-19 H.D. Tire	
	Our Tire	*Special Brand Mail Order Tire	Our Tire	*Special Brand Mail Order Tire
More Rubber Vol. cu. in.	172	161	298	267
More Weight, lbs. . .	16.99	15.73	28.35	26.80
More Width, in. . .	4.75	4.74	5.98	5.84
More Thickness, in. . .	.627	.578	.840	.821
More Plies at Tread . .	6	5	8	7
Same Price	\$5.69	\$5.69	\$11.40	\$11.40

Call on the Firestone Service Dealer or Service Store and see for yourself sections cut from various tires.

Compare Quality—Construction—and Prices.

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

* A "Special Brand" Tire is made by a manufacturer for distributors such as mail order houses, oil companies and others under a name that does not identify the tire manufacturer to the public, usually because he builds his "first line" tires under his own name. Firestone puts his name on every tire he makes.



KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 69

May 16, 1931

Number 20

California Is Calling Jayhawkers!

Kansans to Visit Scenic Spots in Western U. S., Canada and Mexico

HOW is the "gypsy blood" in your veins this spring? How would you like to go on a trip of 8,000 miles by land and sea thru every state except two in Western America, and see Canada and Old Mexico as well, traveling in comfort and luxury with every single travel detail taken care of by us—all at a cost scarcely more than half what the same trip would cost if you were traveling alone?

That is exactly what the Jayhawker Tour offers you.

If you long to travel and see strange and distant scenes, Kansas Farmer invites you to go on the fourth annual Jayhawker Tour—the greatest travel vacation ever offered at such low cost. This year's Jayhawker Tour is bigger and better than ever. It takes you thru the scenic Northwest, up into British Columbia, down thru California, across into Old Mexico, and the United States.

Every Comfort and Luxury

The trip is made in every comfort and luxury, and the one low cost of the ticket covers every travel expense. You don't need to spend a cent more.

Would you like to see the icy peaks of Glacier National Park and visit the great ice-caves and age-old glaciers of Mt. Rainier? Would you like to stroll under the British flag in the fascinating streets of Vancouver and Victoria and then after journeying down the Pacific Coast thru Washington, Oregon and California, cross over into picturesque Old Mexico—a country as foreign as Egypt or the Holy Land? Would you like to visit dreamy, mysterious Chinatown in San Francisco,

By F. L. Hockenull

Tour Manager

Here are just a few of the hundreds of letters the tourists of past years have written us:

We still are living over our wonderful trip with the Jayhawker tourists of 1930, and each day something different comes back to mind. I believe my greatest enjoyment was in the unexpected pleasures which were

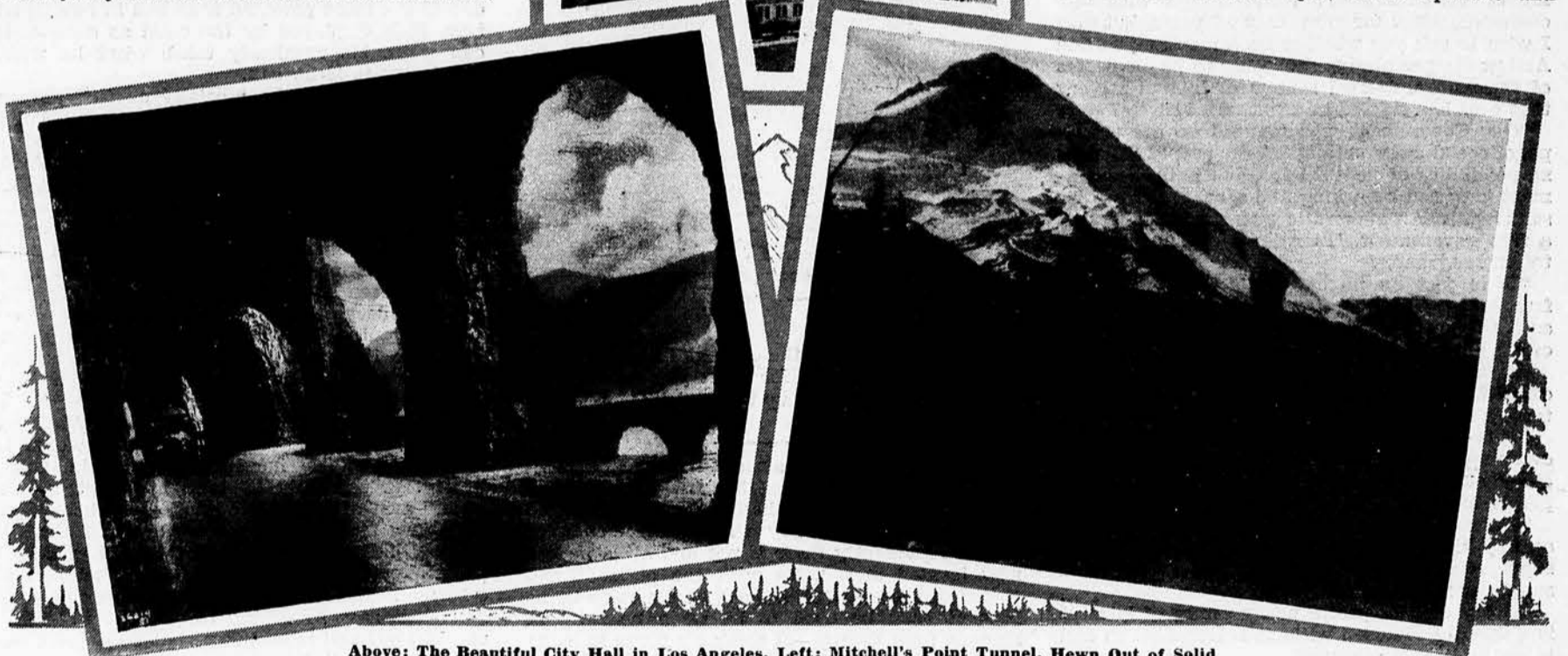
for our happiness. But I'm hoping that I have expressed something of the appreciation I feel, and also that the organizers of the Jayhawk Tour will be encouraged to conduct other tours. Helen Maurine Karr, Newton, Kan.

Just a few words of appreciation for the wonderful Jayhawker Tour; also to the men who were our leaders and directors, who saw that everything went off on schedule, who looked after the pleasures and interests of the entire party, and helped make each and every day a day of happiness and enjoyment. Words cannot describe the beauty and grandeur of the scenery. Each city we visited, each drive we made seemed even better than the one before. And the meals were wonderful! The memories of the tour will last forever. Mrs. B. Hingey and Fay Hingey, St. John, Kan.

Anyone who takes interest in God's wonderful world never should miss the Jayhawker Tour. I still think every day of the marvelous trip we had with you last summer. The day on the big ship from Seattle to Vancouver, was too good to express. We would like to make the same tour over again. Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Rehme, Ellinwood, Kan.

Every minute of the time on the Jayhawker Tour was enjoyable. The scenery was wonderful, and seeing so many different places in the country and all of them different, and the beautiful cities we visited, made the trip more than interesting. I want to commend you on the wonderful way you conducted the tour. If anyone asks you about the trip at any future time, don't be afraid to refer them to me. Everything about the trip was even better than I expected. It was a wonderful tour. J. A. Hudelson, Pomona, Kan.

Imagine yourself on the route of the glorious Jayhawker Tour. Just think! . . . from Kansas City to the great Twin Cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis; then across the prosperous farming communities of North Dakota to wonderful Glacier National Park, "The Land of the Shining Mountains." After an entire day in this nationally-famous vacation spot, on to Spokane and



Above: The Beautiful City Hall in Los Angeles. Left: Mitchell's Point Tunnel, Hewn Out of Solid Rock Near Hood River, Oregon, on the Columbia River Highway. Right: Mt. Hood, Oregon, as Seen From the Loop Highway Which Completely Encircles the Mountain

watch the sun set over the Golden Gate, and hear the surge of the waves on the famous beaches at Los Angeles?

All these are only a very few of the things you will do and see on the Jayhawker Tour.

For the last three summers Kansas Farmer has sponsored the Jayhawker Tour, and scattered over Kansas are about 800 folks who have been with us. They can tell you better than anyone else what is in store for you this summer if you go on the Jayhawker Tour. If you will write me, we will send you the names and addresses of those with whom you easily can get in touch. I know they will tell you the tour is the ideal way to travel and to see America's most wonderful beauty spots. I'm sure some of these former tourists live in your neighborhood and will agree with me.

added to the regular program from time to time: The visit to the "Old Curiosity Shop" in Seattle; thru Chinatown in Vancouver with the Chinese guide; being served luncheon on the steamer, "Princess Kathleen," and the routing at Glacier National Park so that we had the beautiful scenic ride along the southern boundary of the park in the daytime. My husband and I spent about an hour the last morning we were in Vancouver, walking along the beach, gathering shells and pebbles and listening to the surge of the waves on the sand. For a native-born Kansan like myself, this was a great treat. The sponsors of the tour did everything possible to make a most enjoyable time for us all, and everything went as smoothly as clock-work. Mrs. M. R. Sidebottom, Rozel, Kan.

I re-live the wonders and the pleasures of the trip until I feel at times as if I were living in a wonderful dream, from which I do not wish to awaken. Sometimes it is difficult to express one's enjoyment and appreciation of beautiful scenery, of interesting friendships, and of the thoughtfulness of others in planning

then to Vancouver, B. C., and later a day on a great steamship journeying down the Pacific Coast thru the San Juan Islands to Seattle. Then to Tacoma, a day at Mt. Rainier and Paradise Valley. Then to Portland and on thru the state of Oregon to California to visit San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego and to journey over into Old Mexico. Next we travel to Salt Lake City. Then on to the Royal Gorge and Denver and Colorado's scenic mountain country.

More than 8,000 miles of educational sightseeing and pleasure.

If you will write the Tour Director, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., we will be glad to send you the booklet telling about the tour. Write for it today. We want you to plan to be with us this summer.

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

ALTHO our economic system is out of proper adjustment," writes S. Knight, of Harper, "it will result in loss rather than gain to attempt to right matters by adopting unjust, snap-shot methods.

"The premium should be placed upon real home owning instead of upon dollar getting. In every tax district the home of less than average valuation should be exempt from taxation.

"All state and national taxes should be derived from incomes, inheritances and intangible property."

I am of the opinion that Mr. Knight's suggestions have merit. While I do not think his plan would solve all of our economic problems I do believe it would help.

A Socialist Writes

I HAVE been a reader of the Capper Publications for more than 25 years and still am reading them down here in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas.

"Our Government was founded on the principle of social ownership by all the people. There is no possibility of political freedom if the Government is owned by a king and a nobility for their selfish gain.

"It is just as impossible to gain industrial freedom with plutocratic ownership of industry as it is to attain political freedom with an autocratic government.

"A medium of exchange is controlled by a powerful oligarchy of wealth for the purpose of extorting usury from the production of the people.

"This plutocratic octopus collects profits from every mouthful of food, every stitch of clothing, every stick of timber and every nail that the people use.

"There is no over-production and has not been at any time. People cannot get at the money supply except thru the usurer nor at the food supply except thru the profiteer.

"Every cent of profit, every penny of interest is a form of taxation without representation and is unquestionable tyranny.

"The only possible road to political freedom is to abolish autocrats and build a socially-owned government by and for all the people; and so also the only road to industrial freedom is by supplanting plutocratically-owned industry for gain by socially-owned industry for use.

"Every so-called argument against these fundamental facts is just as foolish as those that used to be urged in favor of Negro slavery or in favor of autocratic government.

"You acknowledge that there is plenty that is wrong with capitalism and yet argue that it is the only system that is practical.

"Don't you know that it is the most impractical system that ever has been? It is not simply impractical, it is impossible! Just as impossible as

it is to make \$2 out of \$1 by shifting from one pocket to the other.

"Don't you know that right always is practical and wrong always is impractical?

"Why waste any more of your time and talents upholding such a cruel system of universal slavery as modern plutocracy has forced upon the world?

"Why not spend your remaining years standing for what is right; for freedom, for justice, equality and liberty?

"The change from plutocratic to democratic industry is going to come. It will come thru a bloody revolution unless enough men like you



and Capper will have the courage to make a bold and determined stand for what you cannot help but know is right. It is up to you. Will you do it?" Edenburg, Tex. S. L. Bishop.

It has been so long since I have had a communication from my Socialist friend that I had begun to wonder what had become of him and whether there was any rift in his clouds of gloom.

Yes, I grant that. But I am not so certain that what he thinks is right is necessarily right, or that what he thinks is wrong is necessarily wrong.

Now let us examine some of Sam's premises and see whether they will stand the test of analysis. His first positive statement is that "Our Government was founded on the principle of social ownership by all the people," then he

proceeds to tell us what he means by "social ownership." It would be the abolition of profit and private wealth. Just where did he get the impression that the founders of our Government had any such idea in their heads?

He says that "an autocratic government cannot be a free government." Correct! But such a government as he favors could succeed only as an absolute despotism. In the only socialistic and communistic government now being tried out in the world there is no pretense even that the masses are allowed their liberty or a voice in the government.

The desire for selfish possession is primal; it is one of the most powerful impulses in human nature. It is displayed by the child as soon as he can walk. He ruthlessly takes what he wants and keeps it if he can.

It may be that the "socially owned" government predicted by Mr. Bishop is coming, but if "socially owned" means what he seems to mean, when that time comes whether thru a "bloody revolution" or not and if, when it comes, Mr. Bishop still is alive, he then will know what a real despotism is.

All organized government restricts liberty and the more it undertakes to restrict the natural impulses of men the more despotic it must be. Mr. Bishop dreams of a time when there will be equality of wealth and equality of privileges.

The Jeffersonian conception of good government was that the "government was best which governed least." In other words that practically the only proper function of government was to act as a policeman, keeping order and permitting every individual to work out his own destiny according to his desires, ability and ambition.

our civilization has become more complicated that idea of government gradually has been abandoned and no political party advocates it any more. All that I have said will not, in all probability, change the opinion of Mr. Bishop. But possibly after he reads it, if he does, he may be willing to grant that I may honestly differ from him.

Need Another Contract

In 1923 A, the father, bought 160 acre farm placing a mortgage of \$3,000 on the home he then owned and \$6,000 on the newly purchased farm. B and C, two sons, then assumed the payment of both mortgages and taxes and signed an agreement with A that when the \$3,000 mortgage on the home was paid the deed for the newly purchased farm was to be transferred from A to B and C. A died in 1927 leaving all his estate to his widow and the deed to the farm purchased in 1923 ready to be transferred to B and C. Thru an error this deed was recorded showing that the place belonged to B and C. The widow fearing B and C would not finish paying the \$3,000 mortgage asked that a deed be made and recorded transferring the property back to her. This was done in 1928. According to law would not the old contract signed in 1923 then become null and void? If B and C finish paying the \$3,000 mortgage without any new contract cannot the widow or her other heirs claim the place the same as any other property? C. S.

I am of the opinion that the deed from B and C to their mother wipes out the old contract and puts her in full possession and ownership of this land, subject to the mortgage that is upon it. And in order that B and C should be safe they should have another contract from their mother to them similar to the one they had with their father in 1923.

Can Collect Damages

I have a farm rented a mile from where I live. A neighbor turns his cattle out and they eat up my feed. Have I a right to drive them to my place and hold them or what may I do? C. A. D.

The legislature of 1929 enacted a law to regulate the running at large of neat cattle and other livestock. It is chapter 211 and the first section provides that it shall be unlawful for any neat cattle, horses, mules, asses, swine or sheep, to run at large.

The second section provides that any person whose animals shall run at large, in violation of the provisions of section 1 of this act, shall be liable to the person injured for all damages re-

sulting therefrom, and the person so damaged shall have a lien on said animals for the amount of such damages.

Section 3 provides that any person sustaining damages as provided in section 2 of this act may take the trespassing animals into custody, and may retain the same until such damages and all reasonable charges are paid. It shall be the duty of the person taking the animals into custody to notify the owner or the keeper thereof of such taking up within 24 hours thereafter.

The provisions of this law are positive. First, this neighbor had no right to permit his animals

were doing the damage on to his own place a mile from there and hold them until the damage was paid.

Law Forbids Sunday Work

I work in a grocery store in this town, work every day and until 10 or 11 o'clock on Sunday. Would like to know whether there is a law in Kansas regarding the opening of a business house on Sunday. Is there a law? If so what is it and who should I see about having it stopped? Y. Z.

Section 952, Chapter 21, of the Revised Statutes reads as follows: "Every person who shall either labor himself or compel his apprentice, servant or any other person under his charge or control to labor or perform any work other than the household offices of daily necessity, or other works of necessity or charity, on the first of the week, commonly called Sunday, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not exceeding \$25." See the county attorney.

There Is No Reason

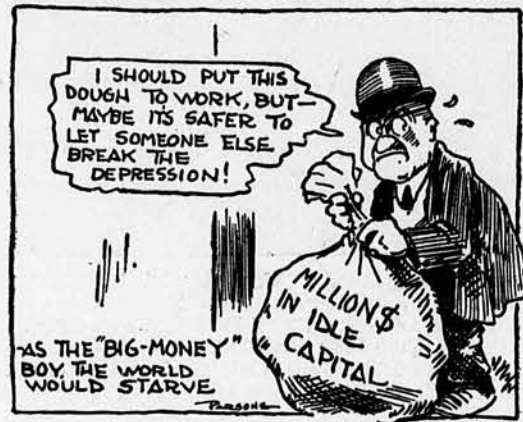
To what race would the people of India belong? I have always supposed they belonged to the Caucasian race but have been told differently. Why should they be refused at hotels in this country? Reader.

The people of India, and by this I mean the natives as distinguished from the numerous other races that live in India such as the Arabs and representatives of all kinds of races, belong to the Aryan race, not to the Caucasian. There is no reason that I know of why they should be refused accommodation at hotels any more than there is a good reason why some hotels refuse to entertain Jews.

Depends on the Lease

If A is a tenant and B the landlord and A lives on B's farm and B wishes to change tenants, would B have to send a registered letter to A notifying him to move? If so how many days' notice must he give the tenant? If B notifies A over the telephone or personally could A still hold the land for another year? H. J.

If A is holding under a written lease, no notice to vacate is required. If he is holding under a verbal lease, B, the landlord, is required to give him 30 days' notice in writing prior to the first day of March, if that is the day on which the tenancy commenced. It is not necessary that the notice be sent by registered letter.



to run at large. If he did let them run at large he was subject to the penalty of this law. As they trespassed upon the land held by this man under a rental contract he had a right to take them up and hold them until the damages were paid and he might drive them from the place where they

Armies Keep the Nations Poor

LIKE a man over-burdened, the world of men staggered and came to a halt more than a year ago. That resting time is typified by the world-wide slowing up of business, by high taxes, by men out of work, by general hard times.

Back of all other reasons, the chief cause of the present world-wide economic depression is the war. Such a period of rest and recuperation has followed every great war. This time it follows the world's greatest war.

We still are learning how vast was that calamity that a contest in armament brought upon the world. Its money cost is now placed at 186 billion dollars in an estimate reported by the governor of the Federal Reserve Board, Eugene Meyer.

That is just about equal to the entire wealth of the United States—the world's wealthiest country—as ascertained by the Census Bureau in 1912. In fact, in the year just prior to the World War the total public debt of all the nations totaled only an approximate 42,900 million dollars.

The money cost of the World War was more than four times the amount of the world's entire public debt at that time.

The figures are too colossal for comprehension, but the comparison we can comprehend. Both these enormous totals help us to understand how in the thousands of ways that civilization has been paying for the World War, such a burden might suddenly and momentarily over-tax the world's economic strength as it has done.

Accordingly, if ever a word was said in season it was said by President Hoover to the thousand business men from 40 nations who gathered recently in Washington to attend the annual meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce.

In correctly placing the responsibility for the existing world-wide depression on the "malign inheritances" of the World War, the President called on these business leaders from all over the world to speed the day of international disarmament as one of the greatest means we have in our power to restore the world's weakened financial condition.

Europe, the worst sufferer from this world-wide

depression, is at this moment spending 70 per cent more for armament than it did before the war.

France has the largest conscript army in the world—607,533 men—larger than the great "Red" army of Russia which stands at 562,000 men.

Great Britain with a deficit of more than 116 million dollars and more than 3 million unemployed to which she pays a dole, is expending 550 million dollars on her army and navy, which is 43 per cent more than her military expenditures were before the World War.

Even little Rumania has a larger standing army than the United States.

The nations have 5½ million men under arms with 20 million more in reserve, the President told these business men. They are spending nearly 5 billion dollars a year at the present time on their military establishments, or 70 per cent more than they were spending before the war.

Yet these nations all have ratified the Kellogg-Briand treaty renouncing war as a national policy and have agreed to settle all controversies between them by peaceful means.

If these enormous sums were not spent for military purposes in all these countries, they would be expended for something useful, something of lasting benefit to the people who are compelled to pay for this armament with labor and self-sacrifice.

Lord Robert Cecil proposes a 25 per cent cut in armament by all nations. That would save more than 1 billion dollars a year. European statisticians estimate that such an amount of money would provide a year's employment for 17 million men.

If that is true, and approximately it is true, then what the nations spend in one year for military purposes, would provide work and wages an entire year for 85 million men.

That would cure all the more serious economic woes of the civilized world. It would banish poverty.

Nobody expects that to be done all at once, but it can be done. If it is done this generation must bring the end of militarism definitely in view. Within the next eight months the nations will attempt to reach an agreement fixing a general

reduction in the size of armies. Therefore President Hoover seized upon a timely occasion to bring before the world in forceful and convincing language that all other co-operative economic effect is secondary to the world's primary problem of disarmament and that alone can be the means of allaying national fear and building international confidence.

Nothing can do more to speed the world's economic recuperation than to reduce this gigantic waste. "I know of no economic proposal," says the President, "which in necessity, or importance, can compare with the successful result of that conference."

The President's address should have another effect, as he probably intended it to have. It should end the rising agitation for canceling what is left of Europe's war debt to the United States, after a scaling down not to be surpassed in amount and in generosity by all previous history.

After that and during the time that the United States was cutting 10 billion dollars from its public debt, which was increased more than 25 times by the war, Europe spent an even greater number of billions on its armies.

If European governments can obtain their own consent to grind these billions out of their people, it is quite certain that any further sums the United States might contribute in this way would be used to maintain for a still longer period the excessive armament which is exacting such a terrible toll and which is menacing more and more the peace of the world.

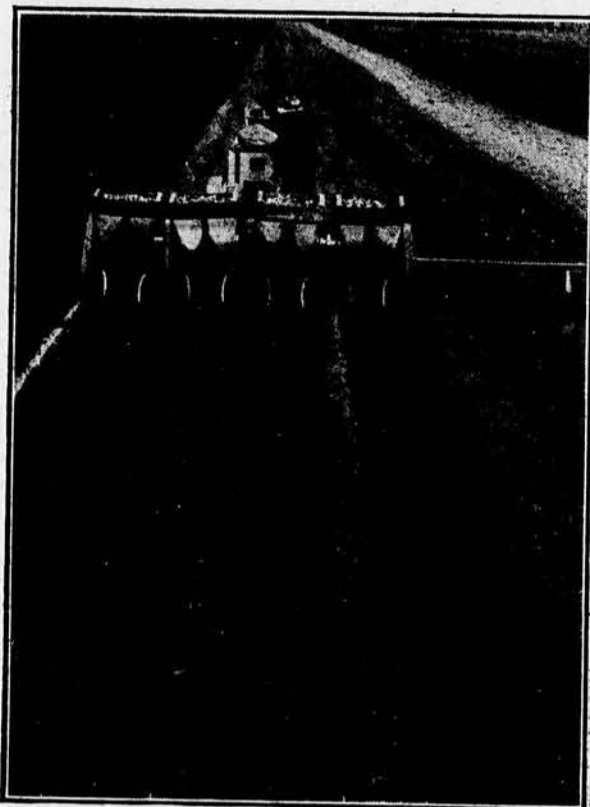
If Europe in straits, can find more billions for making future wars possible, it must expect to discover the American taxpayer is more firmly resolved than ever not to contribute a cent for that purpose from this side of the world.

Such a discovery just now should be wholesome and timely. President Hoover has done much to make this plain at a fitting moment.

Rural Kansas in Pictures



Aaron Butler, of Weir, 4 Feet 9 Inches, Winner Capper State-wide Spelling Bee, Receives Congratulations From J. M. Parks, 6 Feet 7 Inches, Contest Director. They Go to Washington May 26, for National Bee



Four-Row Potato Planter Used by M. T. Kelsey, Shawnee County, in Seeding This Year's Crop. It Was Made by Combining One 2-Row and Two Single-Row Machines. Two Men Handled the Outfit, Planting 195 Acres in 100 Hours, Cutting Out Use of an Extra Tractor and Two Hired Hands



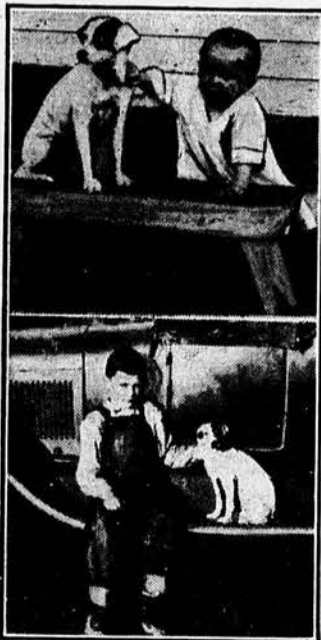
"This Is One of the Many Beautiful Scenes in Miami County," Writes Mrs. Clarence Sage, of La Cygne. "It Was Taken on Middle Creek, 2 Miles North of New Lancaster." What a Wonderful Place for a Picnic



Officers of Kansas Future Farmers of America for 1931. Front Row, Left to Right: Francis Grillot, Parsons, Vice President; John H. Peters, Washington, Reporter; William A. Wishart, Manhattan, Treasurer. Back Row: A. P. Davidson, Manhattan, Adviser; Leo Paulsen, Concordia, President, and Kenneth Waite, Winfield, Secretary. These Vocational Agriculture Students Stand for Better Farm Practices, Co-operation and Leadership



Above, a Sample of Real Kansas Horse Power, Teams Ranging From 1 to 11 Years Old, Owned by J. A. Kuntz & Sons, Dickinson County. These Horses and a Tractor Do All the Work on 640 Acres. Below, 11-Mule Team Used by L. L. Smith, Phillips County, and His Hired Man, in Harrowing 10 Acres of Corn an Hour



Pals of Long Standing. Above, Pete Schmidt, Jr., of Canton, and His Dog, Both Less Than a Year Old. Below, the Same Pair 10 Years Later



A Delightful Spot in Summer. This Is the Diving Tower at the Kansas State Lake, About 15 Miles South of Meade. The Lake Covers a Good Many Acres and Is the Scene of Numerous Happy Vacation-Day Excursions



This Is the Country Home of William Weiss, Near Bellefont, as It Appeared a Few Years Ago, and as It Appears Now After Trees, Shrubs and Flowers Were Planted. Landscaping Adds to the Comfort and Happiness of Living, and Generates Pride

The Coming of Cosgrove

By Laurie York Erskine

THE return of Bradley Cosgrove to Manford was doubly notable. He came upon the heels of a murder; and he met his avowed enemy, Wert Farley, at the depot. Mason Farley, a brother of Wert's, had come to this community bringing crime, violence and greed. He was accounted responsible by many for bringing about the financial ruin and death of Bradley Cosgrove's father, who stood for everything that was right in the community. Farley dominated the "law." But it was the elder Cosgrove's dream that his son, Bradley, should go to school, become a lawyer and beat Farley with that weapon in an honest manner.

A week before Bradley's return, Mason Farley was shot in the back. Wert is at the station to accuse Bradley of the murder. However, John Gaines, retired rancher, banker and close friend of the elder Cosgrove thru all his life, is present to stop any unfair gunplay. Wert takes over the management of his brother's ranch, aided by Klein the foreman, who exhibits a feverish desire to pin the murder on Bradley. "Don't go off half cocked," adjured Gaines. Then the train came around the curve.

Gaines was disappointed in Cosgrove's appearance—slight, graceful. Farley stared at him hypnotized, all the fire of his purpose quenched. A man couldn't cram words down the throat of such a dude as this! Neither Gaines nor Farley had any suspicion that Cosgrove actually had been in Manford the night of the murder. Yet Cosgrove was and told them so. It was a big point for Farley and he makes the most of it. Gaines and Cosgrove measure each other's caliber—and friendship—a friendship that is to be lasting and faithful.

The reason Cosgrove was in Manford the night of Farley's death was because Hazel Farley sent for him as her attorney. "Keep clear of the whole bunch," warns Gaines. But Cosgrove doesn't; as a matter of fact, Hazel comes to see him that night. But she comes to say that she can't carry on her case, fighting her father, since he is dead.

However, Cosgrove is determined to go to the will reading the next day, especially after Hazel tells him how Wert and his gang have influenced the writing of that will. Her father had insisted she marry Lederer and she wouldn't because he was everything a man shouldn't be. So it was Hazel against the four men—and the will they would write.

Cosgrove, Hazel and Gaines received a most ungracious welcome at the ranch when they appeared to hear the will read. Farley, Lederer and Klein certainly didn't expect them and could scarcely believe their eyes. And hostilities soon start. Lederer accuses Cosgrove of Mason Farley's murder. That called for action and Cosgrove challenges Lederer to a duel.

Cosgrove Misses a Shot

"Now," Cosgrove instructed Lederer, "you'll walk out into the open and wait for me while Mr. Gaines sees that you obey the rules. You'll stand right there on a line with the corner of the house. I'll walk down to the edge of the cut and put my gun in my pocket. When I get there and turn towards you we'll draw and fire," he broke suddenly into a broad grin. "You fellows have got to learn how to play these eastern games according to rule," he said.

Lederer glared at him, doubting his sincerity.

"Are you crazy?" he asked.

"Don't talk! Move!" snapped Cosgrove.

And then Lederer shook off the spell. He did it physically, shaking his

shoulders as if he threw a cloak from them. He looked down at Cosgrove's gun, then into Cosgrove's face. He laughed.

"You think you got me buffaloed," he said, "but hell, you ain't seen me throw a gun. You may think you're goin' to do some more shootin' in the back. But Gaines will see to that. You don't know Gaines. He's goin' to see that you play fair. An' if you play fair, you're goin' out there, and you're goin' to die plumb quick!" He laughed again.

"You're keeping us waiting," smiled Cosgrove.

"Come on, Gaines," growled Lederer. He turned and strode thru the door with Gaines behind him.

Obedient to Cosgrove's instructions he walked to a position on a line with the corner of the house and turned to stand waiting.

"Come on," he growled. The deliberation of Cosgrove's preliminaries manifestly grated on his nerves. Cosgrove thrust the gun into his hip pocket and slipped off his coat. He stood for a moment in the doorway, seeming at a loss where to place the garment. Hazel Farley took it from him, studying his face curiously as she did so.

"Come back. Oh, come back," she

"It's all over," he said.

Lederer bent down, trying to move the heavy foot. He cursed and sobbed.

"Gimme it!" he cried. "Gimme it! Gimme it!" He raved horribly, his arm, shattered by two bullets, at his side. Farley and Klein came to him, reaching his side with Cosgrove. Lederer turned his blasphemy upon his opponent. "You laid down!" he sobbed.

Cosgrove ignored him, addressing the others.

"Now don't talk about that murder any more!" he said clearly, and he turned at a touch upon his arm. It was Hazel Farley.

"Here's your coat," she said.

The roar of an engine was heard ascending the trail.

"That's Novak," said Farley, and his voice held a strange quality of relief.

The car appeared, bumping over the trail.

"Hen Gehlert's driving him," said Gaines, who now stood, holding Lederer by one arm. "You'd better let him drive you down and have the doctor look at that arm."

But Lederer didn't answer him. Lederer was striving to deprive Cosgrove of what satisfaction might be derived from seeing him unconscious on the ground. They bundled him into the

others, so that as they entered the house they left these two in low-voiced conversation outside.

Cosgrove fell in with Gaines and the lawyer as they ascended the steps and Hazel found herself beside him, crossing the threshold of the house that had been her home while a frantic voice dinned in her heart that she should hang back, listen, overhear, break up that evil conversation which they had left behind.

And her fear was well founded, for when Farley, yielding to Klein's detaining hand, had turned his attention to his confederate, he had found the man's face suffused with an immoderate passion. Klein waited for no word from Farley; he was manifestly incapable of containing the rage which seethed in him, which gleamed savagely in his eyes, which ran riot thru the veins of his throat and forehead.

"He's out to make trouble!" he uttered thickly. There followed a stream of curses. "Give it to 'im. Shoot 'im!" He stopped, glaring at Farley, incapable of words.

Farley gave vent to a harsh sound which approximated laughter.

"You saw what he did to Cliff!" he said.

But Klein pressed him.

"Don't give him a chance!" he mumbled. "Shoot him in the back! Kill him! Blow his head off! He's out to make trouble. Get him before he gets you an' me!"

Farley gazed at the foreman doubtfully. He was perplexed by the passion which possessed Klein in this manner. He had never thought that Klein cherished enough affection for Lederer or any other man to be thus transported into fury by the spectacle of his defeat. Not for the first time Farley speculated vainly upon the source of Klein's homicidal hatred of Bradley Cosgrove, whom, before this clear September morning, Klein had never seen. He gave it up, baffled.

"Don't worry," he growled, turning to the house. "We'll get him."

Klein directed upon him a glare of unveiled desperation.

"He's a lawyer, a sharp, an' a cheat!" he snapped jerkily. "You'll never get him by processes of law. He killed Mase, we got to do the same for him. An' if you don't, I will!"

And as they entered the ranch house, Farley knew that Klein desperately desired the death of Cosgrove because he was afraid of Cosgrove. Farley knew it and wondered at it.

When they entered the big living room of the ranch, they discovered Novak and Cosgrove seated at a table which had been drawn out from the wall and cleared of its burden of rubbish. Novak had unloaded his brief case of a number of papers which lay on the table before him, and with Cosgrove was engaged in silently perusing them. Gaines sat in an arm-chair near the door, a vantage place from which he could command all the room and the exit as well. Hazel Farley sat in a small chair beside the base-burner stove which was in a corner near a large window seat half obscured by dusty curtains.

What the Will Said

Farley noticed Klein's savage glance at the bent head of Cosgrove, and he felt subconsciously that had it not been for Gaines' quiet bulk in the doorway, Klein would then and there have whipped out his revolver and done murder. Klein seemed to sense Farley's clairvoyance in the matter, he cast a guilty glance over his shoulder and then, walking with angry impatience across the room, threw himself into the window seat where dusty curtains almost concealed

(Continued on Page 16)

Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

IF YOU can answer correctly 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. What is an astronomer?
2. What do the letters, "f. o. b." stand for?
3. What was the Saturnalia?
4. What is the weight in pounds of a gallon of water?
5. What was the "Industrial Revolution"?
6. What is jarrah?
7. What is the meaning of the word, "facsimile" and how is it correctly pronounced?
8. What part of the United States is known as the "Gadsden Purchase"?
9. What is a sponge in its original state?
10. What is considered the greatest accomplishment of Louis Pasteur?
11. What are the sebaceous glands?
12. What does "niblick" mean?

(Answers found on page 23)

murmured. And he saw that she was afraid for him. He smiled an assurance to her. Lederer, noticing the play between them, flamed into rage.

"By God, come out an' shoot!" he yelled.

Cosgrove descended the steps and walked away to the edge of the cut in the bank, down which the trail disappeared. They saw him walk away from them with firm, elastic steps, to the position he had chosen, some thirty yards from the porch. It seemed to Hazel that he would never reach it. Time stood still while she watched that trim, well made body walk away from her. Then Cosgrove stopped, and she heard Gaines cry out sharply,

"Not till he turns!"

Cosgrove turned, and as he did so, Lederer drew with a flash of his arm and fired twice. But as he turned, Cosgrove threw himself to the ground and drew his revolver at the same time. The shots followed one after another, five of them, shattering the clear morning air. Lederer's two shots flew high. Then three from the prostrate Cosgrove, and Lederer's gun flew from his hand as if torn away by an invisible force. He reeled toward the place where it had fallen, but Cosgrove was returning his own weapon to his pocket, and Gaines, stepping to Lederer's gun, placed his foot on it.

car, thus leaving Hazel for a moment alone with Cosgrove.

"He'll kill you now," she said, "if he can."

Cosgrove was watching the car thoughtfully.

"I don't understand how I missed that first shot," he said.

"We'll Get Him"

In that magical interlude when she stood beside him and learned that Cosgrove was without fear, Hazel Farley discovered also that the contempt and vague anger which she had held in the past for these conflicts between the men of her country had changed miraculously into a fearfulness that sickened her.

Because Cosgrove was not afraid, she knew that his danger was the greater. She could not answer his brave dismissal of her fear for him because she divined that in doing so she might betray something of the inexplicable emotion which had come upon her. So she turned toward her uncle and Klein and Gaines as, with the lawyer, they approached the house. She saw Klein scowl as she faced the group, and fear came heavily upon her as she saw the savage-visaged cattleman clutch her uncle's arm, drawing him away from the

We'll Have Plenty of Straw

Wheat Is Getting Too Rank and This May Cut Grain Yield; Fields Heavily Pastured Are About Right

BY HENRY HATCH

FROM everywhere comes the same complaint—wheat is growing too rank. This will mean straw instead of grain, unless the weather is dry and sunny for sometime to come. We may not have too much wheat, after all. Over-supply has a way of righting itself in time, even if man makes no concerted effort to help in the matter. Nature often sees that man is incapable of doing the job, so steps in and unexpectedly and usually in short order wipes out the prospect for a huge crop and gives us instead the moderate yield that brings a greater net return. The hand of nature may be working to our advantage now in the wheat fields. Anyhow, it looks as if there will be plenty of straw to handle in some way, either in the bundle or to plow under behind the combine. Fields that were heavily pastured have about the right growth now.

Has a Different Plan

An old friend who moved from a nearby upland farm two years ago to a river-bottom farm is putting those rich acres of land of his to a different use than do many. He sows the entire cultivated area to wheat late in August or early in September with the one purpose in view—winter pasture for cattle. Our rich bottom soil makes a surprising growth of wheat in the average season if seeded that early, so much so that it would be the height of folly to sow then expecting a grain crop, since it likely would reach the jointing stage by the coming of real winter. But our friend wants pasture and plenty of it during the winter and this is how he gets it. He has a bunch of yearling Herefords now fat enough for beef that acquired 75 per cent of their gain since weaned from their mothers on that wheat pasture alone. They go to market next week and the closely-cropped wheat land goes into corn. All that he is out is the plowing, preparing and seeding of the wheat last fall and 1½ bushels of cheap seed wheat to the acre.

Built Some New Fence

The longest one piece of work done on the farm this spring has been fencing. We completely enclosed a quarter section with a new fence, except the one-half of two sides that is joined by neighbors. Split hedge posts, 7 feet tall were set 2½ feet in the ground, and four galvanized "hog" wires were strung on these. This makes a good cattle fence that will hold anything but a stampeded herd or a naturally breechy bull as long as the staples stay in the post. Here is the one great fault of the hedge post—it will check out the staples and it requires close attention to keep the wires well up until the posts become thoroly seasoned. On an 80-rod section, where a hedge recently had been cut, leaving a row of stumps and roots anything but inviting to the hole digger, we used 6½ foot steel posts. The wire is clamped on these posts in a way that always should hold it there and it may prove even a more permanent fence than the old favorite made with hedge posts. Anyhow, it has the advantage of holding the wire more securely. As to durability, that can best be compared at some date in the future. I know that many of the hedge posts used should have 30 years of good service in them.

Prefers the Steel Post

A friend, C. E. Storer, of Osborne county, came to his present farm in 1871, and since has grown plenty of

timber, some of it now large enough for saw logs. Yet he writes that he is finding it cheaper to fence with steel posts. By the time a post is made out of growing timber, a hole is dug for it and the post well tamped the labor item alone is no small matter. Mr. Storer finds that the 5-foot post is tall enough for his use in enclosing large pastures. Driving 100 steel posts is little more than a two-hour job. However, where one has his own hedge timber, has the time to cut it and the time to build it into a nice row of fence posts, well set in the ground, he has something worth while.

Patience Gets Its Reward

What is a stand of corn? When two farmers meet in town these days, a question that soon comes out is, "Well, did you get a good stand of corn?" A thick stand looks nice when it is first up, and the green rows do look pretty after the first fresh cultivation. But too often when the friendly shower begins to "go around" in August and corn leaves are curling in the middle of the day the owner of that thick corn wonders whether he has a good stand after all. The rather wet, cool weather we have been having has not proved hard on good seed in the ground, as it seldom does; it is the wet and extremely hot condition that is more likely to rot seed in the soil. A few have worked their soil too wet, as is invariably the case, only to regret it later. Patience never ceases to be a virtue when waiting for a water-soaked field to dry enough for cultivation. The hunt for seed now has shifted to kafir, cane and the various mongrel and cross bred forage crops of which there now are too many.

Must Use Home Market

With a scant supply of grain on hand, only a few have hatched the usual number of chickens so far this season, and in most cases the per cent of chicks hatched from 100 eggs has been unusually low. This finds the country generally short of chicks of a size that usually fill every farm yard at this season. We used both hens and incubators this year, as we usually do. But the per cent of hatch was no better with one method of incubation than with the other, proving that the fault was in the hatchability of the egg. Everywhere the same complaint has been made, so we do not seem to be headed for an over-production in the poultry business this year. I have heard many say they were going to try a crop of fall-grown chickens, making use of the summer threshed wheat and oats as grain, which is scarce now altho not so high in price. It is more difficult to keep down mites among hot-weather-grown chicks, but it can be done, and this year the fall-grown fry may more than pay its way, especially where good range is had and there is plenty of home-grown wheat that should be worth more if fed on the farm than sold on the market. It seems to be up to the farmer to figure out some sort of a right-on-the-farm market for this year's crop of wheat. We can use a limited amount of it in the production of poultry, and still more in the feeding of hogs.

And Quit Being an Icicle

Discussing the trade cycles, Sam Hill, in The Cincinnati Enquirer, says what the country needs is a buy-cycle.

Well, all it has to do is use its try-cycle.

Now Try Nature's Most Unique Coffees



(FOLGER PHOTO)

Looking down a street in the famous Central American coffee city Antigua. (Right)—Native coffee merchant.



(KEYSTONE PHOTO)

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Balanced Production Is Goal

New Wheat Belt Program Aims at More Satisfactory Results Thru Combination of Crops and Livestock

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

MORE than 500 Kansas Wheat Belt farmers met at Larned on May 6 and adopted a new 5-year agricultural program for their section of the state, to take the place of the one of similar length that ended last year. By request the details of this program were worked out by the specialists at the Kansas State College, and were presented by them.

The ultimate aim is a more satisfactory and satisfying rural life for every farm family, based on a balanced and stable agriculture that includes feed crop production and utilization as well as wheat production and marketing. It will be understood that this new plan, like the one it follows, isn't based on greater production; rather, the big point is more efficient and better balanced production. The new goal is the adoption of approved practices on 85 per cent of the farms in the 60 counties included. It happens that 30 counties were represented at Larned last week, but that doesn't indicate the entire interest in the undertaking. All of the counties are interested and in every one considerable improvement is in evidence as a result of the first 5-year program.

Wheat production and marketing work will include every possible angle on seed, soil management, plant disease control, insect control, farm management and marketing, and agricultural engineering. Most of these things now are receiving attention by many individual farmers but they will be stressed even more in the future. The crop production and utilization section of the program includes the study of varieties that will succeed and provide the right kind of feed to be marketed economically thru livestock. More beef cattle, dairy cows, hogs, sheep and poultry are urged. Wheat reduction? Certainly. But not in any drastic manner. It is advised that more acres be turned to feed crops and fed out, which automatically cuts down the possible production of the one crop and by the same token provides more sources of income to the farm.

More Income Sources Needed

The program believes in concerted effort, yet at the same time recognizes the importance of every farm being balanced so that there will be more dependable incomes and less specialization. Also in this new program every phase of 4-H club work and home economics will be stressed. "This is a program that concerns things over which we have some control," as President F. D. Farrell, of the college stated. "There is no use wasting time on the things over which we have no control.

In his address before the convention, President Farrell outlined the major objectives of the Wheat Belt Program as including:

"The agriculture of the Wheat Belt should be developed persistently in the direction of stability and permanence. It should be based upon long-time rather than year-to-year considerations. It should conserve and improve rather than exploit and impair the agricultural resources of the region.

"Altho natural conditions in the Wheat Belt are specially favorable to wheat production, it is unsound from every long-time standpoint for the region to be dependent exclusively upon the wheat industry, however attractive such dependence may at times appear. The agriculture of the Wheat Belt should include a reasonable degree of balance among the va-

rious crop industries, including wheat, that are adaptable to the region, and between crop industries and animal industries.

"With wheat and every other farm product of the Wheat Belt, the dominant aims should be high and stable quality and low cost of production and distribution rather than increased total output, and the entire program should be developed in strict accordance with these aims.

"In the development of a well-balanced agriculture in the Wheat Belt, there will be an increase in the number of people and of interests concerned with the various agricultural industries and an increase in the complexity of the agriculture and commerce of the region. For this and other important reasons there will be increasing need for well-informed cooperation, in the enterprises of production, manufacture and distribution of farm products. Such cooperation should include not only farmers but also numerous townspeople whose businesses and professions involve agriculture.

Better Living of Importance

"The entire Wheat Belt Program should be pointed definitely toward better homes and better living in the Wheat Belt. Nothing is of sufficient economic importance to justify sacrificing or jeopardizing the farm home. It should be clearly recognized that if we live badly we are poor, no matter how much money we have. We shall have better agriculture and better living in the Wheat Belt when more of the financial surpluses of good years are used to buy bath tubs, to secure electrical equipment for the home, and to provide trees, shrubs, gardens and other features of home comfort and beautification, and when less of the financial surpluses are used to buy more land or other means of economic expansion. If the Wheat Belt should cease to be a good place to live and rear families, it would become, in time, a poor place for agriculture.

"If objectives like those suggested are constantly pursued by the leading farmers and others concerned in the best development of the Kansas Wheat Belt, we may be sure that the Wheat Belt Program will go forward at an accelerated rate and produce increasing benefits as time passes."

Following President Farrell, and the presentation of the new program, the college specialists explained in detail how all kinds of livestock and crops have been worked in satisfactory combination with wheat on Wheat Belt farms.

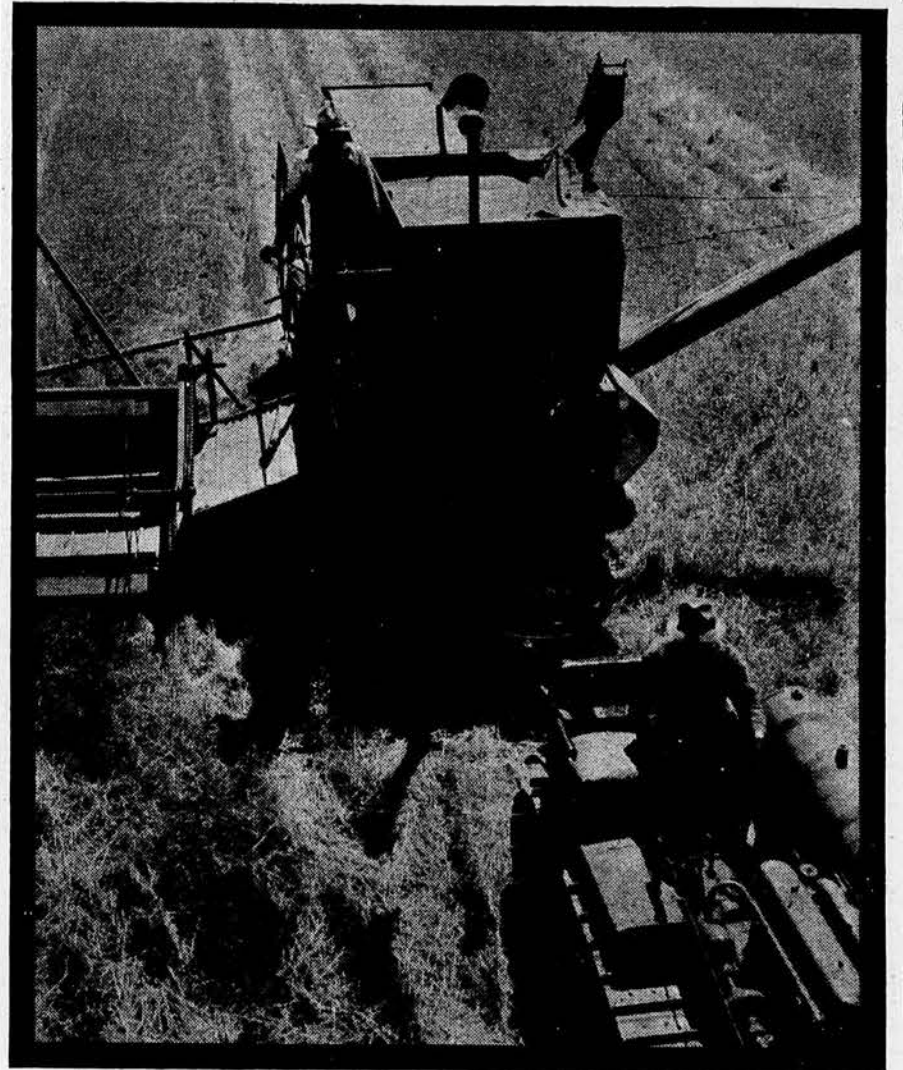
Corn Worth \$12,000

The 4-H club boys and girls who were enrolled in corn projects produced approximately 219,000 bushels of corn last year. This had a total valuation of more than \$12,000. In all there were 50 organized counties and from these counties there were 731 club members who actually finished the job.

According to M. H. Coe, state club leader, Bourbon county had the largest enrollment with 121 members. He explains that thru the 4-H corn project club members were taught better methods of production as well as improved methods of marketing, and special emphasis was placed on marketing the crop thru livestock. Improved and adapted varieties of corn are being distributed and grown thru-out the counties where the corn project is being conducted.

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C O M B I N E



HERE AND THERE IN KANSAS

by
Jesse R. Johnson



Norton County Pioneer Butter Factory Opens New Source of Profit; Dairy Herds to Improve

MORE than 200 farmers and business men residing in Norton county have joined forces and erected and equipped the Norton County Pioneer Butter Factory. The factory is located in Norton and the funds for building were subscribed by Norton county folks.

The plant with a yearly capacity of almost a million pounds of butter, together with the equipment cost less than \$20,000. Eighty per cent of the stockholders and owners are butter-fat producers, but every stockholder has a vital interest in the success of the enterprise from the standpoint of new wealth that will be created and used at home.

A large number of Norton merchants who sell butter to the retail trade already are selling butter manufactured by the new factory. The plan is strictly co-operative, organized under the Capper-Volstead law. Every farmer who sells fat to the



Norton County Pioneer Butter Factory

factory will share in the profits whether or not he is a stockholder. Interest on the stock and running expenses will be paid and the rest goes to those who feed and milk the cows.

The formal opening was held March 24. Hundreds of farmers came from the far edges of the country and some from adjoining counties. Prizes were offered for the farmer bringing cream the longest distance, the largest amount, the first can of cream to be delivered and for the one guessing nearest to the total number of pounds the factory would receive the first day. Just 1,814½ pounds were received, about 600 gallons.

Visitors from other plants in Kansas and across the line in Nebraska were present. The band played and farmers and town folks enjoyed themselves, besides giving due consideration to problems that have so much to do with the general welfare of their community. The matter of importing more dairy cows from the dairy districts of other states is being discussed and probably some will be bought. But the general plan that most likely will be followed is to obtain good herd bulls and build up the herds already on the farms. The producing standards of the herds gradually can be brought up in this way. It will take longer but most likely this is the safest and surest way. Farmers will learn more about dairying and develop better methods for handling and caring for their cows as the herds grow in value and the dairy community develops.

Anyway, Norton county farmers and far-seeing business men are off on the right foot. There is no better combination than wheat and dairy cows.

Buy on Quality Basis

No class of business men have made greater progress than have the grocerymen of Kansas. Recently I called on more than 100 of them. As a class they are intelligent and capable. Their problems are numerous and

changing methods of merchandising and uncertain competition make it necessary that they be alert and quick to adopt newer and better methods of doing business.

Most of the merchants with whom I talked stated that farmers desire and will buy just as high grade groceries as will the people who live in town. They say, however, that farm-

ers are not quite so well posted on all quality brands of food stuffs, probably because standard brands of groceries have not been called so forcibly to their attention thru advertising directed to them.

My conclusions are that in periods of depression both classes of buyers — town and farm — will buy for a short time on a price basis and remain satisfied with lower quality. However, even now they are buying lower grade merchandise under silent protest and getting back to the higher standard as rapidly as possible.

The merchant who builds his business on a price basis is in a treacherous position which forces him to meet all competition with still lower prices. To do this he is forced to offer goods of a lower standard and runs the risk that an intelligent buying public soon will turn its back on cheapness and face quality bought at its correct value.

Kansas people are fortunate that

they have such a large number of modern grocery stores thruout the state that can be depended on to handle quality goods sold at a fair profit. This type of grocer has little to fear as to permanent effects of cheap competition.

To Cut Farm Costs

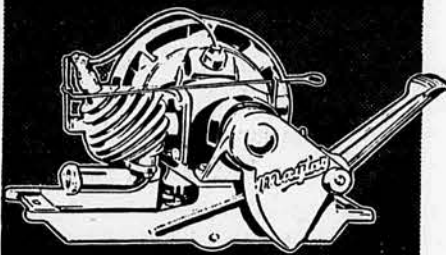
BY W. E. GRIMES

One of the most effective ways of reducing farm costs and increasing the possibility of profits is by obtaining high yields to the acre. In Southwestern Kansas, studies of a number of farms showed that the cost of producing wheat was \$1.29 a bushel when the yields were 6 bushels to the acre. A yield of 12 bushels an acre reduced the cost to approximately 65 cents a bushel. Higher yields further reduced costs, and with 18 bushels an acre the cost to the bushel was 43 cents.

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Maytag was first to equip its washer with an in-built engine—the gasoline Multi-Motor. This famous Maytag engine, now in its sixteenth year, is the finest washer engine built—simple, quiet, compact, reliable. It has but four working parts. A step on the pedal starts it.

CHURN AND MEAT GRINDER ATTACHMENTS are time and labor saving conveniences available with the Maytag Aluminum Washer at reasonable extra cost.

A WEEK'S WASHING FREE

Write or 'phone the nearest Maytag dealer. Inquire about the Maytag free trial and easy divided payment plan. If the Maytag doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.

**THE MAYTAG COMPANY
NEWTON IOWA**

Founded 1893
Maytag Sales Corporation (Wholesale)
1005 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

WASHER—TABLE IRONER

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N.A. McCune

HOSANNA is one way of saying hurrah! That day He came into the city, and crowds were shouting it. The reason they did so was just the ordinary reason of self-interest. They expected that He would drive out their enemies, the Romans, set up again the ancient throne of Israel, and establish himself as king of the people, which, to them, meant king of the world.

However, it would be only a few days until their song would be changed. When they found that He was not going to set up an earthly kingdom, was not going to make the Jews the ruling people of all the earth, was not going to organize an army, they joined in the chorus of "Crucify Him!"

The week on which He was entering—He came into the city on Sunday—was to be the most strenuous week of His life, and the most strenuous week in the biographical annals of mankind. Professor William James has a most interesting essay on "The Energies of Men." He tells of some of the ordeals thru which individuals have gone, and apparently have suffered no hurt as a consequence. One officer in the British army went thru a siege in the Sepoy rebellion with only a handful of men, without sleep or rest for days. During that time he ate nothing, but subsisted on brandy. When relief came he collapsed, and the desire for brandy left him so that thereafter he loathed it. But for the time it seems to have helped him to bear up. Other men have endured enormous strain, without resorting to any alcoholic stimulants. The physical and nervous punishment which Mr. Bryan could endure in a presidential campaign, for instance, was almost unbelievable, speaking dozens of times a day for days on end, meeting and greeting hundreds of individuals as well as addressing crowds. On the other hand, when President Wilson tried it, when he was presenting his appeal to the people in behalf of the League of Nations, he broke down and never fully regained his strength.

We may say without qualification that Jesus faced and passed thru a week that would test the powers of the most heroic man who ever lived: His physical endurance, His nervous reserves, His mental quickness, His spiritual resources. It is generally believed that Simon the Cyrenian was compelled to bear the cross because at the last Jesus had broken down. If that is correct, it is no wonder.

But even if He did at the last give way under the physical strain He did not weaken in a spiritual way, and that is what we are most interested in. No word escaped Him that betrayed anger or resentment or even irritation. He was master of Himself and of every situation. He had the secret of drawing on God every moment. It is not surprising that the author of Hebrews declared, "Therefore He is able to save to the uttermost them that come unto God by Him, seeing He ever liveth to make intercession for them."

But we have gotten ahead of the story. That evening Jesus went into the temple and took in the scene before Him. He then resolved what to do. Next morning He went back and drove out the traffickers in the temple. "His spirit was on fire within Him at the memory of what He witnessed—the noise and trampling of the cattle, the haggling of the money changers, the whole confused and clamorous sordidness of bargain and exchange. His passion for the purity of God, for the purity of the worship which prophets had died for and which smug priests were defiling now, made Him terrible with that selfless wrath which can leap like devastating lightning."

With a whip He drove them all out,

the animals running out into the street, while He threw over the tables and the money went rolling in all directions. When the traders had all scurried to shelter, He stood alone.

Why do we have the idea that Jesus was such a meek and harmless person? It probably comes from medieval art, which usually pictures Christ either as a child in his mother's arms, or as hanging on the cross. Both of these representations are correct, of course. But other aspects of His character also should be brought out. Modern art is doing this more and more. The painting of "Christ Before Pilate" by Munkacsy is a good instance. Christ stands there straight and strong and calm, the mob howling about Him, and Pilate on his throne nervously twisting his hands. It is a good picture to place before children and youth. Christ was strong! Let us not forget that; strong, stronger, strongest! Strong in body, brain, spirit! "Thou art my son." God's son would not be a mediocrity. "Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory and

honor and power, for thou hast created all things"; such words would be addressed only to One who had kingly attributes.

Lesson for May 17—Jesus Enters Jerusalem as King. Luke 19:28 to 20:47. Golden Text, "He is Lord of lords and King of kings." Rev. 17:14.

Attend 4-H Round-up

More than 1,200 Kansas 4-H club members will attend the ninth annual boys' and girls' round-up, to be held during the week of June 1 to 6, at the Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, Manhattan.

"A state champion demonstration team will be selected during the round-up to represent Kansas at the National 4-H Club congress held at Chicago in December," M. H. Coe, state 4-H club leader, said in announcing the round-up features, "a free trip will be awarded by the Kansas Bankers' Association. This is a new contest and at least 50 per cent of the counties will have competing teams."

Leadership courses for the 1,200 visiting boys and girls are under the direction of George Gemmill, home study department. Instructions will be given by Mrs. Elsie H. Pine, Kan-

sas State Teachers' College, Emporia; F. E. Charles, Daily Drover's Telegram staff, Kansas City; "Jimmie" Hartley, Hohner Harmonica company, and Margaret Streeter, formerly of the R. C. A. Victory company, Camden, N. J. Extension specialists and instructors of the college will complete the round-up staff.

The new green and white uniforms have been adopted for the round-up as official. The campus will be transformed into a parade ground for the 1,200 farm youths.

Round-up week features other than the demonstration contest include chorus, music appreciation, harmonica, band and orchestra, health, stunt, newswriting and judging of livestock and home economics products. Supervised play and sight-seeing tours will be conducted for the visiting club members. The final event of the week will be the banquet on Friday evening. The banquet program as well as daily programs will be broadcast from station KSAC.

Speech now may be scrambled at one end and unscrambled at the other end of the telephone line, thus making secret messages possible. Must have gotten the idea from crossed lines.

The Harvester-Thresher Savings Investment Plan

MAKES IT EASY FOR YOU TO OWN A McCORMICK-DEERING HARVESTER-THRESHER

Under this New Plan Every Responsible Grain Grower Can Pay for His McCormick-Deering out of a Part of the Savings His Combine Will Make

CROP production cost figures compiled by McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher users show savings in harvesting and threshing costs of 20 cents or more per bushel when compared with government average costs for farms with similar yields.

We are so confident that thousands of additional grain growers can make proportionate savings with a McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher that we are announcing the McCORMICK-DEERING HARVESTER-THRESHER SAVINGS INVESTMENT PLAN, under which you or any other responsible grain grower can purchase a combine now and meet the first payment after harvest with just a part of the savings made possible by the new machine—with two more years to pay the balance.

Keep in mind that under this plan you get a time-tried and time-tested combine backed by 18 years of field experience with harvester-threshers. It is sold to you by a well-established McCormick-Deering dealer in your own community, whose stocks and service are supplemented by a large, permanently established International Harvester branch house in your own section.

In McCormick-Deering dealers' stores the repair bins are well stocked with genuine IHC repair parts. Thousands of these dealers maintain completely equipped service stations, offering factory-standard service on McCormick-Deering Harvester-Threshers and Tractors and all International Harvester equipment. Additional service stations are being established as rapidly as they are justified by business in the community. As a direct result, McCormick-Deering service is better today than it was last year or 10 years ago; our resources and reputation are your guarantee that it will be still better when the harvester-thresher, tractor, or any other machine you buy today is ten years old.

Consider well the value of this superior service before you select a harvester-thresher. You want to buy where you get the greatest value; not just the day you sign the order, but through every day and every year you rely on your purchase for cost-reducing performance at home and in your custom work. Consider, too, the advantage of being able to pay for your combine under the McCORMICK-DEERING HARVESTER-THRESHER SAVINGS INVESTMENT PLAN... making it doubly advantageous for you to buy your equipment where you can get the absolute assurance of good, quick, complete service which is offered you by the International Harvester branch and the McCormick-Deering dealer serving your community.

See the McCormick-Deering dealer for full details of the McCORMICK-DEERING HARVESTER-THRESHER SAVINGS INVESTMENT PLAN.

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Branches at Dodge City, Hutchinson, Parsons, Salina, Topeka, Wichita, Kansas;
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McCORMICK-DEERING HARVESTER-THRESHERS



Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

Nutritionists Now Advocate the Use of Meat in the Diet of Children

By Nell B. Nichols

MOST young children will rejoice to know that even the most cautious nutritionists now advocate the use of meat in the diet of little boys and girls. It is all on account of the newer findings of feeding experiments. The proteins, or tissue building materials, of meats once were considered difficult of digestion. That was a myth. It has been proved that they are as readily handled by digestive systems as the proteins of milk and eggs.

In using meat in the meals of children under school age there are precautions to heed. One is not to let the meat replace milk. Every child needs from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 quart of milk daily. Neither should it crowd egg yolk out of the meals. And the meat given youngsters never should be fried. The coating of fat about fried meat renders it more difficult of digestion. It is best ground, or divided into small pieces. Among the meats most suitable for children are these: lean beef, lamb, bacon, chicken, liver and some fish.

I have found that most of the meats appropriate for young children appeal to grown-ups, too. Lean beef, ground, and shaped into balls is delicious baked in tomato juice or tomato sauce. The beef may be mixed with bread crumbs, egg yolk, salt and a little butter. If you wish, the balls may be browned slightly in a little butter before the tomato juice is added and before they are placed in the oven.

The stew may well be the main course of the meal. Celery, carrots and onions are fine vegetables to use in this dish. It may be served in soup dishes occasionally. I like to thicken it slightly and serve it on whole wheat toast or mounds of mashed potatoes.

Liver will appeal more to most children and adults if it is ground with the coarse blade of the food chopper. This removes the slick effect that many individuals dislike. Fish may be served frequently, too. But salt fish is never to be given to children under 6 years old. Salmon loaf, soufflé or balls and creamed salmon on toast are excellent choices.

It is best never to let the youngsters have meat more than once a day. It is best placed in the noon meal. Bacon may be served for breakfast. Crisp bacon is most appropriate for children, but it need not be so crisp that it is dry. I find it is most appetizing if the fat is drained off several times while the bacon is cooking.

Here are a few recipes that will be of interest to the mother of little children.

Creamed Liver

$\frac{1}{2}$ cups liver, ground
coarse
1 cup milk
2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt

Make a cream sauce by scalding the milk and adding to it the flour, which has been mixed to a smooth paste with a small amount of cold milk. Cook and stir until the mixture thickens. Add the butter, salt and liver and cook gently for approximately 12 minutes. Serve on toast. If you wish, a beaten egg yolk may be added just before the creamed liver is poured over the toast.

Meat and Vegetable Loaf

1 pound lean beef, ground
4 carrots, ground very fine
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup dry bread crumbs
2 eggs
1 teaspoon salt
Milk to moisten

Either grind the carrots very fine or grate them. Add just enough milk or tomato juice to moisten the ingredients so they may be shaped into a loaf. Balls may be made of this mixture and baked in tomato juice if you prefer.

Vines Add Beauty

BY JANE CAREY PLUMMER

HOUSEPLANTS have moved to their summer homes. Outdoor beds of blossoming geranium and begonia are seen now. Indoor window-sills seem a little forsaken, in spite of the leafy scenes they frame. I've found that one can still enjoy the graceful touch of houseplants, and that the summer rooms seem cooler, if a bit of green is kept inside, even tho the blossoms are out for their summer's sunning.

A bit of green, trailing beside a softly blowing curtain, seems to bring a breath of coolness to the rooms. It can be enjoyed with a minimum of care, too, which has its advantage, since most of us haven't time to give to flower-pot gardening indoors when the season of garden cares is upon us.

Plants that grow in water give this cool atmosphere to rooms. I keep a leafy vine in every room in the house. On my kitchen window frame there's a woody looking small wall vase. Sprays of Wandering Jew lean from it across the window where I love to watch the sun set. In the bedroom, an amber pinch-back bottle holds tendrils of dew-plant. A bowl, with small rocks heaped at the bottom, supports a young umbrella plant on another window sill.

Many of these green things will grow in shadow, but in spite of liking to keep their feet cool in water, I've noted that they enjoy having their heads in sunshine.

HOMEMAKERS' HELPCHEST



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

Children Like Fish

If you have an occasion to give a sick child a present, you will find that he can be amused for hours by a bowl of goldfish. When he is well he will have the happy gift as a welcome addition to his playroom equipment.—Charlotte E. Bies-ter, Olathe, Kan.

Use the Potato Ricer

To keep the hands from being scalded by wringing cloths out of hot water when they are needed for hot applications, place the cloth in a potato ricer, dip in the hot water and squeeze dry.—Mrs. R. B. Hall, Beverly, Kan.

An Ironing Hint

Where several little bloomer dresses are being ironed I find that by rolling the little bloomers loosely and putting them in a sleeve of the dress it matches, a lot of time can be saved, as both bloomers and dress are together.—Mrs. Charles Myers, Oakley, Kan.

Repairing Blankets

When double blankets begin to wear thin I cut them in two across the center. Then I hem the center ends and sew the outer ends together

using them for the center. This changing of ends prolongs the life of a blanket. Also, sheets may be similarly changed around by cutting them in two lengthwise and putting the inner sides on the outside.

When Making Curtains

When making lace curtains, make the hems wide enough to run a thimble thru. Then when you put your curtains on a rod, put a thimble on the end of the rod and the rod will not catch in the curtain.—Mrs. Arnold L. Hill, Home City, Kan.

Removing Paint From Glass

To remove paint from glass use strong, hot vinegar.—E. W. Barclay, Kan.

Straw Hats Bleach Easily

BY CHARLOTTE BEISTER
Home Demonstration Agent, Johnson County

WHAT is the magic secret which has given the discarded leghorn, panama and other firmly woven straws a place on the wardrobe shelf? Mix fresh hydrogen peroxide with as much sulfur as possible; you will find that it will not dissolve readily. However, do not worry, take a small brush and apply the mixture to the hat and allow it to dry then brush the surplus sulfur away.

It should be remembered that this is a bleach and not a cleaner. When considering the bleaching of a hat that is dusty or possibly may have grease spots, carefully dip it in naphtha gasoline before endeavoring to apply the hydrogen-peroxide mixture.

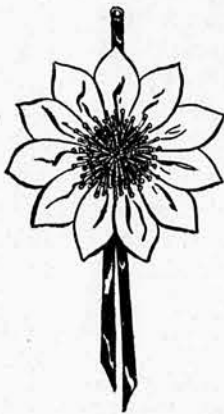
Now that the hat has been cleaned, there is the trimming. Ribbons are most satisfactorily cleaned in naphtha gasoline. However, if soap and water is used, do not press them while they are wet but lay them on a table and brush flat with a stiff brush. Velvet ribbons can be made to look like new by steaming them over the tea-kettle spout.

Frequently, there are flowers which are "too good to throw away." Trim these and retouch with water color or oil paints which are mixed with gasoline. Flowers of silk, muslin, sateen, or velvet often can be freshened by shaking gently over a steaming cloth (this is very easily made by putting a wet cloth over a hot iron).

Do You Know That

A BUTTON about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, of $\frac{5}{8}$ inch to be exact, is fine for use on young children's clothes? In the nursery school of the Kansas State Agricultural College, it was found that the fingers of boys and girls under 5 years of age can handle these buttons better than any other size.

Handicraft Department



THIS is a real wall flower. It may be made of oilcloth in any color combination that you may wish, and it hangs on the wall by the kitchen stove, out of reach of the children, and what do you think it holds? Matches! It is another of the many new oilcloth novelty possibilities.

The second article shown in the Handicraft Department

this week is a versatile bag that may either be made of oilcloth, cretonne or sateen. It is trimmed with the popular bias tape trimming. The bag has many uses. It may serve as a con-

tainer for soiled handkerchiefs, hose and so on, or it may hold a scarf, purse and gloves or it may be hung in the cellar way and accommodate dust cloths. You see it has a variety of uses, and almost any scrapbag will offer enough material for one of these bags.

The third article shown here is a comfort protector. It didn't sketch as well as it might have, but the material used was osnaburg and it has the bias tape trimming, also. Other materials could be used instead of osnaburg.

Directions for making these articles may be obtained from the

Handicraft Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The price is 4 cents each.



The Newest Ranges Are Ideal

All Types Are Now Colorful, Convenient and Easy to Clean

WHAT a blessing it is to farm women that the development of kitchen ranges has kept pace with the modernizing of other equipment! Yesterday I saw a new coal range that is as delightful in appearance as a piece of living room furniture—so modern and attractive in line and color! In construction it is the essence of simplicity and the time required for cleaning surely has been minimized.

For convenience and cleanliness, the electric range is ideal and the cost of operation, when intelligently used, is not exorbitant. When the home is not heated by a furnace, a combination coal and electric range is desirable so that in cool weather, either wood or coal may be used to heat the kitchen. A water front may be had in this type of range, solving the problem of hot water supply. If you are buying a new range, regardless of the type of fuel it uses, be sure the oven has a temperature control or at least a heat indicator.

Unfortunately, the electric power and gas lines are not available to every farm. However, natural gas is being brought in steel cylinders to remote places and it supplies fuel for cooking, lighting, refrigeration, and water heating. Your gas plant consists of a steel cabinet which houses the cylinders on an outside wall of the house,



and the valves, which regulate the gas pressure. A complete installation, including gas range and all the fittings, may be put in at the cost of about \$100. Of course, the price varies with the kind and style of range selected.

One bit of good news is the fact that the price of this type of fuel has been reduced nearly one-third in the last year in Kansas. This gas is processed to remove impurities that cause formation of soot and odor and it is then compressed into steel cylinders. As a result, the gas burns with an odorless and sootless flame and the fuel is of high heat-giving quality. Each cylinder contains sufficient gas to supply the average family for approximately two and one-half months' cooking.

Gasoline under pressure in a storage tank and used as a fuel, produces an intense heat. The vapor is ignited as it comes to openings in the burner. To hasten the vaporization it is necessary to ignite a pilot light first, to warm the large burner. When burning properly, the flame is hot, clean and odorless. The flame should be blue, tipped with red. An entirely blue flame is not the hottest one and a yellow flame indicates an improper mixture of gas and air. The gasoline storage tank may be on the stove or elsewhere. Air pumped into the tank compresses the contents.

Choose Utensils Carefully

Utensils, to economize on time and fuel, should be fairly large in diameter and have good fitting covers. To determine the comparative cost of operation and time used for the cooking of food with different types of burners, a week's menus for six persons were cooked on four selected kerosene stoves representing the different burner types. The burners were operated so as to use the minimum amount of time and oil.

Results show that the long-chimney burner, over a week's time, used the greatest amount of kerosene. The short-chimney wick burner used the least kerosene of the four types. The total cost of operation, including wicks, lighting rings, and gasoline for priming the wickless burner, was highest for the long-chimney wick burner. For the wickless burner the total cost was slightly less than for the long-chimney wick burner. The total costs for the short-chimney with wick

By Katherine Goepfinger

and the lighting-ring burners were lowest and approximately equal.

Time required in burner hours was approximately equal for the long-chimney wick burner and the burner with lighting ring. The time required by the wickless burner was greatest of the four types.

Down Valley View Farm Way



HAVE you had the experience of having your praises literally sung to you? I think I never did until last week. The very night that the lily pool was filled after its spring washing Mr. and Mrs. Frog moved in, and oh, how they did sing their apparent gratitude. I am eagerly waiting now for the lily pads to expand, and then comes the great delight in watching the baby froggies perch upon the pads, spread their little forefeet at just the correct angle, swell out their little chests, and then in high pitched tiny voices follow the intricate airs of their fond parents.

Most of the last week I have been playing a game of "put and take" out on the house grounds. I lost much or most of my coral dogwood last summer in the drouth, and that had to be removed and replaced. Thus I have taken plants and shrubbery from one place and put them in another until it seemed as if the only thing I had not "taken and put" was the lily pool! I brought a red-bud in bloom and a large, wild gooseberry bush in blossom from the pasture and transplanted both successfully.

In the home of a friend the other day I noted her quaint, colorful hot dish pads. They were small quilt blocks, padded and bound, and I thought what a clever way, and useful, for utilizing left-over odds and ends in quilt blocks. I like these pads of varying sizes and thicknesses, too.

Dressing Up for Summer

SPRING styles are fine for spring, but as a general rule they will not serve their purpose thru the hot summer months. The thinnest materials, coolest colors, and the simplest made dresses



are the demands we make for a summer dress. The three dresses pictured here were designed especially for summer wear, for all members of the family.

Patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Price 15 cents each.

7175—A charming frock. Flounce portions over the sides supply a pleasing fullness. Designed in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

7185—Dainty dress for a tiny miss. Designed in sizes 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.

7172—Afternoon frock for mature women with slender hips. Designed in sizes 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure.

Ever Try System?

BY CATHERINE MENNINGER

ARE you a methodical person who always washes the dishes at the same time each day, does the laundry work on the same day each week, and cleans house the same month each year? If so, you have already determined upon your "rule of life." If your home is operated with a minimal amount of friction and confusion, and you have time for your own personal pursuits, you are fortunate.

If, however, you are one of those who works madly from 5 a. m. to midnight for a week, catching up and getting ahead, then when pressure is off takes a week to loaf and rest up for another "bat" it would be wise to consider a space upon the possibility of a different regime. Sooner or later one must realize that postponing the washing will not reduce the number of hours of necessary labor, or a late dinner, tho it lengthens the afternoon and cuts short the evening.

Or possibly, you jog along doing the household chores from day to day, working all the time, having no time free for an hour of quiet reading, or the church luncheon.

For many a schedule study will bring in large returns in increased energy, reduced confusion, friction and fatigue. It will leave many more hours free for a play time alone or with the family. It sounds like magic? It will seem more like magic if you give it a fair trial.

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.

Have You a Rug or Carpet to Resize?

Every spring I begin a search for housecleaning ideas. This time it is the method of resizing a rug. Can you send this to me? Mrs. L. B. C.

In the stamped envelope which you inclosed with your request I am sending you directions for resizing a rug, also cleaning one. This information will be sent to anyone sending a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Address Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

A Pie Eating Contest

Would you please help me? I want to stage a pie eating contest at a church social, but do not know how this is done. Mrs. D. E. J.

To stage a pie eating contest, choose an even number of contestants for two sides. Give each contestant a piece of pie and at a signal the first individual in each line begins to eat his pie. As soon as he is finished, he touches the person next to him in his line and this person immediately starts in on his pie, and so on down the line. The line finished first is the winner. Or if you wish you can make the contest an individual affair. Simply give a piece of pie to every contestant, and at a signal have the entire line start. The one finished first wins. Pie pans make good prizes.

Decorating the Kitchen

I would like a little help with my kitchen. I want to refinish it, and must work my color scheme around a blue and gray rug. I have a breakfast set and cupboard to paint. Have you suggestions? Mrs. L. O. P.

Since you have a blue and gray rug I would suggest that you choose light gray as the background for your walls and woodwork. The breakfast set and cupboard should be painted light gray, also. To give more color, I would suggest bringing in a touch of rose.

Puzzles for After-Supper Hours

I AM 11 years old and in the eighth grade. My birthday is February 28. I live 3 miles from school and 6 miles from town. I have three brothers and three sisters but only four of us go to school. We ride a horse named Billy. My oldest brother is 14 years old and he is a cowboy. I am staying now at my cousin's home near Sams, Colo. I will answer all the letters I receive and I hope I get some.
Elaine R. Cotten.
Placerville, Colo.

Has Four Pet Cats

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I go to school at Viola. I live 5 miles from school. My teacher's names are Miss Messick and Mrs. Barnheisel. I have four sisters. Their names are Lola, Fern, Helen and

My dog's name is Sport. I enjoy the children's page very much.
Viola, Kan. Dorothy Jean Nelson.

Likes Her Teacher

I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to Altamont grade school. My teacher's name is Miss Appleseed. I like her very much. For pets I have a dog named Bessie Ann and a cat named Handsome. I enjoy reading other young folks' letters very much and wish some of the girls and boys my age would write to me.
Mildred Ellison Cramer.
Altamont, Kan.

Goes to Wilcox School

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. My birthday is June 7. I go to Wilcox school. There are 66 pupils in our school. For pets I have one dog and one rooster. I have three brothers. Their names are Joe, John and Ellsworth. I have two sisters. Their names are Ellen and Doris. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Terecca Brassfield.
Elbing, Kan.

Can You Guess These?

Of what trade is the sun in the month of May? Mason (May sun).

Why are lumps of sugar like race horses? The more you lick them the faster they go.

Who is the man who invariably finds things dull? The scissors grinder.

Why is it there is not a moment that we can call our own? Because the minutes are not (h)ours.

What is that which no man ever did see,

Which never was, but always is to be? Tomorrow.

What is a tired man like a thief? When he needs a resting.

When is a man like a cart wheel? When he is tired.

Of what trade are all the Presidents? Cabinet makers.

How is a poultry dealer compelled to earn his living? By foul means.

What is it we all say we will do, rec-

ommend others to do, and yet no one has ever done it? Stop a minute! Why is an apple like a good song? Because it is encored.

What is the difference between a

sisters. My sister's names are Elvena and Viola and my brothers' names are Ben, Dan and Melvin. I have a pet dog. His name is Waudle. My teacher's name is Mr. Geier. I live 2 miles

Popping Corn

One of the nicest things ever a child can do is popping corn, I think, don't you? It sounds like fairies clapping hands; Smells better'n 'fumery from far-away lands. An' turns into something cream white and sweet, And buttered or not it's splendid to eat!
—Lettie Cooke.



Ship Puzzle



This is the boat in which Columbus came across the ocean. The name of it consists of two words, each having the same number of letters—five. Can you find the name?

My firsts are in Columbus,
My seconds are in sail;
My thirds are both in warning,
My fourths are found in trail;
My fifths are in America.
And also are in "Hail!"

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.

Doris. For pets I have four cats and one dog. My cats' names are Sapphire, Snowball, Bobby and Lindy.

street car and a sidewalk? Five cents. Of what trade is the sun? A tanner. Who is a man of grit? A sugar refiner.

Why are trees in winter like troublesome visitors? Because it's a long time before they leave.

from school. I enjoy the children's page very much. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Shafer, Kan.

Evelyn Rutherus.

Vera May Writes

I am 8 years old and in the fourth grade. I like to go to school. My teacher's name is Miss York. For pets I have a dog named Rover and a dog named Ring. I have one sister and one brother. My sister's name is Jennie and my brother's name is Rossie. My sister is 7 years old. She goes to school. She is in the third grade. My brother is 4 years old.
Vera May Potter.
Burdett, Kan.

Goes to Star School

I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. My birthday is April 21. For pets I have two cats named Tommy and Saddleback and a dog named Teddy. I have one sister and one brother at home. My sister's name is Lois and my brother's name is Dale. I go to Star School. I enjoy the children's page very much. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Gyneth Pressnall.
Munden, Kan.

Auto Puzzle

The following definitions denote the names of automobiles. Can you tell what they are? The first one is "Paige." I'm sure you can guess the others. 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.

1. Part of a book.
2. A river in New York state.
3. The crossing of a stream.
4. To penetrate, and a weapon.
5. Unsurpassed.
6. A city near San Francisco.
7. A fuel.



Dog's Name Is Waudle

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I have three brothers and two



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LIVESTOCK HEALTH

auspices
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Infectious Diseases Endanger Poultry Success and They Readily Attack the Neglected Flock

BY DR. C. A. BRANDLY
Manhattan, Kansas

THE present low price of poultry and eggs has in many instances fostered a tendency to neglect the general welfare of the farm flock.

From an economic standpoint this tendency is dangerous, particularly when we consider that improper care and feeding not only impair the present and future capacity for high and profitable production, but that the vigor of the birds thus may be quickly reduced to the point that infectious diseases may gain a foothold and cause enormous losses.



Dr. C. A. Brandly

That improper feeding and care may have a more rapid and serious influence on poultry than on other domestic animals may best be appreciated by comparing the period of development and span of life of the domestic fowl with that of the horse. The first year of life of the fowl corresponds to the first five years of the life of the horse. That the processes of growth, digestion and reproduction occur with great rapidity may be emphasized by the fact that the normal body temperature of the mature chicken is about 107.5 degrees Fahrenheit or 9 degrees higher than that of man and about 7 degrees higher than that of the horse.

These merely are some of the obvious reasons why a living thing which grows to maturity so quickly and whose life processes are so rapid, may sooner "break down" under the effects of unfavorable influences than an animal which grows slowly.

Feed of First Importance

Beginning with a good breeding flock, free of infectious disease, the first influence bearing on the health of the chick is the vitality of the parent stock. To maintain the vigor and vitality a balanced ration in sufficient quantity is the first consideration. If these requirements are not met, impaired vitality, in great or small degree, directly affects the hatchability of the eggs and livability of chicks.

The ration must contain the primary food elements, proteins, carbohydrates, fats, minerals and vitamins in proper proportion. Because of the high growth and functional capacity of the fowl the protein content of the ration must be higher than for other domestic animals. At the same time it must be remembered that the digestive system of the fowl is not equipped to handle bulky feeds which contain an excess of fiber.

Under ordinary farm conditions the ration may be nearly adequate in all requirements except for certain vitamins, which are not present in sufficient quantity or even may be entirely absent. A striking example of the effect of a deficiency of vitamin A in a ration otherwise balanced is manifested when eggs from such an inadequately fed flock are used for hatching. The vitamin deficiency may not be great enough or it may not have advanced to the stage where the parent stock shows visible symptoms, but marked evidence of vitamin starvation is shown by low fertility and

high death rate of the chick germs and the embryos in the shell. Frequently those chicks which hatch fail to live longer than a day or two and unless the brood is immediately provided a ration containing an excess of vitamin A the entire lot may perish. Danger from an excess as well as a deficiency of any or several of the essential elements in the ration likewise may lead to equally serious difficulties in mature birds as well as their offspring.

Assuming that the breeding flock is properly and adequately fed, the second important influence affecting it and the offspring is that of management and housing. Improper ventilation as well as chilling due to drafty or cold houses and exposure have less effect on the properly fed flock than on the one less fortunate in this respect, but the vitality under ideal feeding will not withstand undue frequent or continued exposure to such conditions. Impaired vitality resulting from these influences therefore may have almost as far-reaching an effect upon the offspring as the factor of improper feeding.

Chilling and overheating during incubation and brooding are factors which not only cause immediate losses but by disturbing digestion and other functions may impair vitality and retard growth for indefinite periods. Should the poultryman hatch and brood healthy, vigorous chicks he must exercise continual vigilance if he is to combat successfully the third important menace to vitality and health, namely, parasites.

A number of common external parasites and a host of intestinal parasites, including particularly round worms, tape worms, and coccidia readily infest the very young chick unless careful sanitary and special preventive measures are observed. The influence of parasites upon the growing bird naturally is more serious and detrimental, altho the older individual may suffer severely.

Coming of Cosgrove

(Continued from Page 7)

him. Farley himself noisily drew forward a broken kitchen chair and defiantly seated himself at the table, facing Cosgrove.

"Now that you're all seated," smiled Cosgrove in his mildest and most

friendly manner, "we can go right ahead."

"Shore, go right ahead!" rasped Farley, instinctively challenging Cosgrove's assumption of leadership. "An' talk right out loud, Mel, so we can hear yer!"

Novak, the lawyer, cleared his throat, eyeing the document in his hand nervously.

"Well," he said dryly, "the will of Mason Farley reads as follows:

"I, Mason Johnstone Farley, a citizen of Manford Township in Blair County . . ."

"Bobtail all that talk an' get to the will part!" interrupted Farley. "We all know where he lived."

Cosgrove whipped off his spectacles at that, and looked up into Farley's face.

"Please don't interrupt Mr. Novak," he suggested mildly. "It's important that he read every word of the will."

Farley sprang to his feet and back in the window seat Klein arose as well.

"By G—!" Farley ripped out a series of oaths and stopped short as Hazel Farley's voice rang out strongly, clearly in the room.

"Sit down!" she cried. "This is my house until the will is executed, and I want you two men to sit down and be quiet!" She, too, was now on her feet and she whipped about on the astonished Klein with a vehemence that made him obey her instinctively. "Keep your hand away from your hip, Klein," she ordered, "and sit down!" Klein collapsed on the window seat with burning eyes. Farley took a step toward his niece.

"Go on with yore reading, Mr. Novak!" rumbled the deep voice of Gaines, who addressed the words straight at Farley. Farley flung himself into his chair again and gritted his teeth as he met the amused, quizzical gaze of Bradley Cosgrove, who regarded him as if he were an eccentric animal.

" . . . being of sound mind and under no other influence save the desire to deal justly with all who are dependent on me, do dispose of my properties, lands, moneys, animals, goods, and chattels in the following will and testament."

"Is that phraseology customary, Mr. Novak?" rumbled Gaines.

"It's a little bit informal," said the lawyer, "but it covers the matter very clearly. Very clearly indeed."

"Go on an' read!" snarled Klein from his corner.

Cosgrove said nothing. He continued to regard the entire scene with the most good-natured amusement.

"To my brother Wert Farley, I leave a one-third share in the "—O" ranch with all its cattle, equipment, lands, buildings, and improvements; the said ranch to be kept intact as a going concern which will be administered by the said Wert Farley, and whosoever shall by the terms of this will obtain an interest in it, as a partnership. All money, cash, securities, mortgages, and notes of hand now in the Manford State Bank to the account of the "—O" ranch are to

be applied to this property and will hereafter be considered as part and parcel of the property mentioned in this document as the "—O" ranch. The aforementioned Wert Farley to have a one-third share in the whole. . . ."

"I suppose you'd like to pick a hole in that?"

Farley, who had been watching Cosgrove with unconcealed resentment, pronounced this challenge with a savage sneer.

Cosgrove smiled back upon him sweetly.

"Not for the moment," he said. "I wish you wouldn't interrupt. Go on, Mr. Novak."

"To my foster . . ."

"No, he won't go on!" roared Klein, interrupting the lawyer's dry voice. "I want to know first what right you got to sit in on this! It ain't any of your affair."

Cosgrove turned his even gaze upon the foreman.

"I thought you understood that I was Miss Farley's lawyer," he said. "But it doesn't matter. Go on, Mr. Novak." And Klein, glaring back at him, permitted Novak to continue.

"To my foster son, Clifford Lederer, in consideration of his ceaseless devotion to my interests, I leave a one-third share in all the properties, cattle, buildings, goods, chattels and equipment of the "—O" ranch as described and set forth above." The lawyer's voice droned on.

It was at this point that Klein, lolling back, half obscured by the dusty curtains, began to slide from his holster the shining body of his forty-five six-chambered revolver. With his eyes fixed on Cosgrove he slid the weapon from its sheath with hardly a perceptible movement of his body.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Co-op Folks to Kansas

Kansas will be a center of national interest this summer with the American Institute of Co-operation being held at the Kansas State College of Agriculture, Manhattan, June 8 to 13. This will be the seventh institute of this kind and one of the best. Everyone interested in current development of co-operation will find this of interest. Plans are being made to accommodate 2,000 to 3,000 delegates who will represent nearly every important co-operative association in the United States. The institute has the following objects:

To collect and make available a body of knowledge concerning the co-operative movement in American and other lands.

To serve as a means of clarifying thought as to what the co-operative movement really is and of bringing about more harmony and unity of action among organizations directly or indirectly connected with co-operation.

To serve as a means of training and developing leaders and workers in the co-operative movement.

To serve as a means of assisting educational institutions thruout this country to improve their teaching courses in co-operation and their investigational work in co-operation.

To focus the spirit of the co-operative movement as a means of community and national development.

More Greens for Hens

Here's another vegetable that is likely to get some high-class recognition. It is none other than Swiss chard, which is coming into widespread use in the vicinity of Stillwater, Okla., as a feed for poultry. Its chief advantage, users report, is that it does not taint eggs with odor or taste when used as a green feed for the laying flock. Altho it will not stand pasturing, it remains crisp and succulent thru drouth periods and withstands ordinary frosts, it is said.



A TRIFLE LATE FOR THE "PROSPERITY SPECIAL"

Washington Is Progressive City

A Community of Excellent Homes, Good Schools, Live Business Houses and Organizations

BY L. A. LOBAUGH

WASHINGTON, the county seat of Washington county, is located in a productive agricultural section and primarily is a city of homes, an educational center with agriculture the predominating industry. The civic pride of the city is manifested by well-kept and modern business buildings, neat appearing homes, beautiful streets and their general clean appearance that greets the visitor. Washington is known as the city of beautiful trees and comfortable homes.

The population of Washington is made up of folks who are enterprising and who are community builders. Civic organizations are not political organizations. They seldom take sides on purely political questions.

The town has a Commercial Club and a Lions Club. Both of these are live-wire organizations. They function thru their committees composed of business men, who feel it their duty to handle this work as thoroly and effectively as if it were their own.

Excellent transportation facilities add another factor to the many features which go to make Washington a city. It is located on U. S. highway No. 36, and Kansas highway No. 15. These highways both are graveled. The Burlington and the Missouri Pacific railroads run thru the town, making connections with the main Nebraska lines, the Rock Island and the Union Pacific roads.

All streets in Washington are well laid out and are square with the compass. The business section and some of the residence streets are paved and many others are graveled. Cleaning and repair of streets is promptly cared for. They are well-lighted and the business section has a new and modern white way.

Has All Modern Facilities

The city is governed by a mayor and a council. A volunteer fire department is maintained and the city always is well policed. No slums or slum districts serve as a blot on the city. Peace officers and welfare organizations work hand in hand to maintain a high standard of environment.

All modern utilities are maintained, including a newly rebuilt telephone system, telegraph and express service, excellent water, sewer and ample electric and gas service for all purposes.

All important religious denominations are represented in the churches to be found in Washington. The majority of them either have new buildings or have remodeled within the last few years. These churches all have strong auxiliaries which are important factors in making of high standards in social welfare.

The city of Washington is to be envied for its school system which is much above the average for a town

of its size. It has become recognized outside the county for its excellent scholastic standing as well as for its track, football, basketball and debate teams.

Amusements, social clubs and lodges are well established which provide diversion to young and old alike. The city park is the envy of many towns thruout Kansas. During the summer months the municipal band plays at the park once a week. A swimming pool, swings, tennis courts and a ball diamond provide recreation for all who care to indulge. Evenings and Sundays the park is the scene of many picnics and gatherings from communities over the county, and even from other counties. Washington welcomes you!

Broiler Market Change

When early broilers were not plentiful there was a demand for 1 1/4-pound "squab" broilers, which brought producers an attractive price. Producers were encouraged to hatch early and get the benefit of high prices for early broilers. As they changed their methods to earlier and more extensive hatchings the supply of early "squab" broilers increased. Many specialists entered the field. In some sections of the country broilers now are produced and marketed the year round. The result is that the high prices formerly received for early "squab" broilers do not now exist, especially under present general business conditions, and in fact there is no call to speak of for broilers weighing less than 2 pounds. Another factor producers must consider is that to get the top price at any time broilers must be full feathered. "Barebacks" are sharply discounted and this forces produce buyers to pay correspondingly low for them.

On one of the recent rainy days a farmer delivered to the local produce buyer two cases of eggs—large, fresh and fine in every way, except for the dirt on the shells. Upon investigation it was found the main cause of the eggs being soiled was due to insufficient nesting material in the nest boxes, in some instances the boxes being almost bare, and such material as was in the other nests was dirty from long usage.

Clean nests in which plenty of clean prairie hay, shavings or excelsior is used all the time have more to do with keeping eggs clean, even when the ground is muddy, than anything else. Clean eggs are so attractive that consumers buy them more readily. That means greater consumption, which surely is a point consumers must take into consideration if they are to continue producing the present volume of eggs.

A survey of Kansas hatcheries and farm flocks, as of April 1, 1931, indicates plenty of chickens to meet all demands this year. While hatchery sales of chicks have averaged about 50 per cent of 1930 sales, there is more than a 50 per cent increase in home hatching and a large increase in custom hatching. Apparently about as many chickens will be grown in Kansas in 1931 as were grown in 1930. However, nearly 50 per cent of the farmers reporting are starting their chicks later than they did last year.

The survey shows the number of hens in Kansas farm flocks on April 1 to be almost as great as at the same time last year, with an average of about 220 hens to the farm.

G. D. McClaskey.

Topeka, Kan.



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Farm Crops and Markets

Kansas Wheat Is 92 Per Cent of Normal; Rye, Hay and Alfalfa Outlook Also Very Favorable

THE condition of Kansas winter wheat at the first of this month of 92 per cent normal indicates a crop of 173,768,000 bushels, compared with 158,422,000 bushels produced last year, and the five-year average production of 130,748,000 bushels, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The final outcome, of course, depends on the influences of weather, insects and diseases and may be larger or smaller than this figure. The May 1 condition indicates a crop this year, the third largest ever produced in Kansas. The present outlook of the wheat compares with 73 per cent a year ago, and this is the highest May 1 condition recorded since 1919, when the crop was rated at 103 per cent of normal. The area abandoned is estimated at 2 per cent of the 12,229,000 acres sown last fall, and compares with 5 per cent last year and 14.4 per cent for the 10-year average. This is the smallest since 1919, the amount then being 0.4 per cent.

Condition of rye for grain is 93 per cent of normal, compared with 82 per cent last May. Abandonment is estimated at 3 per cent of the acreage sown last fall. Tame hay started the season with a condition of 88 per cent compared with 80 per cent of normal last year and the 10-year average of 86 per cent. Growth of alfalfa has been well in advance of normal. Wild hay meadows show 88 per cent condition compared with 80 per cent last year. Farm hay stocks are low.

Acres of wheat left for harvest in the United States this year, 40,432,000; last year, 38,608,000; 1920-29 average, 36,466,000 acres. The May 1 forecast of production this year is 652,902,000 bushels. Production last year totaled 604,337,000 bushels and the 1920-29 average 547,427,000 bushels. Abandonment this year is estimated as 3.7 per cent of the area sown last fall compared with 10.9 per cent last year, and the 10-year average of 12.2 per cent. Rye production is estimated at 50,676,000 bushels, compared to 50,234,000 last year. Condition of potatoes is 73.5 per cent, compared with 74.2 per cent last year and 76.6 per cent for the 1924-29 average.

Allen—Wheat, oats and pastures are unusually good for this time of year, and flax is 100 per cent. The first part of May found a large percentage of the corn acreage planted, although considerable poor quality seed was used. Some farmers even planted corn that was shipped in for feeding purposes. Fruit promises well.—Guy M. Tredway.

Anderson—May came in with plenty of moisture in this section of the country. Pastures are in fine condition and livestock has been on them since the middle of April. Wheat and oats look fine. Early gardens were hurt somewhat by the late frost but fruit prospects are fairly good. Corn planting is more than half finished. Butterfat, 16c; eggs, 10c to 12c.—G. W. Killinger.

Barton—We have been getting a good deal of rain. Everything here is looking real well. Butterfat, 18c to 20c; eggs, 8c to 13c; heavy hens, 15c; light hens, 12c; roosters, 7c; geese, 5c; ducks, 6c; wheat, 57c to 58c; alfalfa, \$10; prairie hay, \$7.—Alice Everett.

Cheyenne—We have been experiencing cool weather with occasional showers. Very little if any corn has been planted in this county so far. Trees are backward but grass is coming along fine and pastures are looking green. The contract recently was let for re-graveling the state and Federal highways crossing this county. Most of the dirt roads are in good condition. Eggs, 8c; butterfat, 18c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Cowley—Wheat and alfalfa are looking fine for this time of year and most farmers report a good stand of corn. Stock hogs are in good demand but are scarce. Potatoes that were frozen down are coming out now and prospects for them look better. There is fair demand for horses

and mules with prices better than for the last three years. Corn, 44c to 60c; wheat, 60c; oats, 29c; hens, 9c to 12c; eggs, 6c to 11c; cream, 13c to 19c; butterfat, 26c.—Cloy W. Brazile.

Douglas—Corn planting soon will be finished. Wheat and oats look good and recent rains have helped pastures. Fresh vegetables from home gardens are much appreciated and it won't be very long until canning starts. The woods and roadsides are beautiful with wild flowers.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Finney—Sweet clover, alfalfa and wheat are making their usual good growth in this county. The wheat is heavily jointed. Some cut worms are seen. Early gardens are looking fine. Large fields of onions have been planted or set. A good deal of livestock has been shipped, considerable going to market and about the same amount coming in to be pastured on the prairie land thru the summer. A few public sales are being held. Farm hands are plentiful and wages are low. The grain market has advanced about 10 cents a hundred on maize, kafir and mixed feeds. Eggs, 9c.—Cressie Zirkle.

Franklin—I don't believe the late freeze set the alfalfa back to any extent. One man told me he had 30 acres of corn which the frost killed some days ago and he was obliged to plant that field over. It's about watermelon planting time and I understand quite an acreage will be planted to watermelons in the Chippewa hills. The Ozark Queen variety of popcorn is said to be one of the best for yield and profit. Corn planting has made some progress and I think our county has a very good supply of seed corn. The moles are getting busy in the fields. Potatoes are coming along fine. Quite a good many hogs are being sent to market but prices haven't been anything extra. A large number of little chicks have been hatched around here recently. Quite a number of folks are planning to take the Jayhawker Tour to the Pacific Northwest this summer. Eggs, 8c to 12c; butter, 23c to 31c; potatoes, \$1.50 to \$1.75. It looks as if we might have a good fruit crop.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Grant—We have had two weeks of cool, rainy weather but have not received any great amount of moisture. Wheat is looking fairly good. There is a great difference of opinion regarding the damage done by the late freeze. Our Farm Bureau is increasing its membership. We think this organization is doing a great deal of good, but it will do even better as more folks take advantage of it. Schools are dismissed for the summer and teachers are being hired for next year with wages about the same as last year. Wheat, 57c; corn, 40c; eggs, 11c; butterfat, 23c.—E. A. Kepy.

Greenwood—Rain has delayed farm work. Early planted corn is coming up and appears to be making a good stand. Pastures have shown some improvement recently. Corn planting soon will be completed.—A. H. Brothers.

Hamilton—Farmers are just a little back with their work on account of rain, but with a little sunshine they will catch up in short order. Some wheat is showing the effects of the freeze but otherwise the prospect is fine. Barley and oats look good. Row crop planting is in full swing. Pastures are coming out nicely and soon will be ready for grazing. Not so many baby chicks have been hatched this spring. Trees are leafing out and many flowers are in bloom. Schools were out May 15.—Earl L. Hinden.

Harvey—The weather still is somewhat cool and showery. This is fine for wheat, oats and alfalfa but is rather unfavorable for corn and corn planting. Livestock is doing well on pasture; rates for the pasture season range from \$3.50 to \$5 a head. Wheat, 58c; oats, 27c; corn, 52c; butterfat, 14c; eggs, 9c to 12c; heavy hens, 13c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—The late frost killed the grape buds and potatoes were frozen to the ground but are starting up again. Oats show some yellow leaves. Wheat is showing the boot and harvest will be early. Sheep shearing is under way with the best wool bringing 15 cents a pound. Pastures are good, corn planting is well along, and alfalfa will be ready to cut by May 20. Eggs, 10c; butterfat, 18c. We have plenty of moisture in the soil. Horses are in demand.—J. J. Blevins.

Jewell—We have been getting more rain and all the ponds are full. Some listing has been done and some corn must be replanted. Everything looks fine but prices still are getting lower. Horses are scarce and bring a good price. Eggs, 9c; cream, 16c; hogs, \$6 to \$6.15; corn, 40c; wheat, 56c; shorts, \$1.15; bran, \$1.05; tankage, \$2.35.—Lester Broyles.

Johnson—Cool weather was our lot in the early part of May, accompanied by light rains so moisture requirements are fairly well met for the present. Oats, wheat, alfalfa and pastures are doing well. A good percentage of corn has been planted. Spraying fruit trees is a seasonal chore. Considerable complaint is heard about the low prices of dairy and poultry products. A good deal of road work is being done in this county. Bran, 87c; eggs, 12c; cream, 17c; butter, 15c to 25c; hens, 13c to 15c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Labette—The weather has been cold and wet and some corn still is to be planted. A good deal must be replanted on account of the frost. In view of this fact it seems odd that fruit still is showing a good prospect. Some gardens are badly spotted.—J. N. McLane.

Linn—We had a cold north wind with some rain some days ago but no frost. Prospects look good for a fruit crop this year. Corn planting is about finished but some kafir still is to be planted. Wheat, oats and flax look good. There is not much sickness among livestock. The spring pig crop will be light.—W. E. Rigdon.

Lyon—Fine weather again makes the farmers feel better. Low prices for poultry, eggs and cream are rather discouraging. Prices of things farmers must buy should come down accordingly. Wheat, oats and alfalfa are in fine condition, and gardens and potatoes are growing well. Sweet cream, 24c; wheat, 58c; corn, 57c; hens, 15c; eggs, 10c to 12c.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—Farmers still are planting corn whenever the fields are dry enough. We have had considerable rain this spring. Prospects for a fruit crop are fair. The frost hurt the strawberries some but there will be lots of them blooming later, and many of the cherry, peach, plum and apricot trees show a fair crop. Cream, 17c; eggs, 8c to 12c.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Marshall—We had two heavy frosts something more than a week ago, and some folks say they hurt the fruit while others disagree. The hog market is the lowest it has been in 27 years. Eggs, 8c to 10c; cream, 18c; hogs, \$5.80; wheat, 60c; millet, \$1.20.—J. D. Stosz.

McPherson—Wheat is looking fine. Corn planting is progressing slowly owing to the showers every day or so. The oats crop is growing well and looks excellent. Most of the livestock has been turned on pasture and the grass looks fine. Wheat, 58c; corn, 55c; oats, 45c; eggs, 9c; butter, 20c. Not much demand for farm labor. Very few public sales are being held.—F. M. Shields.

Neosho—Two much rain recently has delayed field work, but at the same time has been very beneficial to wheat, oats and flax. Wheat is well advanced standing 12 to 14 inches high and ready for heading. Corn planting is about com-

pleted and early planted corn is being cultivated. Alfalfa, potatoes and gardens are making very satisfactory growth. The condition of the fruit is not so good as much of it is dropping off. Wheat, 80c; kafir, 70c; corn, 65c; hens, 14c; eggs, 10c; butterfat, 15c.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—Farm work has been delayed by too much rain. Wheat is looking very good and grass is getting a little start. Corn planting soon will start. Eggs, 9c; cream, 17c.—James McHill.

Osage—We have had some damp, cold weather, too cold for most vegetation. Gardens are growing slowly and corn that is up is looking pale. Very little corn has been planted lately because of the wet fields. Potatoes are looking fine with a good stand. Dairy cattle are increasing in the flow of milk but the price of butterfat is very low. Most farmers are shipping their cream and many are buying grain of some kind to feed their work teams. A good crop of baby chicks is being raised with very little loss so far.—James M. Parr.

Ottawa—We are getting too much rain for the wheat and for corn planting. Cut worms are working on the early fields of corn. Pastures are coming along fine and livestock is doing well. Farmers who have sheep are busy shearing. Wheat, 60c; corn, 50c; cream, 19c; eggs, 10c.—A. A. Tennyson.

Pawnee—Our wet weather continues, causing wheat to attain a very rank growth. Some fields may lodge before harvest. Rains have retarded the planting of spring crops. Cut worms are doing their damage in some early gardens. Sudan seed is selling for 10 cents a pound, some of it coming from Colorado. Some alfalfa seed has been tested for certification. A new kind of sorghum called "Wheatland" is being planted for a test in harvesting with combines. Part of the sweet sorghums show poor germination this year, some below 50 per cent. A little wheat is moving to market. Eggs, 9c; wheat, 59c; milk, 30c; yellow seed corn, \$1.50; hens, 13c.—Paul Haney.

Reno—Corn planting is half done and there will be a larger acreage this year than for 15 years back. Wheat looks fine and cattle are getting enough grass so that they do not want rough feed. Wheat, 56c; corn, 52c. Potatoes are up but the ground is too cold for corn.—D. Engelhart.

Republic—We have had a week of fine growing weather and dry enough so that considerable field work was done. Farmers are finishing the job of preparing corn ground and some have started to plant. Oats and wheat are looking fine. The first cutting of alfalfa promises to be a heavy one; fields seeded to this legume last fall are looking fine and quite a large acreage of alfalfa and clover has been planted this spring. There probably will be a fair crop of fruit unless we have more frost. Potatoes and gardens are doing well. Eggs, 6c to 10c; butterfat, 16c; oats, 25c; wheat, 57c; corn, 43c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rice—This county has had several good showers during the last two or three weeks, but a good soaking rain is needed. Crops of all kinds are doing well. Alfalfa and pastures are making rapid growth. Numerous spring crops are being planted to make up the acreage not seeded to wheat. Garden truck of all kinds is doing well. Several new 4-H clubs are being formed. Wheat, 59c; eggs, 10c; hens, 13c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Books—The ground has been too wet for corn planting. There is considerable complaint about the growing wheat, since it is very yellow, thin and spindly. Pastures are beginning to start. Eggs, 8c; cream, 15c; corn, 42c; wheat, 50c.—C. O. Thomas.

Scott—We received considerable rain last month and during the first part of May. Cut worms have done considerable damage to growing crops, especially barley and alfalfa. Some of the alfalfa probably will come out again if the crown isn't damaged too seriously. Grass is good and cattle are doing fine. Wheat, 54c; cream, 18c; eggs, 10c; hogs, \$6.65.—Ernie Neuschwander.

Stevens—We have had some cold, foggy weather with rain part of the time and how the wheat has grown! Some of it now is knee high, has an excellent color and looks as if it was not damaged at all by the late frost. From present indications it looks as if harvest is only about six weeks off. Considerable blank listing has been done but no corn has been planted yet. Considerable barley was sown this spring and it is looking fine. Butterfat, 14c; eggs, 9c; butter, 25c; hens, 14c.—Monroe Traver.

Wichita—The last two weeks have been cold and wet, so spring crops were at a standstill until recently. Corn planting will start in general this week. Cut worms are taking some fields of barley and alfalfa. Wheat is making a good growth and some fields are jointed. Some insurance is being taken out on wheat. Large acreages of corn and kafir will be planted. Some sod is being plowed but not the large acreage of last spring. Livestock is in good condition and pastures are greening up. Most farmers are milking cows and shipping the cream. Farm labor is plentiful and cheap. Eggs, 9c; cream, 14c; barley, 27c; corn, 40c.—E. W. White.



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Hoover and Coolidge on WIBW

They Will Take Leading Parts in Exercises Dedicating Harding Memorial on June 16, at Marion

PRESIDENT HOOVER and former President Coolidge will be heard over the radio Tuesday, June 16, when they take leading parts in dedicating a memorial to their predecessor, Warren G. Harding, at Marion, O. The exercises dedicating the Harding Memorial will be broadcast over a coast to coast Columbia network including WIBW from 12 to 1:15 p. m.

Former President Coolidge will act as master of ceremonies, introducing Governor George White, of Ohio, who will accept the memorial from the association on behalf of the state. The governor will turn the magnificent \$750,000 temple over to President Hoover, who will accept the gift in the name of the Nation. The President at this time will make the principal address of the occasion. Music is expected to be by the Army, Navy or Marine Band, while Ohio's foremost choirs will sing. Vice President Curtis will accompany the President from Washington.

Uncle Ezra and his world-famous Sod Busters "carried on" in the face of disaster the other day when a fire broke out in WIBW's studio. Not much damage was done, due to the quick work of Walt Lochman, the announcer, who tore out the wall and extinguished the fire before the arrival of the fire department. The Sod Busters were playing "Over the Waves," when the fire broke out, and under the strain of the excitement played the chorus five times, while Johnnie Sarber, studio operator rushed out of the door carrying the bowl of goldfish which was about 3 feet from the fire. Needless to say, the goldfish were saved.

Ted Husing, popular Columbia sports announcer, again will team with Les Quailley, the athlete, for presentation of spring and summer sports to the radio audience. Sportsclants will be heard over WIBW weekly on Saturdays.

What is believed to be the first radio presentation of "Hats Off to the Band," another march emanating from the University of Maine, took place as a part of a recent program by the Pryor Cremo Military Band over the Columbia Network and WIBW. The march is said to be successor to the Stein Song.

Every Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock a clear and most logical discussion of questionable statements regarding the Bible, are given by Judge Rutherford—an internationally renowned Bible scholar and author.

Judge Rutherford does not attempt to "preach." Instead, he offers concise explanations, arguments, as only an experienced lawyer would present them—giving concrete examples and asking you to think them over by yourself, and later determine whether or not you believe him right.

Wuxtra! Wuxtra! All about the big games played today! Wuxtra! Wuxtra! Hear all about the big league games when the Bank Savings Life Insurance Company's "Baseball Extra" comes to you every evening over WIBW at 6 o'clock. Eat your dinner, hear the press box scores, spend the evening discussing the next day's games. Compare your discussion with tomorrow night's "Extra."

"By My Side," Gems from "No, No, Nannette," "The King's Horses" and several other delightfully entertaining musical selections will be heard during the programs of the Seven Leading Life Insurance Companies,

which come to you every Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

During the program, three vibrant ringing tones from Chinese gongs will be heard, and then—"The Spirit of Life Insurance." Following the "spirit," the 12-piece orchestra, under the personal direction of Julius Liebe, plays several semi-classical selections, popular musical comedy tunes and present day dance rhythm.

These programs, which are brought to you by the American Home Life, the Cosmopolitan Life, the Guaranteed Securities Life, the Liberty Life, the National Reserve Life, the Pioneer National Life, and the Victory Life, are of interest to everyone, because of the mysterious presentation of the Spirit and the varied musical selections.

Daily Except Sunday

- 6:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Breakfast Hour
- 7:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 7:05 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 7:30 a. m.—Tony's Scrapbook
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 11:00 a. m.—Household Searchlight
- 11:30 a. m.—Farmers' Hour
- 2:30 p. m.—Our Women Editors
- 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave
- 6:00 p. m.—Bank Savings Life Baseball Extra; news
- 9:15 p. m.—Arthur Pryor's Cremo Military Band
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

Highlights Next Week

- SUNDAY, MAY 17**
- 6:00 p. m.—Devils, Drugs and Doctors
 - 6:15 p. m.—Kate Smith and her Swanee Music
 - 7:00 p. m.—Pipe Dreams
 - 7:30 p. m.—The Falcon
 - 8:00 p. m.—The Cotton Pickers
 - 8:45 p. m.—Star Reveries
 - 9:00 p. m.—Continental String Quartet
 - 10:00 p. m.—News
- MONDAY, MAY 18**
- 6:30 p. m.—Simmons Company program
 - 7:00 p. m.—The Three Bakers
 - 8:00 p. m.—Home Owned Insurance Orchestra
 - 8:30 p. m.—Post Bran Flakes
 - 9:30 p. m.—Ben Bernie and his Orchestra
- TUESDAY, MAY 19**
- 6:15 p. m.—Old Gold Numerologist
 - 7:30 p. m.—Capt. Tim Healy
 - 7:45 p. m.—New York Night Clubs
 - 8:00 p. m.—Chevrolet Chronicles
 - 8:30 p. m.—Paramount Public Radio Playhouse
- WEDNESDAY, MAY 20**
- 7:15 p. m.—State Savings "Hawaiians"
 - 7:30 p. m.—Arabesque
 - 8:45 p. m.—Columbia Concerts Corporation
 - 9:15 p. m.—Arthur Pryor's Cremo Military Band
- THURSDAY, MAY 21**
- 8:45 p. m.—President Hoover's Red Cross Address
 - 9:15 p. m.—Arthur Pryor's Cremo Military Band
 - 9:30 p. m.—Radio Roundup
 - 10:30 p. m.—Nocturne
- FRIDAY, MAY 22**
- 5:45 p. m.—Robin Hood's Merry Men
 - 7:00 p. m.—Capitol Securities "Counselor"
 - 7:15 p. m.—Seiberling Singers
 - 9:30 p. m.—Ben Bernie Orchestra
 - 10:30 p. m.—Bert Lown Orchestra
- SATURDAY, MAY 23**
- 3:45 p. m.—Tony's Scrapbook
 - 5:00 p. m.—Morton Downey
 - 7:30 p. m.—National Radio Forum
 - 8:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons' Showboat
 - 9:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo

Sudan for Pasture

If the dairyman plans to grow 1/2 acre of good Sudan pasture to the cow, he will not need to worry about the cow having an abundance of forage, suggests J. W. Linn, extension dairyman, Kansas State College. He recommends that the Sudan lot be a small one and close to the house where it can be used as night pasture.

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Wing Poultry Marker..... 2.50 (Including tattoo ink for 100 markings)
Extra Poultry Marker Tattoo Ink..... .80 (Enough to mark 250 hens)
	Total.....

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(Please Print Name and Address)



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Ringworm of the Feet Comes on so Gradually That It May Not Be Noticed Until Quite Well Established

IF YOU read advertising columns of the lovely ladies and distinguished gentlemen who have "athlete's foot." Perhaps you know it better as toe itch, toe scald, ringworm of the foot, or ringworm of the toenails. It is all the same thing, a miserable, itching disease caused by a fungus growth of ringworm, giving little or no trouble in the daytime but disturbing many a person's rest at night. I have feelings of warm sympathy for its victims because I have had it myself. It came so gradually and hung on so persistently that it had gained a tremendous "foothold" before I began to consider it seriously or to realize that I had contracted a stubborn infection. I got rid of it after quite a fight and the use of antiseptics.

Dr. W. L. Gould, of Albany, N. Y., gives valuable information about this ailment in a recent issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association. He speaks of its rapid spread and notes the fact that it is especially prevalent among school and college students who use the swimming pools and gymnasiums. Some cases are so mild that the victims pay no attention and others are severe enough to disable the patient. In the commonest type there is peeling of the skin between the toes or about the nails. Itching and burning of the toes is common, the worst site being the spaces between the third and fourth and fifth toes.

The remarkable thing about Dr. Gould's article is the story of the simple way in which the infection was cleared up in Albany Junior High School where hundreds of cases existed. Severe antiseptics had been used without success. Then there were installed footbaths containing from 10 to 15 per cent sodium thiosulphate. Every pupil using the gym immersed his feet in the chemical bath and it was renewed after being used by 30 to 50 students. In four weeks the ringworm infection had entirely disappeared from the Junior High School.

Sodium thiosulphate is a safe antiseptic. It is without color or appreciable odor. The druggist will tell you how much to put in the water to make a 10 per cent solution. It is well worth a trial for the ordinary case. The aggravated case with much ulcerated surface should have the personal treatment of a doctor.

Make This Your Study

Will you please tell me thru Kansas Farmer what to do for tetter in my hands and whether it can be cured? I have tried all kinds of hand lotions but none does any good. I have had it for several years.
Mrs. M. K.

Tetter is just another name for eczema. True eczema cannot be cured by putting on lotions or salves. You have to get to the base of it—discover the cause of the irritation. If confined to the hands it may be that some irritant you use in your household is responsible. No one can study this out so well as yourself.

Now Obtain Better Results

What about the skin disease called Psoriasis? I think I have had it for 20 years and it is years since I have tried a doctor, since it does not seem to break down my health. Has anything new been learned about it?
T. R. T.

A case of Psoriasis of 20 years standing is no case for the ordinary doctor. However, specialists in diseases of the skin are having better results with the disease lately by the judicious combination of external and

internal medicines. A good, sensible diet is important. The patient soon learns this because eating indigestible foods always makes the trouble worse. In my cases I always have found patients helped by a daily bath with vigorous towel friction. Fortunately, Psoriasis, aside from its patches on the skin, seems to have but little effect on the patient's well-being. Ask your home doctor to recommend a specialist in skin diseases who has given Psoriasis special attention.

Seasons Make No Difference

What about bathing a little baby? Are there times of the year when it should not be done? What should be the temperature of the water?
J. H. W.

The season makes no difference. The things to consider in bathing a young baby are the temperature of the room, which should not be lower than 75, and the age and vigor of the child. Babies are cleaned with oil or some good grease at birth and do not need much bathing for the first few days. A young baby should be bathed in water at about body heat, say 100 degrees, and should not be long exposed. For the average healthy baby a bath every day is the proper thing, but this can be overdone in a weak child.

May Be the Trouble

I have broken veins and think that may be the cause of a persistent ache in the knee. Do you think that might be so and what could be done for a cure?
F. R.

The broken veins would be sufficient to cause an ache. It also would be well to find out what causes the broken veins. Perhaps your arches are not sound. It may be that you are heavier than you should be and do not carry your weight well. Look into all these points. If there is no trouble but the veins, an elastic bandage or supporter may clear up the entire trouble. If not, the next thing will be to see a surgeon who understands the new and comparatively simple "injection method" of treatment for varicose veins.

Should Have an Examination

A little more than a year ago my wife died of tuberculosis. If I had taken the disease would I have symptoms of it by now?
John K.

Quite likely, but as you are not an expert you might not detect them. Better go to a good doctor and have a careful examination. It is comforting to know that the husband who cares for a wife with tuberculosis resists the disease more often than not. Probably he begins with a very slight exposure which acts as vaccination.



SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

GARDEN COLLECTION—200 CABBAGE, 200 tomatoes, 200 onions, 50 pepper, 25 eggplants, 25 cauliflower, all postpaid \$1.00.

PLANT BARGAIN, 200 FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, 300 tomatoes, 100 onions, 50 pepper 50 egg plants, all for \$1.00 postpaid, any varieties, full count, safe arrival.

NANCY HALL, PORTO RICO PLANTS, from certified seed. Quick shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed, 1,000-\$2.00, 5,000-\$8.75 postpaid.

SPECIAL OFFER—500 TOMATOES, CABBAGE and onions mixed any way wanted and 50 peppers, \$1.00 prepaid.

PLANTS: SPECIAL COLLECTION, 200 CABBAGE, 200 onions, 100 tomatoes, 50 pepper, eggplants, or cauliflower, \$1.00 postpaid.

NANCY HALL, RED BERMUDA, YELLOW Jersey sweet potato plants, 50c-100; \$4.00-1,000.

NANCY HALLS AND PORTO RICOS 35c-100; \$1.25-500; \$2.25-1,000; Cabbage 25c-100.

PLANTS: PORTO RICO, PUMPKIN YAM, Nancy Hall, Yellow Jersey, 500-\$1.25; 1,000-\$2.25.

PLANT ASSORTMENT—200 CABBAGE, 200 tomatoes, 200 onions, 50 pepper, 50 eggplants, all prepaid \$1.00.

INCREASE FARM PROFITS BY PLANTING certified seed of alfalfa, sweet clover, oats, corn, kafir, sweet sorghums, sudan, flax, and soybeans.

PLANTS, PORTO RICO, NANCY HALLS, Little Stem Jerseys, 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.40; 1,000, \$2.25.

TOMATOES, CABBAGE, LETTUCE, COLLARDS 300-75c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75; 5,000-\$7.50.

K. S. A. C. TEST ON ALL SEED CORN. Average 95% germination.

LARGEST PLANT GROWER AND SHIPPER in the Arkansas Valley.

FORAGE CROP SEEDS—HEGARI \$2.00; Atlas Sorgo \$2.00; Shrook Kafir \$1.50.

PLANTS THAT GROW, THE KIND YOU will like. Good hardy plants straight from the grower.

TOMATO-FROSTPROOF CABBAGE-ONION and Pepper plants. All open field grown.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

SOYBEAN SEED—A. K. OR VIRGINIA UN-certified \$1.50. Certified \$1.75.

PLANTS; LARGE, STALKY, OPEN GROWN, hand selected tomatoes and frostproof cabbage, all varieties labeled with name.

TOMATO-CABBAGE-ONION AND PEPPER Plants—Large, field grown, stalky, well rooted.

PLANTS: SWEET POTATOES, NANCY HALL, Red Bermuda, Southern Queen, Yellow Bermuda.

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OREGON

IF INTERESTED IN OREGON, MAIL NAME and address for sample copy of the Umpqua Valley Review.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

OWN A FARM IN MINNESOTA, DAKOTA, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms.

FREE BOOKS ON MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon about farms large or small for grain, livestock, dairying, poultry.

CAN'T YOU FIND A BUYER FOR YOUR farm? Kansas Farmer reaches 120,810 readers.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WESTERN LAND, WANTED FOR GENERAL merchandise, groceries and restaurants. Write Wransky, Haddam, Kan.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

Want to Sell Your Farm? Then give us a description and we'll tell you how to get in touch with buyers.

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

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

To Hold Wheat for \$1

About 150 farmers representing 11 Kansas counties and sections of Colorado, recently met at Minneola, at the call of George B. Rooney, and voted to hold their 1931 wheat at least 60 days after harvest in an effort to obtain \$1 a bushel for it and not to plant if that price is not reached by seeding time.

Mr. Rooney explains it is the viewpoint of the growers that it would be more profitable to farmers to obtain \$1 for this year's crop and not plant for the next two years than to sell at a lower price and continue planting.

Try More Soybeans

After a two-year search for new varieties of soybeans in Japan, Korea and Manchuria, Wm. J. Morse of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has returned from the Orient with a collection of about 4,000 lots of seed and more than 300 samples of products made from soybeans.

The manufactured products in Mr. Morse's collection range from high-quality oils to beans specially treated to drive devils away during certain religious festivals.

source of protein in the Oriental diet. No one variety is adapted to all parts of the Orient, nor is any one variety suited to all the many uses to which the beans are put.

The beans were gathered from a wide territory varying greatly in climate and in cultural conditions. As soon as they reached Washington they were sent to the experiment farm at Arlington, Va., for observation and quarantine.

A Safe Investment

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

I am able to make a suggestion that I believe will be of value to any reader of The Capper Publications who may have funds to invest, even though the amount is small.

Russia Takes the Lead

Reports indicate that Russia again is the world's leading wheat producer. It is estimated that Russian production for 1930 will be placed at 1,097 million bushels, which is 246 million bushels more than was produced by the United States.

There is no substitute in farm products for quality and the American buying public is willing to pay well for it.



Use This Order Blank Now!

TO MAIL YOUR CLASSIFIED AD FOR KANSAS FARMER

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE, Topeka, Kansas

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

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

PLEASE PRINT ENTIRE AD TO AVOID MISTAKES

Name (Count as part of ad)
Address (Count as part of ad)

Rates at Top of First Classified Page. Minimum Charge, \$1.00

Grain View Notes

H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

The question uppermost in the minds of the farmers in the western half of Kansas, is what is the wheat market going to do in the next 60 days? No doubt every mill and elevator in the country has been asked many times what they think the market is going to do. It is no more than natural for one man to think another man ought to know something about his business. In most instances this is true, but such is not the case in the wheat buying business. The elevator operator doesn't know any more about what the market will do during a given period than a man who never saw an elevator. If the wheat buyer had any information of certainty there would be no reason for him to buy wheat or wheat options and lose any money. It is not difficult to find elevator managers who have at some time bought wheat options on their own money and lost heavily. This market uncertainty is one of the great hazards to farming in all branches. We work and invest our money to raise a crop of grain or produce a herd of cattle without any assurance that at the time of marketing there will be any profit or even pay for the feed and work.

Altho our pig crop was late arriving it finally has gotten here and we have had fine luck saving them. So far three sows have farrowed 30 pigs and 25 of them still are going good. One sow farrowed 14 and has saved 12. We have the small typed Chester White breed and we like them fine. They farrow large litters and are gentle and kind mothers. We find the pigs grow to about 200 pounds as quickly as any breed. Last year our sows averaged a little better than 10 to the litter and raised slightly more than nine as an average to the litter. The pigs that are lost are the ones that cut the profit in the hog business. A few sows well fed and cared

for at farrowing time are far more profitable than a lot of sows with no care.

There seems to be an increase in the amount of stealing going on thru the country. Until lately very little has been going on in this immediate locality. Last week one of the neighbors lost nearly all of his chickens. It would help a great deal if more folks would use the wing tattoo for marking their poultry. The poultry buyers should be made to abide by the law to keep a record of the purchases made. It seems the only thing that can be done about keeping the thieves away is to stay home all the time, and even then they will steal while you sleep.

Rural school teachers' wages have taken a setback in this county. Town teachers will receive the same another year. This may not be a thrifty condition and a step toward progress, but why should any one class of laborers not take a lower wage when other things are coming down? This also will have a tendency to drive the better teachers to the towns and cities.

Oberle Is Honored

George Davis Oberle, Carbondale, is to be honored by having his name placed on the Arthur Capper Shield, for his outstanding work in agricultural journalism during the last year. He will be graduated in agriculture with the class of 1931, and is one of the best students in his course.

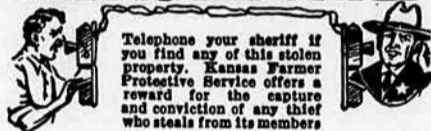
Oberle has lived on the farm all of his life and with his three older brothers, plans to operate the family general farm in Osage county and the dry-land wheat farm in Greeley county, after graduation. He will make use of his journalism work by making contributions to agricultural publications.

Factory on the Farm

John Bingham, farmer and factory operator near Talmo, seems to control the marketing of the broomcorn he grows in the summer. After the crop is harvested he makes his product into brooms in his home plant.

Be sure the calves you intend to feed are sired by a good beef bull.

THEFTS REPORTED



Otis Sexton, Solomon. About 16 or 18 mixed breeds, heavy chickens.

N. E. Wiskur, Richmond. Coon dog, white with tan head and white streaks in face, also dark tan spots on body, badly worn teeth and a few inches cut off end of tail. Named Bowser.

Charles I. Bean, Holton. Thirty Buff Orpington and Buff Leghorn hens. A few had wings clipped.

Sheldon M. Coffman, Salina. One heavy overcoat, size 42, tan with brown plaid, Stevenson Clothing Co. label, satin lining, price \$60. Brown suit (hard finish), size 40, Smith Clothing Co., pointed lapels, rope shoulders, price \$40. Double-breasted serge suit, size 40, Smith Clothing Co., price \$40. Tan tweed suit with brown and red stripes, size 40, Smith Clothing Co. Yellow gold Hampden watch with chain and knife. Initials "S. A. S." in back of case. Yellow gold stick pin, black set with small gold flower in it. Pair of white serge trousers with black stripes. Pair light gray serge trousers. Four hams and two sides of bacon. Eight house dresses, sizes 16 and 18. Pink Nelly Don smock with pink and white cretonne trim on collar, cuffs, front and back. Navy blue georgette dress, lace trimmed, size 16. Blue wash silk with small red figures, red collar and piping. Black satin coolie coat with red and green figured bottom. Several colored shirts, size 15½. Man's tan felt hat. Six teaspoons and 6 iced teaspoons, Holmes & Edwards (Century). Red and blue Indian blanket.

Mrs. C. Hansen, Webber. Two hundred White Wyandotte hens.

Howard Spence, Kinsley. Fifteen White Leghorn hens.

W. S. Beeson, Burlington. Blue-black

coat style sweater, shoulders darned with coarse black thread.

W. A. Miller, North Topeka. Between 50 and 75 light colored Barred Rock hens. Left foot of some punched.

A. G. Funk, Ozawie. Twenty-five White Wyandotte hens, with both single and double comb. Several Cornish Indian game hens.

Important Future Events

June 3-5—National Holstein-Friesian sale and convention, Syracuse, N. Y.
June 14—Kansas Guernsey Breeders' Association picnic and field day, Jo-Mar farm, Salina, Kan.
Aug. 22-29—Missouri State Fair, Sedalia.
Aug. 26-Sept. 4—Iowa State Fair, Des Moines.
Sept. 14-19—Kansas Free Fair, Topeka.
Sept. 19-25—Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.
Sept. 26-Oct. 3—Oklahoma State Fair, Oklahoma City.
Sept. 28-Oct. 4—Dairy Cattle Congress and allied shows, Waterloo, Ia.
Nov. 9-12—Kansas National Livestock show, Wichita.

Public Sales of Livestock

Milking Shorthorn Cattle
Oct. 8—Leo F. Breeden & Co., Great Bend, Kan.
Holstein Cattle
Oct. 6—Northeast Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association, free fair grounds, Topeka, Kan. Robert E. Romig, sale manager, Topeka.
Shorthorn Cattle
Oct. 21—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan. and Blumont farm, Manhattan, Kan. Joint sale, Clay Center.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

There is a very large acreage of oats in Texas and Oklahoma this season and the crop is assured. It is heading out and a large yield is practically assured.

Cattle feeders day at the agricultural college a week from today, May 23, is of unusual importance this year because the information on three years results will be given.

With the pig crop around 25 per cent below that of last year it would look like a good time to be in the hog business this fall. Most breeders report good litters and that they are getting along all right but there were not as many sows to farrow this spring as there were last.

The F. H. Taylor sale of registered Percherons and Shorthorn cattle advertised in the Kansas Farmer recently drew a bad day but there was a very good attendance and the Percherons sold for very good prices. The stallions up to \$306 and the mares averaged \$160. There were 32 registered Percherons in the sale and they went largely to the wheat belt of southwest Kansas and Oklahoma.

Leo F. Breeden of Great Bend, writes us to claim October 8 as the date for his dispersion sale of Milking Shorthorns. The five year partnership existing between himself and Mr. Johnson is up at that time. The offering will comprise a choice lot of females sired by Otis Chieftain. Also daughters and granddaughters of Pine Valley Viscount, together with young bulls and heifers by Otis Chieftain and Lord Baltimore, grandson of White Goods.

Community sales are proving very popular and successful in many towns in Kansas and the prices received for farm products, largely livestock are usually very good. The receipts at the sale at Beloit, Saturday, May 2 were \$2400 and fat hogs sold at \$6.40, packing sows at \$5.20 and small pigs from \$6.00 down to \$3.50. There is a big demand for stock cattle in the vicinity of Beloit and farmers were being urged to bring in their stock cattle. The sales are held each Saturday afternoon beginning at one o'clock.

Recently at a meeting held at Linn, the Washington and Clay county Holstein breeders met and organized what is to be known in the future as the Clay-Washington Holstein Breeders' Association. W. C. Mueller, Hanover, Washington county, was elected president and Leslie Roenigk, Clay Center, vice president. W. C. Farner, Washington, secretary-treasurer. Three directors were elected as follows: Henry Hatesch, Greenleaf, Omer Ferreault, Morganville, and Martin Woerner, Linn. A big picnic to be held sometime in August was decided upon. In connection with the picnic there will be a 4-H calf club show with some real prizes offered to boys and girls that compete.

I have just received a good letter from G. M. Shepherd of Lyons, Kan. He is advertising some outstanding good fall boars sired by the Kansas Reserve champion, King Index, who is looking very much like a champion again this year. He has nearly 100 spring pigs sired by King Index, Chief Fireworks, The Airman, and Jayhawk Airman. He is starting this week to breed for fall litters and has 30 very excellent gilts to breed to Chief Fireworks. He is now 13 months old and weighs right at 600 pounds. The bred gilts will be for sale and are sure to produce good litters. Don't forget to write him if you want a good well bred fall boar at a very fair price. He has a number of them and is going to price them to sell at once.

The week of June 15 will be quite a Guernsey week in Kansas. On the 15th there will be a Guernsey bull sale held at Coffeyville, fostered by the Kansas-Oklahoma Guernsey Breeders' Association with the Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce and the Missouri Pacific railway company co-operating. On Wednesday, June 17, the Kansas Guernsey Breeders' Association will hold a picnic and field day at Jo-Mar farm, Salina, Kan. At both meetings Karl Musser, secretary of the American Guernsey cattle club, along with R. L. Holden, field representative of the American Guernsey cattle club, will be present. There will also be present other men of importance who are interested in the dairy and agricultural situation.

The dispersion last Wednesday of the grade herd of Holsteins owned by the St. Marys college, St. Marys, Kan., and advertised previously in the Kansas Farmer was very much of a success. Eighty head sold in about three hours and most of the cattle went to eastern Kansas. Dr. W. H. Mott had charge of the sale as sale manager and Jas. T. McCulloch of Clay Center and Chas. Crews of Topeka were the auctioneers. Here is a letter I have just received from Dr. Mott that will give you a good idea of the way the cattle sold: "I wish you could have stayed until the sale was over because I am sure you would have felt some real encouragement over it."

We sold the entire herd in about three hours time and for spirited snappy bidding. I have not seen its equal for several years. The eastern half of the state was well represented and a splendid crowd was in attendance. A few of the cattle were sold locally but the most of them went to other counties, some as far east as Miami county. A rather unusual feature of the sale was the buying in groups. We brought them in the ring (the heifer stuff) in lots of four and sold them without the usual privilege of taking their choice and they were purchased readily and at prices from \$50 to \$60 for grade long yearling heifers. I believe from the expressions that I heard after the sale that it was really a surprise to everyone. I know that the St. Marys Institution was elated over it and they authorized me to announce at the close of the sale the dispersion of the herd some time early this fall. It would seem that despite the price of butterfat today, that the farmers of the state believe that "This too shall pass away" and that the dairy cow is still a very important factor in our economic situation. Every animal sold for cash and the purchasers settled for their cattle in checks the same as they always have done. It looks as if there is still plenty of money in the country to buy good dairy cattle."

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Shorthorns

Established 1907

Representing blood lines of champions for 30 years, 30 bulls, 30 heifers. Write for Bull catalog. Prices and free truck delivery. Also a few Horned Bulls, \$60 to \$100. All registered and TB tested. Quality and breeding among the very best. J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.



GUERNSEY CATTLE

Reg. Guerneys—2 Purebred Bulls

for sale. Born March 10, 1930 and Oct. 4, 1930. Extra fine individuals of top breeding. Baragan prices. E. O. Moriarty, % Derby Oil Co., Wichita, Kas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Our Two Great Herd Sires

—our Carnation bull and our Dutchland Denver bull, both with world record dams for production. Ours is the high herd in the Central C. T. A. association. We offer a 16 months old calf; dam's record, 622 fat, milk 17,000, just farm care. Younger bulls just as good. Priced right. E. A. BROWN, PRATT, KAN.

Reg. Holstein Bull

for sale. Age 18 months, excellent type. Dam holds state record for butter as a three-year-old. Sire, Dean Colantha Homestead Ormsby. Also younger bulls for sale. JOHN MEINA, AMERICUS, KAN.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

RETNUH FARMS MILKING SHORTHORNS

Bulls and heifers from real dual-purpose cows. Cows with as much beef as the beef breeds, and as much milk and good udders as the dairy breeds. 60 cows hand-milked. WARREN HUNTER, GENESE, KAN.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

two bulls for sale, other bulls, cows and heifers. H. L. MICHAELIS, KINSLEY, KAN.

JERSEY CATTLE

DON'T MISS THIS REAL CHANCE

To own a son of Fern's Noble Champion, (half brother to Fern's Westford Noble, Jersey Volunteer Fern's Oxford Noble and others), priced reasonable. Knoepfel Jersey Farm, Colony, Kan.

DUROC HOGS

30 Great Duroc Boars

Royally bred in purple. Over 25 years breeding. Shorter legged, easy feeding type. Immuned. Reg. Shipped on approval. W. E. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

Boars Eligible to Reg.

Sired by Col. Jack and a son of Fireworks. Guaranteed breeders. \$25 each. SHEERWOOD BROS., CONCORDIA, KAN.

DUROC BOARS

Ready for service. Immuned. Registered. Quick maturing. Bred right. Priced right. L. H. STENSAAS, CONCORDIA, KAN.

BOARS: Sired by the State Champion, King Index; sound legs and feet. The breed's best blood, and individuality. Feeding quality with size. Immuned, registered. If you want the best, write for prices, descriptions, etc. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

WHITEWAY HAMPSHIRE ON APPROVAL

Extra growthy fall boars and gilts sired by Whiteway Giant and Claus Sheik, the best boar of the breed. Both Grand Champions. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Poland China

Certified pigs, wt. 50 lbs. Backed by Grand Champions. DAVE MUNSON, ELSMERE, KAN.

John Henry, Lecompton, Kas offers for immediate sale fall boars that are ready for service. They are very choice and priced right. Also spring pigs, either sex. Address as above.

Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer

\$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.

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

Change of copy as desired

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT

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

Answers to Questions on Page 7

- One having a knowledge of the laws and phenomena of the heavenly bodies.
- Free on Board.
- In Roman religion, a festival in which the masters served the slaves.
- 8.3389 pounds.
- The series of changes which took place in the methods of agriculture and manufacturing in England early in the 19th century.
- A hard, durable wood, which resembles mahogany and is one of the most important of native Australian timbers.
- An exact copy or likeness. Pronounced, "lak-sim'i-le."
- That part of Arizona and New Mexico south of the Gila River.
- Elastic, porous mass of horny fibers which forms the internal skeleton of certain marine animals. A few of them inhabit fresh water.
- Pasteurization—a process devised for preventing or checking fermentation in fluids by exposure to a temperature of 55°-70°C.
- Glands usually opening into hair follicles, which secrete material composed of fat, which softens and lubricates the hair and skin.
- A golf club with a heavy iron head much loited, used chiefly for playing the ball out of hazards.

Note: This week's questions and answers were submitted by: Henry Duncan, Morland; Louise Maneth, Great Bend; J. S. Brazelton, Troy; Ellen McCoy, Lillis; Helen Shehl, Westmoreland; Arza Fogle, Williamsburg; Jay Muck, Larned; Mary Folks, Osawatomie, Kan.; and J. W. Brock, Montrose, Colo.

