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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 69

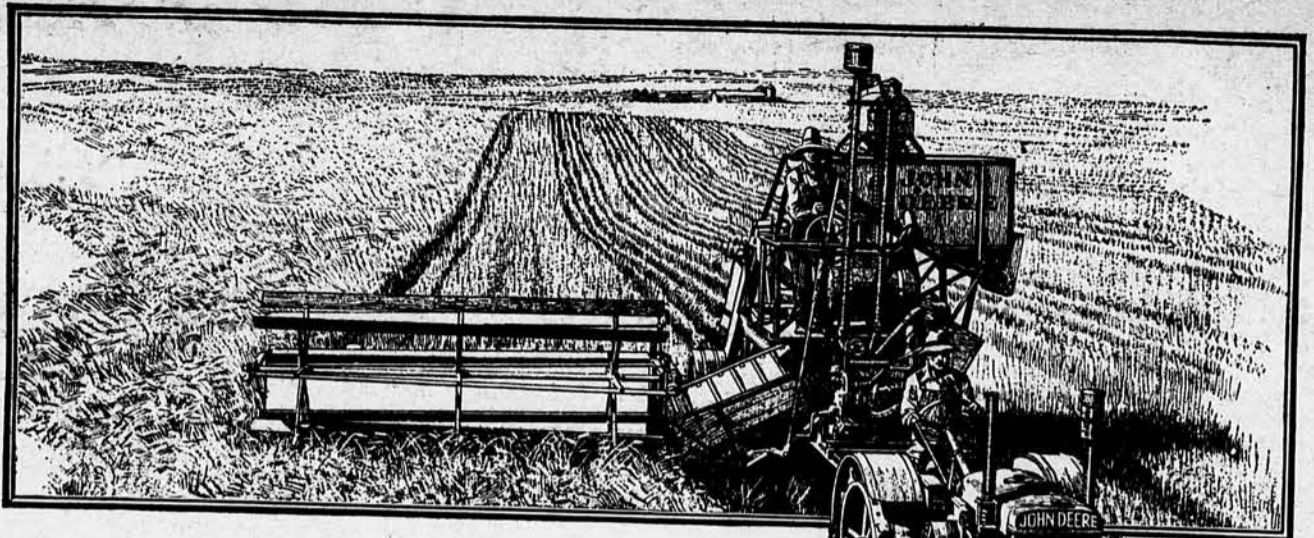
May 23, 1931

Number 21

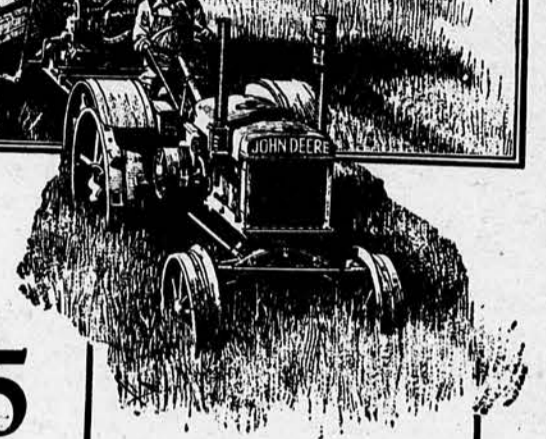


Spring Cleaning

A John Deere No. 5 Combine will help you make greater net profit from your crop.



You Need the Light-Draft Clean-Threshing John Deere No. 5



BIG CAPACITY to handle the heaviest crop . . . light draft . . . grain-saving features . . . long life in every part . . . dependability when time means money—these are the qualities that have made the John Deere No. 5 such a sensational success. From every section of the grain belt come letters praising its performance, its ability to reduce costs to rock bottom.

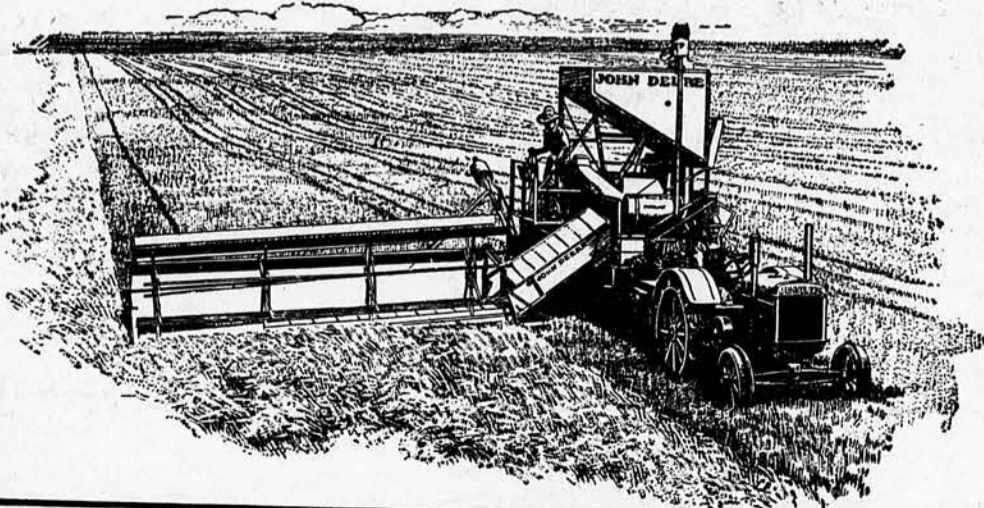
From sickle to grain tank, the John Deere No. 5 does its work well. Clean cutting, clean threshing and thorough separation and cleaning of the grain are features every user appreciates—features you want in the combine you buy. It has capacity to handle heavy crops without waste—it has power to spare when the going gets tough.

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Talk with owners of John Deere No. 5 Combines in your community—ask them if they are satisfied with their machines. Call on your John Deere dealer and see this grain-saving combine. Mail the coupon below, get all the facts about the No. 5—compare it with others, then you'll decide it is truly everything a combine should be.

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THE John Deere No. 3 two-shoe combine is the larger combine for the bigger acreages. It, too, has outstanding features that make it the leader among combines of its type. Great strength and stability, large capacity and good work are features that have made the No. 3 famous all over the wheat belt. Built in 12-ft. and 16-ft. sizes.



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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 69

May 23, 1931

Number 21

Essay Plaque Passes to Marysville

Francis Hammett, Prize Winner, Belongs to Fourth Generation of Kansas Farmers

MY PARENTS, grandparents, and great-grandparents all were Kansas farmers, so I think it must be in my blood." That statement near the beginning of an essay by Francis Hammett, senior in the Marysville high school, on the subject, "Why I Plan to Stay on the Farm" somehow made an indelible impression upon the minds of the judges. It compelled them to re-read several times this particular paper, which happily bore ample evidence that young Hammett not only has it in his blood, but actually is making a striking success as a junior farmer. As one of the judges expressed it, "The whole composition rings so true there is nothing for us to do but give it first place."

Thus ended the third annual state-wide Capper Essay Contest. The judges, as in former years, were: J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture; L. E. Call, dean of agriculture at the Kansas State College, Manhattan, and L. B. Pollock, state supervisor of vocational agriculture in Kansas high schools.

Only Kansas vocational agriculture students attending high schools affiliated with the National Future Farmer Association are permitted to compete for the five prizes offered by Senator Arthur Capper every year. After careful eliminations by local instructors and their associates, 35 essays, representing 19 high schools from all parts of the state, were given to the judges for examination this year. First prize of \$50 was awarded to Francis Hammett, Marysville; second prize of \$25 to Wesley Keasling, Winfield; third prize of \$15 to Edward Wahlstrom, Shawnee-Mission; fourth prize of \$10 to Benson McGaw, Shawnee-Mission, and fifth prize of \$5 to Harold O'Brien, Parsons. While the Parsons high school appears among the winners for the second consecutive year, it did not place high enough to retain possession of the large plaque to which it fell heir a year ago by virtue of Francis Grillo's victory. The Future Farmer plaque, which measures 15 by 18 inches in size, and is decorated by bronze plates on which are engraved the names of the annual victorious students, passes each year to the school attended by the winner of first prize, where it remains until a representative from another school receives highest honors. The plaque, therefore, goes from Parsons to Marysville, and Francis Hammett will receive a large silver trophy cup.

They Praise Essay Contest

Some idea of the interest in the essay contest, not only among the students, but among educators and the general public as well, may be gained from these paragraphs taken from two typical letters:

"I doubt whether Senator Capper can quite appreciate the value of such contests to the general morale of all boys in vocational agriculture departments. One has to be in daily contact with boys to see how they can be induced to get up and 'scratch gravel' when one of their number has won a place in a state contest. You know, boys are more easily led than driven to their tasks.

"Look out for Shawnee-Mission. I am informed by 32 boys that the silver cup and plaque will reside here next year!—H. D. Garver, Vocational Agriculture Instructor, Merriam, Kan."

"We are gratified to learn that Wesley Keasling was awarded second

By J. M. Parks

prize in your annual Future Farmer Essay Contest. We have taken great pride and interest in the accomplishments of young men and women graduating from our local high school, and especially in the Vocational Agriculture Department, conducted by Ira L. Plank.—L. B. Crawford, Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Winfield, Kan."

In the opinion of the judges, essays sent in by the following deserve special mention:

Harold Katopish, Blue Rapids; Earl Wagner and Billy Kilian, Dickinson County Community high school; Everette Miller, Ottawa; Arthur Grillo, Parsons; Dale Bulkley and Robert Nason, Auburn.

Francis Gives Reasons for Choice

Other high schools represented were: Abilene, Kingman, Harveyville, Lebanon, Garden City, Chanute, Wellsville, Cottonwood Falls, Berryton and Beverly. Here is the winning essay:

"Of all occupations, my choice is farming, and the reasons for my choice are many. One of them is because I like the farm. I was born on a farm, and have lived on this same farm all my life. My

parents, grandparents and great-grandparents all were Kansas farmers, so I think it must be in my blood.

"The welfare of the country depends upon the farmers. They feed the world, and so I think one should be proud to help in this great work.

"Farming is a profitable business. The profits from diversified farming are just as certain as the profits from other lines of work. There seldom is a complete failure on the farm. One crop may fail, but this loss generally is offset by some other grain crop or by livestock.

"In my three years of vocational agriculture work, I have completed eight projects, consisting of a flock of chickens, six baby beeves, corn and potatoes. These projects have netted me a nice sum. My calves have been exhibited at the American Royal Exposition, and have placed third, fourth, seventh, eighth and ninth. I also exhibited at the state and county fairs and won many ribbons and cash prizes.

"I am president of the Future Farmers of the Marysville high school. We are feeding 40 Highland Herefords, which will be marketed in April. I also am leader of the 4-H and the Capper Clubs.

"I have a registered Poland China sow and two gilts, two beef calves, and a flock of purebred Rhode Island Red chickens. I have selected my hogs and chickens with care, and I feel that I have laid the foundation for a good livestock program.

"Farm life is anything but monotonous. The work is changing constantly. New situations arise every day, and we always are learning new and better ways of doing things. In this, we are greatly aided by the government experiment stations, of which Kansas has one of the best. They solve many puzzles for the farmer.

"The farmer is more independent than most other workmen. Many of his labor problems have been solved by the use of modern improved machinery, which enables him to produce and market a larger quantity of farm commodities.

"The farmer enjoys the society of his family, as his work is at home. Two great advancements of the farmstead are modernizing and beautifying of the home and surroundings. Among the most important factors in the modernizing of the home are electric equipment, telephone, water system, radio and rural free delivery.

Modern Farm Life Is Desirable

"Most of the food used on the farm table is produced right on the farm. It is a satisfaction to know it is pure and fresh. Farm life is very desirable when viewed from a health standpoint.

"With the automobile and improved highways, the average farmer can reach the city in a very short time. It puts high schools and churches within his reach, and will bring medical and surgical aid to his home with very little delay."

All the winning essays possessed qualities of very high merit. In fact the judges noted a marked improvement over former years running thru the entire 35 papers considered. Unquestionably the contest is attaining the ends for which it was instituted. It is centering the attention of Kansas youth upon the advantages of farming as an occupation, and at the same time it is stimulating the ability to write interestingly upon this important subject. Early in the next school year announcement will be made regarding the 1931 contest.



They Excelled in the Annual State-wide Capper Essay Contest. Center, Francis Hammett, Marysville High School, First Prize; Upper Left, Wesley Keasling, Winfield High School, Second Prize; Upper Right, Edward Wahlstrom, Shawnee-Mission Rural High School, Third Prize; Lower Left, Benson McGaw, Shawnee-Mission Rural High School; Fourth Prize, Lower Right, Harold O'Brien, Parsons Senior High School, Fifth Prize

KANSAS FARMER

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

ONE of our rural mail carriers writes me complaining that the trials, tribulations and hardships of the rural mail carriers are not understood or appreciated. "It seems to me," he writes, "that they all pick on the poor rural mail carrier."

"If there is a deficiency in the Post Office Department it's always the rural carrier who suffers; it's not the others in the service but always the rural mail carrier. The rural mail carrier is the best friend the farmer has, yet many of them try to persecute him. This is, I believe, thru not knowing the true conditions of things. When there is a comparison to make, or a picture to draw of the rural service, it always is drawn on a beautiful June day, not on a dark, snowy day when the roads are blocked with snow or when the mud is so deep that it is necessary to take a spade with you to occasionally cut the mud out between the wheels and fenders. While sickness is on many patrons rely on the carrier to bring their medicine to them from the local physicians, and many of them want the carrier to be on time regardless of the snow, mud or a bridge out."

"But with all the dark things, I love my job; there is something fascinating about it. I enjoy my work for I feel as if I am doing a real service to the many rural families on my route. I enjoy having them meet me at the box and see the broad smiles that come on their faces when I give them that long-looked-for letter; or to see the mother, who has been waiting anxiously for the letter from the son in a distant city, as she hastily opens it to read its contents. I also like my job for it is the only way or income I have for supporting my family. I'm not saving any money to speak of, just enough to keep me in my old age. It takes more to keep up the equipment than the average person thinks it does; tires, gas, oil, batteries and mechanical labor all take money."

Another Knock on Taxes

HERE is another kick. This time the kicker offers his opinion about what ought to be done about it: "Many persons are losing their farms now on account of the tax burden. The high school tax seems to be the greatest, and to think that a high school professor can draw the enormous sum of \$2,500 a year and over is apparently disgusting, when a farmer with \$10,000 to \$25,000 invested cannot do half so well and works many more hours with his family helping him. Very few high schools really train a boy or girl for any trade or anything else except to go on to college, or get into devilment. Everyone in these high school districts has to pay those taxes whether or not they have children in them."

"Another thing is the state highway inspector or superintendent, who I hear is provided a car and gas free by the state, and a salary of about \$2,000 a year and scarcely anything to do but ride the highways and is not needed in my estimation."

"Another thing is the game wardens who ride around all the time and see very little and have a deputy that gets a nice sum for everyone he brings in, in addition to the game warden's salary. Why not make a game warden of every property owner and give him whatever the violator is fined less the costs for every violator caught on his premises? I think this would conserve the game to a greater extent and save a lot of money. Many others are serving the state and counties and do scarcely nothing but draw handsome salaries. Why not can these jobless folks and let them go to the farms and help pay these high taxes?"

"Why talk of giving government and state aid to the farmers, and hire men to give the farmers back their own money to pay taxes and interest on, when all they have to do is to stop talking more taxes and modified taxes and taxes on incomes and really lower taxes on what they

are already taxed? When they really do lower taxes around 50 per cent then prosperity really will start in again. I really don't see how there can be any more prosperity until the farmer gets on his feet again."

"This new idea of this state school board means more taxes also. What real good is this other than to cause more taxes? And create new jobs for friends? These people and their building or room and their secretary will cost up into the thousands of dollars a year. Why allow more jobs? Cut the force down which we now have and that will be cutting taxes. Not much wonder for Mr. Balkan's attitude toward the legislature in calling them the upper and lower stables, filled with the ancestors of the lowly mule. Those men in their might feel a bit that way too if their jobs were taken away and they were out on the

from the Federal Reserve Board and lodged in Congress, and the amount fixed by law.

"This thing of having the price of commodities increased or decreased, without any cause at all, other than the increase or decrease in the volume of currency, is outrageous and should not be allowed."

"If you can point out any valid reason why the per capita circulation of money in the U. S. should be changed from time to time, I wish you would do so."

"Hoping to see your further comments in Kansas Farmer, I am yours truly.—J. R. Long, Walnut, Kan."

I agree with Mr. Long that the Federal Reserve Board made a disastrous mistake in its policy of deflation. In my opinion the country needs a decided increase in circulating medium which would result in increase of credits and a consequent increase in prices of commodities.

I do not believe, however, that the amount of circulating medium should be rigidly fixed at so much per capita. It seems to me that the volume of currency and credit should be determined as nearly as possible by the needs of business. The principal function of money is to facilitate the exchange of commodities and in this general term commodities I include labor. However, the actual volume of currency in existence does not mean much. There may be a large volume of money theoretically in existence, but it is of little or no benefit unless it is actively circulating. There might be 10 million freight cars in existence in the United States but they would be of no benefit unless they were actively used in the transportation of freight. Money shut up in bank vaults is of no particular benefit either to the banks or to the public which needs the money to pay debts and transact business operations.

I do not believe that the Federal Reserve Board has deliberately contracted the volume of currency for the purpose of making it more difficult for the world to pay its debts. I think the board has pursued a mistaken policy but not with a sinister purpose.

That the world is suffering from what seems to be a universal economic maladjustment seems to be apparent enough but I must say that it seems to me most of the supposedly wise financiers do not have any clearer or more intelligent ideas about what ought to be done to bring about a proper readjustment than the ordinary layman.

We Will Adjust Civilization

I HAVE been an interested reader of your Passing Comment for many years and have come to regard it as something of a clearing house thru which pass the brain storm ebullitions of would-be economists, cranks, faddists and brothers keepers. Nearly everybody has expressed opinions on what is the matter with the country and what we must do to be saved. I feel that the collection of opinions will not be complete until I add my quota.

"My personal opinion is that the fundamental cause of a good deal of the trouble is laziness, extravagance and lust for pleasure, for I take note that among my acquaintances those who are paying strict attention to business are enjoying reasonable pleasures, have good credit and apparently have few worries. While I believe that no class of people is exempt from the effects of the depression, it seems the would-be farm leaders are doing more hollering for the poor, down-trodden farmers than for any other one class."

"Now while I am a farmer and have been all my life, nothing gets my goat quicker than to have an adle-pated politician come around and begin to weep crocodile tears on my shoulder while he tells me what a down-trodden lot of serfs we farmers are, while the fact is that we



farms to see those things done and the heavy tax burdens were upon their shoulders too, as is on the rest of the farmers of today.—Reader E. N. W."

Deflation Was a Mistake

I HAVE been interested in your editorial comments on the economic situation, in the Kansas Farmer, and I wish that you would comment still further.

"I contend that the price of farm commodities, when there is a normal crop, is controlled entirely by the volume of money in circulation. I contend that if the volume of money was raised now to as much as \$50 per capita, that within 30 days the farm commodities would be so advanced in price that there would be no farm problem. Farmers then would be on a par with labor, and on a par with taxes. To increase circulation to \$50 per capita would require about 1,560 million dollars more to be put in circulation. According to records the amount of money in circulation was decreased last year about 500 million dollars. Now suppose that instead of decreasing the volume of money in circulation 500 million dollars they had decreased it about 4 billion dollars, leaving only about 400 or 500 million in circulation. What about the price of commodities then? Under such conditions, it seems to me, no ordinary man could get hold of any money at all. It would take 100 bushels of wheat to buy a dollar."

"I contend the U. S. is so far advanced in wealth that the economic condition here is reflected all over the world, and that the reason the Federal Reserve Board has decreased the volume of money in circulation, is to make it more difficult for the world to pay its debts."

"The power to increase or decrease the volume of money in circulation should be taken away

farmers, like other folks, have adopted modes of living out of proportion to our incomes. I believe the greatest catastrophe that ever happened to this country was the invention of the gas engine. True it has lightened our labor and speeded up production, but it also has destroyed our markets by doing away with horses and has thrown millions out of employment. It is the main cause of over-production of farm products.

"You ask what is the remedy for the present depression. Well, my personal opinion is that we will have to get the idea out of our heads that legislation, the Farm Board or anybody else is going to help us dig out. Get busy, quit joyriding, golf playing and going on vacations; work hard, spend less than we earn, pay no attention to neighbor Jones's new car and up-to-date radio, read the newspapers and best magazines, keep ourselves posted, demand the same qualities of those in public life we should exact of ourselves, be prepared at the next election to select the wheat from the chaff among the candidates for office and discard the chaff. Always build for the future and we finally will emerge from the gloom and difficulties of the present.—J. H. Laird, Blue Mound, Kan."

Undoubtedly there is considerable good sense in what Mr. Laird says, but I apprehend that not even he is willing to go back to the old days of horse and oxen power and do away with machinery. We have passed that never to return. We are not going to give up improved machinery. We must find the way to adjust our civilization to the new age and when we do, life will be fuller, easier and happier than it ever has been.

Must Be in Writing

A, B and C are three parties working together. D is indebted to these three parties. When time for settlement comes D is unable to pay all three of the parties. So A agrees to pay B and C for D. C came for his pay and was informed he was to get it from A. A claimed there was a misunderstanding as to the settlement. Who is responsible for paying C under such an agreement? Can D be punished in any way for not making payments if he has no money to pay with? Reader.

Unless A made this agreement in writing to pay the debt owed by D, he could not be held for such debt. It would be void under our statute of frauds which requires that where one assumes to pay the debt of another such agreement must be in writing. If A was not responsible that did not relieve D from his responsibility and C who originally was working for D could still hold D responsible. If this agreement of A's was in writ-

ing, then A or D could be held responsible by C. If D has no money with which to pay his debts, that is unfortunate, but he could not be subjected to any punishment for that reason.

Might Make a Will

John and Mary are husband and wife. They have four children and own 320 acres of land. The deed is in John's name. If he should die first who would get the land? If the wife died first would the children get a portion? In what way would a deed be made so that in case one of them died the survivor would be the sole owner?
J. C. S.

As this stands at present in case of the death of the husband before the wife she would inherit



one-half and the children would inherit the other half. They might make a joint will providing that in the case of the death of either all the property jointly held by them should become the property of the survivor.

What Can Be Done

G marries D. Then D commences to drink bootleg stuff and becomes abusive. G leaves D and goes home. D procures a divorce claiming that he does not know where G is. Then D hides out. The decree is granted

to D without G's knowledge for over one year after the decree was granted. What can be done with D? What is the statute of limitations in this case?
R. E. V.

As this question comes from Colorado I presume the divorce was obtained under the Colorado statute. I assume that in this case the service was obtained by publication and that D, the plaintiff in the action, made affidavit that the whereabouts of G were unknown. If he was guilty of perjury, he might be prosecuted at any time within two years after the commission of the offense.

Unless the decree is attacked it is binding upon both parties and G, the wife, would have the right to marry again. If this was tried in Colorado within 48 hours after the trial the court must make and sign findings of fact and conclusions of law which if in favor of the plaintiff and not set aside and no motion to set aside the same is pending, will operate as a decree of divorce at the expiration of six months. In all contested divorce cases an attorney is appointed by the court to represent the defendant, his fee being in the discretion of the court and payable by the plaintiff. So that if no motion has been made in this case to set aside the decree and six months have elapsed, the decree has become final and G may marry again.

Must Be on Record

I am a resident of Colorado and am considering making a loan to a brother in Kansas and taking a mortgage on livestock. In order to be absolutely safe should I have this mortgage recorded and where, in Colorado or Kansas? What would it cost me to have the same recorded? And what tax would I pay per hundred? And where would this tax be paid, in my home county in Colorado or in the county in Kansas where the livestock is kept? To have said mortgage recorded must I send the mortgage itself to the county seat or merely send the names of the mortgagee and mortgagor, together with a list of the property and to what office should I send it?
Subscriber.

Your chattel mortgage must be recorded. Otherwise it would be void as against subsequent purchasers of this stock or creditors of your brother. It must be recorded in the county in Kansas where your brother resides and where the stock is held.

You would not pay taxes on this mortgage in Kansas. You would list your mortgage note as part of your personal property in Colorado if you are living there. Send the original mortgage to the register of deeds of the county in which your brother resides and where the property is held. The recording fee would be 25 cents.

Help It Along

"UNITED we stand, divided we fall" is an American motto that has come down to us from the days when our government started. Even today I don't know six words that have more meaning for us at this time.

They mean that in an organized world American agriculture must be organized.

They have special meaning to this country's leaders in industry and wealth in their inescapable relation to men without jobs.

They have an emphatic application to the relations of the Industrial East to the Agricultural West.

And until the Industrial East joins hands with, or at least ceases to oppose the economic readjustment of the Agricultural West—these six words should be the law and the gospel to bring the Western business man and the Western farmer into a solid front. Westerners must stand unitedly for a modern business footing for the farming industry against any and all comers who would deny to it this necessary equality with other industries.

We need not doubt, even in good times, when we depart in this country in our dealings with one another from the live-and-let-live policy; from the American ideal of a square deal—especially in its application to basic industries and the welfare of the mass of the people—that we are headed toward some sort of a crisis that eventually will bring us up standing until we take the right and only course that can prosper us.

Part of the pangs from which the nation now is suffering, are directly attributable to the difficulties that have been placed or now are being opposed to the economic readjustment of agriculture into a co-operative, unified big business.

The marketing end of the farm business has been operated largely as a sort of "racket" by a minority of outsiders who have organized a corrupt marketing system in their own special interest, leaving the grower barely enough for his

existence. I have especially in mind the present methods of operating the grain exchanges.

This and other intentional, or unintentional, exploitive tendencies have run their course so long unchecked and uncorrected in the United States, that now, under the pinch of nearly three years of hard times, we find the nation's purchasing power has drifted into the hands of a small and favored minority, while the mass of the people, whose needs immeasurably outnumber the desires and the consuming power of the few, have little with which to buy.

Furthermore, we are likely to have underconsumption and over-production as long as we have men out of jobs—as long as we have a farm population supported by an unorganized farm industry out of step with the collective methods of other industries and realizing pre-war prices for its own products, while paying relatively higher prices for the products of others.

Counting in the dependents of working men out of jobs, we have here at least 40 million people whose living is considerably below the American standard.

Fortunately, for the first time in the history of this nation, it now is the settled policy of the Government to assist in developing co-operation among farmers.

Twelve years of hard-won legislation for agriculture, in which I have had a hand, prepared the way for the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Farm Board. They now make possible a modern business footing for the farming industry, and a fine beginning has been made. A great deal of solid work has been done toward organizing every branch of the industry.

The Industrial East, thru its representatives and press, instead of lending a helping hand to these constructive measures has fought them, decried them, or misunderstood them at almost every step of the way. And the conflict continues altho there is no good reason why agriculture and industry should not work together, each needing the other.

The Midwestern business man is directly dependent on the fortunes of agriculture. He cannot prosper unless it prospers. He cannot prosper until it prospers.

Not only should he make common cause with agriculture in this conflict, but he must—if the farming industry is to be put on that economic equality which will permit farmers to prosper by helping themselves.

The world of business, the world of industry, the world of labor have protected themselves by organization. That the farmer also may protect himself in this way and not be at a disadvantage the Agricultural Marketing Act was passed and a Farm Board empowered to administer and finance it.

This last measure makes all the farm legislation which preceded it operative by supplying necessary financial support. That law is here to stay. I believe it will be improved, not repealed. It will deliver the farmer eventually out of the hands of the grain gamblers and give him his chance to bargain with the buyer of his crops on equal terms.

But to give the Agricultural Marketing Act its chance to do this, the organization of the farming industry must continue to go ahead.

At present one out of five farmers is organized. But I have never known a more friendly spirit among the big farm organizations than now exists.

From now on I believe the work of organization will proceed steadily and that with nearly all farmers pulling together in a business way we shall see great results in a few more years.

That will not only mean lasting good for the farming industry, but for the nation.

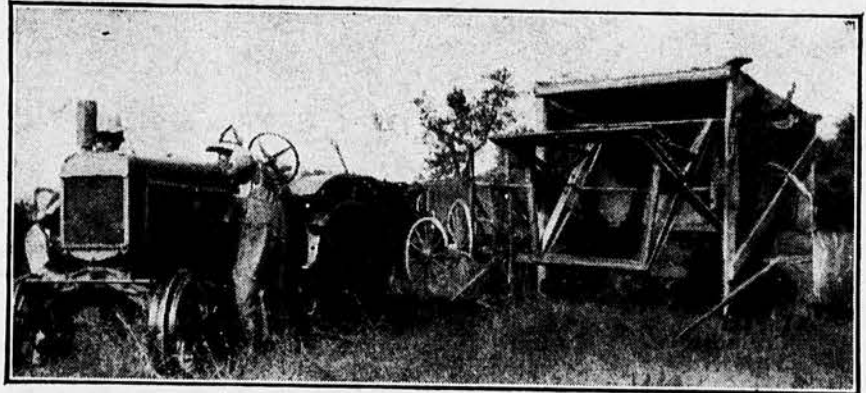
Do all you can to help it along.

Arthur Capper

Rural Kansas in Pictures



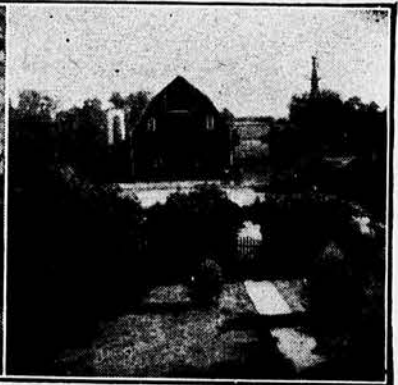
There Still Are Traces of Pioneer Life in Kansas, Which When Used as a Comparison With the Present Show Us Just How Much Progress Has Been Made. This Picture Is of a Sod House on Spring Creek in Meade County, Which Still Happens to Be in Use. Whoever Built It Certainly Picked Out a Fine Location



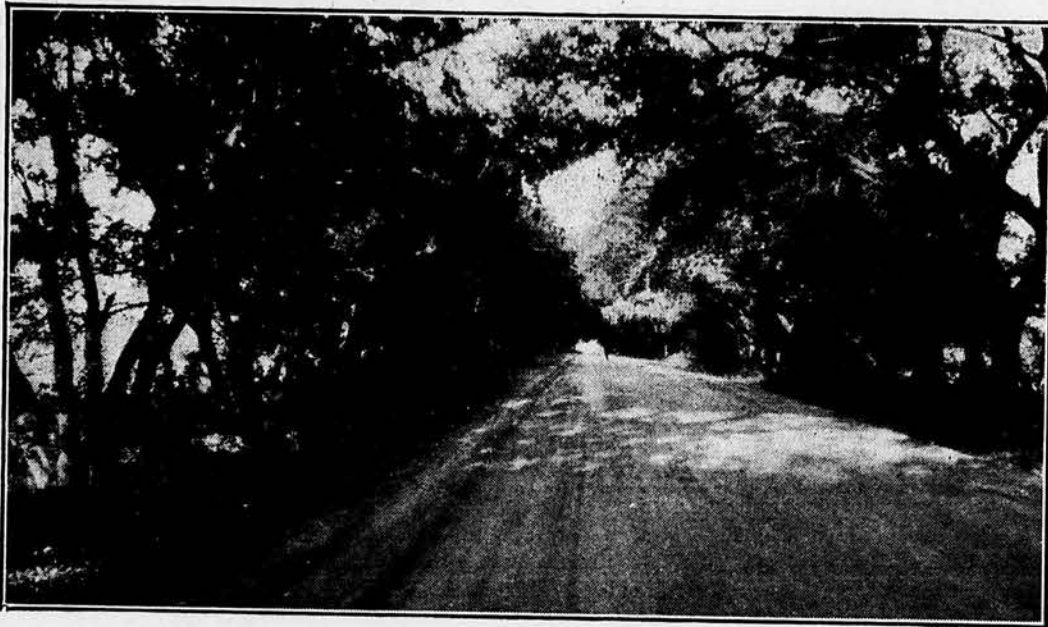
This Sweet Clover Stripping Machine Was a Good Paying Proposition on the J. H. Snyder Farm, Agricola, Last Year. After Pasturing 20 Acres of the Legume Mr. Snyder Harvested the Seed and Sold It for 6 Cents a Pound or a Total of \$200. "A Better Paying Crop Than Corn Last Year and a Soil Builder," He Said



Here We Introduce Joe, 14, Billie, 12, and Mary Boserman, Garnett. The Two Boys Spent Many Vacation Days and Evening Hours Building This Boat and the Trailer That Carries It. This Isn't a Toy, Being 12 Feet Long and 32 Inches Wide. The Boys Even Made the Oarlocks. It's a Creek-Worthy Craft



At Left, Wayne Marvin Swisher, Cedar Bluffs, May Be Saying: "All Us Men Have to Work, and It's My Job to Feed the Chicks." Right, a Glimpse of the Back Yard on the A. J. Miller Farm, Windom. Trees, Shrubs and the Lilac Arch Over the Gate Screen Barn and Lots Away From the Home



E. G. Kelly of the Kansas State College, Manhattan, Ordinarily Is Discouraging Bugs and Insects That Cause Crop Damage in the State, But He Also Has an Eye for Natural Beauty. Here Is a Picture He Snapped of a Cool, Shady, Summer Drive in Stafford County on Highway U. S. 50. Perhaps More of Us Should Make It a Point to Seek the Inspiration That Trees, Flowers, Hills and Sunsets so Generously Offer



Where Business and Pleasure Meet. Below, the Water Reservoir on the I. B. Thiessen Farm, Garden City, That Provides Fishing, and as Seen in the Top Photo, Water for Irrigation as Well



Twenty Vocational Agriculture Students, 19 of Whom Are Shown Here, Recently Obtained the Rank of State Farmer in the Kansas Association of Future Farmers of America at Their Annual Meeting at Manhattan. Front Row, Left to Right: William Trager, Shawnee Mission; Orval Bishop, Linn; William Griffith, Coldwater; Francis Grillot, Parsons; Max Dickerson, Parsons; Charles Cooper, Carbondale; Edgar Hielman, Chanute. Second Row: John Peters, Washington; Leo Griffing, Morrowville; Cecil Leidig, Morrowville; William A. Wishart, Manhattan; Harold Missimer, Manhattan; Francis Hammett, Marysville. Third Row: Donald Cornelius, Westmoreland; William Murphy, Wellsville; Wilbur Westling, Washington; Leo Paulsen, Concordia; Ansel Dickinson, Coldwater, and John Robinson, Colby. Delos Shore, Winfield, Was Unable to Be Present for the Picture. These Boys Are Outstanding in Agricultural Practice, Leadership, Scholarship, Teamwork, and Every Boy Has Earned and Deposited in a Bank or Productively Invested at Least \$200. The Average Project Earning for the Group Was \$352 and the Average Earnings and Investment Is \$1,084

As We View Current Farm News

American Institute of Co-operation Brings Many Noted Speakers to Kansas

NAMES of a score of co-operative leaders who will head the annual conferences of the American Institute of Co-operation this year have been made public by Charles W. Holman, secretary of the institute. The conferences will be held thruout the week of June 8 to 13 at Manhattan, on the campus of the Kansas State College of Agriculture. More than 2,000 leaders of co-operative organizations will participate.

Recent developments in the movement will be discussed during the first morning by C. O. Moser, New Orleans, La., vice-president and secretary of the American Cotton Co-operative Association, by B. H. Hibbard, Madison, Wisc., chairman of the department of agricultural economics, University of Wisconsin, and by Robin Hood, Washington, D. C., secretary-treasurer of the National Co-operative Council; Nils A. Olsen, Washington, D. C., chief of the bureau of agricultural economics will analyze the foreign agricultural competition faced by American co-operatives.

The possibilities of adjusting production to demand thru co-operation is to be dealt with June 9, by Edward A. O'Neal, Montgomery, Ala., president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; C. B. Denman, Washington, D. C., member of the Federal Farm Board; E. J. Bell, Washington, D. C., grain specialist of the Federal Farm Board, and C. O. Moser, New Orleans, La., vice-president and secretary of the American Co-operative Association.

E. G. Nourse, Washington, D. C., director of the Institute of Economics, together with Paul S. Armstrong, Los Angeles, Calif., assistant general manager of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, and John Brandt, Litchfield, Minn., president of the Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc., will report to the conference June 10, regarding the merchandising practices of the older co-operatives.

Finance and insurance problems are to be handled June 11, by O. O. Wolf, Ottawa, Kan., president of the Midwest Association of Agricultural Agencies; V. N. Valgren, Washington, D. C., bureau of agricultural economics; Stanley Reed, Washington, D. C., general counsel of the Federal Farm Board and Alf H. Stone, Dunleith, Miss., vice-president of the Staple Cotton Co-operative Association.

Papers will be presented at the last two mornings of the conferences evaluating the work of the Federal Farm Board from an unbiased standpoint. L. J. Taber, Columbus, O., master of the National Grange, and C. E. Hough, Hartford, Conn., general manager of the Connecticut Milk Producers Association will preside over these two sessions. The farm board's grape control plan will be evaluated by S. W. Shear of the University of California, Berkeley. Its grain plan will be explained by O. B. Jesness, chief of agricultural economics University of Minnesota. Its cotton marketing program will be evaluated by R. H. Montgomery, Austin, Tex., assistant professor of economics, University of Texas. E. G. Nourse, Washington, D. C., director of the Institute of Economics, will present a paper analyzing the livestock marketing plan. The board's wool program will be analyzed by M. R. Benedict, head of the farm economics department of the South Dakota State College of Agriculture, Brookings, S. D. Charles W. Holman, Washington, D. C., secretary of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation will explain the progress made in dairy marketing.

James C. Stone, Washington, D. C., chairman of the Federal Farm board, will address the sessions Friday night, June 12, in the auditorium of the college to explain the accomplishments of the body which he heads.

About 60 other men of national reputation have been invited to address afternoon conferences during the entire week of June 8 to 13, but the names will not be made public until confirmations are received, according to Mr. Holman. Each afternoon conference will be devoted to a single field of co-operative activity—livestock, grain, dairy products, wool, purchasing, education relationships and insurance.

Altho the institute holds sessions from June 1 to June 27, all work outside of the week of June 8 to 13 will be confined to credit courses given for graduate and undergraduate students with

the co-operation of the Kansas State College of Agriculture.

This will be the seventh summer session of the institute which is held annually in connection with one of the great universities of the country. Previous sessions have been held at the University of Pennsylvania in 1925; University of Minnesota in 1926; Northwestern University, Chicago, in 1927; University of California in 1928; Louisiana State University in 1929, and Ohio State University in 1930.

Near Top of Contest

QUEEN ELIZABETH," a little White Leghorn, and Garden City's entry in the National Egg Laying Contest this year, still is staying near the top of the list and has a good chance to take the lead any month.

The hen finished April with a record of 165 eggs since November 1, when the National Egg Laying Contest started. The hen, owned by R. E. Wright, who lives near Garden City, started the season with a handicap of four days, owing to having been unavoidably delayed in entering the contest. In the 177 days that she has been in the trap nest at Partridge, where the Kansas birds are entered, the Garden City hen has laid 165 eggs. When it is considered that the average production from Kansas hens is only 75 eggs a



year, Queen Elizabeth's accomplishment is one to command the admiration of every lover of high-grade poultry.

Only two other hens in the entire nation lead "Queen Elizabeth."

Wild Ducks Are Tame

MEADE county state lake at the present time is harboring thousands of wild ducks so tame that rowboats push right into the midst of large flocks that merely rise from the water and settle down again around the skiffs. It appears these aquatic fowls are preparing to nest and summer at the lake. They are a wonderful source of pleasure to the daily visitors and fishing parties.

It Wasn't All Clover

AKANSAS farmer this spring ordered some Red clover from a seed house. Before the farmer planted it, J. C. Mohler relates, an inspector from the state board of agriculture came along. Out of curiosity the farmer gave him Red clover seed to test. The sample was sent to the board's testing laboratory.

Here is the "Red clover seed" the farmer bought: Buckhorn plantain, French weed, dock, sheep-sorrel dock, tall false redtop, mallow, ground cherry, lamb's quarter, green foxtail, pigweed, bull thistle, old witch grass, yellow foxtail, spreading panicum, Mexican fireweed, spreading witch grass, common ragweed, Russian thistle, yellow trefoil, large crabgrass, dodder, bird-

seed grass, bull nettle, brown-eyed Susan, canary grass, wild carrot, Canada thistle, mustard, among the weeds, and other crop seeds were alfalfa, Sweet clover, alsike clover, white Dutch clover, timothy and millet.

"Oh, yes, there was Red clover seed too," Jake admitted. "Eighty per cent of it was Red clover—but only 54 per cent of the Red clover seed would grow. The rest was dead seed."

"If the farmer wished to befoul his land with noxious weeds, increase his labor costs, and reduce returns from his farm, he could not do all that more effectively than by planting that lot of Red clover."

"The remedy? Buy tested seed only."

Under the Kansas law it is legal to sell untested seed—but there is no law compelling farmers to buy untested seed. They have a right to demand tested seed, but no recourse if they buy untested seed if it is sold them without any guarantee that it has been tested.

And the Well-Dressed Cow!

THE well-dressed cow will wear tailor-made canvas bloomers this season. They are the mandate of science. Veterinarians of the U. S. Department of Agriculture believe that the brown dog tick is the intermediate host responsible for transmitting "anaplasmosis" to cattle. It's pretty hard to keep track of a tick—hence the bloomers.

The idea is to study the life cycle of the tick, particularly that period after they engorge and fall from the animal to molt.

The bloomers cover about half the cow's body. Elastic suspenders, fastened to a collar worn around the cow's neck, hold them in place. Elastic garters hold them snug to the hind legs.

Where Eggs Are High

IT TOOK an old "dominick" hen belonging to a Salem farm lady to pick out the most unlikely place to deposit her eggs. The old biddy flies up in a tree and lays her eggs in a bird's nest instead of some dark corner about the premises. So far as is known, she never has broken any of them.

She's trying to get eggs up where they belong, instead of where the market has allowed them to drop.

Fight for \$1 Wheat

FIVE hundred farmers, representing seven Southwestern Kansas counties and two in Oklahoma, agreed at a meeting at Liberal recently to hold their next wheat crop in an effort to obtain a price of \$1 a bushel.

G. B. Rooney, Minneola, leader of the movement in this region, said the farmers represented 200,000 acres of wheat.

A recommendation was made that all counties in the hard wheat belt conduct meetings to select representatives for each 50,000 acres and to have these representatives gather in Wichita, May 23, to perfect an organization and draw up contracts.

Farmers attended the Liberal meeting from Gray, Pawnee, Lane, Clarke, Meade, Stevens, and Seward counties in Kansas, and Texas and Beaver counties in Oklahoma.

Rooney said posters and pamphlets are being circulated thruout the Wheat Belt asking farmers to hold wheat and, if the price of \$1 is not reached by seeding time, not to seed an acre.

He said invitations will be extended to all farm organizations to attend the Wichita meeting.

They "Toast" Farm Land

ASYSTEM of electric cables which heats and "toasts" farm land something like an electric toaster heats bread, is improving the crop yields of more than 4,500 square yards of land in Germany. This heating speeds up the growth of plants and also increases their yield, it is said.

It may be that electricity some day will extend our crop seasons, or perhaps relieve the sun of some of its work.

The Coming of Cosgrove

BY LAURIE YORK ERSKINE

THE title to be transferred in the name of the heirs," Novak continued, his voice sounding crisp and dry in the silence of the room. "To my faithful foreman and friend, Jacob Klein, I leave the remaining one-third interest in the properties, goods, equipment, and so forth, of the "O" ranch, he to share and share alike with the above mentioned Wert Farley and Clifford Lederer in the administration and profits of the concern as long as he shall live.

"In the event of the death . . ."

"Stop!"

The voice of Hazel Farley rang out like a warning bell. Glancing toward the window seat she had caught the flash of the morning sunlight upon the gun which Klein now had concealed beneath a cushion.

"Stop!" she cried.

"Go on!" roared Klein.

Novak stopped short, gazing about the room, dumfounded.

"Go one with the readin'!" cried Farley. "You . . ." he turned to the girl. She, white as a sheet, realized that to reveal Klein's purpose would precipitate the murder which he planned. She must use her wits, and quickly, quickly.

"In the event of the death of any one of the before-mentioned heirs," continued Novak, "his share in the ranch will automatically revert thereby to my daughter Hazel Farley. Unless she chooses to respect my known desire and marry the above-mentioned Clifford Lederer, she will thus be barred from any participation in my estate save such participation as may revert to her thru the death of any or all the heirs.

"It is my desire. . . ."

Cosgrove, who since Hazel's interruption, had studied her intently, seeking some signal of the cause for her agitation, now turned to the reader.

"Just a moment," he said.

"What for?" demanded Klein.

Ignoring Klein, Cosgrove addressed his answer to Novak.

"Read over that last clause again," he requested.

"In the event of the death . . ." began Novak.

"Wait a minute!" Klein's voice drowned out Novak's with the clang of iron on iron. "He ain't takin' orders from you!"

Cosgrove turned on the man like a flash.

"My position gives me. . . ."

"Yore position!" There was no mistaking the ugly passion in the foreman's voice. With the sound of it there was a perceptible movement thruout the room. Gaines brought the legs of his chair to the floor, Farley sat forward as tho he were about to leap from his seat. Cosgrove swung his chair about so that he was free of the table. Klein alone did not move. He sat back in the window seat. One arm and shoulder were concealed by the dirty curtain. His left hand was upon his knee. Only Hazel knew that in the concealed hand he held a gun beneath a frowsy cushion; a gun that was already pointed at Cosgrove. She remembered the sight of that gun with a vivid memory which branded the weapon on her mind in a naked picture. A long stout barrel, a barrel with queer mottlings of rusty red along its length. A barrel ready to spit death at the tow-headed youth who championed her.

"Yore position!" snarled the man who held that gun. "It's time you told us how you got that there position before you talk of what it gives you!"

A moment of pregnant silence.

"Are you looking for trouble?" Cosgrove's voice fell upon the silence like hail on a tin roof. His blue eyes flashed across at Klein a deadly signal.

"I'm lookin' for the truth!" Klein, conscious of his advantage, forced the challenge out against the dominating light of Cosgrove's eyes. "Where was you the night Mase Farley died?"

"In Manford!" snapped Cosgrove.

"What doin'?"

"Speaking with my client!"

Klein glowered at him with a singular effect of holding back by brute force some demon which strove with him for mastery.

"And when . . ." Klein gulped. He was forcing the issue to a sure conclusion. He knew it to be sure. "When did you see her again?"

Cosgrove's voice changed to a sudden note of exhilaration, an exhilaration which brought Gaines to his feet.

"None of your damned business!" he said.

With a cry Hazel sprang to her feet and threw herself blindly in the line of fire. Gaines, already erect, darted forward and drew her forcibly back. Then things happened with the effect of lightning flashing in the night.

"You was with her last night!" croaked Klein. "She came to yore house!" He leaned forward.

"Draw, you swine!"

In a flash Cosgrove was erect, his chair clattering on the floor. As he arose he fired and as he fired so did Klein. The two shots rang out with a single detonation so quickly had Cosgrove drawn and fired; so slowly had Klein hesitated to aim. And Klein with a suffocated cry pitched forward from his seat to fall dead on the floor, his skull drilled clean.

Farley sprang across the room and was at the dead man's side as Klein's body touched the boards. As he flung himself to his knees beside the body, he brought the dusty curtains down with him, swathing himself and the crumpled thing on the floor. For an instant he knelt there alone and then the others closed in about him.

It was Cosgrove who yanked away the dusty pall which obscured them, and as the removal of the curtain exposed him to view, Farley arose to his feet. He stood there silent for a moment, his blunt, harsh personality accusing them. His eyes had a peculiar, opaque quality which made them appear like the eyes of a serpent, deadly and without feeling. His unshaven, ungroomed countenance possessed an element of inexpressible menace.

"He's dead!" he pronounced. "You killed him!"

Cosgrove smiled.

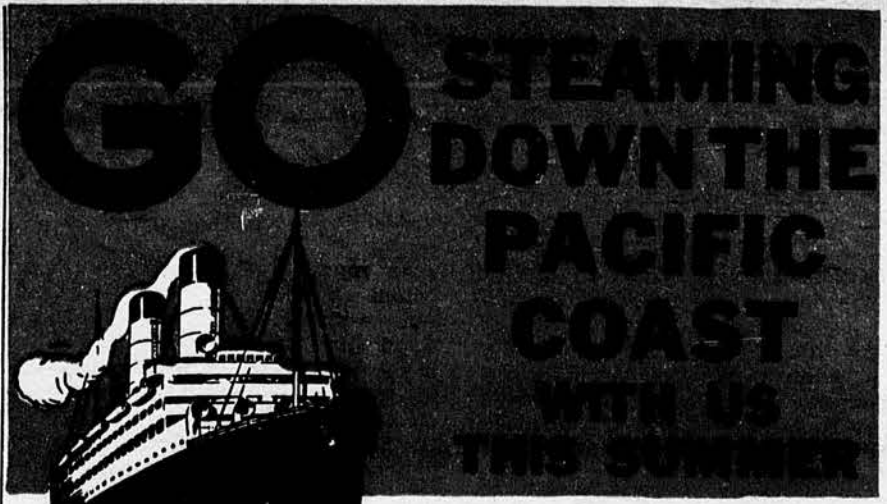
"I was just thinking," he remarked mildly, "of that last clause. 'In the event of death. . . .'" He turned to the girl. "You now have a third interest in the Bar Nothing ranch, Miss Farley."

The Gun Was Gone

"In the event of death. . . ." You now have a third interest in the Bar Nothing Ranch, Miss Farley."

Cosgrove's words, summing up as they did a phase in the death of Klein, which had occurred to none of those who pressed about the foreman's crumpled body, held the room for a moment spellbound with a sense of surprise. It was Farley who recovered first, and he made known his recovery by voicing a thought which had penetrated his mind like a light. A thought which provided him with the most needed element in the ruin he ardently desired to bring upon this dapper youth who dealt in the unexpected as a chemist deals with vapors. Motive; that was all he needed. While the others gazed at Cosgrove, in surprise, Farley grinned across to him as only a man of his type can regard a victim delivered into his hand.

(Continued on Page 16)



JUST think of an all-day trip along the Pacific Coast through Puget Sound and the San Juan Islands on a big steamship . . . eating lunch or dinner on board boat as we glide smoothly through the foaming waves . . . gazing out across miles of ocean blue water . . . docking at the interesting city of Victoria, B. C., en route. That's just one of the hundreds of thrills that await you on this year's Jayhawker Tour. Because later you journey down the coast by train to wonderful California . . . San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego. Then over into Old Mexico and later back to Salt Lake City and on into Colorado.

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Our Fields Receive a "Pay-Back"

No One Ever Lost a Dollar Hauling This Fertilizer; We Make It an All-Year Chore

BY HENRY HATCH

DOING the right thing at the right time is quite important, but there is one job on the farm that is the right thing at any time. That's hauling manure. We try to manage to have some place where this fertilizer may be hauled during any month of the year. One field usually is planted to corn later than the rest, the delay due to spreading it over with manure, a late spring clean-up of the barn and sheds. We usually plant the corn a little thicker on this field, using the crop especially for fodder. A ranker growth of fodder is the usual rule of later-planted corn, and the fresh manuring makes it more rank still, so we invariably get what we want, plenty of fodder tonnage on fewer acres. The work of the last week has been hauling manure on what we call our "fodder field." A heavy growth of rowed cane grew on the field last year, so the manuring is due the soil as a pay-back to what was produced last year. No one ever lost a dollar hauling manure at any time.

Terraces Win Greater Respect

Every washing rain renews our faith in terracing as one salvation of our soil. If we only had done such work 20 years ago our farms would have been worth many dollars an acre more now. Or if it only had been done just before the recent years of excessive floods the saving would have been considerable. Better late than never holds good with terracing, however, the same as with most good deeds. Like manure hauling, terracing also is a job that can be done at almost any time a field is crop vacant and the soil is workable with a grader. We have one field we expect to terrace yet before planting to Sumac cane. This land will be plowed after terracing, the cane then seeded with a planter. We rather like shallow listing for cane, as this enables one to keep the crop clean so easily. But listing is hard on terraces.

Tractor Did the Job

Last year we maintained in good working order a set of terraces in quite a sloping field and grew on the field a crop of corn planted on top and cultivated with the tractor. Many believed the tractor cultivation would tear the terraces too much but such was not the case. The two-row cultivator on the tractor seemed to ride over them as nicely as would a one-row, horse-drawn cultivator. However, it was necessary to give the terraces in this field one cut over with a small grader this spring. I believe it necessary to do this every year in every field that is farmed in row crops. We have sowed this particular field to Red clover this spring and do not anticipate any more maintaining work will be necessary on the terraces so long as it remains in clover. One form of farm relief that should not be forgotten is to take care of the soil that we now have.

Cost of Raising Pigs

A Cloud county reader asks for our estimate of the cost of raising 100 pigs to an average weight of 100 pounds, including the cost of keeping their mothers, but making the best possible use of alfalfa, Sweet clover, Sudan grass, rape, rye and wheat pastures; also the use of milk from six good Holstein cows. He also asks whether it would be more advisable to raise from 60 to 75 of the pigs during the pasture season and the balance during the winter season, and whether it would be necessary to

make much use of tankage, oil or cottonseed meal. It is difficult to name a fixed cost price on the 100-pound shote, even with a fixed price on the grain used in the feeding. In this case our friend places a value of 50 cents a bushel on corn and 75 cents on wheat. There may not be such a thing as luck in hog raising, but we call it by that name. And some years we have better "luck" in farrowing and saving pigs. Some years we have an average saved of only four or five to the litter, again it may be six or seven and occasionally climb up to as high as eight. We may handle the herd of brood sows in just the same way every year but the number of pigs saved is greater or smaller. So for want of a better name we call it good luck or poor luck.

Will Consider the Average

The only way to figure on a problem of pig raising is to figure that the "luck" is average, or a saving of six to the litter. We do most of our pig raising with gilts for mothers, having a new string of sows every year. So one might say that the whole transaction is begun and finished in one year, starting on December 1, with a good bunch of gilts that were farrowed the March before, and with a purebred male. Let us assume that the gilt mother will sell after her pigs are weaned and she is fatted for market for enough to pay her way. Some will do it and some will not, but the average will. So we are breaking even on the sow's cost, leaving us a litter of pigs on the day they come into the world for our work, trouble and care of the mother from the time we take her on December 1, until she is fattened ready for market.

Is Key to Lower Cost

When our friend wrote of making the best possible use of alfalfa, Sweet clover, Sudan grass, rape, rye and wheat pasture he mentioned the key to lower cost of production. A variety of pasture is what counts, so there is something to turn to that is good every week of the season. If you make this best possible use of pasture you can crowd down the actual cost of the 100-pound shote almost to the \$5 mark. If you have little pasture, perhaps something that is good in the spring but gone in the summer, you will be likely to find the 100-pound shote is costing you nearer \$8 than it is \$5, with corn at 50 cents and wheat at 75. The milk from those six good cows—the skimmed milk—will be worth as much to the pigs as the butterfat is at its present low price. Here is something the cow milker should count when casting up his cow accounts, that the separated milk fed directly to a thrifty bunch of shotes is worth as much as the butterfat brings at this season's low price, and as long as there is plenty of milk to be fed there is no profit or need in feeding tankage or other sacked feeds. Every day you spend in cleaning up and keeping the quarters clean will pay better wages than any other job, unless it is hauling manure or cutting cockle-burs out of the corn row. If the cows are in their heaviest milk production during the winter season, then have 25 or 30 fall pigs ready to turn the separated milk into profit. If otherwise, have all the sows farrow in the spring, all within a week or 10 days of one another if possible, and you can carry a good job right on to a finish with much less bother.



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Pigs Should Be Kept Away From Lots in Which Cockleburs Are Likely to Make an Appearance

BY DR. R. R. DYKSTRA

EVERY spring veterinarians receive numerous reports of deaths among pigs. In some of these reports the owner is entirely at a loss as to the cause of death. He will state that the animals have received no change of feed or care and therefore it is a mystery to him why several of them are found dead in the hog lot.

A careful inquiry into the handling of the hogs usually disclosed that a day before deaths occurred, the animals had been given access to a lot thru which passes a small creek or other stream, that the water in the stream is very low and that for several days past the weather has been more than ordinarily spring-like. This warm weather, combined with the necessary moisture requirements in the bed of the stream, has resulted in a quick sprouting of the



Dr. R. R. Dykstra

cocklebur. When areas of this nature are examined they will be found to be literally covered with young, tender cocklebur that have just made their appearance thru the ground. At this stage of its growth the young cocklebur are appetizing, the pigs will eat almost anything of a green nature, so that the stomachs of the dead animals are loaded with this material.

Research work has demonstrated that young cocklebur are poisonous at the time the first pair of leaves are partially developed, or just after germination.

Pigs that have consumed the young cocklebur in this stage may vomit, they are depressed, and before death spasms may occur, tho some animals die quietly.

The obvious preventive measure is to keep pigs out of all lots in which cocklebur are likely to make their appearance. After the plant has attained some growth it no longer is relished by pigs and apparently it also loses its poisonous properties.

Another preventive measure is to cut down the cocklebur before the seeds have an opportunity to develop in the mature bur. Despite the fact

that the plant is an annual, this cutting down may have to be repeated for several years, for the simple reason that all of the seeds do not germinate the first year after they have fallen to the ground. Persistent cutting of the cocklebur will eradicate it.

There is no specific remedy against cocklebur poisoning, once the poison is absorbed. However, if the hogs are observed eating these plants they at once should be taken away from them and some fatty substance should be given to them. If hogs can be induced to drink whole milk, this apparently contains enough butterfat to very largely control the poisonous action of the plant. Other fatty substances, such as unsalted lard and linseed oil, possess properties which stop the poisonous action of the plant.

Furthermore, as soon as poisoning of this nature is suspected, a graduate veterinarian should be called, because he can administer remedies which will cause the hog to unload its stomach. If unloading of the stomach can be effected before the poison has been absorbed, it will, of course, control the entire trouble.

His Guess Was Wrong

George C. Meier, of Washington county, reports husking 33 bushels of corn on upland last year where Sweet clover had been plowed under green last June. "I would have sold this field for 15 bushels an acre," stated Mr. Meier, "so I was surprised to find it made 33 bushels when we husked it."

It is the time to plow down Sweet clover that was sowed in the spring of 1930. The green plants soon rot, giving young corn a wealth of good plant food.

Plowing Sweet clover down in May or June is becoming a popular practice among good farmers as a step in preparing for fall sowing of alfalfa. After plowing Sweet clover under in May the ground is kept free from weeds until August or September and then sowed to alfalfa following a good rain.

L. F. Neff.

Washington, Kan.

It is worth your while to visit other farming sections; you may find some new ideas, or perhaps help the folks you visit.



HE BEGINS TO COMMENCE TO START TO THINK ABOUT COMING OUT.



New!

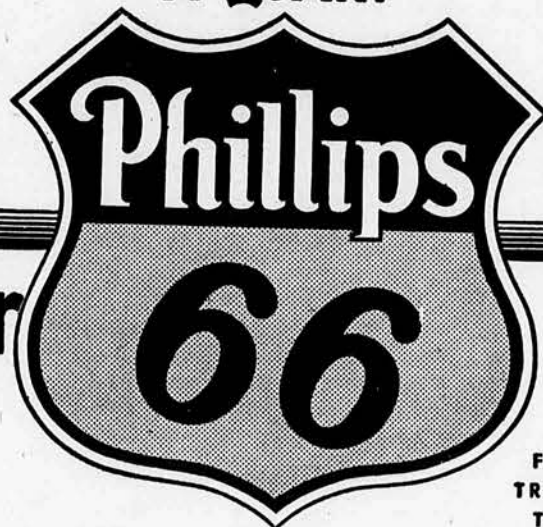
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Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N.A. McCune

THE Last Supper has appealed to the Christian imagination for centuries. Some early and crude paintings are devoted to it, and the most eminent artists poured out their fullest genius and love on it. The best known is that by Leonardo da Vinci on the wall of the dining room of the monastery of S. Maria delle Grazie, at Milan. Thousands go to see it every year, and it is tragic that the water from a leaky roof has done it such damage. The figures of each of the 12 are worked out with consummate skill, while the face of Christ is a study of the human face at its noblest and its saddest. There are many other paintings of the Last Supper, all of them showing how deep is the interest of Christians in this historic meal.

The passover came from the memorable night when the destroying angel passed thru the land of Egypt, killing every first-born of man and beast. But wherever he saw the blood sprinkled on the door post, the angel of death passed over that house. From that time the day was kept as a solemn holy day. The multitudes that came to Jerusalem for this feast ran into the hundreds of thousands, if we are to believe Josephus. The city was thronged with pilgrims from all around the Mediterranean Sea, speaking many languages. It was only natural that Jesus should want to keep this feast with his disciples.

But the quiet hour was disturbed by the shadow of tragedy. They had not been at the passover meal long before the Master said, "One of you is going to betray me." It does not matter which word in that sentence that you stress, the effect is equally painful. If you say, "One of 'you' is going to betray me," or "is going to 'betray' me," it is bitterly tragic. And it is equally so to say, "is going to betray 'me.'"

Why did Judas do it? Not for the money, almost certainly, for the sum amounted to only a few dollars. The best explanation of which the present writer knows is that Judas's action came from disappointed ambition. He had expected, as had the others, that the Messiah would speedily establish a powerful earthly kingdom, in which the 12 disciples would have secure and important posts. And Judas, as treasurer of the band, surely would be placed in a seat of honor and power. But the weeks and months had passed and no move had been made to establish such a kingdom. The time had come when someone should force Jesus to take active steps to show his superhuman authority. If he were suddenly surrounded by enemies who were thirsting for his life, he would resist, annihilate them, perhaps plant his earthly and royal empire then and there. All that was necessary was for someone to force him into this corner. Judas resolved to do that thing. Thus he would confer a favor on all the other members of the apostolic band and on the people as a whole.

Perhaps he did not think as far as the effect of this act on the people, but he was certainly thinking of its effect on himself. It was ambition, self, avarice, that motivated him. That he had some good in him is evident from his later action. Finding that he had plunged his Master into the maelstrom of hate and death, from which He made no attempt to escape, Judas's slumbering conscience awoke, and he found relief only in death. This is at least one way of explaining the action of the traitor.

It is the more impressive when we recollect that such an attitude may be possible to any man. It shows to what depths ordinary, everyday selfishness may lead one, before he knows it.

As said before in these columns, the gospel of John was written long after the others, and was written apparently to include some material omitted from the first three accounts. In John we are told of the feet washing. It was an act directly opposed to the spirit of Judas. He was all ambition. This was all humility. And it was followed by a talk on love. "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another." He could say this because he had lived it. Had it ever been lived by anyone else as by him? Has it been lived since then by individuals, except by those who have sought to catch His spirit?

It is a good time to ask, is the law of love practicable in the present age? It was a simple age in which Jesus lived; largely rural, with only a few large cities, no huge corporations, no factories, no industrialism, no capitalism, no labor unions. Is His law of love workable in our age?

Lesson for May 24—Jesus Prepares for the End. Luke 21:1 to 22:23. Golden Text, Luke 22:19—"This do in remembrance of me."

Cut Costs \$39 a Month

William H. Juzi, tester for the Brown-Doniphan Dairy Herd Improvement Association, reports that the members who are starting their second year of testing were able to lower the feed cost of producing a pound of butterfat by more than 10 cents a pound as compared with that of the eight new members in the association. This was for March. In other words, it cost the old members 17.8 cents to produce a pound of butterfat while the cost to the new members amounted to 28 cents a pound. Mr. Juzi finds that by figuring the average production of butterfat for each herd for March, which was 390 pounds, every member after one year of testing has been able to save more than \$39 a month.

This saving made by the second year members can be attributed to either one or all of three factors: Each man has selected feeds with more care, using those that are most effective in producing milk and at the same time economical; by feeding to meet the requirement of the individual cow. Records of the association show that a cow should be fed up to her maximum production. Any surplus feed given her will not bring adequate returns and thus can be saved.

The third reason why second year members of the association are able to produce butterfat more economically is because they have removed the unprofitable animals from the herd. Their last year's records have shown which cows will produce economically and which will not. These figures would indicate that a second or third year in an association may be even more profitable than the first.

For Best Pork Prices

BY F. W. BELL

Pigs that were farrowed in February, March and April should be placed on a full feed of grain as soon as they are weaned, and be ready for market early in the fall. Too many hog feeders make the mistake of carrying the spring pigs on pasture with only a limited amount of grain. When this practice is followed pigs cannot be finished for market until November, December or January. The market price during these months usually is much lower than in September or October.

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Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

Asparagus Will Combine Readily With Other Vegetables

By Grace Carlson Fowler

ASPARAGUS should be included in every garden. And the woman who can gather this vegetable from her own garden has an edge on the woman who must buy at a market, for fresh asparagus has a delicacy and a sweetness that is lost when the vegetable is older. Since asparagus is a body regulating food that supplies roughage, it well deserves a welcome on our tables. It may be used in soups, omelets, souffles, gelatin salads, cocktails, hot vegetable dishes, on a crisp lettuce leaf with a favorite dressing or it may be served on toast with melted butter, cream or Hollandaise sauce.

My rule for cooking is to break off the lower part of the stalks as far down as they will snap. Asparagus is usually cooked standing up, in water over the thick part of the stalk only, so the tender tips merely steam. However it may be cut in 1 inch pieces, cooking the stalks first and adding the tender tips during the latter part of cooking. The time allowed depends upon the asparagus, but 20 to 25 minutes should be sufficient for the butts of young and tender asparagus, and 5 to 10 minutes for the tips. The purpose in cooking vegetables is to develop a fine flavor and at the same time to retain as much of their good looks and nutritive value as possible. For this reason they should be cooked until just tender, and no longer, since long cooking causes vegetables to lose their color, flavor, food value and to become uninteresting in texture as well. The lid should be left off asparagus when cooking. If there is liquid in the pan save it for delectable and nutritious soups and sauces.

You will find that asparagus combines readily with other vegetables. Here are some combinations that have found approval in my household.

Asparagus and New Potatoes

1 bunch cooked asparagus	3 tablespoons butter
5 or 6 small new potatoes, boiled	3 tablespoons flour
¼ cup asparagus liquid	½ teaspoon salt
¼ cup milk	¼ teaspoon pepper

Melt butter, add salt, pepper and flour, stirring until smooth. Add the liquid from asparagus gradually, also milk, stirring constantly until thick. Cut asparagus into short lengths and add to cream sauce. Continue to cook until thoroughly heated. Add the boiled potatoes.

Corn and Asparagus

2 cups cooked asparagus	¼ teaspoon pepper
2 cups cooked corn	Sifted bread crumbs
1 egg	¼ cup grated cheese
¼ cup milk	2 tablespoons melted butter
1 teaspoon salt	

Combine asparagus and corn, add well beaten egg, milk, salt and pepper, and pour into buttered baking dish. Scatter sifted bread crumbs and grated cheese over the top, and add melted butter. Bake in a moderate oven 25 minutes or until brown.

Casserole of Green Peas and Asparagus

6 slices bacon	1½ cups cooked peas
2 cups thin white sauce	2 tablespoons bacon fat
1½ cups cooked asparagus	Mashed potatoes

Cut bacon in small pieces and brown in skillet. Arrange the asparagus, cut in pieces, and the freshly cooked peas in alternate layers in a greased casserole. Add the browned bacon and bacon fat to the well seasoned white sauce and pour it over the vegetables. Cover the top with seasoned mashed potatoes and bake about 30 minutes at 400 degrees.

If you want a copy of our vegetable cooking chart send 4 cents to the Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Replant Iris Now

BY FLORENCE MILLER JOHNSON

WHERE is there a flower lover who hasn't resolved, every spring at Iris time, to add a few more varieties of Iris to her collection? And what flower is there that is better adapted to Kansas weather conditions, her drouths and her winds? It is not exacting as to soil, few insects molest it and with almost no care it will stage

a gorgeous show every season. However, if the grass and weeds are kept away from the roots and if the plants are divided every three or four years just after the blooming period, they will reward you doubly. It is best to cut the foliage back when transplanting.

With the idea of beautifying their community by filling in unsightly corners of yards and around the church and school, a group of women near us decided to hold an Iris exchange last spring. Each woman brought as many roots as she felt she could spare, tagged with a description and the variety, if possible. After the women had taken all they felt they could place themselves, the balance were allotted to a committee to be set out in front of the foundation plantings of Spirea Van Houttei already around the school and church. It would be pleasant to take a drive thru this beautified community this spring.

Down Valley View Farm Way

By Nellie G. Callahan



WE HAD the loveliest concert just at sunset the other evening. A glorious mocking bird perched in the top of a high elm and fairly flooded the twilight with the most thrilling music for several minutes. Then to our great regret, he winged his way into the shadows and has not been heard since. We were so in hopes he would like this spot in Kansas and decide to make it his summer home.

I just came from an unusually pleasant afternoon. The Miami County Farm Bureau women had a tea at the country club to which I was invited. A nice program was given and then everyone from the four corners of the county mingled together and chatted over cups of tea. I was so glad to meet many readers of this column personally. And while we visited, the conversation drifted from foods to lily pools, from eradication of dandelions to program making. One lady told me that she was sinking a discarded bathtub into the ground to make her lily pool. I think that is a fine idea, for she can break its outline by irregular planting around it, or the grouping of rocks, and by various other devices. This same idea can be carried out on a smaller scale by using a barrel sawed in two, and then sinking both halves or just one.

Vegetable Gardens Pay

BY AMY KELLY

State Home Demonstration Leader, Kansas State College

THE summer of 1930 was one of the worst years for gardens that we have had in Kansas for sometime. Yet Mrs. Fred Cowley, of Cherokee county, reports that in her garden she had three varieties of peas and swiss chard; two varieties of cabbage, egg plant, pimentos, corn, tomatoes, radishes, spinach, beets, lettuce, kohlrabi, cucumbers, potatoes, garlic and asparagus, and four varieties of beans and turnips. She seems to think she has had a greater interest than just gardening for she reports: "Seven little children grew with the green vegetables supplied from my garden this summer, and up-to-date, October 15, they still are eating fresh tomatoes, onions, beans, carrots, swiss chard, turnips, radishes and lettuce." You will recall that Cherokee county was in one of the worst drouth sections of Kansas last year.

One of the most difficult problems of gardening is the protection of the plants from hot winds. Mrs. Charles Brant, of Pratt county, put a board fence around her garden on the south and west sides. She told that she brought the boards from a tornado at Medicine Lodge, and while the fence was not so very good looking, it protected

her garden so that she had vegetables and flowers all summer. Mrs. Brant had some perennial Asters and Chrysanthemums, Shasta Daisies, Gaillardia, Snapdragons and Petunias in with her vegetables. These flowers were a great enjoyment to all the family. While Mrs. Brant's report shows that she had a net profit of \$21 on her garden from things sold, in addition to a large variety of fresh vegetables for family use thru the summer and several hundred quarts canned for winter. She explains: "In my report you will note that my greatest satisfaction is not in cash returns. I was happy to have two prize-winning bouquets at the local flower show; also I found satisfaction in knowing it is now possible for me to grow a garden without its being blown away. But my greatest happiness from my garden has been the wealth of satisfaction which we have received from having good food easily available."

Gardens have been planted all over Kansas this year, and this is well. For with care it means a large variety of good food within the reach of all families, (when perhaps money is a little scarce.) If your morale is a little low you may enjoy this remark of Mrs. Elmer Dicken of Pratt county: "There are so many things we can and should do about our homes—more people know us by passing our homes than ever see us. This is the only way they know us. We must do something to improve." A good vegetable garden with a few bright colored flowers is one long step toward improvement and thrift.

Chic Styles for Summer Sewing

SUMMER approaches! And youth and matrons alike will want to look their best. This is possible only if they take special care to select becoming styles. Pictured below are suggestions for smart summer styles.

3105. An all day dress with lots of style and youthfulness. Designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38 inches bust measure.

311. Comfortable frock for the wee maiden. Hangs straight from a brief yoke providing



ample fullness for romping youngsters. Designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

3083. For the smart matron. Coat and dress combined, both designed to slenderize large hips. Designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

Patterns, 15 cents! Summer Fashion Magazine 15 cents or 10 cents if ordered with a pattern. Order from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Now We Have "Quilting Teas"

Hutchinson Women Exhibited Many Intricate and Beautiful Designs

OUR grandmothers had "quilting bees." Today there are "quilt teas." And many a progressive group of women has spent an interesting afternoon in the enjoyment of old quilts and the inspiration of new. Some clubs have used a quilt exhibit and a tea as a money making project.

Recently, in Hutchinson, the Women's Civic Center Club promoted a quilt show, an exhibit crowded full of beauty and human interest. While it was the activity of but one club, entries were sent from many surrounding towns and even from Colorado. Classification in the exhibit included applique, patchwork, old and new, silk and wool quilts, coverlets, novelty quilts, largest number of blocks, oldest quilts. Included in the contest were needlepoint, paisley shawls, hooked and

By Ethel M. Arnold

aging co-operation—she likes that word better than obedience—in her family, one soon realizes that child psychologists could scarcely improve upon them.

"Only years of experience will give modern mothers a safe substitute for the 'spare the rod maxim,'" says Mrs. Adamson, "unless, like me, they are blessed with a short half dozen, and learn early, to profit by mistakes.

"To be specific, I've always tried to use the same courtesy with the children that I do with adults. We've all seen the woman who could smile a roomful of club women into doing almost any impossible project, who put away club tact with her club dress and resorted to another sort of club with her children.

"If you want co-operation, take time to arouse enthusiasms. Give them the why of a job and make it interesting. I want help in the garden this afternoon. It's hard work for all of us, and I have no time to push shirkers. In the morning we plan. Supper is gotten as nearly ready as possible. The little folks will take a rug and paper dolls, paste and scissors and the baby. After naps, when the shade gets around to the garden, we take a lunch and go to work. Anyone who had to stay would feel slighted. We race each other weeding the onion rows. The mysteries of seeds and life in general become natural topics in the garden. The work holds a fascination when we vision the future. I know you business-like women will laugh at the efficiency of that, but I have a nobler work in view than growing beans. And when Sonny sets the line according to his six years of mathematical knowledge, you can bet my rows are straight enough, and my beans will grow as well as if a Burbank had planted them.

They Accept Responsibility

"All jobs cannot be picnics, but I find that because I expect it to be done, it usually is. The responsibility is theirs. I have enough of my own.

"I always give them opportunity to use their own judgment. They make mistakes, but I do not criticize in a destructive way. Some day I cannot dictate their actions in an emergency. If they're going to learn the way, it must be now. So I've gone to the woods with them. They know the dangers of snakes and poison and broken limbs and slippery banks and water holes and cramps and rotten ice and fire. They know they can get my permission to do anything in reason and they don't need to sneak.

"Folks say I don't know how to worry, that I

trust them too far, that I waste time when I play and sport with them. I say if they have a reckless streak, let it get cured now while I can nurse them, and my most profitable and pleasurable time, and their most valuable education comes during the time I 'fool away with them.'



(Editor's Note. The Charm Shop is open for your every beauty problem. Please feel free to write to us. Your questions will be answered thru this column, but no names will be signed.)

IN BOOKS of etiquette we find this rule: "Act natural; do what we believe is best, within bounds." And so it is with colors. Types vary so that set rules are difficult. However, the color of the hair and eyes, while more or less fixed, does respond to color. The skin which is transparent is therefore more easily influenced. A person's size has much to do, also, with the selection of colors. A tall, slender woman and a short, plump woman must choose different colors.

Since it is impossible and impractical for all of us to own several dresses, we must choose carefully. Accessories must be taken into consideration. They should contrast with an outfit, or else be of neutral shades that will tone in with any color.

I have a splendid leaflet on "Becoming Colors for Different Types" which will answer every woman's individual color problem. The leaflet is yours for 4 cents in stamps.

Beauty's Question Box

Is it best to remove powder and rouge by washing the face or by taking it off with cleansing cream?

Mrs. V. S. K.

This depends largely upon the type of skin. Therefore, I am sending you a list of preparations best suited to the different types of skins. Also, I am giving you directions for applying rouge and powder after cleansing your skin. I hope they will be helpful.

The Day and I

The day and I must part as kindly friends,
When shadows fall.

And there must be no grudge between us
two,
When night birds call.

The day and I have traveled side by side,
How could we part
As strangers, we who lived from dawn to
dusk,
Heart close to heart?

—Rosa Zagnoni Marinoni.

crocheted rugs. First and second prizes and honorable mention awards were given in each group.

And the quilts! Such fascinating ones. Faded and worn rose-of-Sharon designs, the grapevine with elaborately padded grapes, the intricate oak leaf and acorn, the little red schoolhouse (with a green roof), the conservative nine-patch, the popular wedding ring, the familiar log cabin patchwork, the Dresden plate, double Irish chain, and all the other patterns of other days. An airplane design for a boy's room, sunbonnet girls for a crib cover, and a pot of conventional posies, characterized the modern idea.

Believe it or not, the quilt containing the largest number of pieces boasted 8,228 and was a miniature log cabin design done in silk.

Romance In Stitches

A group, exhibited as quilts with the "most interesting history," held the most romance and human interest of all the entrants. The prize went to a faded patchwork made for army use during the Civil war, each block containing some bit of love, admonition, or praise to the soldier. "Hester, aged 9," had contributed a block, as had "Aunt Eliza, aged 84."

A young lady of 1870 lined each piece of her silk quilt with a section cut from a love letter, and "My dearest Ellen" in several different hand-writings occurs on the back of this victorian quilt.

The most unusual quilt of all, is a strange "penance" quilt whose history is unknown. It has been featured in the antique sections of many magazines. Of hand woven material, with sections bound in turkey red cotton, the decorations of this novelty consist of hundreds of lines or verses of biblical or other religious origin. The writing is done entirely in minute cross stitch such as Chinese do, with each letter only one-fourth of an inch high. Religious symbols appeared in profusion on the quilt.

Of the modern quilts, the most popular pattern was the "Wedding Ring." One colorful quilt of this pattern was made of plain materials in a rainbow arrangement of hues. Perhaps next, ranked the "Queen's Flower Garden" or "Dresden Plate" as it's often called. And the famous "Lone Star" design remains one of the best loved of the old-new patterns.

Children Co-operate

BY LUCILE BERRY WOLF

MRS. TRUBY ADAMSON of Route 2, Coffeyville, Kansas, who writes the winning letter in the discussion concerning obedience in children, does not call herself a modern mother. But when she becomes specific as to her methods of encour-

ALADDIN'S lamp could bring forth no more alluring changes than a package of dye used successfully. Have you ever had a dress that became faded where the sun hit it most? I have had satisfactory results in renewing the color with a package of dye of the same shade. Dresses of undesirable shades, too, come in for their share of dyeing.

I feel that I have created something out of nothing when I dye old silk hose or old blankets and make them into colorful table mats or rugs for my home.

There are so many good household dyes on the market that the success depends largely on the care taken in the dyeing process. I use a granite bucket because it does not absorb the dye and the stains are easily removed. There should be plenty of water so that the material can be moved about easily, for if it lies flat it will streak. The dye should be thoroly dissolved in heated water. I find a good way to test the dye is to pour some of it from a silver spoon. If no particles of dye cling to the spoon it is ready for material.

Dip the clean, damp material in the dye bath and let it boil 20 minutes, stirring constantly.

Much streaking is caused by too little lifting of the material. Remove the material and dissolve a cup of "un-iodized" salt in the dye, and then return the material to the dye, and let it boil 10 minutes longer. Rinse in cold water until the water is not colored by the dye.

Loosely woven, heavy woollens absorb more dye than closely woven light materials. Therefore more dye is required to obtain a deep rich color for sweaters or blankets. Linens absorb the least amount of dye and if placed in the same bath with cotton or light weight woollens will usually come out a lighter shade than either of these.

Old color affects the new shade so much that if there is any figure or stripe in the material the old color should be removed before dyeing. Most dyeing concerns manufacture a bleach. With the aid of this bleach materials may be dyed a lighter shade than they were prior to the bleaching and bleach-

ing is a simple process. If black is desired of some fabric which is now green, yellow or brown a package of navy blue should be added to the black. In order to get a good black shade of materials which are now red or purple add ½ package of olive green.



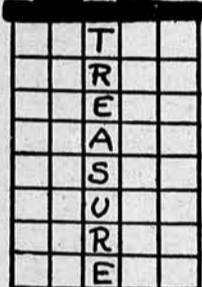
Puzzle Fun for the Little Folks

I AM 10 years old. My birthday is February 10. I am in the fifth grade. I have two sisters. Their names are Avis, 14 years old, and Laverna, 6. Laverna is in the first grade and Avis is in the eighth grade. I have four pets—three dogs and a cow named Baby. The dogs' names are Peggy, Tiaxy and a Collie dog named Sport. I would like to have some of the girls and boys write to me.

Goff, Kan. Katherine Nohl.

Hidden Treasure

Here is a picture of Old Peg Leg, a character in Treasure Island. To solve this puzzle, find the words that can be defined by the explanations below. They must fit into the squares and the letters already there must be used.



1. A fluid.
2. A boat.
3. Rich milk.
4. A piece of wood.
5. Sticky substance.
6. Have faith in.
7. City of France.
8. Swift.

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 in correct answers.

Try to Guess These

How many sticks go to the building of a crow's nest? None; they are all carried.

When does a man impose upon himself? When he taxes his memory.

What is that which cannot run tho it has three feet always? A yard.

What is the difference between a skilled marksman and the man that

tends the targets? One hits the mark, and the other marks the hit.

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

What increases its value one-half when turned upside down? Figure 6.

Swinging

We've got a tree in our back yard,
That's big and tall and wide;
I've got a swing hung from its arm
An' ride an' ride an' ride.
And sometimes I go sailing up,
Just like an airplane does,
And then I go a-swooping down
Backwards from where I was.
And then I go so soft and slow
That old tree whispers things
'At makes me feel so queer inside
Like fairies and magic rings!
'Nen I just swing slow and soft
And think an' think an' think;



I'd write it down 'f I could spell
And had some pen and ink.
—Lettie Cooke.

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

Why are people of short memories necessarily covetous? Because they're always for-getting something.

Why is a fellow without whiskers or moustache like an impudent man? Because he is bare-faced.

What should be looked into? The mirror.

What miss is that whose company no one wants? Mis-fortune.

Why do you always make a mistake when you put on your slipper? Because you put your foot in it.

What is the difference between twice twenty-two, and twice two and twenty? One is 44 and the other 24.

When you go for 10 cents worth of very sharp, long, tin tacks, what do you want them for? For 10 cents.

dren's page. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Zurich, Kan. Joanna Balthozar.

Has Two Pet Pigeons

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. My teacher's name is Mr. Johnson. I like him very much. For pets I have two pet pigeons, four pet pigs and some cats. I have three brothers. Their names are Virgil, Leonard and James. I have three sisters and their names are Verna, Glenna and Wayne. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Ulysses, Kan. Lloyd Eugene Gee.

Takes Piano Lessons

My twin sister wrote to the Kansas Farmer so I thought I would write too. I go to the Gem school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Griffith. I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. I have been sick and missed three months of school. I have four sisters. I have

a pet pig called Pete. I belong to a boys' and girls' 4-H club. I take music lessons. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Larned, Kan. Clara Yeager.

Likes Her Teacher

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to Longfellow school. My teacher's name is Miss Reyser. I like her very much. For pets I have a cat, a cow and two chickens. My cat's name is Tommy, the cow's name is Lady and the chickens' names are Blacky and Spottie. I enjoy the children's page very much. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.

Wilson, Kan.

Hear From Winifred

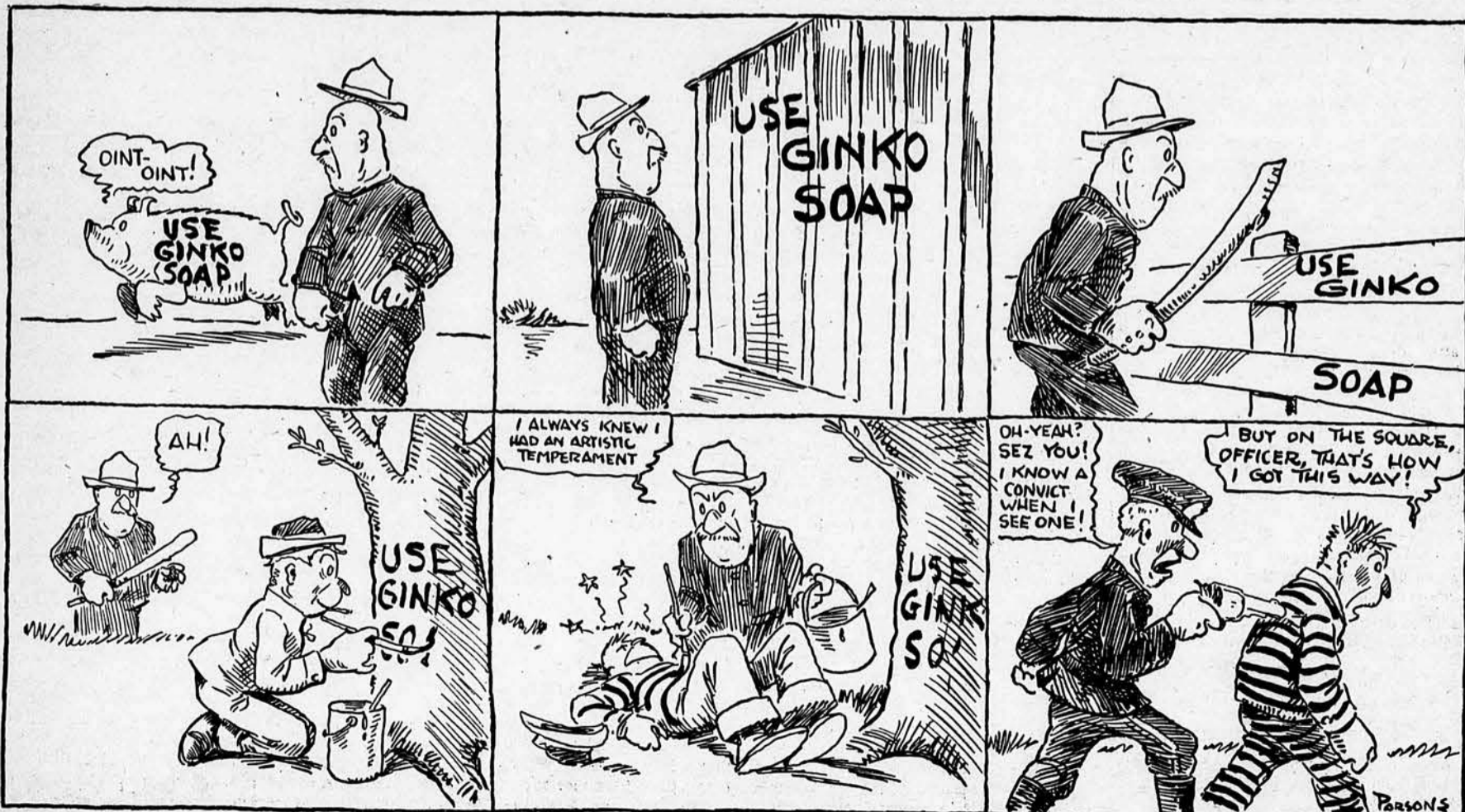
I am 8 years old and in the third grade. My teacher's name is Miss Blickentaff. For pets I had a duck but she disappeared. I called her Betty. I have a little brother. His name is Rolland.

Winifred Wonderly.
Traer, Kan.



WHAT IS OLD FARMER JONES DOING? BEGIN AT DOT NO. 1 AND DRAW A LINE TO DOT NO. 2 AND SO ON TILL YOU'VE FINISHED THE PICTURE.

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.



The Hoovers—Open-Air Advertising



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Running Away From Unpleasant Things in Daily Life Is a Prolific Cause of Mental Illness

AN ANCIENT writer said: "It is a common calamity; at some time we all have been mad." There is consolation in this thought when we feel that we, or some dear relative, show symptoms of lack of mental balance. If all of us are likely to step aside once now and then there must be a host of cases that recover. In his book, "A Mind That Found Itself," Clifford Beers has given a wonderful story of his recovery.

Running away from unpleasant things in daily life is a prolific cause of mental illness. You may dodge a duty or an unpleasant fact once or twice without harm, but dodging trouble does not remove it and gets you into bad mental habits. Almost always the trouble of dodging is more wearing than facing it would be. Perhaps you began to be a "dodger" in your childhood, but you can begin "facing things" at any time.

Nervous ailments such as headaches, vomiting, hysterical attacks, sleeplessness and even convulsions may be nothing more than emotional crises that are part of the "dodging habit."

Nervous breakdowns quite commonly come from over-doing. As a usual thing the patient conjures up a terrible mental image of the result of a "nervous breakdown," but if once he will take hold of himself nothing is more easily cured. The remedy is to cease the over-work, over-play, over-worry, over-indulgence or whatever "over" may be the cause, take a long period of rest and confidently rely upon the restorative powers of nature. This is especially true of young folks who break down in school or college. One warning: The real cause must be found; no good to stop over-work if the cause is over-indulgence.

Extreme emotions of hate, love, desire or fear may be the cause of your undoing. No one can apply the remedy but yourself. If these emotions get you in their grip you must resist them. You must carry your mind back to the very beginning of the particular line that is disturbing you and "face it out." Probably it will come more readily than you supposed. Face the facts and then make such emotions give way to work, play and the thousand interests of life that lie at the door of anyone who will look for them.

Have Blood Pressure Tested

Can one have a good, strong heart and yet have poor circulation? I am a woman of 24 years. Doctors tell me I have a good heart, but my hands and feet are cold a great part of the time, and it is a difficult matter for me to keep comfortably warm. Thank you for any advice.

Kansas Girl.

There are several factors concerned in the circulatory apparatus. The heart action is most important, of course. But it must be helped by normal arteries which have elastic properties that help in propulsion, and also by veins that do not retard the return of blood to the heart. It must be remembered also that the nervous system has much to do with the control of circulation. A test of blood pressure is worth while.

Serious Effects Are Unlikely

If a woman is pregnant and has rheumatism until she can't rest even at night, do you think when the baby comes it will be normal? Could you tell in this case what the rheumatism is caused from? Would being pregnant cause it?

Worried.

Rheumatism usually signifies pains in joints and muscles. Coming in a

pregnant woman it may be something quite different from what generally is known as "rheumatism." There are too many possibilities for me to venture a guess. The woman ought to have her doctor engaged already, and it is his particular business to look into this by personal examination. Strangely enough such aches and pains seldom have any serious effect upon the baby unless due to a specific, transmissible disease.

Leave It Strictly Alone

Please say whether there is any way to treat wood alcohol so that it will not be dangerous. Can it be distilled or something like that?

R. E. C.

There is just one thing for you to do with wood alcohol from the standpoint of safety—leave it strictly

alone. One teaspoonful taken internally is sufficient to cause total blindness. A tablespoonful internally probably would be effective eternally. It is dangerous.

Skin Will Be Blemished

Please tell me whether it is possible to remove a tattoo. If so, how and where could I have this done?

F. E. D.

It is not possible to remove a tattoo and obtain an unblemished skin; but a good doctor who understands electrolysis can do much to obliterate or disguise it. The extent of tattooed surface is an important factor to be considered.

Russia Lags in Sowing

Russia is falling far behind in its grain sowing schedule this spring, according to cable dispatches received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Attache Steere at Berlin.

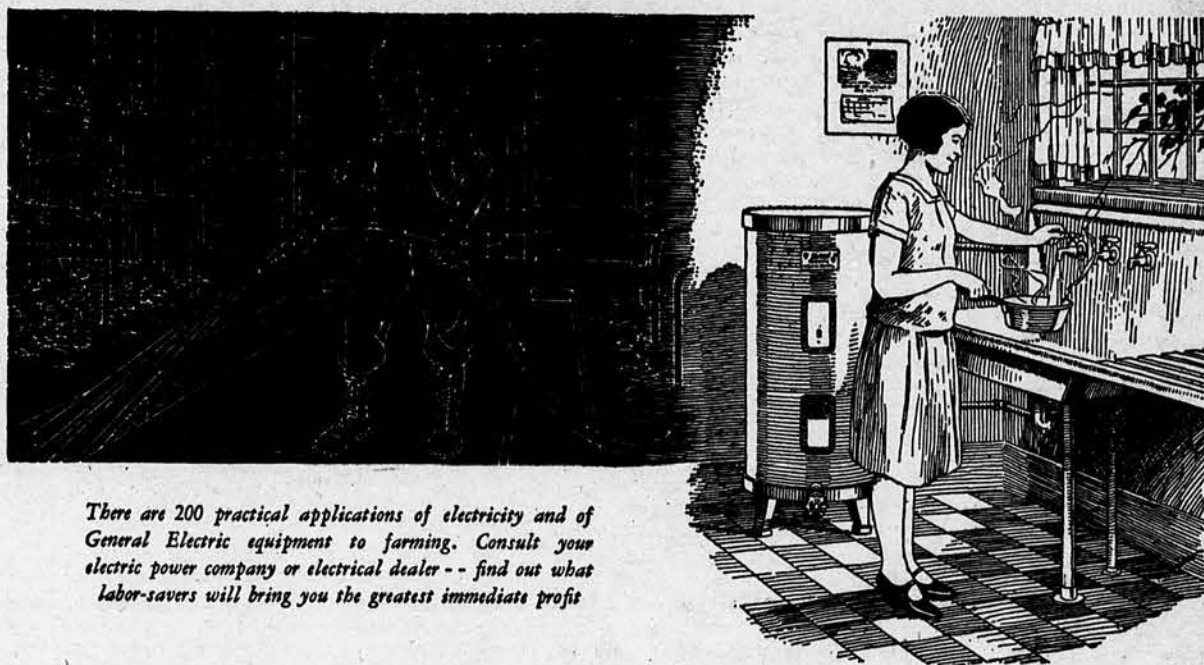
If present information is correct, the situation so far appears to be "the most unfavorable in years for the Russian crop," says the bureau.

Reports now available indicate an area of 16,793,000 acres sown to spring crops in Russia up to April

25, compared with 68,442,000 acres sown to the same date last year according to Attache Steere. The area sown to wheat alone on that date was placed at 9,227,000 acres compared with 26,788,000 acres a year ago. This represents 13 per cent of the 1931 "plan" whereas the acreage sown to the corresponding time last year was about 47 per cent of the 1930 spring wheat area planned.

The official "plan" calls for the sowing this spring of 69,188,000 acres to wheat; 17,197,000 acres to barley; 44,478,000 acres to oats; 12,849,000 acres to corn; and 12,108,000 acres to Sunflower seed.

Slow progress in sowings is reported in practically all the important regions of the Black Sea and Volga basins, which before the war accounted for most of the Russian grain exports. Last year conditions were unusually favorable and sowings were possible until late in June, but a similar prolongation of spring this year seems improbable. The sowings of individual peasants—as distinguished from the so-called "socialist" sector (collective and state farms)—which probably still account for around 60 per cent of the grain acreage, are especially backward.



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---and heats it too!

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One farmer says, "The electric pumping of a thousand gallons of water on my farm costs about 5 cents. Just compare that with the cost of even the cheapest hand labor."

A General Electric motor and pressure

switch on your water system, and a G-E Hotpoint water heater will provide hot and cold water when and where you want it at the turn of the tap, the year round.

Farm work demands and profits by an abundant supply of water in every building. You will be money ahead if you arrange to have electricity supply the water. Consider a system of sufficient capacity (400 to 450 gallons per hour) to provide fire protection in addition to water for the kitchen, bath, laundry, barn, poultry house, dairy, garden, and yard.

Send for our new booklet "Electric Helpers on the Farm." Address Room 313, Building 6, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York.

Join us in the General Electric Farm Program from WGY, Schenectady, every Monday evening at 8 o'clock (Eastern Standard) and in the General Electric Program every Saturday evening over a nation-wide N.B.C. Network

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Coming of Cosgrove

(Continued from Page 8)

"Shore," he said. "Jake Klein's death helps yore client a whole lot. But you got to play a heap of conjurin' tricks to explain what right you got to shoot down an unarmed man to beat a proper legal will!"

Gaines spoke with an effect of pressing forward; threatening, menacing the man who thus menaced his friend.

"Talk low, Wert!" he said. "When you talk lies, talk low!"

"Lies?" cried Farley passionately. "Lies? Is it lies that he shot Klein dead right in front of yore eyes? Is it lies that he was here the night Mase died with a shot in his back? Is it lies that Jake's layin' there at yore feet, dead, without a chance for his life? I tell you it's murder, that what it is! You saw it, all of you! Jake didn't have a chance! He didn't even have a gun!"

Cosgrove laughed a short, exclamatory laugh. A laugh which was a comment of derision. But Hazel Farley's protest was more concrete.

She pressed forward, leaning over the dead man's body, pointing with a straight, firm hand, confident of the evidence she would find in Klein's crumpled fingers.

"Look!" she cried. "He held a gun. He fired, too! How dare you say. . . ." She stopped short. She stared, hypnotized at the clutching fingers of the dead man. There was no gun there. There was no gun beside him. She drew back, white and shaken.

"It's there!" she cried. "It's there! I saw it!" She turned quickly to Cosgrove. "Lift him!" she demanded. "It's under his body!"

Cosgrove glanced quickly at Farley, and saw thru the man's mask at once.

"No," he said dryly, "you won't find any gun on him."

Farley laughed with an ugly effect of triumph.

"You admit it!" he cried. "Hear that, Novak? He admits it!"

"And hear this too, Novak," rang Cosgrove's voice. "You won't find any gun on Klein's body now, because Wert Farley got to it first! Don't move, Farley!" Then, to Gaines: "Find that gun, Gaines!"

Farley turned white, remembering the swift efficiency with which Cosgrove had managed Lederer and Klein. He recognized the metallic menace of the young man's voice, and obediently he did not move. Only, as Gaines stepped forward to the body at their feet, he permitted himself a little smile.

"Shore, search," he sneered. But the anxiety of his gaze belied the confidence of his voice.

Gaines stooped and drew the dead man out from beneath the window seat where he had crumpled. He handled the body firmly, expertly, as a doctor might; and as a doctor feels for broken bones, he ran his hands firmly over the limbs and torso of the corpse. Then he searched slowly and painstakingly all about the place where Klein had fallen. He examined the floor beneath the window seat. He ransacked the cushions and removed the worn, padded seat itself. Then he turned very gravely to the others.

"There is no gun on or about the man," he announced.

"But I saw it!" Hazel cried. "You all saw it! Klein had his gun in his hand all the time Novak read that will. He had it ready under a cushion. He fired at the same time!" She gazed at them imploringly, turning from one to the other.

Novak shook his head. Gaines stood silent. As a matter of fact neither of them had seen Klein fire. Neither could have sworn that they heard more than a single detonation. Neither of them had seen Klein use a gun. Perceiving this, Hazel stood trans-

fixed. She stood balanced in her poise as tho she were about to leap forward. She caught Cosgrove's blue eyes regarding her, and felt suddenly uplifted by the brave, determined smile which was latent in his gaze. She turned on Farley.

"Where is that gun?" she cried. Farley shrugged his shoulders, sneering.

Gaines peered shrewdly at him. "Where's his belt and holster?" he asked.

"How should I know?" growled Farley.

"He had a belt and holster when he was outside. And he had a gun. I held it. Where are they?"

Hazel smiled with relief. Gaines' self-confident, even voice promised infinite support.

"He must have put 'em away whilst he was loading Cliff into the car," he said.

"Where did he put them?" "Search me."

"All right," said Gaines, "I will. Stand still."

The girl noticed with an involuntary smile of admiration and approval that Cosgrove instinctively prepared to enforce Gaines' order. But to their surprise Farley stood obediently still while the old plainsman ran his hands swiftly over him from top to toe. There was no gun or holster about the man's person save his own. Gaines turned quickly away from him to the window. Farley watched him with an impassive blunt face, with deadly opaque eyes. Gaines leaned thru the window and examined the bare ground outside. There was nothing there. Gaines grunted.

"It's War Now, Farley"

Thruout this pantomime Cosgrove had stood immovable in front of his enemy, making no secret of his readiness to do as much for him as he had done for Klein. Now Farley, who had not removed his dead eyes from the other's sparkling blue ones, spoke very pointedly.

"It's murder," he said. Cosgrove grinned. It stirred to flame all the rage which smoldered in the other's heart.

"You shot him like a skunk!" he cried. "You murdered him to beat the will for that girl there! By God, I see how the land lays, and you'll hang for it! You and that girl together are workin' to win a fortune. You kill Mase with a shot in the back, an' . . ."

An arm shot out and grasped him by the throat. Cosgrove's arm. A pair of glittering blue eyes fixed him with a searing fire. A metallic voice shot white, gleaming words into the rough fabric of his mind. Cosgrove's voice.

"That's enough!" it said, and no more. The hand at his throat tightened, tightened. He reached for his gun, but fumbled at the grip without power to draw. The room went black, and the iron hand shoved him away. He reeled back, staggering, and sunk into a chair where he sprawled with one hand at his injured throat, gasping for breath and life. Cosgrove stood over him, his lips parted, his teeth gleaming in an even row, his eyes shining with the spirit that lay behind them.

"When I came out here," he said, "I knew that I came to fight. But I thought it was to fight with men. Now I find that the only man among you is dead, and it's gutter rats I've got to fight with. That means I shall have to fight dirt. Dirty men and dirty methods. I'm ready for that. If it's got to be done, I can deal with you or any other vermin as handily as I can deal with bigger game. But if you exude your filth again so that it taints the air this lady happens to be breathing, you needn't ask for quarter, Farley. You won't get as much leeway as I gave that skunk in the corner while he held his dirty gun ready to drop me if I moved in his

(Continued on Page 23)



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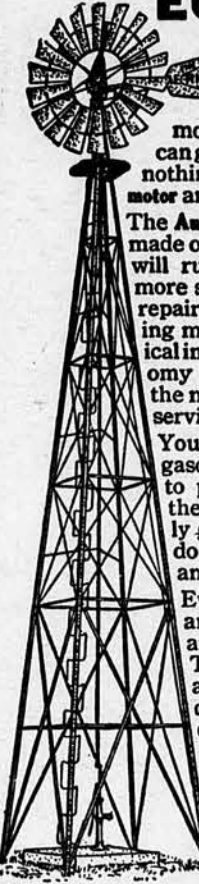
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Insist upon **K-R-O**, the original Squill exterminator. All druggists, 75¢, \$1.25, \$2.00. Direct if dealer cannot supply you. **K-R-O Co.,** Springfield, Ohio.

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KILLS-RATS-ONLY

Last Call for 1931 Nominations!

To Date 308 Candidates in 87 Counties Have Been Named to Be Considered for Master Farmer Degree

THE names of all candidates who are to be considered for the degree of Master Farmer during 1931, must be in the hands of the Master Farmer editor of Kansas Farmer by June 1, as that is the closing date for nominations. So far 308 candidates have been named in 86 counties. Many of these farmers have been nominated by several different persons. It is interesting to note the counties represented to date:

Allen, Anderson, Atchison, Barber, Barton, Bourbon, Brown, Butler, Chase, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Clark, Clay, Cloud, Coffey, Comanche, Cowley, Crawford, Dickinson, Doniphan, Douglas, Edwards, Ellis, Finney, Ford, Franklin, Geary, Gove, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Greenwood, Harper, Harvey, Haskell, Hodgeman, Jackson, Jefferson, Jewell, Johnson, Kiowa, Labette, Lane, Leavenworth, Lyon, McPherson, Marion, Marshall, Meade, Miami, Montgomery, Morris, Morton, Nemaha, Neosho, Ness, Norton, Osage, Osborne, Ottawa.

Pawnee, Pottawatomie, Pratt, Rawlins, Reno, Republic, Riley, Rooks, Rush, Russell, Saline, Sedgwick, Shawnee, Sheridan, Smith, Staf-

ford, Stanton, Stevens, Sumner, Thomas, Trego, Wabaunsee, Wallace, Washington, Wichita and Wyandotte.

Please use the accompanying score card to nominate the best farmer in your community, or of your acquaintance for this honor degree. All nominations are promptly acknowledged by letter. Of course, it is understood that there is no limit to the number of farmers who may be nominated.

Every candidate receives a work sheet, or questionnaire, to fill out regarding his work. When this is returned to Kansas Farmer, a member of the editorial staff visits all of the most likely candidates to make a final check-up. All information is turned over to the board of judges for final decisions. F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State College, Manhattan; J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and J. C. Harper, Wichita, president of the Kansas Livestock Association, are the judges.

Prompt handling of milk and proper facilities for maintaining a favorable temperature during the summer, are necessary to marketing first grade cream.

KANSAS FARMER

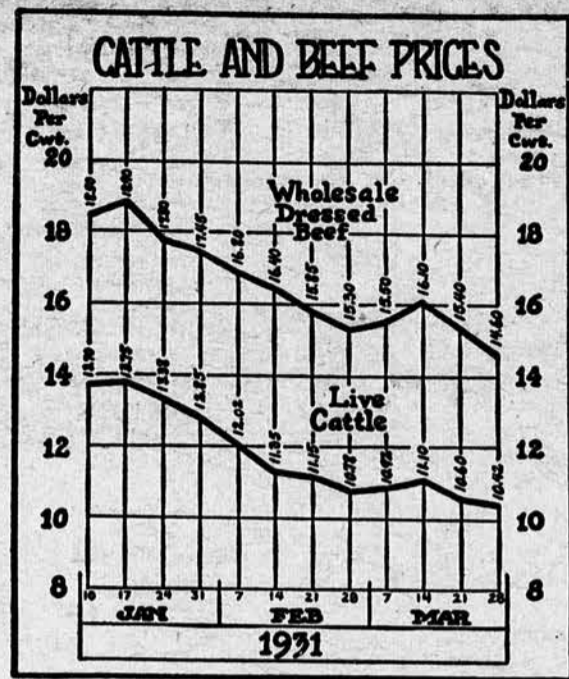
MAIL & BREEZE

Master Farmer Score Card for 1931

	Points	Possible Score	Candidates Score
A. OPERATION OF THE FARM		285	
1. Soil Management.....	75		.....
2. Farming Methods.....	25		.....
3. Man, Horse and Machine Labor.....	25		.....
4. Crop Yields.....	40		.....
5. Livestock Management.....	60		.....
6. Tools, Machinery and Equipment.....	20		.....
7. Field Arrangement.....	20		.....
8. Farmstead Arrangement.....	20		.....
B. BUSINESS METHODS		285	
1. Accumulative Ability.....	100		.....
2. Accounting Methods.....	50		.....
3. Safety Financial Practices.....	100		.....
4. Marketing Practices and Production Program.....	35		.....
C. GENERAL FARM APPEARANCE AND UPKEEP		90	
1. Upkeep of Buildings.....	25		.....
2. Condition of Fields.....	25		.....
3. Fences, Ditches and Roads.....	20		.....
4. Lots and Yards.....	10		.....
5. Lawn.....	10		.....
D. HOME LIFE		325	
1. Convenient House.....	125		.....
2. Character as Husband and Father.....	100		.....
3. Education and Training of Children.....	100		.....
E. PUBLIC SPIRITEDNESS		260	
1. Neighborliness.....	50		.....
2. Interest in Schools and Churches.....	60		.....
3. Interest in other Community Enterprises.....	50		.....
4. Interest in Local, State and National Government.....	100		.....
Total		1245	

Name of Farmer Scored.....
 Address.....
 Name of Scorer.....
 Address.....
 Date.....

To nominate a candidate for the Master Farmer Award of 1931, simply fill out this score card to the best of your ability, and mail it, before June 1, to the Master Farmer Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Every nomination will be acknowledged by letter, and every farmer nominated will receive the most careful consideration.



Price Fluctuations

Prices of meats and by-products (such as hides, lamb pelts, tallow, etc.) determine prices of live stock. Packer salesmen make every effort to get highest prices, but they can get only that price at which the meat will move into consumption. This is the market price.

Day to day and week to week, fluctuations in receipts of live stock cause fluctuations in the supply of meats. This in turn causes fluctuations in livestock prices. Ordinarily the amount of money that consumers have to spend for meats does not vary from day to day or week to week. When it does, in times of unemployment, as at present, the tendency of meat and livestock prices is downward.

This effect on the prices of meats and live stock is illustrated in the average weekly prices of cattle and wholesale prices of the corresponding grades of beef at Chicago shown in the accompanying chart. They were taken from reports of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The fluctuating prices of hides and other by-products also have an effect but space does not permit their discussion here. The money from beef represents 80 to 90 per cent of the total money the packer receives for the meat and by-products of cattle, hence it is the largest single product that affects the price of the live animal.

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Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

Culling Paid Best for Mrs. Gold and It Is Important in Every Poultry Flock Regardless of Size

I HAVE raised some chickens for 26 years, some years just 100 or 200 and other years more. And they always have paid me a good profit. I have set hens, incubators and bought day old chicks at hatcheries, and in every case found the early chickens do best. Also I have more time to care for them in March and April as I always start a big garden in May. The best thing I ever have done to improve my flock was to cull and keep the best.

Mrs. Edna Gold.

Everest, Kan.

Hunted a Special Market

In this year of low prices for poultry I made my best net profit from late summer hatched chicks and special marketing.

Chicks that were hen-hatched the last of August were ready for market by the middle of November. They were fed a small amount of grain for a few days and then practically made their living on bugs and weed seeds, both of which are so plentiful in the late summer months. So their feeding cost was very small and they were unusually fat when sold.

The price of a 2 to 2 1/4-pound chicken on foot was 15 cents. By dressing them and selling to a cafe in a nearby town I received 28 cents a pound. The chicken that would bring 35 cents when sold to the poultry dealer brought 49 cents at the cafe. I delivered from 12 to 18 at a time to the one place and could have sold many more at the same price.

Figuring the net profit on 10 chickens: Eggs cost 16 cents a dozen, and 10 cents would be a liberal allowance for the feed they were fed aside from what they gathered themselves, thus making the expense 26 cents. The 10 chickens sold for \$4.90 less 26 cents making the net profit \$4.64. By the special marketing the profit was increased \$1.40.

This last year is the first time I have tried this but it has been such a success that I am going to repeat it in 1931 on a much larger scale.

Mrs. C. E. Schiffbauer.

Belle Plain, Kan.

Good Prices in Fall

There never has been a more opportune time to raise a fine bunch of pullets for the laying house than this spring. The egg market will turn for the better, and we will see prices this fall that will make a well-raised flock of pullets profitable. The following suggestions will help in making the flock profitable!

Do not try to save diseased birds—kill them.

Plant oats under the sanitary runway.

Feed green feed daily.

Do not enter the brooder house more than is absolutely necessary. It is a good way to carry coccidiosis. Do not encourage friends or neighbors to enter the brooder house.

Sell the surplus cockerels early. Give the pullets a chance.

Sherman Hoar.

Great Bend, Kan.

Ducks Earned Nice Profit

Mammoth White Pekin ducks are very easy to raise and have made me a profit every year. They are not subject to disease as other poultry. I do not sell mine at the poultry houses as I find it is better to sell direct to customers. I sell all I raise at \$1 apiece dressed and delivered. I also sell eggs and day-old or started ducks; I also sell feathers to my customers. I get 5 cents apiece for eggs

and 25 cents apiece for day-old ducks. If customers wish started ducks I charge 50 cents for ducklings from 4 to 6 weeks old.

I sell the feathers at \$1.15 a pound. I run an ad in our local paper about a week before Thanksgiving or Christmas and I always sell all the birds. I find this strain of ducks very good layers also. My ducks have laid every month in the year except September, that being the month of the molt. I keep from five to seven ducks and two drakes every year as my breeding flock.

In 1929, I raised 125 ducks to maturity besides eggs and day-old ducks sold. For 1930, I did not try to raise very many ducks; only 25 to maturity. This year as all kinds of poultry prices were lower, I sold some at the farm on foot at 75 cents apiece. I didn't keep a record of eggs we used. We always use the eggs after

flock. The Kansas State Agricultural College formula is used from baby chicks to laying hens.

Water is kept before the hens continually and the feeders never are allowed to stand empty. The chicks are reared with a coal-burning brooder and I can say it is the only means of raising baby chicks. It has been stated that burning an electric light in a brooder house prevents crowding. I wonder whether it does? Also what size bulb to use and what height should it be hung?

The poultry house always must be kept clean and sanitary to get the fullest return from a farm flock. A good flock is necessary to get a good return. If a flock is "run down" there is little chance of success.

Haven, Kan. Otto Scheele.

Eliminates Rats and Dirt

The newest, cleanest, cheapest rat-proof brooder house floor is made of hail screen. Frank Unruh of Haddam built one for use this year in his brooder house. The Unruhs used a hail screen sun porch last year in front of the brooder house to keep the chicks up off of diseased ground and had such good results that the inside floor of hail screen interested them this year. Such a floor can be built for less than 8 cents a square

spare. For egg production, I like to have the early hatched, day old chicks.

Mrs. F. J. LaPlant.
Bazaar, Kan.

Will Handle 300 Chicks

Brooder houses usually have been rated in capacity of allowing three chicks to each square foot of floor area. Better methods have increased the percentage of chicks raised. The best results are reported when the number of chicks is limited to 2 1/2 to the square foot of floor. The 10 by 12-foot brooder house therefore would handle 300 chicks.

Walter G. Ward.
Manhattan, Kan.

Late Chicks a Poor Bet

Poultrymen who did not start chicks early will be tempted to start them in May or June to raise pullets to fill the laying houses next fall. The mortality among late-hatched chicks usually is very heavy, and only a small percentage of them will come into production before January or February. As a rule they are a poor investment when reared for the production of market eggs.

Manhattan, Kan. L. F. Payne.

When Males Are Changed

Fertility of eggs from a breeding pen will remain good for from one to two weeks after the male dies or is removed. If the male is immediately replaced by another, one cannot be certain of the parentage of all chicks until about three weeks after the exchange, but it is probable that better than 95 per cent of the offspring will, after a week's period, be from the new male.

D. C. Warren.
Manhattan, Kan.

About Rate of Growth

Chicks of the general purpose breeds usually grow more rapidly than those of the smaller egg breeds. Since chicks of the smaller breeds feather more quickly than do those of the larger ones, they sometimes have the appearance of more rapid growth. There may be considerable difference in rate of growth of chicks from different strains of the same breed. In any strain the males grow more rapidly than do the females.

Manhattan, Kan. D. C. Warren.

To Kill Poultry Pests

Poultry lice and mites are more numerous than usual this spring. Painting the inside of the poultry houses with carbolic acid will kill mites. The fumes from this are very strong and should be thoroughly aired out before the house is used.

Black Leaf 40 painted on the roosts in the evening will kill the lice on mature fowls while they roost. Sodium fluoride, dusted on poultry, also is very effective this time of year and can be used on small chicks.

Dighton, Kan. Harry C. Baird.

Prices Will Come Back

This is no time to quit the chicken business. Chicks are cheap. Feed is cheap. Poultry prices are good and will improve by mid-summer. Egg prices are low but will improve by fall and winter because many poultrymen will have fewer pullets next fall because fewer chicks are going to be raised this year. It will pay to grow enough pullets to fill your laying house next year. Do not expand, but have pullets next fall to replace hens. Stay with the chickens.

Washington, Kan. L. F. Neff.

Cut Loss to Minimum

Last spring I sent to Kansas Farmer for the Hendrik's method of raising baby chicks. I raised almost 700 and didn't lose a one by disease and only a few by accident. I had an old brooder house but no stove, so I used large pasteboard boxes and a hot water bottle for heat and I got along fine.

Mrs. Bessie Hochstrasser.
Conway, Kan.

Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

1. What President's home is known as "Monticello"?
2. What is Manila and where is it located?
3. Who were the "Minnesingers"?
4. Where was Napoleon Bonaparte exiled?
5. How was Julius Caesar killed?
6. What is the meaning of the word, "philanthropy"?
7. Who wrote, "Pickwick Papers"?
8. What is the aim of the boy scout movement in America?
9. What is the "Apocalypse"?
10. Approximately how many men would be provided with work and wages for one year if the money spent by the nations of the world in that length of time for military purposes were used for employment in civil occupations?
11. What is a fandango?
12. What well-known contemporary American has the nickname of "The Wizard of Menlo Park"?

(Answers found on Page 23)

sitting season is over, as they are larger than other eggs.

For 1930, I sold as follows: 10 ducks at 75 cents each, \$7.50; 10 ducks at \$1 each, \$10; 100 eggs at 5 cents each, \$5; 4-day-old ducks, 25 cents each, \$1; feathers, \$2.75, or a total of \$26.25. Feed used cost \$3, leaving a net profit of \$18.25.

We ate five at home. As they are so easy to raise I considered this a good profit. Mrs. W. J. Asmussen.
Cherryvale, Kan.

Minerals Essential to Poultry

Every year new discoveries attach increasing importance to minerals in the poultry diet. It is definitely known they must be present not only in a palatable form and in sufficient variety and quantity but also in a fine balance of one mineral ingredient to another. Iron, for instance, required for formation of the red substances of the blood, cannot be utilized unless there also is present a small amount of copper. The proper functioning of various organs depends on maintenance of this normal mineral balance in the skeleton, cells and blood stream, and for chicks to thrive their ration should contain all the various minerals required to maintain vitality, for feather growth and for development of bone and muscle tissue.

Topeka, Kan. G. D. McClaskey.

Makes Spare Time Profit

We find poultry raising and keeping an enjoyable way to spend our spare time for a profit. We like the White Leghorn as a laying breed and the Barred Rock as a market and table bird. We buy day old chicks and find it an easy way to replace our

foot and is permanent, requires cleaning only once a month and easily is the most sanitary floor yet devised.

Washington, Kan. L. F. Neff.

A Good Poultry Tip

Market poultry has remained much higher in price than market eggs this year, and the indications are that roasters will be a fairly good price next fall. Since broiler values are so low, it might prove more profitable to caponize the large-boned, sturdy cockerels for the winter and spring markets. Cockerels should be caponized when 8 or 9 weeks old. Circular 27, describing the method of caponizing, may be had upon request to the poultry department, Kansas State College, Manhattan. L. F. Payne.
Manhattan, Kan.

Wrong in the End

Such economics as feeding no mash to the hens and no mash to the growing pullets are just the wrong economics at this time. If you cannot afford to feed mash to pullets and keep them growing this summer, you will have to grow them out next fall when you would like to be getting eggs.

Sherman Hoar.
Great Bend, Kan.

We Like Day Old Chicks

I like starting in the early season with day old chicks. They do better and have the early season before them with plenty of green feeds. They are more mature and ready for winter layers, or if for the market they command the higher prices. Then by hatching on the farm later, it provides plenty of fries for the table the season thru and some to

To Start New Adventure Series

Dramatic Incidents of Western Pioneer Days Will Be Presented Over WIBW and the Columbia System

THRILLING episodes in the settlement of the Old West will be dramatized in a new broadcast series, "Red Goose Adventures" over WIBW via Columbia every Friday at 5:30 p. m., starting May 29.

Every week at this time Grandpa, a picturesque old plainsman and participant in numerous Indian warfares, will bring before the microphone his two grandchildren, Helen and Jimmie, and relate a tale of adventure. As he reminisces on the colorful days of his youth, Red Goose, the young Indian brave; Red Eagle, his father; Jackson, the lovable old trapper, and other figures of the past again enact the vigorous scenes.

Primarily designed to appeal to the younger generation of listeners, the "Red Goose Adventures" will be given particular emphasis on historical accuracy. Extensive research will be made to uncover dramatic incidents of the western pioneer days which hitherto have escaped attention. The incidental music also will be authentic of the period.

Altho George Bernard Shaw persists in his refusal to visit the United States, his voice will be heard here at 2:20 p. m. Saturday, May 30, when he speaks over an international hook-up from a dinner in London commemorating the 500th anniversary of the martyrdom of Joan of Arc.

Padraic Colum, speaking for Ireland will complete the tour of the British Isles on May 24, in the series of travelogues presented over WIBW on the international hook-up which started four weeks ago, at 10:30 a. m., Sunday mornings.

Author of many books and plays abounding in the mysticism of his country's ancient literature and lore, which go back to five centuries before the Christian era, Colum now divides his time between a home in Connecticut and another in Dublin.

"Farm Frolic" fun and old-time music period over WIBW now is broadcast every Monday at 12:05 p. m. over the Columbia Farm Community Network.

Jim and Ned, "The Lovable Liars," supply the new two-a-week sustaining program over WIBW on the Farm Community Network.

Every Tuesday and Friday, at 12:15 p. m., this pair—more completely identified as Jim Sosfield and Ned Astor—present another episode in their series of high, wide and handsome fabrications. The interior of a small country store provides the setting for this program of humorous prevarications.

Jim and Ned were well known in vaudeville before trying their hand in radio.

"Hiram and Henry," WIBW trained artists, who have gone to the top of their profession, and now are on the Columbia Network, may be heard thru WIBW every Wednesday and Saturday noon, 12:05 to 12:30 p. m. They call themselves the Kansas Jayhawkers, and once a month dedicate their program to their Topeka friends and WIBW.

John Sheldon, former Columbia announcer has been added to WIBW's announcing staff. Mr. Sheldon was born in England and spent most of his life in India, Africa, China and England, coming to America three years ago.

Following WIBW's policy of giving prestige to acts developed at the

Capper station, by presenting them from other stations, the "Sod Busters," famous old-time orchestra trained, developed, and heard over WIBW for the last year and a half, have been sent to WNAX, Yankton, S. D. for the three summer months. They will return to WIBW next fall in time for the fair.

One little remarked but important task in this business of broadcasting is the job of typing and binding the "scripts" from which the performers read their lines. Every performer, announcer and operator must have a copy, and an average of 10 separate manuscripts must be typed and bound for every play on the air. For a program lasting a half hour such as "The Falcon," the studio typing department prepares about 150 pages of copy or about 35,000 words.

Altho Arthur Pryor, conductor of the Cremona Military Band, heard over WIBW six nights a week, has played more than 200 different marches in the seven weeks since the start of the program, he has at least 300 more in his library to draw upon before there is any necessity of repeating. His musical library, one of the most extensive owned by a conductor, has been valued at more than \$100,000. Pryor's Band is heard over WIBW at 9:15 p. m., daily except Sunday.

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 (except Sunday)
 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 (except Saturday and Sunday)
 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave
 6:00 p. m.—Bank Savings Life Baseball Extra; News
 9:15 p. m.—Arthur Pryor's Cremona Military Band (except Sunday)
 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

Highlights Next Week

SUNDAY, MAY 24

5:00 p. m.—The World's Business
 6:00 p. m.—Devils, Drugs and Doctors
 7:30 p. m.—The Falcon
 8:00 p. m.—The Cotton Pickers
 8:45 p. m.—Star Reveries
 9:30 p. m.—Around the Samovar
 10:30 p. m.—Nocturne

MONDAY, MAY 25

3:30 p. m.—The Dodge Sisters
 7:00 p. m.—The Three Bakers
 8:00 p. m.—Home Owned Insurance Orchestra
 8:30 p. m.—Post Bran Flakes

TUESDAY, MAY 26

11:15 a. m.—Lehn-Fink "Trained Nurse"
 8:00 p. m.—Chevrolet Chronicles
 8:30 p. m.—Paramount Publix Radio Playhouse
 9:30 p. m.—Romanelli and his Orchestra

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27

3:45 p. m.—Tony's Scrapbook
 7:30 p. m.—Arabesque
 8:30 p. m.—Post Bran Flakes
 8:45 p. m.—Columbia Concerts Corporation
 9:30 p. m.—Will Osborne Orchestra

THURSDAY, MAY 28

3:45 p. m.—Edna Wallace Hopper
 6:15 p. m.—Blevans Chevrolet Tour
 7:00 p. m.—Grand Opera Miniature
 8:45 p. m.—Peters Parade
 9:30 p. m.—Radio Roundup

FRIDAY, MAY 29

5:30 p. m.—Red Goose Adventures
 7:00 p. m.—Capitol Securities "Counselor"
 8:45 p. m.—Scotland Yard
 11:20 p. m.—Elsie Green

SATURDAY, MAY 30

4:00 p. m.—Ted Husing's Sportsants
 5:00 p. m.—Morton Downey
 7:30 p. m.—National Radio Forum
 8:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons' Show Boat
 12:00 p. m.—Midnight Frolic



From "War Nurse." Metro Goldwyn Mayer Picture

Read Your Movies

Here are twelve outstanding novels you'll want to read and be proud to own. These are not only best-selling books but they have been made into feature talkies. The books are well printed, beautifully bound and illustrated with scenes from the photoplays.

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New Orleans—City of Romance and Dreams. The most cosmopolitan of All American Cities—In the 50's before the Civil War and when it was at its zenith as a gathering for the socially elite.

War Nurse—Anonymous

The story of a woman who lived, loved and suffered amid the holocaust of war. It is a gripping story you will enjoy. Illustrated with scenes from the photoplay.

Girl of the Golden West—by David Belasco

The old West in the days of the gold rush—Days of sudden riches and starvation. It is a story of love and jealousy—romance and adventure—in the most colorful settings.

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—by Erich Maria Remarque

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The Right to Love—by Susan Glaspell

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Vagabond Lover—by Charleson Gray

The Trespasser—by H. S. Drago

The Untamed—by Max Brand

Frozen Justice—by Ejnar Milkelson

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CAPPER BOOK SERVICE, Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

Farm Crops and Markets

More Sunshine Is Immediate Need of Crops; Livestock Is in Good Condition and Pastures Improved

WEATHER conditions in Kansas continue to be erratic. From a prolonged cool, rainy spell the temperature jumped to a new high mark for May of a week ago, and then was followed by more rain. Wet fields have held up farm work considerably and corn planting has made below normal progress. However, Kansas farmers soon will catch up, with a period of sunshine to help them. Due to various causes many farmers have found it necessary to do some re-planting. Pasture conditions have been improving right along and are better able to stand grazing. All livestock is in good condition. Wheat and alfalfa have a good record for continued growth and prospects for harvests. Some wheat is reported very rank and the yields could be reduced by lodging or even an inadequate supply of moisture between now and harvest.

Barber—We received a big rain a little more than a week ago and quite a lot of hail with it that damaged the wheat. Most farmers are thru planting corn but some must be planted over. We are having a great deal of wind from the north. Wheat, 55c; corn, 50c; oats, 37c; hogs, \$5 to \$6.10; eggs, 8c to 10c; cream, 14c; hens, 12c to 14c.—Albert Pelton.

Barton—Gardens are beginning to grow and wheat is about knee high and is looking fine. Spring field work is well under way. We are having considerable wind. Quite a lot of livestock is being shipped. Butterfat, 18c; eggs, 10c; No. 1 wheat, 59c.—Alice Everett.

Clark—We surely are having nice weather. The wheat looks fine and we have prospects for a bountiful crop. Pastures are fairly good. The wheat growers in Clark county have started a movement to hold their wheat for \$1 a bushel and if it doesn't reach that price by fall they will not sow another crop. Flour, \$1.10; bran, \$1.10; shorts, \$1.20; maize, \$1.10; eggs, 9c.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Edwards—We have had considerable windy weather lately, but the temperature is warm. Farmers are busy planting corn and some are getting land ready for feed crops, as it has stopped raining for a few days. The weather now is ideal for wheat. If it doesn't get too hot and dry we will have a bumper crop. Not much old wheat is left on the farm. Wheat, 68c; corn, 50c; oats, 40c; barley, 45c; eggs, 12c; cream, 18c; hens, 10c to 13c; springs, 22c.—W. E. Frael.

Franklin—We have had too much damp, chilly weather this season. Pastures have been backward and corn didn't do its best. The ground is hard and does not plow to suit me. We didn't have winter enough. There doesn't seem to be very much life in the soil. Some alfalfa that was sown rather late was killed by frost. Fruit seems to be all right so far. Cabbage is doing the best of anything in the way of garden stuff. Some early chickens are being sent to market. Quite a few incubators still are being set. Some sales are being held and all are on a cash basis. Bran, 89c; shorts, \$1.05; eggs, 8c to 12c; hens, 8c to 12c; butter, 23c to 30c.—Elias Blankenkemper.

Hamilton—Western Kansas is getting its fill of wind, rain and hail and farmers are behind with spring work. This wind is sapping the moisture quite rapidly. Wheat is in good condition but should have plenty of warm weather from now on. Pastures are looking good. Trees are very late in leafing out. Last week was hard on gardens and flowers on account of the strong winds. Wheat, 53c; corn, 34c; kafir, 36c; butterfat, 16c; eggs, 7c; hogs, \$6; bran, \$1.50.—Earl L. Hinden.

Harvey—The weather has been quite cool and cloudy for several days with a high northwest wind. Wheat and alfalfa are looking fine but corn is not doing so well. Pasture grass is coming along in pretty good condition. Wheat, 58c; corn, 52c; oats, 25c; eggs, 10c; butterfat, 19c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jackson—Cool, wet weather has kept the farmers from planting corn. Early planted corn and popcorn are doing fair but gardens are slow. Wheat and oats both have made excellent growth and the outlook is favorable. Feed is scarce. Cream, 19c; eggs, 9c; hens, 12c to 18c.—Nancy Edwards.

Jefferson—Rainy weather has held the corn planting back almost too long. Wheat, oats, barley and alfalfa are doing fine. Cool weather has delayed potato growth. Pastures are good and livestock is doing well. The lamb crop was good this year. Farm labor is plentiful. The county lime and legume tour was well

attended and was very instructive. Strawberries show prospects for a good crop. Very little grain of any kind is left on the farm. Gardens are backward.—J. J. Blevins.

Lane—High winds and cold weather have delayed farm work. Cutworms are very numerous. Not much corn has been planted yet. Grass is coming along rapidly and livestock is doing well. Eggs, 10c; hens, 13c; broilers, 21c.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—Corn planting is the order of the day when weather will permit. Early melon seed rotted in the ground. Many tomato plants froze but the frost of May 6 did not seem to do any damage. Most of the sheep have been sheared. The frequent light rains keep the vegetation growing nicely but the ground is not wet down very far. Not many farm sales are being held as most everything is taken to community sales in town. Corn, 60c to 65c.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Linn—We have had too much cold, cloudy weather for corn and gardens. Wheat and oats are making good growth and even if corn is handicapped it seems to be coming up well. The first strawberry blossoms were nipped but the later ones are all right. Other fruit wasn't damaged very much. Butterfat, 19c; butter, 25c; heavy hens, 13c; spring and broilers, 25c; eggs, 11c.—W. E. Rigdon.

Lyon—Rains and cold north winds have put the farmers back with corn planting. However, several fields have been planted. Wheat, oats and alfalfa are growing fine. Poultry and eggs have gone down. Why doesn't the price of flour go down? Hens, 13c; eggs, 10c to 12c.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—We have been getting lots of moisture. Corn planting is half done and some fields are up to good stands. Hogs, \$6.50; cattle, \$8; eggs, 6c; cream, 19c; wheat, 58c; corn, 40c; shorts, \$1; flour, \$1.—J. D. Stosz.

Marion—The weather has continued cool and windy with an occasional shower. This hasn't been the best for gardens, field crops and baby chicks. Many complaints are being made about the insect pests as there seem to be more than usual. Cutworms are doing some damage to corn and garden and a few chinch bugs are appearing. Produce prices are about the same.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Neosho—The weather has been unusually cool for most of the spring crops until recently, and corn, kafir, potatoes and gardens seem to have been at a standstill. However, wheat, oats and flax never have looked better at this season so they are in excellent condition. There has been too much rain for field work and there is considerable corn, kafir and sorghum still to be seeded. Farm folks are hoping that prices for chickens, eggs and dairy products have reached the low level. Pastures are getting good and livestock is doing well. Not as many baby chicks are being raised as usual. Wheat, 60c; kafir, 60c; corn, 75c; oats, 40c; hens, 12c; eggs, 10c; butterfat, 15c; prairie hay, \$8.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—Our cold, windy weather has delayed farm work and nothing seems to have grown to best advantage. A few hail storms over the county have done considerable damage and wind has added its share.—James McMill.

Osage—Wheat, oats, alfalfa and bluegrass are doing fine and are looking good. We have plenty of moisture but the weather has been too cold for corn until recently. Some small patches of early planting will have to be re-seeded. The cold,

misty weather held back all crops for several days but at present everything is growing fine. A good many acres still are to be planted and the ground is in fine condition. Potatoes are looking good. Wheat, 80c; corn, 65c; kafir, \$1.20; butterfat, 14c; eggs, 9c.—James M. Parr.

Republic—We have had considerable cloudy, rainy weather and everyone is wishing that sunny days will continue. Field work is backward and corn planting is the order of the day. Potatoes are quite an uneven stand and gardens are growing slowly. Frosts probably damaged fruit one-half. There is danger of a shortage of hay and roughage. Eggs, 7c to 11c; butterfat, 16c. A few farm sales still are being held. The Farmers Union and the 4-H clubs are quite active.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Riley—We have had considerable cloudy, wet weather which was not very good for the corn. Farmers were on the job planting corn in between the showers. The early planted crop is being worked. Young alfalfa did not grow very well due to the cold weather and lack of sunshine. Pastures also have been slow. Livestock is doing well.—Ernest H. Richner.

Rush—Winter wheat, oats and barley are doing exceptionally well. The cold weather greatly retarded spring work, particularly corn planting. The ground is being put in condition for forage crops and grain sorghums. Trees are late leafing out and pastures are getting off to a late start. Wheat, 58c; eggs, 10c; butterfat, 17c.—Wm. Crottinger.

Scott—We appreciate the nice, warm days we have had following the period of disagreeable weather. Grass is growing rapidly and cattle are doing well. Wheat harvest will be unusually early. Rye is heading out. Corn planting has started. Wheat, 58c; corn, 46c; cream, 18c.—Ernie Neuenchwander.

Smith—Listing didn't get into full swing here until May 11, on account of so much cold, rainy weather. Wheat growth is rank and pastures are very good. The cold weather was bad for little chicks and many were lost. There is plenty of farm labor and it is difficult to get a steady job. Wheat, 57c; corn, 42c; cream, 16c; eggs, 8c to 11c.—Harry Saunders.

Stevens—Wheat is waving in the breeze and will hide a jackrabbit. It looks as if it is too far along because harvest will be here within six weeks. Rye is heading out and wheat soon will. A little corn has been planted but no other spring crops. Butterfat, 14c; eggs, 9c; butter, 20c.—Monroe Traver.

Summer—We have had cool weather with cloudy skies and a hard northwest wind for several days. Gardens and pastures have been at a standstill and fields of early-sown wheat are not looking so well. Early oats are heading. We have plenty of moisture. Some corn has been planted the second time. Alfalfa is about ready to cut. Wheat, 57c; corn, 50c; oats, 25c; kafir, 40c; cream, 15c; eggs, 9c.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Wabauzee—Since the rainy spell is over, farmers are very busy planting corn and other spring crops. Wheat is beginning to head. Fields are nearly all in good condition for planting as they were worked last winter. Corn, 60c; oats, 30c; kafir, 55c; cream, 15c; eggs, 11c; hens, 11c.—Mrs. G. W. Hartner.

Wyandotte—Pastures and oats have been growing slowly on account of the cool weather of past weeks. Corn planting is about half done and the early plantings seem to be coming up to good stands. Quite a number of farmers will plant stock beets and soybeans this spring. Most potatoes have received their first cultivation. We surely are glad to have "Jayhawker Farm Doings," in Kansas Farmer again. We are mighty glad Henry has taken up where his brother left off. It seems almost as if a lost member of the family has returned.—Warren Scott.

Let's count our blessings, too.

THEFTS REPORTED

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

Oscar M. Martinson, Hiawatha. Female coon hound, 3 years old, small for age, brown head and long ears, body white with numerous small brownish-black spots. Rope burns around both hind legs. Named Traller.

Mrs. Henry Hicks, Tonganoxie. Sixty or 70 hens as follows: 25 Rhode Island Reds, single comb, except three; five mixed Rhode Island Reds; eight Light Brahmas; between 25 and 35 White Minorcas; one Barred Rock and one White Minorca rooster.

J. C. Davidson, Tonganoxie. Six-tube baby grand Philco radio. Valued \$68.

William Belford, Andover. Thirty Rhode Island Red hens.

B. H. Bruggeman, Scott, City. Forty-pound stock saddle with nickel horn made by R. T. Frazier of Pueblo, Colo., and sold by David S. Balentine of Fort Scott. Valued at \$75.

Grant Goes Ahead

During the last few weeks the cattle of Grant county have been tested for tuberculosis on the clean area plan. During the seven weeks required for testing there were 3,507 head of cattle from 350 herds tested. Of this number there were 18 reactors from 14 herds. The condemned cattle were appraised and arrangements made to have them shipped from the county at once. The infection was low enough that the county was accredited at the time the testing was completed. The testing of all the cattle in the county under the clean area plan was one of the major projects of the Farm Bureau for 1931.

The testing of all the dairy and breeding cattle under this plan is a co-operative enterprise between the Federal Government, the state livestock sanitary commission, the county and the cattle owners. By co-operating with these institutions the cattle owners can have their cattle tested without cost on their part. The indemnity is paid to the owners of the condemned cattle by the Federal Government and the county.

Ulysses, Kan. J. Edward Taylor.

Soybeans Are Immune

BY WALTER J. DALY
Linn County

Fortunately the soybean, together with all other legumes, is immune from chinch bug attacks. If land next to bug-infested wheat is not yet planted it would be well to put in soybeans. The beans likely will be at least as profitable as corn.

While it is profitable and practical to construct a barrier to protect corn and sorghum crops from chinch bugs, yet this barrier will require considerable time and some expense.

A few rows of soybeans on the edge of a corn field will give little protection to the corn. Chinch bugs have been known to travel thru as much as 200 yards of alfalfa to reach corn. Of course, they do not always go that far. If weather is favorable for the bugs some wheat fields likely will be damaged to such an extent as not to be worth harvesting. Such wheat should be plowed under and soybeans planted.

Get the Weeds First

BY J. W. ZAHNLEY

June 1 is recommended for the date to plant soybeans. Many farmers in the eastern third of the state are ready to plant at this time. It would be better to wait another week or two and kill another crop of weeds before planting. Weeds constitute one of the serious difficulties in growing soybeans. They can be destroyed by working the ground frequently before planting. Timely use of the harrow and weeder soon after planting also is advisable.



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Grain View Notes

H. C. COLGLAZIER, Pawnee County

The farmer who has been planting corn recently has been wearing an overcoat and mittens, dressed equal to any time in January. If the wind had not kept blowing there likely would have been considerable frost. The mudholes have dried up rapidly and the soil that has been unculti-

vated has crusted badly. Ten days ago it looked as if the wheat would be in full head by May 15, but the cold has slowed up growth and only in a few fields can any heads be seen yet. A large per cent of the corn will be planted locally this week if the weather warms up so work can be done without freezing to death. It surely seems the seasons are colder later in the spring than they were 30 years ago. We formerly thought corn should not be planted later than April 25 but of late years the ground has not warmed up enough to plant by that date. Very rarely is any corn planted locally before May 10. If insect pests increase as rapidly during the remainder of the summer as they have thus far, I think they surely will eat most of the crops. In planting some cucumbers we found from one to several cutworms in every hill. Plant lice have injured a number of fields of alfalfa and the army worms are working other fields. We have noticed a number of fully-grown grasshoppers, which is very unusual at this season.

During the next two weeks hundreds of boys and girls will finish their high school work and will receive their diplomas. This accomplishment is well worth the effort. The achievement has been paid for with many sacrifices by the parents and others. One of the largest classes so far is going out from the local rural high school. Graduation time brings to everyone the feeling that the costs of money and sacrifices have been worth while. Turning back into any rural community a group of a dozen or more high school graduates means that community has more and better leaders than the community minus a high school. As rural folks thru necessity must learn to co-operate more and more it is valuable to have folks trained in working together. Athletics, debates, chorus work, class parties, class spirit and all school activities make it easy for individuals to co-operate. The future success of farmers in general seems to hang on the point of their ability to co-operate with one another and in large groups. It is unfortunate that we have developed a system of education whereby the rich have so many advantages. The centralization of the wealth in the hands of a few increases the difficulty of a large number of young folks to obtain an education. This limits the best leadership because the best leaders always have come from the common people. Altho the general economic condition is not very good at present we hope things will improve and that every boy or girl who desires a college education will find some way to get to college this fall.

The second attempt at having the wheat meeting at Larned was somewhat more of a success than the first. There were 30 counties represented and about 500 people in attendance. The program arranged by the college was full of information and the best farming theories made as nearly practical as possible. The new wheat program was adopted for another five-year period and it was voted to have another meeting somewhere in Western Kansas again next spring. We are glad the college folks are coming out again to check up on the first year of the new Wheat Belt program. It may be that things will so develop that we will not wish to keep this newly-adopted child of the Wheat Belt. Chances are that before five years pass the youngster will outgrow the present wardrobe and that some patching will have to be done every year. Our guess is that five years from now the newly-adopted child will be recognized only by some general features. Things are changing so rapidly and the prospects are that they will continue to do so.

Kansas Fairs in 1931

Following is a list of fairs to be held in Kansas in 1931, their dates where dates have been decided upon, locations and secretaries as reported to the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and compiled by Secretary J. C. Mohler:

- Kansas State Fair, A. L. Sponsor, secretary, Hutchinson, September 19-25. Kansas Free Fair, A. P. Burdick, secretary, Topeka, September 14-19. Kansas National Livestock Show, Dan Smith, secretary, Wichita, November 9-12. Kansas State Poultry Show, Thos. Owen, secretary, Topeka, January 11-16, 1932. Allen County Agricultural Society, Dr. F. S. Beattie, secretary, Iola, August 31-September 4. Anderson County-Colony Fair Assn., Leo R. Hettick, secretary, Colony. Anderson County-Kincaid Farmers' Inst. Fair Assn., Arthur Gibbs, secretary, Kincaid, September 24-26. Atchison County Fair Assn., Clarence Hegarty, secretary, Effingham, August 26-28. Barber County Fair Assn., J. M. Molz, secretary, Hardtner, September 30-October 2. Barton County Fair Assn., Fred L. Hans, secretary, Great Bend, September 1-4. Bourbon County-Uniontown Fair Assn., M. L. Hancock, secretary, Uniontown. Bourbon County-Kansas Dairy Show, Inc., Mart W. Weeks, president, Fort Scott. Brown County-Tri-County Fair Assn., H. W. Wilson, secretary, Horton, September 9-11. Chase County Fair Assn., Dr. W. A. Brown, secretary, Cottonwood Falls, September 30-October 3. Cherokee County American Legion Fair, Sam Merriweather, secretary, Columbus, August 3-8. Cherokee County-Mineral Dist. Free Fair, J. W. Baugher, secretary, West Mineral. Clark County Fair Assn., Will Cult, secretary, Ashland, September 2-5. Clay County Free Fair Assn., W. F. Miller, secretary, Clay Center, September 8-11. Cloud County-Glasco Stock Show, R. M. Sawhill, secretary, Glasco, September 24-26. Cloud County-Clyde Community Fair, M. M. Danielson, president, Clyde. Cloud County-Jamestown Poultry Assn., Ben T. Grosse, secretary, Jamestown, December 15-19. Coffey County Agricultural Fair, John Redmond, secretary, Burlington, September 21-25. Coffey County-Lebo Grange Fair, D. P. Jones, secretary, Lebo, August 25-28. Comanche County-Protection Fall Festival, Harry Large, secretary, Protection. Cowley County-Eastern Cowley County Fair Assn., Ralph W. Henderson, secretary, Burden, September 2-4. Cowley County Fair Association, Inc., G. B. Wooddell, secretary, Winfield, October 6-9. Cowley County-Winfield Livestock & Driving Assn., Ed L. Hepler, secretary, Winfield, August 10-14. Crawford County Fair Assn., George H. Detjen, secretary, Girard, September 1-4. Dickinson County-Central Kansas Free Fair, E. L. Hoffman, secretary, Abilene, September 29-October 2. Douglas County Livestock Agricultural Assn., Elmer Bahmaier, secretary, Leecompton, September 10-12. Douglas County-Vinland Grange Fair, T. P. Stevens, secretary, Vinland, September 24-26. Edwards County Fair Assn., George H. Ott, secretary, Kinsley, October 15-16. Ellis County-Golden Belt Fair Assn., J. Delmar Scholtz, secretary, Hays, September 1-4. Finney County-Holcomb Community Fair Assn., A. E. Cook, secretary, Holcomb, October 1-2. Ford County-Great Southwest Free Fair, Geo. W. Shuler, jr., secretary, Dodge City, September 28-October 3. Franklin County Agricultural Society, Ed Lister, secretary, Ottawa, September 8-12. Franklin County-Lane Agricultural Fair Assn., William Owens, secretary, Lane, September 4-5. Franklin County-Richmond Fair Assn., John H. Roeckers, secretary, Richmond, August 27-28. Franklin County-Wellsville Picnic Fair, Donald Coughlin, secretary, Wellsville, September 17-18. Geary County 4-H Club Exposition, Paul B. Gwin, manager, Junction City, September 8-10. Gove County Free Fair Assn., E. E. Baker, secretary, Gove City, September 10-12. Gove County-Quinter Fair Assn., Homer L. Peck, secretary, Quinter, September 1-4. Graham County Free Fair, James Holmes, secretary, Hill City, September 23-25. Gray County Fair Assn., Chas. S. Sturtevant, secretary, Cimarron, September 24-26. Greenwood County Agricultural Assn., Harrison Brookover, secretary, Eureka, August 4-7. Harper County-Anthony Fair Assn., O. F. Morrison, secretary, Anthony, July 20-25. Harper County Agricultural Fair, L. D. Banta, secretary, Harper, September 20-23.

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